

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifteenth Lok Sabha
(Thirteenth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, March 01, 2013/Phalgun 10, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House about the sad demise of our colleague, Shri Mukesh Bhairavdanji Gadhvi.

Shri Gadhvi was a sitting Member of the Banaskantha Parliamentary constituency of Gujarat.

A distinguished parliamentarian, Shri Gadhvi was also a Member of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly for three terms from 1998 to 2009.

Shri Gadhvi was a Member of the Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas and the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Finance.

An active social and political worker, he promoted the cause of education particularly of the girl child.

Shri Mukesh Bhairavdanji Gadhvi passed away today at Ahmedabad after a brief illness at the age of 50.

We deeply mourn the loss of Shri Gadhvi and I am sure the House would join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

Hon. Members, as you are aware, 19 persons are reported to have been killed and several others injured in a major fire that broke out in a Market in Kolkata on 27th February, 2013.

The House expresses its profound sorrow on this tragic incident which has brought pain and suffering to the affected families.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

11.01 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

11.01½ hrs.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Remote Village Electrification Programme

*61. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:

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

(a) the details of the targets set vis-a-vis achievements made under the Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme in the country during the 11th Five year Plan period and the targets set for the 12th Plan period, State/UT-wise including Tamil Nadu and Odisha;

(b) the details of proposals received, approved and pending for approval of the Government under the programme so far along with the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be approved, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of funds allocated/released for the said purpose during the said period along with the mechanism, if any, to monitor the progress of RVE programme, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the RVE Programme has been/is proposed to be discontinued in the 12th Five year and if so, the reasons therefore; and

(e) whether the Government has initiated any other Programme in place of RVEP and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) State-wise targets are not set under the Remote Village Electrification programme and projects are sanctioned on case-to-case basis after proposals are submitted by the state notified implementing agencies as per the guidelines of the scheme. During the 11th plan period, 6033 nos. of villages and hamlets have been sanctioned and work on 5211 nos. of villages and hamlets has been completed in the country including Tamil Nadu and Odisha. The state-wise details of villages and hamlets sanctioned and completed during the 11th Plan are given in Table at enclosed Statement.

The RVE programme is currently sanctioned for

continuation up to 31st March, 2013. However, the Ministry is in the process of developing a new scheme "Rural Area Energy Access Programme-I" by modifying the existing RVE scheme.

(b) The state-wise details of villages and hamlets sanctioned based on the complete proposals as per the guidelines of the scheme submitted by different states and approved by the Ministry during the Eleventh Five year plan are given in Table at Annexure.

Two proposals of 61 hamlets and 161 hamlets of Uttar Pradesh, one proposal of 14 villages of Rajasthan, one proposal of 24 villages and 274 hamlets of Jammu and Kashmir and one proposal of 14 villages of Madhya Pradesh have been received and are currently under first round of appraisal.

(c) State-wise details of funds released to various states under the programme during the 11th Plan period are given in Table in Annexure.

The monitoring of implementation of RVE projects is carried out by the respective state notified implementing agencies. Further, third party monitoring by an agency appointed by the concerned state notified implementing agency is mandatory for final closure of the project. It is also the responsibility of the implementing agencies to ensure functionality of the systems after installation.

(d) and (e) RVE programme is currently sanctioned for continuation up to 31st March, 2013. However, the Ministry is in the process of developing a new scheme "Rural Area Energy Access Programme-I" by modifying the existing RVE scheme.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	No. of villages and hamlets sanctioned during the 11th Plan	No. of villages and hamlets completed during the 11th Plan	Funds released (Rs. in Lakh)**
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	13	31.47
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	141	476.09
3.	Assam	1691	1817	1089.97
5.	Chhattisgarh	314	243	1621.34
6.	Delhi*	0	0	24.96
7.	Goa	19	0	9.74
8.	Gujarat	0	36	0
9.	Haryana	92	241	68.55
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	20	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	320	43	5954.69
12.	Jharkhand	251	206	4424.99
13.	Karnataka	59	30	125.98
14.	Kerala	49	49	339.04
15.	Madhya Pradesh	424	351	3150.7
16.	Maharashtra	82	228	2220.207
17.	Manipur	49	106	520.59

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Meghalaya	66	124	229.73
20.	Nagaland	8	11	83.477
21.	Odisha	1528	584	5244.19
23.	Rajasthan	103	163	2152.74
24.	Sikkim	0	0	8.04
25.	Tamil Nadu	32	0	66.76
26.	Tripura	479	539	2740.41
27.	Uttarakhand	173	76	640.525
28.	Uttar Pradesh	257	184	1969.19
29.	West Bengal	24	6	2785.24
30.	Other (TERI)*	0	0	38.86
Total		6033	5211	46017.479

Note: The completion figure may also include villages/hamlets sanctioned prior to 11th Plan period.

*Funds may be released for carrying out evaluation of the scheme.

**Against the funds released works are ongoing in some villages of Certain States.

Surveillance on Influenza A H1N1

*62. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the outbreak of Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu) as reported in various parts of the country is in line with the warning given by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/proposed by the Government in this regard;

(b) whether shortage/non-availability of drugs, testing kits and isolation wards for the patients of Influenza A H1N1 has been reported in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has proposed mandatory reporting of every case of Influenza A H1N1 and also compensation in case of attributable death in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the other measures

taken/proposed by the Government to develop indigenous vaccines for the control of the disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) World Health Organization has not issued any warning in relation to the outbreak of Influenza A H1N1. However in August, 2010, while declaring the Influenza A H1N1 Pandemic to be over, World Health Organization conveyed that the Influenza H1N1 pandemic virus would take on the behavior of seasonal influenza virus and continue to circulate for some years to come.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. No State has reported shortage/non-availability of drugs, testing kits and isolation wards for the patients of Influenza A H1N1.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) During the Pandemic in 2009-2010, capacities were developed and indigenous Pandemic Influenza A H1N1 vaccine manufactured.

Unani Medicine

*63. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Unani hospitals in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals from various States for opening of Unani hospitals in their States including at Dhubri in Assam;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether a number of these proposals are pending for approval and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the time by which these pending proposals are likely to be decided; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to popularise Unani System of medicine?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As on 1.1.2012, the State/UT-wise number of Unani hospitals in the country, based on the information received from the State/UT Governments and other agencies, is in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) As Health is a State subject, opening or setting up of Hospitals including Unani Hospitals in the State/UT lies within the purview of the respective State/UT Government. However, Department of AYUSH operates a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development for AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries with the following components, in which financial assistance is being provided to the States/UT for AYUSH Hospitals including Unani Hospitals subject to the submission of the eligible proposals within the allocated resource pool for the state, commitment for matching state share as per the scheme guidelines and clearance of pending Utilization Certificates (UCs):—

- (i) Upgradation of existing exclusive AYUSH Hospitals including Unani Hospitals,
- (ii) Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health

Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals,

- (iii) Setting up of a 50 bedded/10 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital one each in the North Eastern states and in the hilly states of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir.

No proposal for opening of a Unani Hospital in Assam including Dhubri has been received from the State Government of Assam.

(c) The details of the proposals for setting up of 50/10 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospitals received from the State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development for AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries and financial assistance provided is given in the enclosed Statement-II. Further, the details of the proposals received from State Governments for Up-gradation of AYUSH Hospitals including Unani Hospitals and the action taken by the Government thereon during each of the last two years and the current financial year, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-III(A), III(B) and III(C) for 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively.

(d) No eligible proposal is pending for approval at Department of AYUSH. Those proposals which met the eligibility criteria of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Hospitals and Dispensaries have been considered and approved. Since some of the States have not fulfilled the eligibility criteria, funds have not been released in respect of those proposals received during 2010-11, 2011-12, and 2012-13, as detailed in the given Statement-III(A), III(B) and III(C).

(e) The steps taken by Government of India to popularise Unani System of Medicine in the fields of Education, Research, and delivery of Health Services is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement-I

The State/UT-wise list of Unani Hospitals

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Hospitals	Dispensaries
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	269
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	0	1

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	4	144
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	26
6.	Delhi	2	15
7.	Goa	0	1
8.	Gujarat	0	0
9.	Haryana	1	7
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	177
12.	Jharkhand	0	54
13.	Karnataka	14	50
14.	Kerala	0	12
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0	50
16.	Maharashtra	6	25
17.	Manipur	1	14
18.	Meghalaya	0	0
19.	Mizoram	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0
21.	Odisha	0	9
22.	Punjab	0	35
23.	Rajasthan	5	110
24.	Sikkim	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	1	63
26.	Tripura	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	204	49
28.	Uttarakhand	2	3
29.	West Bengal	1	3
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0
Total		250	1120

Statement-II*CSS of Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries**Financial Assistance for Setting Up of 50/10 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital***2011-12**

Sl. No	States	Location	Bed Strength	Stream	Physical Units)	Non-Recurring (Rs. in Lakhs)	Recurring (Rs. in Lakhs)	Total Financial (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	10	Ayurveda, Homoeopathy	1	215.90	0	215.90
2.	Assam	Mandakata	10	Ayurveda, Homoeopathy	1	215.90	39.95	255.85
3.	Meghalaya	Bhoriymbong, District- Ri-bhoi	10	Ayurveda	1	215.90	0	215.90
4.	Nagaland	Dimapur	10	Ayurveda	1	215.90	0	215.90
5.	Sikkim	Sichey	10	Amchi, Ayurveda		183.52	33.96	217.47
6.	Manipur	Lamphel	50	Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Yoga	1	637.50	127.50	765.00
7.	Mizoram	Thenzawal	50	Ayurveda, Homoeopathy	1	637.50	127.50	765.00
8.	Tripura	Kailashahar	50	Ayurveda, Homoeopathy	1	541.88	108.38	650.25
9.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	50	Ayurveda	1	318.75	0	318.75
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	50	Ayurveda, Homoeopathy	1	541.88	108.38	650.25
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Harwan	50	Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani, Yoga	1	637.50	127.50	765.00
Total					11	4362.12	673.15	5035.27

Statement-III(A)*Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries**Status of Proposals received and Grant released for Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals including unani for Year – 2010-11***Action Taken by Department**

Sl. No.	Name of State	Proposal received	Stream	Financial Assistance Sought by State (Rs. in lakhs)	Units approved out of col. 3	Grant released (Rs. in Lakhs)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Upgradation of 17 AYUSH Hospitals	Ayurveda	706.00	3	155.84	Financial assistance was approved to 3 units only as non-recurring grant @ Rs. 50 Lakhs and recurring grant @ Rs. 13.36 Lakhs as 85% Central share as per the ceiling based on availability of funds under the scheme
2.	Bihar	Upgradation of 27 AYUSH Hospitals (13-Ayurveda, 7 Unani, 7-Homoeopathy)	Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani	1,710.72	27	1,454.11	85% Central share released
4.	Gujarat	Upgradation of 24 AYUSH Hospitals	AYUSH	1,070.64	24	405.35	Grant-in-aid released to 5 units as non-recurring grant @ Rs. 31.25 Lakhs (as demanded by State) and 24 units as recurring @ Rs. 13.36 Lakhs per unit as 85% Central share as per the ceiling based on availability of funds under the scheme
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Upgradation of 16 Ayurveda Hospitals	Ayurveda	1,013.76	16	861.69	85% Central share released
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Upgradation of 2 AYUSH Hospital	Ayurveda	126.72		–	Funds could not be released due to non-submission of Detail Project Report
7.	Karnataka	Upgradation of 56 AYUSH Hospital (39-Ayurveda, 7 Homoeopathy, 10 Unani)	Ayurveda, Homoeopathy Unani	3,548.16	56	3,015.93	85% Central share released

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Kerala	Upgradation of 91 AYUSH	Ayurveda, Homeopathy	5,765.80	91	3,158.40	Non-recurring grant in aid released to 42 units and Recurring grant to 91 Units as 85% Central share, remaining units were not provided financial assistant due to non-availability of funds under the budget
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Upgradation of 11 AYUSH Hospitals (9-Ayurveda, 2-Homoeopathy)	Ayurveda, Homeopathy	696.96	11	592.41	85% Central share released
10.	Rajasthan	Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals (94 Ayurveda, 5-Unani, 4-Homeopathy, 3-Yoga and Naturopathy)	Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani, Yoga and Naturopathy	6,716.16	106	5,708.73	85% Central share released
12.	Tripura	Upgradation of 3 AYUSH Hospital (2-Ayu, 1-Homo)	Ayurveda, Homeopathy	190.08	3	171.06	90% Central share released
13.	Uttarakhand	Upgradation of 8 Ayurveda Hospital	Ayurveda	436.00	8	370.60	85% Central share released
Total				21,981.00	345	15,894.12	

Statement-III(B)

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries

Status of Proposals received and Grant released for Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals including unani for Year – 2011-12

Action Taken by Department

Sl. No.	Name of State	Proposal received	Stream	Financial Assistance Sought by State (Rs. in lakhs)	Units approved out of col. 3	Grant released (Rs. in Lakhs)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Upgradation of 18 AYUSH	Ayurveda, Unani	1,013.76	18	2.13	Recurring grant-in-aid was provided

		Hospital (12-Ayu, 6 Unani)					as per the eligibility and availability of funds. The balance was not released due to pending of Utilization Certificates.
2.	Chhattisgarh	Upgradation of 3 Ayurveda Hospitals	Ayurveda	198.08	3	5.35	
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Upgradation of 28 Ayurveda Hospitals (Recurring)	Ayurveda	374.08	28	5.45	
4.	Uttarakhand	Upgradation of 17 Ayurveda Hospitals	Ayurveda	339.00	8	6.80	Recurring grant in aid released to 8 units as per the eligibility and availability of funds
5.	Kerala	Upgradation 30 AYUSH Hospital (Recurring) (30 Homoeopathy)	Homoeopathy	135.62	30	8.50	Recurring Grant in aid released to 30 units as per the eligibility and availability of funds.
		Upgradation of 68 Ayurveda Hospital (Recurring)	Ayurveda	908.00	68	86.70	Recurring Grant in aid released to 68 units as per the eligibility and availability of funds
		Upgradation of 51 AYUSH Hospitals (Recurring and Non-recurring)	AYUSH	3,231.36			Grant in aid not released due to pending of Utilization Certificates.
6.	Mizoram	Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals	AYUSH	500.00	—		Funds could not be released to the States due to pending utilisation certificates in respect of releases made upto the year 2009-10
7.	Bihar	Upgradation of 128 AYUSH Hospital	AYUSH	1,292.80	—		
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Upgradation of 2 AYUSH Hospitals (1-Unani, 1-Ayur) (Recurring)	Unani, Ayurveda	10.42	—		
9.	Karnataka	Upgradation of 9 AYUSH Hospitals	AYUSH	570.24	—		
10.	West Bengal	Upgradation of 6 AYUSH Hospital	AYUSH	303.00	—		
		Total		8,876.36	155	114.93	

Statement-III(C)*Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries**Status of Proposals received and Grant released for Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals including unani for Year – 2012-13***Action Taken by Department**

Sl. No.	Name of State	Proposal received	Stream	Financial Assistance Sought by State (Rs. in lakhs)	Units approved out of col. 3	Grant released (Rs. in Lakhs)	Remarks
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Upgradation of 1 AYUSH Hospital	Ayurveda	6.18	1	1.60	Funds released as per the ceiling of resource pool allocation.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Upgradation of 13 Ayush Hospitals (5 unani)	Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy	823.00	–	–	In principle approval has been given to Release funds, subject to liquidation of pending UCs
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Upgradation of 2 Ayush Hospital (1-Unani, 3-Ayurveda)	Ayurveda, Unani	30.08	–	–	
4.	Punjab	Upgradation of 5 Ayurveda Hospital	Ayurveda	26.00	–	–	
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Upgradation of 29 AYUSH Hospital	Ayurveda	490.88	–	–	
6.	Manipur	Upgradation of 2 AYUSH Hospital	Ayurveda	151.72	–	–	PIP for 2012-13 was not submitted as per scheme guidelines and pending utilization certificates in respect of releases upto the year 2010-11
7.	Tripura	Upgradation of AYUSH Hospital	Ayurveda, Homoeopathy	40.08	–	–	
Total				1,567.94	1	1.60	

Statement-IV

Steps taken to Popularise Unani System of Medicine in Education, Research and Delivery of Health Services

A. EDUCATION:

1. **Establishment of C O M :** Education and Training in Unani System is regulated by Central Council for Indian Medicine (CC1M) a statutory body established under the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970. The objective of the CCIM is to **prescribe** minimum educational standards in **Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Tib**, besides advising the Central Government on matters relating to recognition (including withdrawal) of medical qualifications in the second schedule of the Indian Medicine Central Council (IMCC) Act, 1970, maintaining the central register for Registration of Unani practitioners, and prescribing standards of professional conduct, etiquette and code of ethics to be observed by the practitioners.
2. To improve the quality of education in Unani System, Government of India has recently approved and notified the Minimum Standard Requirements of Unani Colleges and its attached Hospitals and notified.
3. At present, there are 41 Unani Under Graduate (UG)/Post Graduate (PG) Institute having 1356 UG seats and 86 PG seats, imparting education in Unani System of Medicine in the country. During 2011-12, Under UG course 1402 students and under PG course 51 students were enrolled. During 2012-13, Under UG course 1241 students and under PG course 85 students were enrolled.
4. Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development of AYUSH Institutions, Grant-in aid is provided to the educational institutions at the rate of Rs. 200 Lakhs for UG institution, Rs. 300 Lakhs for PG institution for infrastructural development and Rs. 500 Lakhs for development of Model institute.
5. **Establishment of National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bengaluru:** To promote Higher Education and Research in Unani System of Medicine, Government of India has established a National Institute of Unani Medicine (NIUM) at Bengaluru which is functioning since 2004. The

NIUM undertakes research in various subjects of Unani Medicine and provides training in teaching and research at P.G. level. At present PG courses are conducted in six subject (Moalajat, IlmulAdvia. Tahaffuziwa SamaiiTib. Ilmul Qabalatwa Amraze N is wan, Ilmul Saidla. Kuiliyat).

B. RESEARCH:

Keeping in view the importance of Research, in 1978 Government of India established an independent Research council for Unani System of Medicine namely The Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM). CCRUM has established 26 centres at different locations spread over 14 states.

C. PRACTICES/HEALTH CARE:

The Government of India is providing financial assistance for up gradation of hospitals and for purchase of Unani Medicines to the State Government Dispensaries and hospitals including Unani under Centrally Sponsored scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(a) **Center of Excellence Scheme:**

The Department of AYUSH, under Central Sector Scheme, "Center of excellence" has provided financial Assistance to establish/upgrade Four centers of excellence in Unani System to Muslim Progressive and Educational Council, Deoband (UP), IbnSina Academy of Medieval Medicine and Sciences, Aligarh (UP), Niamath Science Academy, Chennai (Tamil Nadu) and Sahara Unani Medical Foundation, Hyderabad (AP).

(b) **International Co-operation:**

Under International Co-operation Scheme a Unani Chair has been established at University of western Cape South Africa, for promotion of Unani System and Education in South Africa.

- ##### (c) **Scholarships:** The scholarships were offered by Department of AYUSH and by Indian Council for Cultural Relation (ICCR) for 30 students and 20 students respectively for various UG/PG Courses including Unani. In addition to these 50 scholarships, another 20 scholarships are being provided under the International Cooperation scheme of the Department of AYUSH to the students from Malaysia for various UG/PG Courses in India.

(d) Unani Manufacturing Units:

There are about 459 licensed pharmacies manufacturing Unani drugs in various parts of the country (as on 1.4.2012). Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (IMPCL), Mohan (Uttarakand) has been setup in 1978 as a Public Sector Enterprise for manufacturing quality Indian System of medicines including Unani.

Functioning of Business Correspondents

*64. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has permitted business correspondent model to ensure financial inclusion and increase the outreach of the banking sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of business correspondents across the country as on date;

(c) whether complaints have been received by the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) against the functioning of banking correspondents during the last three years and the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon, bankwise and State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government/RBI to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) With the objective of ensuring greater financial inclusion and increasing the outreach of the banking sector, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has allowed banks to use the services of Non-Governmental Organizations/Self Help Groups (NGOs/SHGs), Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs), other Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1956, with large and widespread retail outlets, excluding Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), Individuals like retired bank employees, retired teachers, retired government employees and ex-servicemen etc. as business correspondents (BCs). As per RBI, banks have engaged 95,767 Business Correspondent Agents (BCAs) as on March, 2012.

(c) to (e) RBI has advised banks to take all measures to protect the interests of the customers. This includes introduction of BCAs personally to the members of public by bank officials, display of name of the BC, the telephone number of the base branch/controlling office of the bank and the Banking Ombudsman and the fees for all services available at the outlet.

Banks are required to carry out a detailed review of the performance of Business Correspondents engaged by them at least once in a year. Complaints against the functioning of BCs, as and when received, are dealt with at appropriate level.

Natural Gas Pipeline Projects

*65. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of various natural gas pipeline projects including the Bengaluru Project and pipeline from Kochi to Mangalore, State-wise;

(b) whether there have been delays in the construction of these pipeline projects;

(c) if so, the project-wise details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the construction of these pipeline projects;

(d) the time by which various underconstruction pipeline projects are expected to be functional along with its likely impact on the domestic supply of Liquefied Natural Gas in the country; and

(e) the other steps being taken by the Government to meet the future natural gas requirements in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (DR. M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) The status of various under construction natural gas pipeline projects is given in the Statement. The terms of authorization of the pipelines to entities include the time of completion of the pipeline as one of the conditions. During execution, the pipelines get delayed due to problems in obtaining Right of Use (ROU) and law and order etc. In all such cases matter is taken up by the concerned entities with State Governments and local authorities to facilitate obtaining ROU and resolve local problems. The Pipeline in Statement cover States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and Jammu and Kashmir which will get access to Natural Gas including RLNG.

(e) In order to enhance availability of natural gas in the country, Government have taken several steps which *inter alia* include the following:—

(i) Intensification of domestic Exploration and Production (E&P) activities through New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) rounds;

- (ii) Exploitation of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) in lease areas of Coal India, its subsidiaries;
- (iii) Development of Shale Gas Policy framework;
- (iv) Research and development of Gas Hydrate resources in the country;
- (v) Import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) from various countries;
- (vi) Transnational pipelines;
- (vii) Clearance for exploration and development of some NELP blocks where the same was held up by various agencies;
- (viii) Exploration in the Mining Lease Area has been allowed with certain conditions; and
- (ix) Acquisition of Overseas Oil and Gas assets is being pursued in order to enhance energy security for the country.

Statement

Sl. No	Name	States Covered	Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal	Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Delhi and Haryana	Main trunk Pipeline from Dadri to Nangal up to Bhatinda is commissioned. Original schedule was to complete by December, 2011, but it got commissioned by March, 2012. The delay was on account of ROU problems in Haryana and Punjab.
2.	Chainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar	Haryana, Rajasthan	Main trunk Pipeline from Chainsa to Jhajjar and Sultanpur to Neemrana is commissioned. Original schedule was to complete by December, 2011, but it got commissioned by March, 2010 upto Sultanpur. For Sultanpur-Hissar section 3(1) notification is yet to be issued.
3.	Dhabol-Bengaluru	Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka	Main trunk Pipeline from Dabhol to Bengaluru commissioned. Original schedule was to complete by August, 2012, but it got commissioned by January, 2013. The delay was on account of ROU problems and difficult terrain of Western Ghats.
4.	Kochi-Kootanad-Bengaluru-Mangalore	Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka	Phase-I of the pipeline project is completed as per schedule in August, 2012. Phase-II of the pipeline which was scheduled to be completed by December, 2012 is expected to be completed by December, 2014 due to ROU problems in Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
5.	Jagdishpur-Haldia	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal	Authorization issued. 3(1) is yet to be issued and the pipeline is expected to be completed by 2015-16.
6.	Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaipur	Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan	Authorization issued by PNGRB to be commissioned by 2014-15

1	2	3	4
7	Mehsana-Bhatinda	Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana	Authorization issued by PNGRB to be commissioned by 2014 -15
8	Bhatinda-Jammu-Srinagar	Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir	Authorization issued by PNGRB to be commissioned by 2014-15
9	Sural-Paradip	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Odisha	Authorization issued by PNGRB to be commissioned by 2015-16

E-Governance in Panchayats

*66. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of implementation of e-governance in the Panchayats in the country, at present;

(b) whether the Government has provided financial assistance to the States for the purpose and if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year along with the utilisation thereof;

(c) whether power shortage in the rural areas is a major hindrance in the proper working of e-governance of panchayats;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other alternative measures adopted or are likely to be adopted by the Government to overcome the problem of power shortage in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) is promoting e-Governance in Panchayats through implementation of a Mission Mode Project (MMP) that addresses all aspects of Panchayats' functioning including Planning, Monitoring, Implementation, Budgeting, Accounting, Social Audit and delivery of citizen services like issue of certificates, licenses etc. Under e-Panchayat

MMP, four Applications namely PRIASoft, PlanPlus, National Panchayat Portal and National Panchayat Directory (now renamed Local Governance Directory) have been in use by the States for two years. Six more Applications namely Area Profiler, ServicePlus, Asset Directory, ActionSoft, Social Audit and Trainings Management were launched on the occasion of National Panchayat Day on 24th April, 2012 and training is being imparted on these Applications.

(b) Yes, Madam. The Government has provided financial assistance for setting up Programme Management Units (PMUs) at the State and District levels in 2011-12. Details of funds released to States/UTs during 2011-12 and status of utilization as reported by the States/UTs as on date is given in the enclosed Statement. No funds have been released so far during the current year.

(c) to (e) The overall shortage of power in the country specially in rural areas poses a challenge as many Panchayats are not able to update their data on the web based software applications on a daily basis. To overcome this challenge, many Gram Panchayats have to enter data in nearby Gram/Block/Zilla Panchayats. In areas where the power supply is erratic or the Panchayats are not electrified, the States have been advised to use Desktops with Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS) having 6-8 hours backup, laptops with extra batteries and also to consider providing solar photo-voltaic power packs by availing Government of India's subsidy.

Statement

Release of funds to States in 2011-12 for Setting up of Programme Management Units at State and District levels

Sl. No	State/UT	Total Amount per State (In Lakhs)	Utilization Reported (In Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.49	Not Received

1	2	3	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	171.35	112.4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	81.46	Not Received
4.	Assam	163.29	Not Received
5.	Bihar	202.08	Not Received
6.	Chandigarh	25.19	Not Received
7.	Chhattisgarh	153.87	Not Received
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.50	Not Received
9.	Daman and Diu	6.99	6.99
10.	Goa	28.68	Not Received
11.	Gujarat	159.79	Not Received
12.	Haryana	120.62	59.40
13.	Himachal Pradesh	132.55	Not Received
14.	Jharkhand	174.84	Not Received
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	145.81	14.53
16.	Karnataka	152.08	Not Received
17.	Kerala	117.85	Not Received
18.	Lakshadweep	3.50	Not Received
19.	Madhya Pradesh	244.03	8.18
20.	Maharashtra	212.94	Not Received
21.	Manipur	56.64	Not Received
22.	Meghalaya	27.96	Not Received
23.	Mizoram	31.46	Not Received
24.	Nagaland	41.94	Not Received
25.	Odisha	195.81	Not Received
26.	Puducherry	13.98	Not Received
27.	Punjab	138.82	Not Received
28.	Rajasthan	162.92	Not Received
29.	Sikkim	60.86	39.16
30.	Tamil Nadu	137.38	14.00
31.	Tripura	104.24	Not Received
32.	Uttar Pradesh	317.41	Not Received
33.	Uttarakhand	114.35	Not Received
34.	West Bengal	135.32	46.73
	Total	3850	301.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	1	1.06	—	—	1	0
21/	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	1	0	—	—
22	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
23	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Odisha	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0
27	Pudducherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Punjab	—	—	1	0	4	39	1	0.59
29	Rajasthan	1	0	—	—	1	0	2	425
30	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	Uttar Pradesh	2	0	1	0	—	—	—	—
34	Uttarakhand	—	—	—	—	—	r	—	—
35	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		8	12.19	6	2.06	14	40.59	7	4.84

[Translation]

Irregularities at Retail Outlets of OMCs

*68. DR. SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of irregularities or malpractices at the retail outlets of various Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such cases reported and the number out of these cases where irregularities/malpractices have been established by OMCs during each of the last three years and the current year, company-wise;

(c) the action taken by the OMCs against those outlets, company-wise; and

(d) the effective initiatives taken/being taken by the Government to check irregularities/malpractices being

committed at the retail outlets of various Oil Marketing Companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have conducted 364471, 138575, and 97629 inspections respectively during the last three years and current year (April — December, 2012) out of which 12487 number of irregularities/malpractices have been established against the Retail Outlets of the OMCs. Details of action taken against established cases of irregularities/malpractices at Retail Outlets of OMCs during the said period are annexed as Statement.

The Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel (Regulation of Supply, Distribution and Prevention of Malpractices) Order, 2005 issued by the Central Government under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 provides for punitive action against

malpractices such as adulteration. Public Sector OMCs also undertake regular and surprise inspection of Retail Outlets and take action under the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and Dealership Agreements against the outlets found indulging in irregularities/malpractices. The MDG provides for termination of outlets in the first instance itself for serious malpractices like

adulteration, tampering of seals and unauthorized fittings/gears in the dispensing units. The Government has also taken a number of initiatives viz. Automation of Retail Outlets, Third Party Certification of Retail outlets, Monitoring of movement of tank trucks through Global Positioning System (GPS) to check various irregularities/malpractices at retail outlets of various OMCs.

Statement

Details of action taken on the established cases of irregularities/malpractices at the Retail Outlets of OMCs during last three years and current year (April-December, 2012)

Particulars	2009-10			2010-11		
	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(a) Termination	60	28	15	33	22	17
(b) Suspension of sales and supplies	521	183	321	314	211	259
(c) Warning letter issued	457	774	521	347	516	600
(d) Fine imposed	236	53	103	179	8	89
Total	1274	1038	960	873	757	965

Particulars	20011-12			2012-13 (April-December, 2012)		
	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
(a) Termination	44	13	12	25	1	5
(b) Suspension of sales and supplies	437	128	83	206	25	73
(c) Warning letter issued	383	690	1217	335	1102	1135
(d) Fine imposed	260	35	184	121	27	79
Total	1124	866	1496	687	1155	1292

[English]

Waiver of Agricultural Loans

*69. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued any guidelines to the banks regarding waiver of agricultural loans granted to the farmers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these guidelines are being followed by the banks and, if not, thereasons therefor and the action taken by the Government/RBI against the defaulting banks during the last three years and the current year, bank and State/UT-wise and the mechanism put in place by the Government/RBI to monitor and regulate waiver of loans by the banks as per the guidelines;

(d) whether the Government has received complaints against certain banks refusing to issue fresh loans to the farmers or their family members whose loans have been waived off; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon and the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e) The Government of India had issued detailed guidelines for the implementation of the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 on 28.5.2008.

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

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

NABARD and RBI have on 11.1.2013 and 14.1.2013 respectively issued directions to the lending institutions to examine the cases of any irregularities and take corrective steps, including recovery of such amounts from ineligible beneficiaries, recovery of any excess payment and fixing responsibility of the bank staff in appropriate cases, non-issuance of debt waiver and debt relief certificates and ensure monitoring of fresh loans to the beneficiaries. Under the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008, upon debt waiver/relief, the farmers were to be issued certificates of debt waiver or debt relief, as the case may be.

Government has taken a number of steps to increase flow of credit to agriculture sector. Besides, fixing annual

targets for flow of agriculture credit and implementing the Interest Subvention Scheme, banks have been advised to dispense with the requirement of 'no dues' certificate for small loans upto Rs. 50,000 to small and marginal farmers, share-croppers and the like and, instead, obtain self-declaration from the borrower. Banks have also been advised to waive margin/security requirements for agricultural loans upto Rs. one lakh.

Serious Adverse Events in Clinical Trials

*70. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI RATAN SINGH:

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

(a) the existing procedure to ascertain any Serious Adverse Events (SAE) to the subjects during the clinical trials of drugs in the country;

(b) the number of SAE deaths attributable to the clinical trials reported during each of the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) the procedure laid down by the Government to determine the quantum of financial assistance to be paid in SAE deaths in/attribution to clinical trials and the reasons for allowing arbitrary payment of compensation by pharmaceutical companies in such cases;

(d) whether the Supreme Court has recently urged the Government to put in place proper mechanisms to stop illegal clinical trials by multi-national companies; and

(e) if so, the follow up action taken/proposed by the Government thereon and to harmonise the regulatory mechanism with international guidelines for clinical trials in India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Schedule Y of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules specifies the procedures to ascertain and examine the Serious Adverse Events (SAEs) to the subjects during the clinical trials. The Investigator conducting the trial is mandated to ascertain the SAE and report the same to the Drugs Controller General of India, the Sponsor and the Ethics Committee within 24 hours of its occurrence. The detailed procedures in this regard have been incorporated in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules vide Gazette Notification GSR No. 53 (E) dated 30 January, 2013.

(b) As per the available data, the number of Serious Adverse Events of deaths in clinical trials reported during

the last three years viz. 2010, 2011 and 2012 were 668, 438 and 436, respectively. However, SAEs of deaths attributable to clinical trials were 22, 16 and 16, respectively.

(c) In case of Serious Adverse Events of death, an independent Expert Committee constituted by DCG (I) shall examine the case and give recommendations to DCG (I) to determine the cause of death and also to decide the quantum of compensation, in case of clinical trial related death. The Expert Committee, while examining the event may take into consideration, the reports of the Investigator, the Sponsor and the Ethics Committee, DCG (I) after considering the recommendations of the Expert Committee shall determine the cause of death and decide quantum of compensation to be paid by the Sponsor or his representative in case of trial related deaths within three months of receiving the report of SAEs of death. Detailed procedures in this regard have been incorporated in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules vide Gazette Notification GSR No. 53 (E) dated 30 January, 2013.

(d) and (e) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the hearing of a Public Interest Litigation Writ Petition (Civil) No. 33/2012 — Swasthya Adhikar Manch, Indore Vs. Union of India on the subject of clinical trials in the country on 3rd January, 2013, directed that the clinical trials of new chemical entity shall be conducted strictly in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Schedule 'Y' of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Department of Health and Family Welfare. Accordingly, an Apex Committee under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Department of Health and Family Welfare, with Secretary, Department of Health Research-cum-Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research, and the Director General Health Services, has been constituted to monitor the approval and conduct of clinical trials. Several steps have been taken by the Government before and after the said hearing/directions of the Hon'ble Court, as follows to strengthen the clinical trial approval procedures and their monitoring mechanism to ensure that safety, rights and well-being of clinical trial subjects are protected:—

1. 12 New Drug Advisory Committees (NDAC) consisting of leading experts mostly from the Government medical colleges and institutes from all over the country have been constituted to advise the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) in matters related to approval of clinical trials and new drugs.
2. Applications of Investigational New Drugs (IND) i.e., New Drug Substances which have never earlier been used in human beings are evaluated

by an IND Committee, chaired by the Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR).

3. Registration of clinical trial in ICMR's registry at www.ctri.in has been made mandatory.
4. Guidelines for conducting inspection of clinical trial sites and sponsor/Clinical Research Organizations (CROs) have been prepared.
5. Proposals to amend the toxicity study data requirements for approval of clinical trial/new drugs to make it harmonized with the international guidelines has been approved by Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB).
6. To further strengthen the regulatory provisions and the monitoring mechanism of clinical trials in the country, the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, have been amended as follows:—
 - A. Amendment vide Gazette Notification G.S.R. 53 (E) dated 30-01-2013 specifying procedures to analyse the reports of Serious Adverse Events occurring during clinical trials and procedures for payment of compensation in case of trial related injury or death as per prescribed timelines.
 - B. Amendment vide Gazette Notification G.S.R. 63(E) dated 01-02-2013 specifying various conditions for conduct of clinical trials, authority for conducting clinical trial inspections and actions in case of non-compliance.
 - C. The registration of the Ethics Committees has been made mandatory in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules vide Gazette Notification G.S.R No. 72(E) Dated 08.02.13 specifying requirements and guidelines for registration of Ethics Committee.

Food Safety and Standards Authority

- *71. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPRAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

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

- (a) whether the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has recently issued new guidelines to all

the food manufacturing companies relating to sale of new or existing proprietary food products;

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

(c) whether the Government has consulted the food industry and other stakeholders in the matter before issue of the guidelines;

(d) if so, the reaction of the industry and other stakeholders in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to monitor and regulate the rapid growth of functional food products?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Yes. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has issued a new advisory on 11.12.2012 relating to sale of new or existing, proprietary food products. As per Section-22 of the Food Safety and Standards Act-2006, "no person shall manufacture, distribute, sell or import any novel food, genetically modified articles of food, irradiated food, organic foods, foods for special dietary uses, functional foods, nutraceuticals, health supplements, proprietary foods and such other articles of food which the Central Government may notify in this behalf. As on date, there is no standard for these food items in India. Hence, new advisory has been issued in this regard. This advisory has been drafted after detailed consultations. It has been made mandatory for the Food Business Operators to obtain "No Objection Certificate" (NOC) from FSSAI before manufacturing, distributing, selling or importing functional food products.

[Translation]

Export of Iron Ore

*72. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any decrease in export of iron ore over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor including the quantum and value of iron ore exported from the country during each of the last three years and the current year, port-wise;

(c) the details of royalty collected on iron ore by the States during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether port operators do not share full information with the authorities concerned on the export of iron ore; and

(e) if so, the remedial measures including advisories issued by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) Iron ore exports have come down to 61.74 million tonnes in 2011-12 from 117.37 million tonnes in 2009-10.

(b) Export of iron ore is regulated by the Export-Import (EXIM) Policy of Government which presently provides that export of iron ore upto 64% Fe grade is free and any iron ore higher than 64% Fe grade shall be exported through MMTC Limited. Export of iron ore is dependent upon international demand and supply, and prices of iron ore in international market. Increase in the export duty on iron ore from 20% to 30% advalorem on all grades of iron ore (except pellets) with effect from 30.12.2011, differential railway freight on movement of iron ore for exports as compared to railway freight on movement for domestic consumption and restriction in iron ore production in the States of Karnataka and Goa may also have contributed in decrease in export of iron ore. As per available information, port-wise quantum/value of iron ore exported is enclosed as Statement.

(c) The details of royalty collected on iron ore by the different states is given below:—

State	(Rs. In Crore)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Andhra Pradesh	29.86	10.85	7.13
Chhattisgarh	358.98	1031.49	1170.68
Jharkhand	154.43	379.51	577.15
Karnataka	319.60	570.79	231.84
Rajasthan	0.52	0.37	0.69
Odisha	668.45	1851.92	2849.84
Maharashtra	1.29	20.03	24.54
Madhya Pradesh	2.12	8.56	9.58
Goa	285.47	958.76	942.49
Total	1820.72	4832.28	5813.94

Source: State Governments (DGM).

(Note: Current year data is not available).

(d) and (e) The Central Government has issued advisory to all Port Authorities to share information on mineral exports with the State Governments. All State Governments have

been advised to ensure inclusion of representatives of Port Authorities in their State Coordination cum Empowered

Committee for facilitating better Coordination and sharing of data.

Statement

(Quantity In Million Tonnes; Value in Rs. Crores)

Port	2009-10		2010-11 (P)		2011-12(P)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Belekeri	6.17	1,565.00	1.82	840.17	—	—
Chennai	7.43	2,419.33	2.07	1242.38	0.03	21.32
Ennore	0.94	302.15	0.41	220.92	—	—
Gangavaram	2.10	581.14	2.28	1377.86	1.91	956.77
Gopalpur	0.13	32.66	—	—	—	—
Haldia	7.14	1,851.76	5.12	2677.35	3.37	1860.65
Hazira/Mumbai	2.42	23.67	0.10	67.28	—	—
Kakinada	1.48	633.58	0.82	431.24	0.37	183.32
Karwar	9.19	361.34	0.69	320.57	—	—
Krishnapatnam	53.13	3,005.07	5.00	2534.13	0.05	0.00
Goa	0.05	22,809.09	54.42	17147.76	43.28	21818.20
New Mangalore	4.43	1,388.17	1.94	1240.79	0.68	552.33
Paradeep	12.27	3,771.80	13.00	7683.26	5.77	4357.65
Redi Port	0.34	82.82	0.35	137.07	—	—
Vizag	10.16	2,967.27	9.63	5375.08	6.28	4161.52
Total	117.37	41794.85	97.66	41295.86	61.74	33911.75

(Source: Quantity :GMOEA, KIOCL, MMTC)

P : Provisional

Value : Values are only estimates based on the quantities and price trend during the years and information by GMOEA, KIOCL & MMTC.

Prices of Precious Metals

*73. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rules and regulations which govern import of gold in the country;

(b) the details of duty imposed on import of the various qualities/grades of gold and silver and the revenue generated therefrom during each of the last three years and

the current year;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal under consideration to reduce the duty on import of gold in view of its adverse impact on the market/consumers in the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has taken note of the ever increasing prices of precious metals like gold and silver in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Gold, except in monetary form, is freely importable. Import of gold is governed by RBI regulations and is allowed only through the nominated agencies notified under the Foreign Trade Policy.

(b) The details of import duty imposed on gold and silver are as under:—

Item	Duty Rates
Standard gold bars, having gold content not below 99.5%	6%
Gold in any form other than standard gold bars.	10%
Silver	6%

Revenue generated from import of gold and silver during each of the last three years and the current year is as under:—

Financial Year	Revenue (Rs. crore)	
	Gold	Silver
2009-10	1546.72	213.35
2010-11	2776.83	452.63
2011-12	3311.30	777.29
2012-13 (upto January, 2013)	8135.02	489.01

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration to reduce the import duty on gold, taking into account the likely impact on the Current Account Deficit.

(d) and (e) The domestic prices of precious metals have increased in tandem with international prices. As the prices are demand driven, the Government has a limited role in controlling the prices.

[English]

Education Loan

*74. PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number as well as percentage of students who availed loans for higher education along with the

total loan amount sanctioned and disbursed during each of the last three years and the current year, State and bank-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints regarding certain banks refusing loans to the students during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether the Government has taken any decision on the proposal for establishment of Credit Guarantee Fund (CGF) for Educational Loans and, if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to simplify the process for raising education loan and to redress the grievances of the students in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The details of education loans outstanding of Public Sector Banks, Bank-wise as on last reporting Friday of March, 2010, 2011, 2012 as per information maintained by Reserve Bank of India, and during the current year as on 31st December, 2012 (Provisional), as per data furnished by Public Sector Banks are given in the enclosed Statement-I. State-wise details during the same period is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) and (c) Complaints regarding educational loans, as and when received by the Government, are taken up with banks concerned for corrective action. As informed by Public Sector Banks, during 2012-13 (upto 31.12.2012), 7027 complaints related to education loans were received, out of which 6923 were disposed off and 104 were pending. The bank-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) The Government announced in the Budget 2012-13 setting up of a Credit Guarantee Fund (CGF) for education loans to ensure better flow of credit to deserving students. Process to set up the same is under way.

(e) The Model Educational Loan Scheme is modified from time to time by Indian Banks' Association (IBA) keeping in view the needs of the students. The last such revision was made in September, 2012. The educational loans outstanding amount of Public Sector Banks has been increasing over the years. It has increased from Rs.19,844 crore as on last reporting Friday of March, 2008 to Rs. 52,982 crore as on 31st December, 2012.

Statement-I**Bank-wise educational loan outstanding of Public Sector Banks**

No. of A/c in lakh Amount in Rs. Crore

Name of the Bank	As on the last reporting Friday of March						As on 31.12.2012**	
	2010		2011		2012		No. of Accounts	Balance O/S
	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
State Bank of India	4.20	8711.00	5.31	10367.00	5.58	11488.00	5.98	13602.51
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	0.19	367.89	0.20	435.04	0.20	405.47	0.22	507.90
State Bank of Hyderabad	0.51	1009.48	0.52	1055.94	0.511	1098.26	0.52	1135.66
State Bank of Indore	0.11	210.03	Merged with State Bank of India					
State Bank of Mysore	0.26	489.39	0.29	533.70	0.29	566.15	0.30	616.70
State Bank of Patiala	0.51	304.43	0.13	340.00	0.14	369.90	0.15	407.51
State Bank of Travancore	0.47	1682.00	1.06	1719.00	1.09	1800.39	1.12	2405.99
Allahabad Bank	0.39	818.82	0.43	1030.64	0.46	1163.68	0.48	1252.31
Andhra Bank	0.79	1647.81	0.74	1629.34	0.68	1507.81	0.67	1452.18
Bank of Baroda	0.70	1466.36	0.81	1685.11	0.82	1780.59	0.89	1987.79
Bank of India	0.90	1716.00	1.03	1917.64	1.16	2184.25	1.22	2428.68
Bank of Maharashtra	0.21	379.21	0.23	409.41	0.25	499.18	0.27	548.71
Canara Bank	1.71	2896.00	1.93	3503.00	2.09	3948.24	2.14	4214.74
Central Bank of India	0.68	1161.69	0.83	1515.89	0.98	2051.30	1.09	2383.86
Corporation Bank	0.46	814.39	0.43	926.17	0.50	1049.46	0.49	1140.90
Dena Bank	0.13	288.56	0.15	286.02	0.15	292.53	0.15	330.95
Indian Bank	1.61	2160.98	1.80	2635.19	1.99	3065.81	2.02	3456.08
Indian Overseas Bank	1.12	1447.45	1.56	1970.92	1.86	2455.22	2.02	2988.84
Oriental Bank of Commerce	0.41	938.52	0.46	1070.96	0.48	1147.27	0.49	1221.89
Punjab National Bank	1.14	2131.69	1.35	2642.01	1.48	3087.06	1.56	3575.82
Punjab and Sind Bank	0.07	204.23	0.07	218.28	0.07	226.56	0.07	224.65
Syndicate Bank	0.95	1459.68	1.02	1889.03	1.14	2268.13	1.19	2553.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Union Bank of India	0.67	1289.05	0.75	1536.76	0.84	1731.59	0.90	2076.54
United Bank of India	0.22	421.80	0.21	457.19	0.22	520.03	0.24	516.62
UCO Bank	0.35	659.00	0.47	856.79	0.48	1059.24	0.50	1121.69
Vijaya Bank	0.30	534.47	0.31	602.90	0.20	647.84	0.34	670.67
IDBI Bank Ltd.	0.04	82.18	0.05	109.88	0.06	326.51	0.06	159.94
Sub-Total (A)	19.12	35292.11	22.13	41343.81	23.72	46740.46	25.09	52982.25

Source: RBI.

**Source: PSBs (Data is Provisional)

Statement-II

State-wise educational loan outstanding of Public Sector Banks

(Amount in Rs. crore) (No. of A/c in actual)

State/Union Territories	As on the last reporting Friday of March						As on 31.12.2012**	
	2010		2011		2012		No. of Accounts	Balance O/S
	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
North Eastern Region	15502	375.10	17875	431.48	20071	510.36	25810	634.70
Assam	11166	267.60	12941	303.82	14489	363.13	15868	398.41
Meghalaya	930	22.22	1257	29.51	1445	34.50	1735	44.65
Mizoram	439	16.37	585	21.22	664	23.92	753	27.66
Arunachal Pradesh	463	10.03	372	8.29	476	10.54	539	12.41
Nagaland	239	6.38	336	8.54	361	9.57	3139	62.90
Manipur	1259	31.36	1164	35.28	1057	36.38	1160	35.13
Tripura	1006	20.64	1220	24.82	1579	32.33	2616	53.54
Eastern Region	188325	3841.58	239414	5064.19	259993	5922.57	333929	8150.42
Bihar	43395	935.44	62597	1380.69	78733	1799.20	68851	2283.63
Jharkhand	31620	687.61	38083	927.45	41552	1086.17	47946	273.92
West Bengal	60456	1195.03	72617	1373.54	71378	1512.76	69558	1627.94
Odisha	52158	1002.88	55289	1363.94	67008	1474.88	69530	1695.20
Sikkim	346	9.25	338	8.53	382	16.44	6353	115.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	350	7.37	485	10.05	940	33.12	51691	1154.04
Central Region	213087	4127.73	240483	4863.77	252846	5445.27	266631	6255.29
Uttar Pradesh	109450	2287.60	126071	2790.72	136448	3095.02	143486	3572.67
Uttarakhand	19725	396.69	22795	502.06	24536	560.06	25933	633.41
Madhya Pradesh	72378	1195.17	76968	1289.16	76773	1477.34	81478	1711.02
Chhattisgarh	11534	248.07	14649	281.63	15089	312.86	15734	338.19
Northern Region	159588	3962.40	174427	4239.92	182914	4526.94	188457	4894.98
Delhi	36187	1155.04	36445	1096.20	36362	1104.90	33661	1079.19
Punjab	30368	774.18	32700	831.35	32578	398.04	33169	941.70
Haryana	30131	693.54	33815	769.41	36546	834.50	38976	970.23
Chandigarh	5895	178.02	5905	182.81	5977	194.54	5477	181.87
Jammu and Kashmir	3523	91.32	3672	93.26	3774	93.00	4160	105.89
Himachal Pradesh	10254	794.60	12282	248.81	13827	279.86	14535	311.34
Rajasthan	43160	875.71	49609	1018.09	53850	1122.10	58479	1304.76
Western Region	169524	4146.68	186269	4325.97	198923	5087.41	216641	5325.32
Gujarat	40520	1166.44	43780	1108.43	44221	1200.43	44661	1207.99
Maharashtra	125063	2882.56	138197	3122.21	150829	3789.26	167335	3995.13
Daman and Diu	440	13.57	245	4.11	97	2.89	624	17.12
Goa	3362	60.57	3481	84.31	3588	89.29	3810	99.07
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	139	3.52	566	6.90	188	5.54	211	6.01
Southern Region	1165397	19401.18	1353076	22416.50	1458356	25234.93	1477479	27721.54
Andhra Pradesh	215832	4761.77	218054	5008.10	213281	4988.98	154765	4022.32
Karnataka	156179	2814.70	167291	3103.71	167517	3402.17	179571	3633.15
Lakshadweep	14	0.16	15	0.23	24	0.36	230	3.70
Tamil Nadu	555223	7111.79	689094	9234.20	786634	11265.55	831651	13043.35
Kerala	228395	4576.67	267703	4903.62	278992	5376.30	296992	6743.60
Puducherry	9754	136.09	109191	166.64	11908	201.57	14270	275.42

Source: RBI.

**Source: PSBs (Data is Provisional).

Statement-III*Bank-wise disposal of education loans complaints for the period 1st April, 2012 to 31st December, 2012*

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	No of complaints received	No. of applications sanctioned/ disposed of	No of applications pending
1.	Allahabad Bank	45	40	5
2.	Andhra Bank	7	6	1
3.	Bank of Baroda	61	56	5
4.	Bank of India	159	130	29
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	31	31	0
6.	Canara Bank	143	139	4
7.	Central Bank of India	218	218	0
8.	Corporation Bank	46	46	0
9.	Dena Bank	2	2	0
10.	Indian Bank	188	188	0
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	135	133	2
12.	Oriental Bank Commerce	10	10	0
13.	Punjab National Bank	314	296	18
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	1	1	0
15.	Syndicate Bank	38	38	0
16.	UCO Bank	39	33	6
17.	Union Bank of India	52	52	0
18.	United Bank of India	11	11	0
19.	Vijaya Bank	32	32	0
20.	State Bank of India	5403	5373	30
21.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	29	29	0
22.	State Bank of Mysore	9	9	0
23.	State Bank of Patiala	22	22	0
24.	State Bank of Hyderabad	0	0	0
25.	State Bank of Travancore	12	8	4
26.	IDBI Bank	20	20	0
Total		7027	6923	104

Trauma Care Facilities

*75. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had launched a trauma scheme to set up trauma care facilities in the Government hospitals/medical colleges along the National Highways during the 11th Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of Government hospitals/medical colleges identified and made functional during the said Plan period, State/UT-wise;

(c) the funds earmarked and allocated for the purpose, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has identified certain hospitals/medical colleges to establish trauma care facilities during the 12th Five Year Plan period and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government in

this regard?

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

(b) State-wise list of 140 Government Hospitals identified during 11th Plan is given as Statement-I.

In 35 Government Hospitals, trauma care centre are functional as per given in the Statement-II.

(c) 116 Government Hospitals have been funded. State-wise details of funds earmarked and funds allocated/ released are as per list given as Statement-III.

(d) and (e) The Ministry proposes to identify 70 more hospitals to develop Trauma care facilities during the 12th Plan subject to financial allocations. The list will be finalized in consultation with the State Governments as per provisions of the Scheme. Letter has accordingly been written to all the States for sending the list of hospitals to be identified for development of trauma care facilities during the 12th Plan.

Statement-I

State-wise and corridor-wise list of Trauma Centers identified during 11th Plan

Sl. No.	Corridor-wise	Name of Trauma Centre	Level
1	2	3	4

A – Hospitals under State Government

Andhra Pradesh

1.	N-S	Rajeev Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Adilabad	II
2.		District Hqr. Hospital, Nizamabad	II
3.		Area Hospital, Kamareddy	III
4.		District Hospital, Mehboobnagar	III
5.		Government General Hospital and Medical College, Kurnool	II
6.		Government General Hospital and Medical College, Anantapur	II
7.		Community Hospital, Penukonda	III
8.	G-Q	Taluka Hospital, Tekkali	III
9.		District Hospital, Srikakulam	II
10.		King George Hospital and Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam	II
11.		Taluk Hospital, Tuni, East Godavari	III
12.		District Hospital, Rajahmundry, East Godavari	II

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

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

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

1	2	3	4
94.	N-S	Government District Hqr. Hospital, Karur	III
95.		District Hospital, Dindigul	II
96.		Government Rajaji Hospital and Medical College, Madurai	II
97.		District Hqr. Hospital, Kovilpatti	III
98.		Government Medical College Hospital, Tirunelveli	II
99.	N-S	Kanyakumari Government Medical College Hospital, Asaripallam, Nagarcoil	II
Uttar Pradesh			
100.	E-W	BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur	II
101.		District Hospital, Faizabad	III
102.		KGM College, Lucknow	II
103.		LLR Hospital and GSVM. Medical College, Kanpur	II
104.		District Hospital, Jaluan, Orai	III
105.		MLB Medical College, Jhansi	II
106.		District Hospital, Basti	III
107.	G-Q	SN Medical College, Agra	II
108.		Shri B.A. District Hospital, Etawah	III
109.		District Hospital, Fatehpur	III
110.		MLN Medical College, Allahabad	II
111.	N-S	LLRM Medical College, Meerut	II
112.		District Hospital, Mathura	III
113.		District Hospital, Lalitpur	II
West Bengal			
114.	E-W	North Bengal Medical College and Hospital, Siliguri	II
115.		Islampur SD Hospital, Uttar Dinajpur	III
116.	G-Q	Sub-Divisional Hospital, Asansol	II
117.		Burdwan Medical College and Hospital, Burdwan	II
118.		Sub-District Hospital, Kharagpur	III
B.	Hospital under Central Government		
119.		AIIMS	I
120.		RML Hospital, New Delhi	I

1	2	3	4
C. AIMS like Institution under PMSSY			
121.	Bhubaneswar (Odisha)		I
122.	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)		I
123.	Jodhpur (Rajasthan)		I
124.	Patna (Bihar)		I
125.	Raipur (Chhattisgarh)		I
126.	Rishikesh (Uttarakhand)		I
D. Medical College Institution being upgraded under PMSSY			
127.	Government Medical College, Jammu (J&K)		I
128.	Government Medical College, Srinagar (J&K)		I
129.	Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata (W.B.)		I
130.	Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow (U.P.)		I
131.	Institute of Medical Sciences, BHU, Varanasi (U.P.)		I
132.	Nizam Institute of medical Sciences, Hyderabad (A.P.)		I
133.	Sri Venkateshwara Institute of medical Sciences, Tirupati (A.P.) (50% cost of upgradation will be borne by the TTD trust)		I
134.	Government Medical College, Salem (T.N.)		I
135.	B.J. Medical College Ahmedabad (Gujarat)		I
136.	Banglore Medical College, Nangalore (Karnataka)		I
137.	Grants Medical College and Sir J.J. Group of Hospitals, Mumbai (Maharashtra)		I
138.	Medical college, Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)		I
139.	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Ranchi		I
140.	Govern,emt Medical College and Hospital, Nagpur, Maharashtra		I

Level-I — 23

Level-II— 57

Level-III — 60

Total — 140**Statement-II***List of Functional Trauma Center*

SI.No.	Name of Trauma Centre	Level	Corridors
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Government General Hospital and Medical College, Kurnool	II	N-S

1	2	3	4
2.	RIMS District Hospital, Srikakulam	II	G-Q
3.	King George Hospital/Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam	II	G-Q
4.	District Hospital, Rajahmundry, East Godavari	II	G-Q
5.	District Hospital, Eluru, West Godavari	III	G-Q
6.	District Hospital, Nellore	II	G-Q
Assam			
7.	Medical College and Hospital, Guwahati	II	E-W
8.	Silchar Medical College and Hospital, Silchar		
Gujarat			
9.	Civil Hospital, Palanpur	II	E-W
10.	Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhaya Hospital, Rajkot	II	E-W
11.	General Hospital, Valsad	II	G-Q
12.	Government Medical College, Surat	II	G-Q
Haryana			
13.	District Hospital, Rewari	III	G-Q
14.	District Hospital, Ambala	II	N-S
Karnataka			
15.	Tumkur District Hospital, Tumkur	III	G-Q
16.	Civil Hospital, Chitradurga	II	G-Q
17.	Civil Hospital, Devangere	III	G-Q
18.	KIMS, Hubli	II	G-Q
19.	District Hospital, Haveri	III	G-Q
20.	Taluk Hospital, Sira	III	G-Q
21.	District Hospital, Belgaum	III	G-Q
Madhya Pradesh			
22.	Civil Hospital, Shivpuri	II	E-W
23.	G R Medical College Hospital, Gwalior	II	N-S
Maharashtra			
24.	Municipal Hospital, Vashi	III	G-Q
Odisha			
25.	SCB Medical College, Cuttack	I	G-Q
26.	MKCG Medical College, Behrampur	II	G-Q

1	2	3	4
Punjab			
27.	Sub-District Hospital, Pathankot, Gurdaspur	III	N-S
28.	District Hospital, Jalandhar	II	N-S
Tamil Nadu			
29.	Government Medical College and Civil Hospital, Vellore	II	G-Q
Uttar Pradesh			
30.	BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur	II	E-W
31.	KGM College, Lucknow	II	E-W
32.	LLR Hospital and GSVM Medical College, Kanpur	II	E-W
33.	MLB Medical College, Jhansi	II	E-W
34.	SN Medical College, Agra	II	G-Q
35.	MLN Medical College, Allahabad	II	G-Q

N-S = North South Corridors

E-W = East West Corridors

G-Q = Golden Quadrilateral

Statement-III

(Figure in Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Fund Earmarked	Fund Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	125.2500	46.9121
2.	Assam	48.1500	20.3538
3.	Bihar	62.6000	6.4500
4.	Gujarat	91.5500	31.6512
5.	Haryana	19.2500	6.4985
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	19.2500	9.2958
7.	Jharkhand	14.4500	0.8000
8.	Karnataka	48.1000	19.3767
9.	Madhya Pradesh	38.5500	10.1700
10.	Maharashtra	38.5000	18.1140
11.	Odisha	44.9000	17.8038
12.	Punjab	19.2500	9.3214

1	2	3	4
13.	Rajasthan	67.4000	36.4752
14.	Tamil Nadu	72.3000	16.9600
15.	Uttar Pradesh	106.0000	42.9200
16.	West Bengal	38.5500	8.0021
Total		854.0500	301.1046

[Translation]

Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children

*76. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:
SHRI RAM SUNDER DAS:

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

(a) whether the Government has issued any advisory to the States/UTs on measures to be taken for combating trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has constituted a

panel to suggest measures for the rehabilitation of sex workers;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon and the present status thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government of India has been advising the State Governments from time to time for improving the enforcement mechanism for combating trafficking of women and children

(b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development issued an Advisory to States/UTs on 12.10.2011, emphasizing on, *inter alia*, gender sensitization of the police personnel, minimizing delays in investigations of crime against women, setting up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts where these do not exist; adopting a victim centric approach in human trafficking cases, creating Special Juvenile Police Units, and conducting regular meetings of the State Advisory Committees for preventing and combating trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation, The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) in consultation with Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) also issued various advisories to States/UTs on measures needed for preventing and combating crime of human trafficking e.g. Advisory on preventing and combating human trafficking in India (9th September, 2009), Advisory on Missing children (31st January, 2012), Advisory to treat human trafficking as organized crime, (30th April, 2012) and Advisory on preventing and combatting human trafficking — dealing with foreign national (1st May, 2012).

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) In connection with the Criminal Appeal No. 135 of 2010 in the case of Buddhadev Karmaskar vs. State of West Bengal the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, vide its order dated 19.07.2011, constituted a Panel under the Chairmanship of Shri Pradip Ghosh, Senior Advocate, to advice the Court in matters of (i) Prevention of trafficking, (ii) Rehabilitation of sex workers who wish to leave sex work, and (iii) Conditions conducive for sex workers who wish to continue working as sex workers with dignity, The other Members of the Panel are:—

- (i) Mr. Jayant Bhushan, Senior Counsel.
- (ii) Usha Multipurpose Co-operative Society through its President/Secretary.

- (iii) Durbar Manila Samanwaya Committee through its President/Secretary.
- (iv) Roshni through Ms. Salma Hasan 152, Golf Links, New Delhi
- (v) Shri Ravi Kant, Shakti Vahini, New Delhi
- (vi) Ms. Preeti Patkar, Prema, Mumbai
- (vii) Ms. Indumati, South India AIDS Action Programme, Chennai
- (viii) Shri Tariq Khan, Social Activist, Lucknow

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has provided the office space along with equipment and personnel for functioning of the Panel and sanctioned Rs. 10 lakhs for the purpose. So far, the Panel has submitted eleven interim reports to the Hon'ble Court.

(e) The Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach to Prevent and Combat Trafficking of women and children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation. The Ministry of Women and Child Development administers the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA). The Ministry is also implementing "Ujjawala"—a Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-Integration and Repatriation of Victims of Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation. As on date, 228 projects have been supported under the Scheme, including 117 protective and rehabilitative homes. Trafficked victims are also given shelter and support services in Short Stay Homes and Swadhar Homes meant for women in difficult circumstances, Besides, the Ministry is implementing the centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) since 2009-10 for providing a safe and secure environment for overall development of children who are in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law, The various components of the scheme also include rescue and rehabilitation of children in difficult circumstances, which includes trafficked and sexually exploited children.

The Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a comprehensive Scheme for establishment of integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) and capacity building of responders, including Training of Trainers for strengthening the law enforcement response to human trafficking, So far 160 Anti Human Trafficking Units have been established.

[English]

Acute Respiratory Ailments

*77. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

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

(a) whether as per the study of the Government contained in the Statistical Handbook of India 2013, deaths from acute respiratory ailments are on the rise in the country;

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

(c) the estimated number of cases of acute respiratory ailments and attributable deaths reported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the study of the Government contained in the Statistical Handbook of India 2013, deaths from acute respiratory ailments shows declining trend from 2007-2011.

(c) The details of number of cases of acute respiratory

ailments and attributable deaths reported in the country by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Under the Integrated Disease Surveillance Project of Directorate General of Health Services, the districts and States have been strengthened by providing additional manpower, training of identified Rapid Response Team (RRT) members for outbreak investigations, strengthening of laboratories for detection of epidemic prone, diseases including acute respiratory ailments, Information Communication Technology equipment for data entry, analysis and data transfer and provision of funds for operationalization.

Other measures taken by the Government include control of environmental pollution, tightening of vehicular and industrial emission norms, management of municipal hazardous and biomedical waste, promotion of cleaner technologies, strengthening the network of air quality monitoring stations, public awareness etc. All efforts are made by Government to ensure adequate medical facilities/care for the patients suffering from diseases.

Statement

State-wise Cases and deaths due to Acute Respiratory Infections during 2010 to 2012

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	2010		2011		2012*		Reference Period upto {for 2012}
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3117568	275	3089290	236	2768355	458	November, 12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35804	4	48602	9	23352	4	December, 12 (except January to June)
3.	Assam	56547	0	314824	0	21060	0	January, 12
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	87486	0	1640157	10	December, 12
5.	Chhattisgarh	107827	7	155743	18	202346	5	December, 12
6.	Goa	71344	8	61029	6	53098	1	December, 12
7.	Gujarat	603281	0	604076	0	770290	1	December, 12
8.	Haryana	1043021	65	1275035	48	1200852	36	December, 12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1364166	188	1484149	154	1343725	122	November, 12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	477673	1	528409	6	634378	3	December, 12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Jharkhand	96775	0	205496	5	159354	63	December, 12
12.	Karnataka	1593903	200	1629997	182	659903	149	March, 12
13.	Kerala	6035129	122	5034506	128	5477680	47	December, 12
14.	Madhya Pradesh	578177	238	578783	182	652289	251	December, 12
15.	Maharashtra	796617	88	571947	28	593887	5	December, 12
16.	Manipur	19172	15	25441	55	37278	48	November, 12
17.	Meghalaya	318124	0	295146	5	272622	4	October, 12
18.	Mizoram	25665	18	26817	33	26789	40	December, 12
19.	Nagaland	64220	0	48566	0	32697	7	October, 12
20.	Odisha	1354442	188	1372208	269	1213197	228	December, 12
21.	Punjab	642862	15	656544	10	645612	11	December, 12
22.	Rajasthan	823014	32	1089640	62	1898146	196	December, 12
23.	Sikkim	106815	9	92736	12	103762	3	November, 12
24.	Tamil Nadu	2430169	242	2410214	22	2451918	18	December, 12
25.	Tripura	177411	188	160438	135	68186	59	June, 12
26.	Uttarakhand	132998	92	130283	56	205681	94	December, 12
27.	Uttar Pradesh	963261	166	1183992	196	1374608	192	December, 12 (except March)
28.	West Bengal	1980448	451	1991660	528	2420700	716	December, 12
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	66991	3	69151	3	68804	5	November, 12
30.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	49649	0	35346	0	December, 12
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	112471	0	104447	0	92668	0	December, 12
32.	Daman and Diu	48839	0	42350	0	39872	1	December, 12
33.	Delhi	249463	182	198541	102	271129	152	December, 12
34.	Lakshadweep	17263	0	28129	0	37630	0	October, 12
35.	Puducherry	628586	0	654884	2	637000	81	November, 12
Total		2614004*	2797	26300205	2492	28134371	3010	

Source: National Health Profile brought out by CBHI, DGHS.

Notes: 1. *Data for the years 2012 are strictly provisional.

2. N.R. means "Not Reported".

Data for only a few districts — 2010 : Arunachal Pradesh and Chhattisgarh

2011 : Bihar

2012 : Arunachal Pradesh

Fairs, Festivals and Tourism related Events

*78. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides financial assistance to the States and Union Territories for organising fairs, festivals and tourism related events in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of proposals received from the States/UTs in this regard particularly from Tamil Nadu along with the funds sanctioned and released thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of utilisation of funds reported thereunder from the States/UTs during the said period along with the monitoring mechanism put in place for optimum utilisation of the funds; and

(e) the further steps taken/being taken by the Government for organising such tourism related events in the country particularly in the State of Tamil Nadu for organising trade fair?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (e) The development and promotion of tourism destinations and products and implementation of tourism projects is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory Administration (UT). However, the Ministry of

Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments/UT Administrations for tourism projects including Fairs, Festivals and Tourism related Events finalised in consultation with them, subject to scheme guidelines, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

As per the present scheme guidelines, Central Financial Assistance is provided for Fairs, Festivals and Tourism related Events, generally upto a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakh, to State Governments and upto Rs. 30.00 lakh to UT Administrations, in a financial year.

The details relating to Fairs, Festivals and Tourism related Events for which CFA has been sanctioned to various State Governments/UT Administrations including the State of Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year upto December, 2012 is given in the enclosed Statement.

The State Governments/UT Administrations have set up State Level Monitoring Committees (SLMC) to review the progress made in the implementation of various tourism projects including Fairs, Festivals and Tourism related Events regularly. The State Governments/UT Administrations are required to submit the minutes of the meetings of State Level Monitoring Committees to the Ministry of Tourism periodically. The Ministry of Tourism also monitors implementation of projects through Regional Conferences and by holding periodical review meetings with the State Governments/UT Administrations.

Statement

Number of Fairs, Festivals and Tourism related events and amount sanctioned during last three years and current year upto December, 2012

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10				
		No. of Projects	Sanctioned Amount	Released Amount	UC Received	UC Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	15.00	12.00	0	12.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	25.00	22.00	22.00	0
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	2	10.00	8.00	0	8.00
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Chandigarh	2	25.00	20.29	20.29	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Haryana	3	55.00	55.00	55.00	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2	15.00	15.00	15.00	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	15.00	12.00	12.00	0
16.	Jharkhand	3	25.00	20.00	20.00	0
17.	Kerala	1	10.00	10.00	10.00	0
18.	Karnataka	1	15.00	12.00	12.00	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Maharashtra	1	15.00	12.00	12.00	0
21.	Manipur	1	15.00	15.00	15.00	0
22.	Meghalaya	3	25.00	20.00	16.00	4.00
23.	Mizoram	1	10.00	10.00	10.00	0
24.	Madhya Pradesh	2	25.00	22.00	22.00	0
25.	Nagaland	2	20.00	16.00	16.00	0
26.	Odisha	4	25.00	21.00	5.00	16.00
27.	Puducherry	1	21.00	16.80	16.80	0
28.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	2	13.00	13.00	13.00	0
30.	Sikkim	2	10.00	9.00	5.00	4.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	2	20.00	20.00	20.00	0
32.	Tripura	3	15.00	15.00	15.00	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	4	42.75	42.75	42.75	0
34.	Uttarakhand	1	54.78	27.39	27.39	0
35.	West Bengal	2	15.00	15.00	15.00	0
Grand Total		51	536.53	461.23	417.23	44.00

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11				
		No. of Projects	Sanctioned Amount	Released Amount	UC Received	UC Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	25.00	25.00	25.00	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	50.00	48.00	48.00	0
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	2	53.00	53.00	53.00	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	40.00	40.00	40.00	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	2	125.00	105.00	95.56	9.44
11.	Goa	1	20.00	20.00	20.00	0
12.	Gujarat	1	14.55	14.55	14.55	0
13.	Haryana	5	80.00	80.00	80.00	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4	25.00	25.00	25.00	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	8.25	8.25	8.25	0
16.	Jharkhand	2	50.00	50.00	0	50.00
17.	Kerala	1	50.00	50.00	50.00	0
18.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0
20.	Maharashtra	1	13.00	13.00	13.00	0
21.	Manipur	3	48.50	48.50	48.5	0
22.	Meghalaya	2	40.16	40.16	15.16	25.00
23.	Mizoram	6	50.00	50.00	50.00	0
24.	Madhya Pradesh	6	50.00	37.20	37.20	0
25.	Nagaland	5	45.00	45.00	45.00	0
26.	Odisha	2	37.57	37.57	5.00	32.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	1	50.00	50.00	50.00	0
29.	Rajasthan	1	50.00	49.51	49.51	0
30.	Sikkim	4	40.00	37.00	25.00	12.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	2	40.00	39.00	35.00	4.00
32.	Tripura	4	55.00	55.00	5.00	50.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	4	100.00	96.00	96.00	0
34.	Uttarakhand	2	17.77	17.77	17.77	0
35.	West Bengal	3	42.48	42.48	20.00	22.48
Grand Total		70	1220.28	1176.99	971.50	205.49

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12				
		No. of Projects	Sanctioned Amount	Released Amount	UC Received	UC Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	49.00	49.00	49.00	0
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	2	50.00	50.00	0	50.00
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	2	25.00	25.00	25.00	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	35.00	35.00	35.00	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	2	7.00	7.00	6.00	1.00
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Haryana	5	80.00	65.00	50.00	15.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3	25.00	25.00	25.00	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	19.50	19.50	19.50	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Maharashtra	2	37.00	37.00	37.00	0
21.	Manipur	2	50.00	50.00	50.00	0
22.	Meghalaya	3	50.00	50.00	39.57	10.43
23.	Mizoram	4	50.00	50.00	50.00	0
24.	Madhya Pradesh	1	102.00	86.45	86.45	0
25.	Nagaland	4	50.00	50.00	50.00	0
26.	Odisha	6	33.70	33.70	33.70	0
27.	Puducherry	4	30.00	30.00	0	30.00
28.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Sikkim	5	50.00	50.00	50.00	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	1	25.00	25.00	0	25.00
32.	Tripura	3	48.45	48.45	0	48.45
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3	57.50	57.50	55.00	2.50
34.	Uttarakhand	3	49.28	49.28	24.28	25.00
35.	West Bengal	4	50.00	50.00	26.00	24.00
Grand Total		64	973.43	942.88	711.50	231.38

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13 (Till 31.12.2012)				
		No. of Projects	Sanctioned Amount	Released Amount	UC Received	UC Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	25.00	25.00	0	25.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	25.00	25.00	0	25.00
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	1	25.00	25.00	0	25.00
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0		0	0
13.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6	50.00	50.00	0	50.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	50.00	50.00	0	50.00
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Kerala	1	24.00	24.00	0	24.00
18.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Maharashtra	1	25.00	25.00	0	25.00
21.	Manipur	1	50.00	50.00	0	50.00
22.	Meghalaya	1	17.94	17.94	0	17.94
23.	Mizoram	1	39.15	39.15	0	39.15
24.	Madhya Pradesh	4	34.00	34.00	0	34.00
25.	Nagaland	2	30.00	30.00	0	30.00
26.	Odisha	2	61.30	61.30	0	61.30
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	2	50.00	50.00	50.00	0
29.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Sikkim	3	40.00	40.00	0	40.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2	50.00	50.00	50.00	0
34.	Uttarakhand	4	50.00	50.00	50.00	0
35.	West Bengal	2	26.00	26.00	0	26.00
Grand Total		37	672.39	672.39	150.00	522.39

Akshay Urja Shops

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

(a) whether the Government intends to establish Akshay Urja Shops in all districts of the country especially in the tribal dominated districts including those in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the total number of Akshay Urja Shops in the country till date, State/UT-wise including Kerala; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to extend the network of Akshay Urja Shops by encouraging private entrepreneurs and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to set up and operate such shops in all the districts of the country?

THR MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been implementing a scheme for setting up Akshay Urja Shops in all the districts of the country since 2005-06. The scheme provides for financial support as recurring grant and incentive linked with turnover for operation of the shops, for a period of two years. Prior to 2005-06, the scheme was being implemented since 1995 for setting up Aditya Solar Shops. The total number of Akshay Urja/Aditya Solar Shops set up in the country up to January 31, 2013. State/UT-wise, including Kerala, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Besides financial support being provided to the Akshay Urja Shops as recurring grant and incentive linked with turn-over for operation of the shops, the State Nodal Agencies are being provided support for undertaking publicity of the Shops. Sanction has already been accorded for setting up 287 Akshay Urja Shops besides 113 Aditya Solar Shops.

Statement

State/UT-wise Number of Akshay Urja/Aditya Solar Shops

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Akshay Urja/Aditya Solar Shops set up
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	02
2.	Andhra Pradesh	20
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	07
4.	Assam	12
5.	Bihar	33
6.	Chandigarh	01
7.	Chhattisgarh	15
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	00
9.	Delhi	01
10.	Goa	02
11.	Gujarat	08
12.	Haryana	19
13.	Himachal Pradesh	04
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	11
15.	Jharkhand	22
16.	Karnataka	06
17.	Kerala	10

1	2	3
18.	Lakshadweep	00
19.	Madhya Pradesh	50
20.	Maharashtra	21
21.	Manipur	01
22.	Meghalaya	00
23.	Mizoram	03
24.	Nagaland	05
25.	Odisha	02
26.	Puducherry	04
27.	Punjab	18
28.	Rajasthan	15
29.	Sikkim	01
30.	Tamil Nadu	17
31.	Tripura	02
32.	Uttar Pradesh	74
33.	Uttarakhand	08
34.	West Bengal	06
Total		400

[Translation]

**Exploration of Oil and Natural
Gas Deposits**

*80. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Geo-scientific surveys carried out by DGH during 2009-10 to 2012-13 (Till January, 2013)

SR. No.	Area/Block	Survey Type	Location	Survey Carried Out	Year
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Seismic and Gravity Magnetic Surveys					
1	Western and Eastern Offshore	2D seismic	Offshore	9632.5 LKM	2008-10

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the geological and other surveys undertaken by the Government to discover/explore the oil and natural gas deposits/blocks in the country during each of the last three years and the current year along with the oil and gas deposits/blocks discovered and explored so far, block and State-wise including Rajasthan;

(b) whether the work of geological survey for discovering oil and gas deposits in Rajasthan is being carried out at the desired pace;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government is dependent on certain private and foreign companies/entities for carrying out exploration of oil and natural gas in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the details of oil and gas blocks being explored by these companies in the country during each of the last three years and the current year and allotted to the public and private sectors companies, block-wise and sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) conducts various geo-scientific surveys in onland and offshore areas of the country to ascertain the hydrocarbon prospectivity. The details of such surveys carried out by DGH in the last three years and the current year (till January, 2013) are given as under:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Western Offshore	2D seismic	Offshore	3607.5 LKM	2009-10
3	Kutch	Airborne Gravity Magnetic	Onland	13,994.64 LKM	2009-10

II. Geochemical Surveys

SR. No.	Area/Block	Survey Type	Location	Number of Sampels Collected	Year
1.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Onland	554	2009-10
2.	Bengal Onland	West Bengal		800	2009-10
3.	Cauvery Basin	Tamil Nadu		300	2010-11
4.	Satpura-South Rewa Damodar	Jharkhand-Chhattisgarh		300	2010-11
5.	South Rewa	Chhattisgarh		410	2011-13
6.	Spiti-Zanskar-Karewa	Jammu and Kashmir/ Himachal Pradesh		1014	2012-13

In addition to the above surveys, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC), Oil India Ltd. (OIL) and Private/JV companies also carry out various geo-scientific surveys in the awarded blocks under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime in line with the Work Programmes in the PSCs. During the last three years and current year (till January, 2013), exploration activities in terms of acquisition of 1,08,454 Line Kilo Meter (LKM) of 2D and 1,02,901 Sq. KM. (SKM) of 3D seismic surveys and drilling of 243 exploratory wells have been carried out in 172 exploration blocks/fields, resulting in 52 hydrocarbon discoveries (31 oil and 21 gas). Out of these, the Declaration of Commerciality (DoC) of 7 oil discoveries made in Gujarat has been reviewed by the Management Committee (MC) and an In-Place oil volumes of 64.85 Million Barrels has been established. The other discoveries are under various stages of evaluation/appraisal/commerciality. The details of block-wise, year-wise and area-wise exploration activities and discoveries made are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

In the exploration blocks awarded under nomination regime, ONGC and OIL are carrying out exploration for

hydrocarbons in the Country. ONGC has carried out 1401,2 LKM of 2D seismic survey and 3462,54 SKM of 3D seismic survey as well as drilled 96 exploratory wells during last 3 years and current year in 59 blocks. The state-wise and block-wise details of exploration work carried out by ONGC are given in the Statement-III. OIL has carried out 2462.31 LKM of 2D seismic survey and 1258.18 SKM of 3D seismic survey as well as drilled 25 exploratory wells during last 3 years and current year. The state-wise and block-wise details of Exploration work carried out by OIL are given in the enclosed Statement-IV. As a result of these exploratory efforts carried out in nomination blocks, ONGC and OIL have made 19 and 25 hydrocarbon discoveries respectively.

(b) and (c) Exploration works are being carried out as per the industry standards and provisions of Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) in the country including the state of Rajasthan.

(d) and (e) Both Public sector companies as well as Private Indian and Foreign Companies are carrying out hydrocarbon exploration as per the provisions of PSCs, as per details in the enclosed Statement-I to IV.

Statement-I

Company-wise, Area-wise details of Blocks under production sharing contract (PSC) Regime where work has been carried out in last three years

Sl. No.	Operator type	Operator	Location/Area	Blocks
1	2	3	4	5
1	PSU	GAIL (India) limited.	Tamil Nadu	CY-ONN-2005/1
			Tamil Nadu Total	
		GAIL (India) Limited. Total		
2		Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Eastern Offshore	KG-OSN-2001/3
			Eastern Offshore Total	
3			Western Offshore	MB-OSN-2004/1
			Western Offshore Total	
4			Gujarat	CB-ONN-2000/1
5				CB-ONN-2002/3
6				CB-ONN-2003/2
			Gujarat Total	
7			Rajasthan	RJ-ONN-2004/1
			Rajasthan Total	
8			Andhra Pradesh	KG-ONN-2004/2
			Andhra Pradesh Total	
		Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd. Total		
9		Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	Gujarat	CB-ONN-2005/2
10				CB-ONN-2005/7
			Gujarat Total	
		Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. Total		

2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13 (Till January, 2013)		
2D (LKM)	3D (SKM)	Exp. Wells (Nos.)	2D (LKM)	3D (SKM)	Exp. Wells (Nos.)	2D (LKM)	3D (SKM)	Exp. Wells (Nos.)	2D (LKM)	3D (SKM)	Exp. Wells (Nos.)
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	237	0	0	75	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	237	0	0	75	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	237	0	0	75	0
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
0	825	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
0	825	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	1414	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1
0	1414	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
0	2239	5	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	4
0	0	0	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	4	0	0	92	0	0	103	0
0	0	0	0	82	0	0	92	0	0	103	1
0	0	0	0	82	0	0	92	0	0	103	1

1	2	3	4	5
11		National Thermal Power Corporation	Gujarat	CB-ONN-2009/5
Gujarat Total				
National Thermal Power Corporation Total				
12		Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	Eastern Offshore	CY-DWN-2001/1
13				CY-DWN-2004/1
14				CY-DWN-2004/2
15				CY-DWN-2004/3
16				CY-DWN-2004/4
17				CY-PR-DWN-2004
18				CY-PR-DWN-2004
19				KG-DWN-2002/1
20				KG-DWN-2004/1
21				KG-DWN-2004/2
22				KG-DWN-2004/3
23				KG-DWN-2004/5
24				KG-DWN-2004/6
25				KG-PWN-2005/1
26				KG-DWN-98/2
27				KG-DWN-98/4
28				KG-OSN-2004/1
29				KG-OSN-2009/1
30				KG-OSN-2009/2
31				KG-OSN -2009/4
32				MN-DWN-2002/1
33				MN-DWN-2002/2
34				MN-DWN-98/3
35				MN-OSN-2000/2
36				NEC-DWN-2002/2
Eastern Offshore Total				
37.			Western Offshore	CB-OSN-2003/1
38.				GK-OSN-2009/1
39.				GK-OSN-2009/2

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			0	0	0	0	95	0	0	165	0
			0	0	0	0	95	0	0	165	0
			0	0	0	0	95	0	0	165	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3110	0	0	0	0	0	0	1531	0	0	0	0
2621	0	0	0	0	0	0	1029	0	0	0	0
2971	0	0	0	2213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2312	0	0	0	1024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2295	2224	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1915	0	0	0	1721	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1102	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1
880	542	0	0	1674	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1025	0
0	0	0	0	752	0	0	759	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1124	0	7928	0	0	0	0	0
0	2222	0	0	0	0	7389	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1055	0	0	0	1287	0	0	440	0
0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	144	0	1014	264	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
			981	299	0	1164	567	0	0	0	0
			654	175	0	1165	358	0	0	0	0
			0	0	0	218	0	0	0	0	0
2007	4600	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
2300	5954	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1382	0	0	0	0
0	1487	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	874	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	700	1
20411	19149	7	3704	9246	6	17864	6913	10	0	2165	6
43	0	3	520	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1
			0	681	0	0	241	0	0	0	0
			0	681	0	0	276	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
40.				GS-OSN-2003/1
41.				GS-OSN-2004/1
42.				KK-DWN-2001/3
43.				KK-DWN-2002/2
44.				KK-DWN-2002/3
45.				KK-DWN-2004/1
46.				KK-DWN-2005/2
47.				MB-OSN-2005/1
48.				MB-OSN-2005/5
49.				MB-OSN-2005/6
Western Offshore Total				
50.			Assam	AA-0NJ/2
51.				AA-ONN-2009/3
Assam Total				
52.			Gujarat	CB-ONN-2001/1
53.				CB-ONN-2002/1
54.				CB-ONN-2004/1
55.				CB-ONN-2004/2
56.				CB-ONN-2004/3
57.				CB-ONN-2004/4
58.				CB-ONN-2005/10
59.				CB-ONN-2005/4
60.				CB-ONN -2009/4
Gujarat Total				
61.			Rajasthan	VN-OMN-2003/1
62.				VN-OMN-2004/1
63.				VN-ONN-2004/2
Rajasthan Total				
64.			Madhya Pradesh	VN-ONN-2009/3
Madhya Pradesh Total				
65.			West Bengal	PA-ONN-2005/1
66.				PA-ONN-2005/2

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	580	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2200	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	506	0	0	393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3515	0	0	0	0	0	0	382	0	0	0	0
0	436	0	0	1373	0	0	1159	0	0	0	1
0	1927	0	0	39	0	0	2156	0	0	0	0
0	1858	0	0	341	0	0	2201	0	0	0	0
3558	5307	6	520	3508	3	0	6415	2	2200	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	121	0	0	45	0	0
			0	0	0	0	67	0	0	17	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	121	67	0	45	17	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
839	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	4	0	77	3
0	56	0	0	0	0	61	0	1	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	131	0	0
			0	0	0	84	50	0	38	8	0
894	56	3	0	41	0	146	127	7	169	101	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	1	0	6	1
534	0	0	507	0	0	111	107	1	156	79	1
416	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
950	212	0	507	0	0	111	151	2	156	85	3
			0	0	0	289	0	0	0	0	0
			0	0	0	289	0	0	0	0	0
335	0	0	208	214	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
273	0	0	387	201	0	0	110	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
67				PR-ONN-2005/1
68				WB-ONN-2005/2
69				W6-ONN-2005/3
70				WB-ONN-2005/4
West Bengal Total				
71			Andaman and Nicobar Islands	AN-OWN-2002/1
72				AN-OWN-2002/2
73				AN-DWN-2003/1
74				AN-DWN-2005/1
75				AN-OWN-2009/1
76				AN-DWN-2009/13
77				AN-DWN-2009/18
78				AN-DWN-2009/2
79				AN-DWN-2009/3
80				AN-DWN-2009/5
Andaman and Nicobar Total				
81			Bihar	GV-ONN-2005/3
82				PA-ONN-2004/1
Bihar Total				
83			Mizoram	AA-ONN-2001/2
Mizoram Total				
84			Tamil Nadu	CY-ONN-2002/2
85				CY-ONN-2004/1
86				CY-ONN-2004/2
Tamil Nadu Total				
87			Tripura	AA-ONN-2001/1
Tripura Total				
88			Uttar Pradesh	GV-ONN-2004/1
Uttar Pradesh Total				
Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. Total				

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0	0	0	600	0	0	488	243	0	0	0	0
418	0	0	639	625	0	0	0	0	0	88	0
365	0	0	671	254	0	0	591	0	0	0	0
0	60	0	664	653	0	383	305	0	0	143	0
1391	60	0	3169	1947	0	871	1248	0	0	231	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	4900	0	0	4900	0	0	0	507	0
			0	0	0	2075	0	0	0	0	0
			0	0	0	1685	0	0	0	0	0
			0	0	0	1664	0	0	0	0	0
			0	0	0	1601	0	0	0	0	0
			0	0	0	1552	0	0	0	0	0
			0	0	0	1543	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	4900	0	0	15020	0	5	0	507	1
90	0	0	356	0	0	70	52	0	0	0	0
0	421	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	421	0	356	0	0	70	52	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	140	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	222	196	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	399	410	1	0	0	3
0	0	1	0	0	0	622	746	1	0	0	4
0	0	0	0	50	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	50	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
665	22	0	0	168	0	363	20	0	0	0	0
665	22	0	0	168	0	363	20	0	0	0	0
27959	25227	17	13156	14960	10	35475	15740	29	2570	3106	22

1	2	3	4	5
89		Oil India Ltd.	Eastern Offshore	CY-OSN-2009/2
			Eastern Offshore Total	
90			Assam	AA-ONN-2002/3
91				AA-ONN-2003/3
92				AA-ONN-2004/1
93				AA-ONN-2004/2
94				AA-ONN-2009/4
			Assam Total	
95			Rajasthan	RJ-ONN-2000/1
96				RJ-ONN-2001/1
97				RJ-ONN-2004/2
98				RJ-ONN-2004/3
99				RJ-ONN-2005/2
			Rajasthan Total	
100			Andhra Pradesh	KG-ONN-2004/1
			Andhra Pradesh Total	
101			Mizoram	MZ-ONN-2004/1
			Mizoram Total	
		Oil India Ltd. Total		
		PSU Total		
102	Private	Adani Welspun Exploration Ltd.	Western Offshore	MB-OSN-2005/2
			Western Offshore Total	
		Adani Welspun Exploration Ltd. Total		
103		Essar Energy	Western Offshore	MB-OSN-2005/3
			Western Offshore Total	
104			Assam	AA-ONN-2004/3
105				AA-ONN-2004/5
			Assam Total	
		Essar Energy Total		

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			0	0	0	511	1621	0	0	0	0
			0	0	0	511	1621	0	0	0	0
85	0	0	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	202	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	144	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	206	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0
85	552	1	158	15	1	0	0	2	0	17	0
0	202	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1365	0
0	202	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1365	1
0	38	0	0	162	0	0	73	0	0	0	0
0	38	0	0	162	0	0	73	0	0	0	0
962	0	0	346	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0
962	0	0	346	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0
1047	792	3	504	177	3	554	1694	4	0	1382	1
29006	28258	25	13660	15219	17	36030	17858	41	2570	4831	28
0	1195	0	0	1196	0	0	1195	0	0	0	0
0	1195	0	0	1196	0	0	1195	0	0	0	0
0	1195	0	0	1196	0	0	1195	0	0	0	0
0	1195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	0
0	1195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	0
412	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	183	0	0
412	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	183	0	0
412	1195	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	183	102	0

1	2	3	4	5
106	Essar Oil Ltd.		Gujarat	CB-ON/3
			Gujarat Total	
	Essar Oil Ltd. Total			
107	Esveegee Steel (Gujarat) Pvt. Ltd.		Gujarat	CB-ONN-2009/7
			Gujarat Total	
	Esveegee Steel (Gujarat) Pvt. Ltd. Total			
108	Focus Energy Ltd.		Western Offshore Western Offshore	CB-OSN-2004/1
			Total	
109			Gujarat	GK-ON/4
			Gujarat Total	
110			Rajasthan	RJ-ON/6
111				RJ-ONN-2003/2
			Rajasthan Total	
	Focus Energy Ltd. Total			
112	Geo Enpro		Arunanchal Pradesh	KHARSANG
			Arunanchal Pradesh Total	
	Geo Enpro Total			
113	Hindustan Oil Exploration Company Limited		Assam	AAP-ON-94/1
			Assam Total	
114			Rajasthan	RJ-ONN-2005/1
			Rajasthan Total	
	Hindustan Oil Exploration Company Limited Total			

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	2369	0	0	561	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	0	2369	0	0	561	0	1
0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	68	3	0	291	5	0	346	1	0	259	5
216	1688	10	0	149	4	0	610	7	0	15	9
216	1756	13	0	440	9	0	956	8	0	274	14
218	1756	15	0	440	9	2369	956	8	561	274	15
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	14	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	14	0
0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	14	0
0	165	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
0	165	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	111	639	0	0	785	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	111	639	0	0	785	0
0	165	0	0	0	1	111	639	1	0	785	1

1	2	3	4	5
115		Interlink Petroleum Ltd.	Gujarat	BAOLA
116				MODHERA
			Gujarat Total	
		Interlink Petroleum Ltd. Total		
117		Jay Polychem (India) Ltd.	Gujarat	CB-ONN-2009/8
			Gujarat Total	
		Jay Polychem (India) Ltd. Total		
118		Jubilant Oil and Gas Private Limited	Assam	AA-ONN-2003/1
			Assam Total	
119			Manipur	AA-ONN-2009/1
120				AA-ONN-2009/2
			Manipur Total	
121			Tripura	AA-ONN-2002/1
			Tripura Total	
		Jubilant Oil and Gas Private Limited Total		
122		Mereator Petroleum Private Limited	Gujarat	CB-ONN-2005/3
123				CB-ONN-2005/9
			Gujarat Total	
		Mercator Petroleum Private Limited Total		
124		Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	SR-ONN-2004/1
			Madhya Pradesh Total	
		Prize Petroleum Company Ltd. Total		
125		Reliance Industries Ltd.	Eastern Offshore	CY-DWN-2001/2
126				CY-PR-DWN-2001/3

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0	7	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	12	0	0	38	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	19	0	0	45	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	19	0	0	45	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
			0	132	0	0	136	0	0	0	0
			0	132	0	0	136	0	0	0	0
			0	132	0	0	136	0	0	0	0
0	124	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	124	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
			0	0	0	17	0	0	65	0	0
			0	0	0	40	0	0	34	0	0
			0	0	0	58	0	0	99	0	0
0	0	2	123	0	0	160	0	1	125	0	2
0	0	2	123	0	0	160	0	1	125	0	2
0	124	2	123	0	1	217	0	2	224	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	202	48	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	32	12	0	539	115	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	32	12	0	741	163	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	32	12	0	741	163	0	0	0	0
1155	13	0	895	286	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
1155	13	0	895	286	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
1155	13	0	895	286	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
0	2836	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1402	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2094	0

1	2	3	4	5
127				CY-PR-DWN-2001/4
128				KG-DWN-2001/1
129				KG-DWN-2003/1
130				KG-DWN-2004/4
131				KG-DWN-2004/7
132				KG-DWN-98/1
133				KG-DWN-98/3
134				MN-DWN-2003/1
135				MN-OWN-2004/1
136				MN-DWN-2004/2
137				MN-DWN-2004/3
138				MN-DWN-2004/4
139				MN-DWN-2004/5
140				MN-DWN-98/2
141				NEC-DWN-2002/1
142				NEC-OSN-97/2
143				PR-DWN-2001/1
Eastern Offshore Total				
144			Western Offshore	KK-DWN-2001/2
Western Offshore Total				
145			Assam	AS-ONN- 2000/1
Assam Total				
146			Gujarat	CB-ON/1
147				CB-ONN-2003/1
Gujarat Total				
Reliance Industries Ltd. Total				
148		Selan Expl. Tech. Ltd.	Gujarat	BAKROL
149				NDRORA
Gujarat Total				
Selan Expl. Tech. Ltd. Total				
Private Total				

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0	2750	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1896	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
561	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1562	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2819	0	0	0	1832	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	596	0	0	1213	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1744	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1512	0	0	92	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
525	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
3905	6988	15	0	9230	13	0	3201	4	0	2094	0
0	0	0	1132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	11	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
4049	6988	26	1132	9230	16	0	3201	4	0	2094	0
0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5834	11455	48	2182	11450	28	3438	6390	17	968	3304	18

1	2	3	4	5
150	Foreign	BHP Billiton Petroleum International Exploration Private Ltd., Australia	Western Offshore	KK-DWN-2005/1
151				MB-DWN-2005/2
152				MB-DWN-2005/3
153				MB-DWN -2005/4
154				MB-DWN-2005/5
155				MB-DWN-2005/7
156				MB-DWN-2005/9
157				MB-OSN-2009/3
158				MB-OSN-2009/6
159				MB-OSN-2009/7
			Western Offshore Total	
		BHP Billiton Petroleum International Exploration Private Ltd., Australia Total		
160		British Gas Exploration and Production (India) Ltd., UK	Western Offshore	MUKTA
			Western Offshore Total	
		British Gas Exploration and Production (India) Ltd., UK Total		
161		Cairn Energy India Private Ltd.	Eastern Offshore	PR-OSN-2004/1
162				RAVVA
			Eastern Offshore Total	
163			Andhra Pradesh	KG-ONN-2003/1
			Andhra Pradesh Total	
		Cairn Energy India Private Ltd. Total		

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1435	0	0	3049	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
257	0	0	778	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1228	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	0		924	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1074	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1774	0	0	11032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1774	0	0	11032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	811	0	0	811	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1092	0	0	811	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
522	0	1	522	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
522	0	1	522	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
522	1092	1	522	811	4	0	0	1	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
164		ENI (India) Ltd., Italy	Rajasthan	Rj-ONN-2003/1
			Rajasthan Total	
		ENI (India) Ltd., Italy Total		
165		Geo-Global Resources (Barbados) Inc.	Maharashtra	DS-ONN-2003/1
166				DS-ONN-2004/1
			Maharashtra Total	
		Geo-Global Resources (Barbados) Inc. Total		
167		Hera mac Ltd., Bahamas	Gujarat	N- KATHANA
			Gujarat Total	
		Heramac Ltd., Bahamas Total		
168		Naftogaz, Russia	Assam	AA-ONN-2004/4
			Assam Total	
169			Gujarat	CB-ONN-2004/5
			Gujarat Total	
		Naftogaz, Russia Total		
170		Niko Resources Limited	Tamil Nadu	CY-ONN-2003/1,
			Tamil Nadu Total	
		Niko Resources Ltd. Total		
171		OILEX-NL	Gujarat	CAMBAY
			Gujarat Total	
		OILEX-NL Total		
172		Petrogas, Oman	Western Offshore	MB-OSN-2004/2
			Western Offshore Total	
		Petrogas, Oman Total		
		Foreign Total		
		Grand Total		

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	137	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	339	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	476	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	476	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	111	0	0	58	1	0	165	2	0	0	0
0	111	0	0	58	1	0	165	2	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	3	0	113	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	3	0	113	1	0	0	0
0	111	0	0	58	4	0	278	3	0	0	0
0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
440	78S	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
440	786	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
440	786	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
2735	2989	5	11554	869	9	476	278	7	0	0	0
37576	42702	78	27396	27538	54	39943	24526	65	3538	8135	46

Statement-II

Area-wise and block-wise discoveries under the PSC Regime during 2009-10 to 2012-13 (till January, 2013)

Location/Area/Field/ Block	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		Total Discovery	
	Oil	Gas	Oil	Gas	Oil	Gas	Oil	Gas	Oil	Gas
Eastern Offshore										
CY-PR-DWN-2001/3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
KG-DWN-2001/1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
KG-DWN-2003/1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
KG-OSN-2001/3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
KG-QSN-2004/1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
MN-OSN-2000/2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
NEC-DWIM-2002/2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Eastern Offshore Total	0	3	1	2	0	5	0	0	1	10
Western Offshore										
CB-OSN-2003/1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3
GS-OSN-2004/1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
MB-OSN-2005/1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Western Offshore Total	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	5
Gujarat										
Baola	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
CB-ON/2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
CB-ON/3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
CB-ONN-2000/1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
CB-ONN-2001/1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
CB-ONN-2002/2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
CB-ONN-2002/3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
CB-ONN-2003/1	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
CB-ONN-2003/2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1

CB-ONN-2004/1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
CB-ONN-2004/2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
CB-ONN-2004/3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
CB-ONN-2004/5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gujarat Total	9	0	14	1	1	1	1	0	25	2
Rajasthan										
RJ-ONN-2004/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Rajasthan Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands										
AN-DWN-2002/1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands Total	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Andhra Pradesh										
KG-ONN-2003/1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Andhra Pradesh Total	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Mizoram										
AA-ONN-2001/2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Mizoram Total	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Tamil Nadu										
CY-ONN-2002/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
CY-ONN-2004/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Tamil Nadu Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Tripura										
AA-ONN-2002/1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Tripura Total	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Grand Total	9	5	16	4	2	10	4	2	31	21

Statement-III*Exploration Blocks operated by ONGC in Nomination Regime*

Sl. No.	State/Location	Block Name/Area	2009-10			
			2D GLK	3D SKM	Expl. Well	Oil and Gas Discovery
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Assam	Golaghat District		6.17		
2	Assam	Sivasagar District		4.44	6	1
3	Assam	Merapani			5	1
4	Assam	Cachar District			2	
5	Assam	Karimganj District		16.32	1	
6	Assam	Golaghat Extension-IIA			2	
7	Tripura	Large Area		68	1	
8	Tripura	West Tripura	332.6	34.53	2	1
9	Assam	Sector-5C (Assam)		47.71	1	
10	Mumbai Offshore	R-6/R-28			1	
11	Mumbai Offshore	ED-A			1	
12	Mumbai Offshore	Bombay Offshore (1/2/3)		887	7	2
13	Mumbai Offshore-Shallow Water	SW of B'Bay High and DCS Area		71		
14	Mumbai Offshore-Deep Water	BB-OS-DW-I		292		
15		BB-OS-DW-II				
16	Saurashtra Offshore-Shallow Water	Saurashtra-Dahanu				
17	Kutch Offshore-Shallow Water	KD-GKH				
18		Kutch Block-I Extension	992		2	2
19	Tamil Nadu	L-I		360	1	
20		L-X			2	
21		L-XII			3	
22		L-XI				
23		L-II		655	7	
24		L-I Extension				
25	East Coast	C-OS-IX				
26	East Coast	A		141	1	
27	East Coast	B		748	7	

2010-11				2011-12				2012-13			
2D GLK	3D SKM	Expl. Well	Oil and Gas Discovery	2D GLK	3D SKM	Expl. Well	Oil and Gas Discovery	2D GLK	3D SKM	Expl. Well	Oil and Gas Discovery
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		3				3					
						1				1	1
	6			25.4	4.12			7.7	2.59	2	
						2	1				
		2				1					
		2				2					
43.6											
		1				1					
	120	7				7	2			8	2
	30					1					
	850										
		1				1					
		1									
	1015	2	1			4	1				
	31	1				1				1	
						1					
		1									
		1									
		4				5				2	
		1									
		3									
		3				1					
	406	7				5				3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
28	East Coast	IA			1		
29	East Coast	IB					
30	East Coast	IG					
31	East Coast	IF			2		
32	East Coast	IE			1		
33	Rajasthan	S. Kharatar					
34	Gujarat	Dhinoj-Chansma			1+1 U/D		
35	Gujarat	Charada-Mansa Extension-I			2		
36	Gujarat	Jotana Extension-III			1		
37	Gujarat	Kadi-Asjol		2.6	1U/D		
38	Gujarat	Varsoda-Halisa		22.93	1		
39	Gujarat	Kadi Extension-III		1.6			
40	Gujarat	Valod Extension-I			2		
41	Gujarat	Valod					
42	Gujarat	Vasod Kathol			3		
43	Gujarat	Chaklasi Rasnol		78.82	1+1 U/D		
44	Gujarat	Olpad-Dandi			1		
45	Gujarat	Karjan Extension-II			3		
46	Gujarat	CB-ON-6A (Malpur Degam)			1		
47	Gujarat	Sayan					
48	Gujarat	Sarod Jambusar			1 U/D		
49	Gujarat	Raj-Pardi		76.59			
50	Gujarat	Gandhar Extension-IX			1		
51	Gujarat	Dabka Sarbhan					
52	Gujarat	North Patan (Patan)		38.12			
53	Gujarat	Navasari West		37.85	1		
54	Gujarat	Patan-Tharad					
55	Gujarat	Sisodra-Kosamba		3			
56	Himalayan Foot Hills-Himachal	Kangra-Mandi			1		
57	Vindhyan Basin, Madhya Pradesh	Rampur-Pachmarhi- Anhoni			1		
58		Damoh-Jabera-Katni			1 U/D		
59	Bengal Basin, West Bengal	Contai					
		Total		1324.6	1430.17	32	7

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
										1	
		1									
		1									
	264										
		1									
		1									
		1				4			4.66	1	1
	2.6	1									
		3									
		1									
		1									
		2									
		1									
		2				2				1	
		1									
		1									
	22.68	1									
						1					
		1									
		2									
		1									
						1					
		1				1					
										1	
		1				2					
						1					
43.6	2021	19	1	25.4	4.12	24	4	7.7	7.25	21	7

Statement-IV*State-wise and Block-wise details of nomination blocks operated by OIL*

Year	Location/Area/ State	Area/Block Name	Exploratory Survey			No. of Discoveries in last three years and Current year
			2D (GLKM)	3D (SQKM)	Exp. Wells (Nos.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2009-10	Assam	Makum-Deohal	214.48		12	6 (2009-10)
		Jagun-Digboi	129.10			
		Rajgarh	74.30			
		Tengakhat-Chabua	70.48			
		Thowrah-Haidhibari		74.08		
		Deohal		52.84		
		Digboi-Margherita		273.89		
		Salaguri-Borbam		6.31		
	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai		180.11	1	-
		Namchik	346.76			
2010-11	Assam	Digboi-Pengree	206.54		9	6 (2010-11)
		Sonari	27.27			
		Deohal-Chabua-Dikom	272.08			
		Santi-Tarajan		22.82		
		Deohal		36.18		
		Sonari		235.89		
		Digboi-Margherita		60.08		
	Arunachal Pradesh	Namchik			2	-
2011-12	Assam	Santi-Jaipur-Namrup	241.89		12	7 (2011-12)
		Deohal-Chabua-Dikom	184.00			
		Makum-Hapjan	98.12			
		Deroi-Dipilng		76.20		
		Naharkatiya		191.50		
			Arunachal Pradesh	Namchik	138.56	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2012-13	Assam	Namrup-Borhat-Sapekhati	61.69		14	6 (2012-13) Upto December, 2013
		Santi-Jaipur-Namrup	16.20			
		Moran	105.76			
		Deohal-Chabua-Dikom	40.12			
		Naharkatiya		48.28		
	Arunachal Pradesh	Namchik	234.96			

[English]

POSCO Act, 2012

691. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to register the child sexual abuse cases under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POSCO) Act, 2012; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and its implementation status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 has come into force with effect from 14th November, 2012 along with the rules framed thereunder. All the States/Union Territories except Jammu and Kashmir have been requested to implement the provisions of the Act in their State/Union Territory.

National Commission for Women

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

(a) whether National Commission for Women (NCW) has expressed concern over safety of women in the country particularly in the wake of recent gang-rape incident in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring in a strict legislation in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken so far by the Government to avoid such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The National Commission for Women has expressed concern over the recent incident of gang-rape in Delhi and has suggested, among others, amendments in the Law to make punishment for rape and sexual offences more stringent.

(c) to (e) Recently, Government has promulgated the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013, which seeks to make punishment for sexual assault more stringent. The Government has also enacted 'The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012' to provide protection to all children under the age of 18 years from the offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance Provided by Foreign Countries

693. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has availed financial assistance from other countries for development in the field of health; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year along with status of implementation of the assistance, State/UT and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

*Details of Financial Assistance in the form of Loans and Grants from various Agencies in the field of Health
(All Loan/Grant amounts and cumulative drawl figures in Millions)*

Sl. No.	Project Code	Project Details	Date of Agreement	Loan/Grant Currency	Loan/Grant amount	Terminal disbursement date	Cumulative drawls (Till 26.02.2013)	Progress of project (in terms of % of disbursement)
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8
A: GODE-Germany								
1	5574524E	Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-XI	11.12.2008	EUR	0.51	30.06.2012	0	0
2	8239787E	Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-XVI	16.12.2009	EUR	2	31.12.2015	0.36	17.89
3	8169592E	Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-IX	20.12.2007	EUR	8	31.03.2013	5	62.5
4	8704801E	Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-X	11.12.2008	EUR	31	31.12.2010	31	100
5	3006351E	Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-XI	11.12.2008	EUR	12.49	31.12.2010	12.49	100
6	9248452E	Polio Immunization Programme-XI	11.12.2008	EUR	1.09	31.12.2010	1.09	100
7	7711936E	Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-XIV	16.12.2009	EUR	10	31.12.2015	1.31	13.15
8	3057891E	Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-XV	16.12.2009	EUR	40	31.12.2015	5.26	13.14
9	290191E	Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-IX	20.12.2007	EUR	42	30.6.2012	40.66	96.81
10	7134357E	Social Marketing-II	08.04.2004	EUR	6.14	31.12.2009	4.65	75.87
11	ECGG024	National Rural Health Mission Reproductive Child Health-II	26.12.2008	EUR	110	25.12.2015	33	30
GOUK United Kingdom								
12	UKGG064	Support to Gol for RCH Programme Phase-II Grant 2006	15.12.2006	GBP	242.5	31.03.2013	161.74	66.7
13	UKGG067	National AIDS Control Programme Phase-III (NACPIII) Grant 2007	05.07.2007	GBP	95	31.03.2012	95	100

GLF Global Fund

14	911-G23M	Intensified Malaria Control Project Phase-II (IMCP-II)	17.02.2011	USD	26.01	30.09.2015	10.29	39.57
15	304-G04C	GF to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria	11.11.2004	USD	12.63	31.10.2009	12.63	100
16	405-G06-H1	Antiretroviral Treatment to HIV AIDS	27.06.2005	USD	122.67	31.07.2010	122.67	100
17	406-G06-H1	Scaling up Care, Support and Treatment Services for HIV in India	32.12.2011	USD	179.06	30.09.2012	162	90.48
18	405-G08-T	Expansion of Rev. National Tuberculosis Com. Programme	02.02.02005	USD	25.82	31.03.2010	19.11	74.02
19	405-G07-M	Intensified Malaria Control Project (IMCP)	27.06.2005	USD	63.01	30.06.2010	63.01	100
20	607-G11-H	Global Fund Aided HIV/AIDS Control Programme	21.08.2007	USD	166.46	30.06.2012	101.77	61.14
21	708-G13-H	Strengthening Human and Institutional Capacities of the National Health System	01.07.2008	USD	32.92	31.08.2013	15.19	46.15
22	910-G18-T	Global Fund Assisted TB Control Project (RCC)	09.11.2010	USD	50.21	30.09.2015	12.83	25.55
23	G02-H-00	Global fund Assisted HIV/Aid control Project	09.02.2004	USD	236.96	30.11.2015	219.25	92.53
24	G03-T-00	Global fund Assisted HIV/Aid control Project	09.02.2004	USD	113.15	31.03.2015	87.2	77.07
25	IDA-T-CTD	TB Control Project (SSF)	07.08-2012	USD	90.83	31.03.2015	0	0

UNDP UNDP

26	47093	Support to the National Efforts for Mainstreaming of HIV	04.06.2007	USD	15.45	31.12.2012	9.87	63.86
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GOUS United States of America

27	386-0-525	Aids Prevention and Control Project	30.09.1992	USD	35.03	31.03.2013	30.99	88.46
28	386-0-527	Innovations in Family Planning Services	30.09.1992	USD	158.37	31.03.2013	148.43	93.72
29	386-0-544	Avert Project	15.09.1999	USD	41.5	31.03.2013	21.24	51.19
30	386-0547	Health	30.09.2010	USD	14.75	30.09.2015	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8
UNFPA UNFPA								
31	IND/03/P15	Programme for support to Department of Family Welfare	01.07.2003	USD	11.5	31.J2.2012	0.57	4.96
32	IND/03/P15	Advocacy and Communication Project	01.07.2003	USD	2.4	31.12.2012	0.35	14.74
33	IND/03/P19	Support to Adolescent Health and Development	01.02.2004	USD	10	30.12.2012	7.49	79.94
34	IND/03/P20	Policy Support to the D/o Family Welfare	01.11.2003	USD	1.62	31.12.2012	0.01	0.7
35	IND/03/P21	Technical and Management Support to D/o FW	01.03.2004	USD	0.4	31.12.2013	1.05	265.33
36	IND/03/P27	RCH-II Sector Wide Approach	23.03.2009	USD	7	31.12.2013	5.41	77.22
IDA DA								
37	3952-IN	Integrated Disease Surveillance Project	23.09.2004	XDR	24.61	30.09.2012	17.22	69.95
38	4227-IN	Reproductive and Child Health Project Phase-II	16.10.2006	XDR	245	31.03.2012	245	100
39	4228-IN	Tuberculosis Control Project Phase-II	16.10.2006	XDR	15.7	30.09.2012	115.7	100
40	4299-IN	Third National HIV/AIDS Control Project	05.07.2007	XDR	67.86	10.09.2012	140.36	83.62
	4461-IN	National Vector Borne Disease Control and Polio	13.02.2009	XDR	216.73	31.12.2013	142.78	65.88
42	5150-IN	ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project	05.11.2012	XDR	66.3	31.10.2015	0	0
Health Sector								
GODE Germany								
43	5420301E	Upgrading Health Facilities in Karnataka, Phase-99	26.04.2004	EUR	14.3	31.03.2013	13,2	92.31
44	1127870E	DM23M Karnataka Sec. Level Hospital Development Project	16.01.1997	EUR	13.8	30.06.2012	11.66	84.48
45	9451864E	Upgradation of Sec. Level Health Care Phase-II KN	16.01.1997	EUR	2.05	30.09.2009	2.05	100

IDA IDA

46	4229-IN	Karnataka Health System Development and Reform Project	16.10.2006	XDR	96.5	31.03.2016	78.97	81.83
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47.	5161-IN	Addl. Financing for Karnataka Health System Development and Reform Project	21.11.2012	XDR	46.5	31.03.2016	0	0
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48.	9840508E	Basic Health Maharashtra	23.07.1996	EUR	10.2	30.06.2010	10.2	100
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GODE Germany

49.	2871993E	Basic Health Programme WB	22.06.1999	EUR	29.36	30.06.2012	29.3	99.77
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GOUK United Kingdom

50.	UKCG057	Health System Development Initiative – Grant 2005	01.07.2005	GBP	97.5	31.03.2013	95	97.44
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51.	UKGG068	Andhra Pradesh Health Sector Reform Programme Grant INR	05.09.2007	GBP	38	30.06.2010	38	100
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50.	UKGG070	Madhya Pradesh health Sector Reform Programme Grant 2007	22.11.2007	GBP	120	31.03.2012	72	60
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UNFPA UNFPA

53.	IND/03/P04	Integrated Population and Development Project in Madhya Pradesh Phase-II	01.07.2003	USD	9.43	31.12.2012	2.53	26.79
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GOUK United Kingdom 63.

54.	UKGG071	Odisha Health Sector Support Grant 2007	12.12.2007	GBP	100	31.03.2012	69.5	69.5
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UNFPA UNFPA

55.	IND/03/P06	Integrated Population and Development Project in Odisha Phase-II	01.07.2003	USD	7.74	31.12.2012	1.53	19.82
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IDA IDA**GOUK United Kingdom**

56.	UKGG076	Sector Wide Approach to Strengthening Health in Swasth Bihar	31.03.2016	JBP	20	31.03.2016	54	45
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1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8
UNFPA UNFPA								
57	IND/03/P03	Integrated Population and Development Project Phase-II	20.12.2004	USD	0.94	31.12.2012	0.18	18.96
58	IND/03/P07	Integrated Population and Development Project in Rajasthan Phase-II	01.07.2003	USD	10.01	31.12.2012	4.11	41.08
IDA IDA								
59	3867-IN	Rajasthan Health Systems Development Project	03.06.2004	XDR	52.54	30.09.2011	52.54	100
UNFPA UNFPA								
60	IND/03/P02	Integrated Population and Development Project in Gujarat Phase-II	16.12.2004	USD	6.65	31.12.2012	3.52	52.99
IDA IDA								
61	3338-IN	Uttar Pradesh Health Systems Development Project	19.05.2000	XDR	56.75	30.06.2009	56.75	100
62	4018-IN	Tamil Nadu Health System Project	05.01.2005	XDR	60.64	30.09.2010	60.64	100
63	4756-IN	Additional Financing for Tamil Nadu Health Systems	06.07.2010	XDR	77.6	30.09.2013	42.9	55.29
64	5033-IN	Uttar Pradesh Health systems Strengthening Project	21.03.2012	XDR	95.9	31.03.2017	6.85	7.14

Abbreviations: Loan/Grant Currency: EUR: Eur, GBP: Great British Pound. USD: US Dollars. XDR: Special Drawing Right.

[English]

Recovery of Loan Amount from States

694. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many States owe loans to public sector banks;

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

(c) the duration for which these loans are outstanding, State/UT and bank-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for recovery of these outstanding loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Banks do not lend directly to State Governments. However, they invest in State Government securities and State Government guaranteed bonds issued by the State Government entities, and lend to the public undertakings/corporate bodies/autonomous entities, with or without the guarantee of State Governments. Banks take steps for recovery of their dues from the defaulting entities of the State Governments in accordance with their recovery policies and RBI guidelines which provide for restructuring of loans, One Time Settlement of dues, filing of cases in Courts/Debt Recovery Tribunals, etc.

[Translation]

Manufacturing from Raw Material

695. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to exploit the capacity of manufacturing products from raw material available in the rural areas and exporting those products so as to provide employment to the rural people and to improve the economy of the villages under the Rural Business Hub Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with another agency/organisation for exporting the goods from the rural areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to encourage the rural people to improve their economy at

panchayat level under the said Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (e) The Rural Business Hub Scheme is not being continued during the 12th Five Year Plan. However, a small amount of Rs. 25 lakhs is kept during 2012-13 to meet the committed liabilities of the 11th Five Year Plan.

CNG Filling Stations

696. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) filling stations opened during the last year in various States/UTs for vehicular use, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether CNG filling stations have also been opened in cities falling under Saurashtra area of Rajasthan-Gujarat-Madhya Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the CNG filling stations are likely to be set up in the said areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As informed by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), 91 Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Stations have been opened during 2011-12 in the country. State-wise details is annexed as Statement.

(b) to (e) As on 31.01.2013 there are 332 CNG filling stations in various cities/towns in the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh as detailed below:—

States	CNG Stations
Gujarat	314
Madhya Pradesh	15
Rajasthan	3

PNGRB has envisaged a roll out plan of CGD network development (CNG/PNG) in more than 300 possible Geographical Area (GAs) in the country including 26 GAs in the State of Gujarat, 22 GAs in the State of Madhya Pradesh and 15 GAs in the State of Rajasthan on the basis of Expression of Interest (EOI) submitted to the Board and on suo moto basis, depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/availability.

Statement

*State-wise number of CNG filling stations
opened during 2011-12*

Sl. No.	States	CNG Stations
1.	Haryana	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9
3.	Gujarat	44
4.	Madhya Pradesh	2
5.	Maharashtra	10
6.	New Delhi	18
7.	Rajasthan	1
8.	Tripura	1
9.	Uttar Pradesh	5
10.	Assam	0
Total		91

[English]

Functioning of the Government Hospitals

697. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to find out the functioning of the Government hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the functioning of the Government hospitals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Since Health is a State subject, no such information is maintained centrally. It is the responsibility of the State Governments to find out the status of functioning of the Government hospitals under their jurisdiction and take steps accordingly. However, the Central Government is assisting the State Government by way of implementing various schemes/programmes such as NRHM etc.

In so far as three Central Government Hospital in Delhi i.e. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge

Medical College and associated Hospitals are concerned, a pilot Study was done to study the flow/movement of patient and Nurses in Emergency Department in Dr. RML Hospital. Certain modifications and suggestions were suggested in the sitting arrangement of Nursing Staff and Doctors and the same have been implemented. A pilot study was also done in respect of Kalawati Saran Children Hospital and Smt. Sucheta Kripalani Hospital in 2010. The functioning of above said hospitals is monitored regularly. The Medical Superintendent of the respective hospitals take regular rounds of various areas in the hospital. Regular inspection visits are also conducted by the officers of Directorate General of Health Services to ensure smooth functioning in these Hospitals. There is also Grievance Redressal Cells in these hospitals. Complaint boxes are put up at strategic points in these hospitals which are opened at regular intervals. Designated officer are also available in these Hospitals for on the spot redressal of urgent issues. The performances of these hospitals are also discussed in various review meetings.

Booking of LPG by SMS and IVRS

698. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facility of booking Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinders by Short Messaging System (SMS) and Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) is available to the people all over the country at present; and

(b) if so, the details and the present implementation status thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) With a view to provide better services to the customers and to reduce the scope for irregularities, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies, OMCs, namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have introduced the facility of refill booking through Short Messaging Service (SMS) and Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) in States/UTs, namely, Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Goa, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Puducherry and Tamil Nadu, covering 6079 LPG

distributorships. Under this system, there is facility for confirmation of the refill booking and the time of the booking to the customers.

State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise No. of distributors having SMS/IVRS facility as on 01.02.2013 is as under

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of distributors
1	2	3
1.	Chandigarh	53
2.	Delhi	318
3.	Haryana	126
4.	Himachal Pradesh	12
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	17
6.	Punjab	158
7.	Rajasthan	242
8.	Uttar Pradesh	546
9.	Uttarakhand	28
10.	Andaman	0
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
12.	Assam	30
13.	Bihar	260
14.	Jharkhand	100
15.	Manipur	0
16.	Meghalaya	1
17.	Mizoram	0
18.	Nagaland	1
19.	Odisha	106
20.	Sikkim	0
21.	Tripura	0
22.	West Bengal	348
23.	Chhattisgarh	60

1	2	3
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2
25.	Daman and Diu	2
26.	Goa	45
27.	Gujarat	328
28.	Madhya Pradesh	276
29.	Maharashtra	1130
30.	Andhra Pradesh	730
31.	Karnataka	363
32.	Kerala	277
33.	Lakshadweep	0
34.	Puducherry	10
35.	Tamil Nadu	509
Total		6079

Rules Governing Opening of Branches by Banks

699. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the conditions/norms laid down by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for opening of new branches by the public sector banks in Tier-II cities in the country;

(b) whether the RBI proposes to relax the rules governing opening of branches by various banks in Tier-II cities;

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

(d) whether certain banks are allowed to open branches in Tier-II cities without prior approval of RBI;

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

(f) the number of banks allowed to open branches in Tier-II cities during the last three years and in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) As per Branch Authorisation Policy of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), general permission has been granted to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks(SCBs), including private

sector banks (other than RRBs) to open branches/administrative offices/Service Branches (i) in Tier-2 to Tier-6 centres (with population upto 99,999) which include rural centres; and (ii) in rural, semi-urban and urban centres of the North Eastern States and Sikkim subject to reporting.

Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) are also allowed to open branches in Tier-2 to Tier-6 centres (with population of 50,000 to 99,999 as per Census 2001) without the need to take permission from the Reserve Bank in each case, subject to reporting and fulfilling certain conditions.

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

The domestic SCBs have opened 988 branches in 2009-10, 1362 branches in 2010-11 and 2336 branches in 2011-12 in rural areas of the country.

Involvement of Sarpanches and Panches

700. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has involved Sarpanches and Panches for ensuring the larger and systematic involvement in the formulation and implementation of developmental schemes at the grassroot level; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) As per Article 243G of the Constitution, States are to endow Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and to plan and implement schemes for economic development and social justice, including those in relation to matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule. Within the Constitutional framework, 'local government' is a State subject and States Legislatures pass legislations suitable in their context. The extent of involvement of Sarpanches and Panches in formulation and implementation of development schemes varies with the extent of devolution in the States.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj implements the District Component of Backward Regions Grand Fund (BRGF) scheme through Panchayati Raj Institutions in the 272 backward districts of the country. Under this programme, Annual Action Plans reflecting the development activities to be taken up are prepared at the Panchayat level by Elected

Representatives of Gram Panchayat (Sarpanches/Panches) in consultation with the Gram Sabha. The Annual Action Plan prepared by all the Panchayats in a District are consolidated by the District Planning Committee (DPC) concerned and sent to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj through State Government for release of funds under the scheme. The Ministry has promoted decentralized planning through BRGF, advisories and consultative discussions with States.

LNG Terminal

701. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Terminal in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details and present status thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said Terminal is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Petronet LNG Limited (PLL) is setting up a LNG terminal at Kochi. The terminal is mechanically completed and scheduled to be commissioned by mid of 2013.

Education Cess

702. SHRI N. CHALUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the head-wise amount accrued out of the Education Cess as levied during the last three years;

(b) the criteria fixed for utilisation of the amount for specified purposes indicating the allocation and utilisation made so far, State/UT-wise, against each component; and

(c) the targeted accrual by end of current financial year and the likely benefits of its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The head-wise education cess collected under direct and indirect taxes during the last three years is given at enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The information in respect of reply to part (b) and sub part of part (c) of the Question is being collected from the Ministry of Human Resource Development and will be laid on the Table of the House at the earliest. However, the targeted collection for education cess as per Budget Estimates 2012-13 from direct and indirect taxes during the current financial year is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Category of Taxes	Type of Cess	Targeted Collection as per B.E. 2012-13
Direct Taxes	Education Cess and Secondary and Higher Education Cess	16530
Indirect Taxes	Education Cess and Secondary and Higher Education Cess	15950

Statement

The head-wise education cess collected under direct and indirect taxes during the last three years is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Head	Cess Type	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
Corporate Tax	Education Cess	4707.00	5754.49	6447.17
	Secondary and Higher Education Cess	2352.92	2873.08	3214.16
Taxes on Income other than Corporate Tax	Education Cess	2509.77	2836.76	3201.69
	Secondary and Higher Education Cess	1230.16	1402.21	1605.46
Customs	Education Cess	1888.0	3130.76	3459.31
	Secondary and Higher Education Cess	844.0	1595.81	1751.27
Central Excise	Education Cess	2403.0	3072.70	3273.22
	Secondary and Higher Education Cess	1192.0	1545.58	1603.77
Service Tax	Education Cess	1134.41	1378.95	1873.17
	Secondary and Higher Education Cess	567.20	689.47	768.44

*Data is Provisional.

Externally Aided Projects in Arunachal Pradesh

703. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present achievement in physical and financial terms of each externally aided infrastructure projects implemented in the State of Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) whether these projects have been discontinued;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and reaction of the Government thereto, project-wise;

(d) whether a neighbouring country has opposed Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the World Bank funding to the projects in Arunachal Pradesh;

(e) if so, the response of the Government thereon; and

(f) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to mobilise funds for infrastructure development in Arunachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) A multistate project titled "Third Technical Education Project" having a specific component for the State of Arunachal Pradesh of Special Drawing Rights (XDR) 44,56,207.90 funded by International Development Association (IDA) was implemented under Loan No. 3413-IN. The said loan is fully disbursed along with Arunachal Pradesh's component and closed on 30.4.2009.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. In 2009, China had raised objections to the India Country Partnership Strategy (CPS: 2009-12) due to inclusion of Arunachal Pradesh in it. However, ADB Board endorsed the CPS document.

(f) Infrastructure development in Arunachal Pradesh is funded through budgetary resources of Government.

[Translation]

Shortage of Teaching Faculty in Medical Education

704. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether there is a shortage of teaching faculty in nursing, dental and medical colleges including All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The requirement of teaching faculty in any nursing, dental or medical college is determined by the regulations framed by the respective professional Councils. An institution is given recognition/renewal by the respective Council only on meeting the minimum standard requirements as per the regulations. In so far as AIIMS is concerned the sanctioned posts of faculty at the institute is 823 out of which 526 are in position. In teaching faculty in nursing the institute has 17 sanctioned posts of tutors and 19 posts of lecturers out of which 15 tutors and 9 lecturers are in position. Steps have been taken to fill up the vacant positions in AIIMS.

(c) In order to meet the increasing need of human resource in health the Government has taken a number of measures over the last few years which *inter-alia* include:—

- (i) Relaxation in the norms for setting up of a medical college in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- (ii) Relaxation in teacher-student ratio to increase the seats at Postgraduate level.

(iii) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.

(iv) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/director in medical colleges from 65 to 70 years.

(v) Setting up of new medical colleges.

(vi) Financial support to State medical colleges, under the scheme of "Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges", to increase postgraduate seats in various disciplines or to start new postgraduate medical courses.

(vii) Approval for establishment of eight AIIMS-like institutions (six in first phase and two in second phase) in the country under PMSSY.

[English]

Usage of Contraceptive

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

(a) whether there have been fewer births and maternal deaths in the country due to use of contraceptive in the past;

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

(c) whether major dip in condom use has been recorded in certain States/UTs in 2010-2011 as against 2009-2010;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, there have been fewer births and maternal deaths in the country over the last few years. This is reflected by the decline in the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) over the years. Use of contraceptives by the eligible couples may be one of the reasons attributed to the decline of these rates. The TFR during 2005-10 and MMR during 1997-98 to 2007-09 as brought out by the Office of the Registrar General of India through sample registration system are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(c) and (d) Yes, marginal decline is noticed in some states in respect of number of condom users, which is computed State-wise during 2010-11 against 2009-10 on the basis of the data reported by the States/UTs on the HMIS (Health Management Information System) portal are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) (i) Improving access to contraceptives is one of the priority areas of the family planning programme.

(ii) A new scheme has been launched by the

government to distribute contraceptives at households of beneficiaries by ASHAs.

(iii) A new scheme has also been launched to promote spacing methods by giving incentives to ASHAs to ensure delay of 2 years for the birth of the first child after marriage and spacing of three years between first and the second births.

(iv) Improving contraceptives supply management upto peripheral facilities.

Statement-I

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

Sl.No.	State	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	All India	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8
2.	Assam	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5
3.	Bihar	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7
4.	Chhattisgarh	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8
5.	Delhi	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
6.	Gujarat	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
7.	Haryana	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0
10.	Jharkhand	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	5.2	3.0
11.	Karnataka	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
12.	Kerala	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2
14.	Maharashtra	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
15.	Odisha	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
16.	Punjab	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
17.	Rajasthan	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1
18.	Tamil Nadu	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
19.	Uttar Pradesh	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5
20.	West Bengal	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8

Source: Sample Registration System, Statistical Report (Registrar General, India).

Statement-II*Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)*

	1997-98	1999-2001	2001-03	2004-06	2007-09
India	398	327	301	254	212
Andhra Pradesh	197	220	195	154	134
Assam	568	398	490	480	390
Bihar/Jharkhand	531	400	371	312	261
Gujarat	46	202	172	160	148
Haryana	136	176	162	186	153
Karnataka	245	266	228	213	178
Kerala	150	149	110	95	81
Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	441	407	379	335	269
Maharashtra	166	169	149	130	104
Odisha	346	424	358	303	258
Punjab	280	177	178	192	172
Rajasthan	508	501	445	388	318
Tamil Nadu	131	167	134	111	97
Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand	606	539	517	440	359
West Bengal	303	218	194	141	145

Source: Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs (SRS Estimates).

Statement-III*Condom-Users**Provisional Figures (Status as on 04 January, 2013)*

State/UT/Agency	Achievement during April to March		
	2010-11	2009-10	% Change
1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	679	504	35.0
Assam	63,289	43,436	46.0
Manipur	2,319	2,941	-21.0
Meghalaya	4,015	3,555	13.0
Mizoram	4,161	4,537	-8.0
Nagaland	1,013	456	122.0
Sikkim	2,343	3,779	-38.0
Tripura	7,936	8,235	-4.0

1	2	3	4
Bihar	91,976	66,824	38.0
Chhattisgarh	1,46,395	1,87,945	-22.0
Himachal Pradesh	81,549	1,02,058	-20.0
Jammu and Kashmir	29,275	27,196	8.0
Jharkhand	1,25,414	1,66,023	-24.0
Madhya Pradesh	6,09,775	10,05,778	-39.0
Odisha	1,96,359	2,50,701	-22.0
Rajasthan	12,76,493	16,53,472	-23.0
Uttar Pradesh	7,86,626	8,89,285	-12.0
Uttarakhand	57,407	79,145	-27.0
Andhra Pradesh	6,80,932	8,34,383	-18.0
Goa	1,536	1,442	7.0
Gujarat	7,12,364	8,54,198	-17.0
Haryana	2,05,890	2,92,064	-30.0
Karnataka	2,06,106	2,49,402	-17.0
Kerala	75,808	1,12,431	-33.0
Maharashtra	3,64,991	4,88,201	-25.0
Punjab	4,14,000	4,12,928	0.0
Tamil Nadu	1,67,258	1,67,472	0.0
West Bengal	6,01,149	5,60,360	7.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	784	1,578	-50.0
Chandigarh	13,358	13,829	-3.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,321	1,171	13.0
Daman and Diu	2,344	-	-
Delhi	90,227	1,14,784	-21.0
Lakshadweep	67	86	-22.0
Puducherry	9,294	9,353	-1.0
M/O Defence	22,796	27,822	-18.0
M/O Railways	10,773	25,056	-57.0
Total Free Distn. (All India)	70,68,016	86,62,430	-18.4
Social marketing Distn.	80,74,861	90,27,500	-10.6
Total Free Distn. (All India) + Social marketing Di	1,51,42,877	1,76,89,930	-14.4

Last Mile Agents of Cash Subsidy Scheme

706. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of last mile agents to be appointed across the country and details of commissions to be paid to them with regard to the direct transfer of cash subsidy being planned by the Government;

(b) whether the Government has completed a strategy to ensure a hassle free passage of the large volume of money from them; and

(c) 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) to (c) Under "Swabhimaan—the Financial Inclusion Campaign" banking facilities have been provided to over 74,000 villages with population of 2000 and above, primarily through Business Correspondents Agents (BCAs). As per the report of RBI, banks had engaged 95,767 BCs as on 31.03.2012.

The "Swabhimaan" Campaign is now being extended to habitations with population of more than 1000 in North Eastern and hilly States and to other habitations which have crossed population of 2000 as per census 2011. About 45,000 such habitations have been identified for coverage under this extended "Swabhimaan" campaign. In view of the rollout of Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme in the country, the Strategy for Financial inclusion has been revised as the banking services would now be extended to the entire geographical area of the selected districts, as against coverage of specified villages earlier.

Decentralized Distribution Grids

707. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by the Government to make renewable energy generated power evacuation and transmission a high priority in providing electricity through Decentralized Distribution Grids (DDGs);

(b) the funds allocated and spent towards research and development (R&D) of evacuation and transmission infrastructure in renewable energy technologies over the last three years;

(c) the details of the institutions that have been set up by the Government to promote R&D in the field and for

the incubation of new technologies in the last five years and the fund released for the same;

(d) whether the Government has undertaken a sector specific need identification or equivalent study to determine the R&D needs in different renewable energy technologies and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is dedicated funding for renewable energy based Decentralised Distribution Grids (DDGs); and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the details of funds released for renewable energy based DDGs and the number of households that have been covered under such projects, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Power generated from grid connected renewable energy projects is currently evacuated through existing grid system in the respective States where these projects are set up. At this stage no separate financial assistance is envisaged for grid connectivity of renewable energy based projects.

(c) and (d) During the last five years no institutions for R&D in the field of renewable energy have been set up. However, much before this duration, recognizing the need for specific thrust on R&D in renewable energy, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy had set up the following institutions inter-alia to cater to R&D in the renewable energy area:—

(a) Solar Energy Centre, Gurgaon with state-of-art facilities for applied research and training, and testing of solar thermal and solar photovoltaic materials, devices and systems;

(b) Centre for Wind Energy Technology in Chennai, Tamil Nadu for providing research and technical support in the implementation of wind energy programme; and

(c) Sardar Swaran Singh National Institute of Renewable Energy, at Wadala Kalan, District Kapurthala, Punjab to focus on biomass energy research and development.

Further, the Ministry has supported setting up of Alternate Hydro Energy Centre. Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee to provide R&D and Training support in small hydro energy area. Five Centres of Excellence have also been set up in thematic areas of research and education in solar energy.

In addition. R&D programmes are sponsored in research institutions, national laboratories and in industries, both public and private sectors.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. There is no dedicated funding for renewable energy based Decentralized Distribution Grids.

However, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been implementing programmes for providing electricity access including meeting unmet demand in electrified villages using renewable energy based decentralized distributed off-grid technologies. As per Census of India 2011, around 1 million households were using solar energy for meeting their lighting needs. Further, as of 31 January, 2013, a cumulative of 9906 villages and hamlets in different part of the country have been meeting electricity needs through off-grid renewable energy systems. State-wise details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Villages meeting electricity needs through off-grid renewable energy systems (as of 31 January, 2013)

Sl. No.	State	Villages	Hamlets
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	297	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	13
2.	Assam	1878	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	568	0
4.	Gujarat	38	0
5.	Haryana	0	286
6.	Himachal Pradesh	21	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	160	0
8.	Jharkhand	493	0
9.	Karnataka	16	14
10.	Kerala	0	607
11.	Madhya Pradesh	484	0
12.	Maharashtra	340	0
13.	Manipur	237	3
14.	Meghalaya	149	0

1	2	3	4
15.	Mizoram	20	0
16.	Nagaland	11	0
17.	Odisha	946	4
18.	Rajasthan	292	90
19.	Sikkim	0	13
20.	Tamil Nadu	0	131
21.	Tripura	60	782
22.	Uttarakhand	472	118
23.	Uttar Pradesh	98	86
24.	West Bengal	1177	2
25.	Goa		0
Total		7757	2149

Funds for Development of Tribals

708. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the States/UTs have requested for more funds for the development of tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing Special Area Programmes/ Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes in the country. The projects for the development of Scheduled Tribes under the schemes/programmes of the Ministry are implemented through the State/UT Governments and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). Under these schemes/programmes, the States/UTs submitted their respective annual composite proposals within State/UT-specific allocation and scheme-specific made by the Ministry.

Children Homes

709. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that thousands of children are languishing for years in State run children homes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such cases reported during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has issued any directions to the States in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) **The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 [JJ Act], being administered by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, is the primary law for adjudication and disposal of matters related to children in need of care and protection as well as children in conflict with law. Whereas the act accords priority to family based care for rehabilitation of such children, and thus provides for non-institutional care through adoption, sponsorship and foster-care, it also provides for institutional care in Homes set up under the Act, for long term rehabilitation of such children who cannot be placed in families for some reason. The JJ Act and the Rules thereunder provide for the well-being and rehabilitation of the children residing in them, including *inter-alia*, shelter, food, education, medical attention, vocational training, counselling etc. so that such children can ultimately reintegrate into the mainstream society.**

To improve the quality of services in the Homes, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is providing financial assistance under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) to State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up, upgradation, and maintenance of various types of Homes, including Children's Homes, either by themselves or through voluntary organisations. The State/UT-wise details of various types of Homes, including Children's Homes, provided financial assistance under ICPS alongwith beneficiaries therein is annexed as Statement.

To promote deinstitutionalisation of children without parental care, the Ministry is facilitating adoption of such children by loving families through Specialised Adoption Agencies set up under the JJ Act and provided financial assistance under ICPS. The JJ Act also requires all children's homes to develop linkages with adoption agencies for adoption of orphan, abandoned and surrendered children.

For such children in the Homes who have been placed there due to vulnerable situation of the family, family strengthening measures are being undertaken through the sponsorship component of ICPS, so that the children can be restored to their families and their well-being could be ensured through follow-up. The Ministry has formulated guidelines for deinstitutionalisation of children through Sponsorship support under ICPS and has circulated these to all State Governments/UT Administrations for implementation.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of various types of Homes provided financial assistance under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) during the last three years and the current years

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (upto 27.02.2013)	
		No. of Homes	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Homes	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Homes	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Homes	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	1564	102	6012	102	6186	105	6687
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	—	0	—	0	—	1	50
3.	Assam	7	500	5	285	7	285	7	221
4.	Bihar	0	—	21	785	14	699	14	815
5.	Chhattisgarh	13	415	0	—	13	415	29	1243
6.	Goa	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Gujarat	57	2504	57	2490	57	1945	52	2344
8.	Haryana	9	354	12	361	9	361	12	597
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	—	0	—	22	1673	22	1673
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
11.	Jharkhand	0	—	0	—	16	644	14	527
12.	Karnataka	76	2902	62	2541	63	2328	69	2217
13.	Kerala	30	834	31	1001	28	1035	28	1035
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0.00	0	—	24	601	44	1565
15.	Maharashtra	0	—	738	52688	91	3746	86	4432
16.	Manipur	12	470	12	520	13	507	13	507
17.	Meghalaya	0	—	4	86	18	446	18	732
18.	Mizoram	0	—	4	225	4	112	7	153
19.	Nagaland	2	100	0	—	12	577	19	704
20.	Odisha	5	260	29	1598	27	1299	134	9611
21.	Punjab	0	—	0	—	15	396	15	396
22.	Rajasthan	63	3800	0	0	63	3800	74	2419
23.	Sikkim	0	—	0	—	5	228	5	228
24.	Tamil Nadu	42	2772	41	2187	41	2382	243	18452
25.	Tripura	0	—	9	328	11	383	13	436
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	—	0	—	61	2125	64	1895
27.	Uttarakhand	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
28.	West Bengal	39	2560	43	2807	55	3044	53	3060
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	—	0	—	0	—	—	—
30.	Chandigarh	0	—	0	—	0	—	2	223
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
32.	Daman and Diu	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
33.	Delhi	0	—	23	1904	25	2047	25	1995
34.	Lakshadweep	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
35.	Puducherry	0	—	6	217	6	217	27	1266
Total		377	19035	1199	76035	802	37481	1195	65483

Inequitable Subsidies

710. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vijay Kelkar Committee has suggested elimination of inequitable subsidies;

(b) if so, the details of items on which elimination of subsidies has been suggested; and

(c) the likely impact of the same on the existing welfare programmes and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Relating to subsidies Vijay Kelkar Committee has mainly emphasized on adjusting the price of petroleum products, on regular basis in incremental steps towards eventual deregulation of diesel and an affordable level of subsidy on LPG and kerosene, increase the Marked Retail Price (MRP) of Urea etc. and linking Central Issue Price (CIP) increases to Minimum Support Price (MSP) increases.

(c) Government has broadly accepted the recommendations but with some reservations. Government is of the view that in country like ours, certain level of subsidies targeted towards poor is necessary and Government is committed towards its welfare programmes.

Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres

711. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) and the total estimated number of children having severe/acute malnutrition along with the total number of enrolled at these NRCs, State/UT-wise;

(b) the mechanism put in place by NRCs to identify and improve the condition of children with severe and acute malnutrition;

(c) the total number of cases where the children enrolled at NRCs have been able to successfully recover from the abovementioned condition;

(d) whether the Government have reviewed the functioning and performance of these NRCs and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make the NRCs more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) There are 605 Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) in the country. As per National Family Health Survey conducted in 2005-06, 6.4 per cent of the children under five year of age are estimated to be suffering from severe acute malnutrition. However, recent Hungama survey conducted in 2011 to assess the malnutrition status of children in hundred worst districts of the country showed prevalence of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) as 3.3 per cent. A total 1.24 lakh children were admitted in 605 NRCs during the year 2012. The details of prevalence of SAM children and number of children admitted State-wise is at enclosed Statement-I and II.

(b) Children in under-five age group who are referred from the Anganwadi Centres/communities/facilities to the NRCs are screened for diagnosis of Severe Acute Malnutrition and presence of sickness. The confirmed cases of Severely wasted sick children are admitted at the Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) set up in District Hospitals or Taluka Hospitals where Nutritional Rehabilitation Therapy is provided along with treatment for sickness. The children are discharged after appropriate weight gain and also followed up every fortnight for next two months.

(c) Till December 2012, a total of 68,594 children admitted in NRCs have been able to attain target weight gain.

(d) The physical and financial performances of NRCs are being monitored by Quarterly Reports collected from the States and UTs. Presently, a Rapid Assessment of NRCs is being undertaken in 9 States to review quality and evaluate functioning of NRCs. Monitoring is also being done through field visits from time to time and also undertaken through Integrated Monitoring Visits to the States and UTs and Common Review Missions.

(e) Better functioning of NRCs is being emphasised through trainings of Staff of NRCs for which training module has been developed. Frequent handholding and review is also suggested. This ministry has issued Operational Guidelines for the State, district and block level programme managers and health functionaries involved with Facility based management of children with SAM, to enable them in better implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities of NRCs.

Statement-I

Estimated Number of Severe Acute Malnourished Children across States

(as per NFHS-III 2005-06)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Percentage of Severely Wasted Children (NFHS 3-2005-06)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NA
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3.5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.1
4.	Assam	4
5.	Bihar	8.3
6.	Chandigarh	NA
7.	Chhattisgarh	5.6
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA
9.	Daman and Diu	NA
10.	Goa	5.6
11.	Gujarat	5.8
12.	Haryana	5
13.	Himachal Pradesh	5.5
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.4
15.	Jharkhand	11.8
16.	Karnataka	5.9
17.	Kerala	4.1
18.	Lakshadweep	NA
19.	Madhya Pradesh	12.6
20.	Maharashtra	5.2
21.	Manipur	2.1
22.	Meghalaya	19.9
23.	Mizoram	3.5
24.	Nagaland	5.2
25.	NCT of Delhi	7

1	2	3
26.	Odisha	5.2
27.	Puducherry	NA
28.	Punjab	2.1
29.	Rajasthan	7.3
30.	Sikkim	3.3
31.	Tamil Nadu	8.9
32.	Tripura	8.6
33.	Uttar Pradesh	5.1
34.	Uttarakhand	5.3
35.	West Bengal	4.5
India		6.4

Statement-II

Number of NRCs, Total Admissions and discharges with target weight gain-across States upto December, 2012

Sl. No.	States	No. of NRCs	Total Admissions (from date of operationalisation to December, 2012)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	227
2.	Assam	4	125
3.	Bihar	38	17665
4.	Chhattisgarh	37	3830
5.	Delhi	11	594
6.	Gujarat	79	22084
7.	Jharkhand	59	6734
8.	Karnataka	19	1705
9.	Madhya Pradesh	275	59407
10.	Maharashtra	6	842
11.	Odisha	7	1395
12.	Rajasthan	40	6125

1	2	3	4
13.	Uttar Pradesh	16	2208
14	West Bengal	10	1761
Total		605	124702

Livelihood to Tribals in Naxal Affected Districts

712. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a foundation to provide a livelihood to tribals in naxal-affected districts in various States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the source of fund and new opportunities proposed to be provided to the youths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) At present, this is no proposal before this Ministry to set up a foundation for providing livelihood to tribals in naxal-affected districts. However, Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) has informed that in the budget speech for 2012-13, the Finance Minister had indicated to establish a Bharat Livelihoods Foundation of India through Aajeevika to support and scale up civil society initiatives and interventions particularly in the tribal regions covering around 170 districts. However, such a foundation has not been set up as yet.

[Translation]

Relief Package for Weavers

713. SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any relief package for weavers of the country including waiving off their loans; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including the State of Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government of India has approved Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) Package and Comprehensive Package for handloom sector to provide financial as well as input support to the handloom weavers of the country including the weavers of Chhattisgarh.

The RRR package aims at waiving the overdue loans and interest of eligible handloom cooperative societies and individual weavers as on 31.3.2010 and provides fresh credit with interest subsidy of 3% for 3 years with credit guarantee to the societies and weavers which are being benefitted under the RRR package.

On the other hand, the Comprehensive Package for handloom sector is for addressing the two critical needs of the handloom sector, viz. subsidized credit and yarn. The credit related interventions are (i) issuance of weavers' credit card; (ii) interest subvention @3% for 3 years on fresh loans sanctioned; (iii) margin money assistance @ Rs. 4200 per handloom weaver and (iv) credit guarantee for 3 years. For ensuring the availability of subsidized yarn, the Government of India is providing 10% price subsidy on domestic silk and cotton hank yarn to handloom weavers.

The State-wise details with respect to RRR package for handloom sector, issuance of weavers' credit cards and loan sanctioned and yarn supply under 10% price subsidy is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise claims approved by State Implementation Monitoring and Review Committee (SIMRC), State-wise details of Issuance of Weavers' Credit Card and sanction of loan as on 18.02.2013 and State-wise yarn supply under 10% price subsidy on Yarn Component, as on 15.02.2013

Sl.	Name of State	Claims approved by SIMRC (In Rs.)	Total number of Weavers' Credit Cards issued by the Banks	Total amount of loan sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	Quantity (In Lac Kgs.)	Value (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14828.50	6450	2102.16	15.513	1971.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Assam	879.47	218	214.00	0.173	90.44
3.	Arunachal Pradesh		423	416.00		
4.	Bihar	284.29	397	137.83		
5.	Chhattisgarh	382.74	75	26.25	0.363	54.70
6.	Delhi				0.001	0.32
7.	Gujarat	135.10	127	43.00	0.014	11.52
8.	Haryana	35.51	107	53.00	29.590	3088.19
9.	Himachal Pradesh	674.02	107	58.35	0.190	32.33
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		112	17.10	0.054	8.53
11.	Jharkhand	288.35	1000	780.00	0.366	280.69
12.	Karnataka	520.64	3135	714.00	1.356	1158.02
13.	Kerala	2990.56	1168	249.00	6.078	1186.96
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7.85	61	23.03	1.572	361.73
15.	Maharashtra				0.395	54.28
16.	Manipur	313.32	1465	366.25	0.033	48.16
17.	Mizoram		3	1.50	0.002	0.66
18.	Nagaland				0.001	0.87
19.	Odisha	2629.86	1494	248.12	1.481	1324.08
20.	Puducherry				0.931	169.91
21.	Rajasthan	132.06	394	113.43	0.010	2.81
22.	Sikkim	8.30	132	51.97		
23.	Tripura				0.003	0.99
24.	Tamil Nadu	9783.61	3664	997.48	37.594	8671.62
25.	Uttar Pradesh	5575.22	5914	2662.00	5.240	3128.32
26.	Uttarakhand	29.25	184	55.50	0.660	124.28
27.	West Bengal	3816.23	2939	778.69	4.364	1452.62
Total		43314.88	29569	10108.66	105.984	23223.42

[English]

Crime against Tourists

714. SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of incidents of crime against tourists, particularly against foreign tourists have been on the rise during the last three years and the current year in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of

such incidents reported the aforesaid period, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has put in place a Code of Conduct for 'Safe and Honourable Tourism' to strengthen safety for the tourists;

(d) if so, the implementation/compliance status thereof by various stakeholders;

(e) whether the Government also proposes to open a guide centre for foreign tourists and provide female guide to single woman foreign tourist; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the other measures taken by the Government for the safety of tourists in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, prevention of crime, including crime against tourists is the primary responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territories. Ministry of Tourism does not compile the data on crimes, including crimes against foreign tourists. However, in order to ensure safety and security of the tourists, Ministry of Tourism has advised all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to deploy Tourist Police in the States/Union Territories. Some of the State Governments have deployed tourist police in one form or the other.

Further, the guidelines for formation of Tourist Security Organization(s) comprising ex-servicemen, formulated by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India in consultation with the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs and Directorate General of Resettlements have been forwarded to the State Governments/UT Administrations.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Union Ministry of Tourism, along with stakeholders has formally adopted the Code of Conduct for 'Safe and Honourable Tourism' on 01st July, 2010. This is not a legally binding instrument but a set of guidelines for voluntary adoption by the Indian tourism industry. The Code encourages tourism activities to be undertaken with respect for basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents, in particular, women and children. The tenets of the Code have been incorporated in the guidelines for approval/classification of various categories of service providers related to the Travel Trade and Hospitality sectors, respectively, by the Ministry of Tourism, so that the objectives of 'Safe and Honourable Tourism' are achieved.

(e) and (f) At present there is no proposal under consideration in the Ministry of Tourism. However, a website

www.indiatouristguide.org has been launched through which tourists can obtain details of licensed tourist guides (including female guides) and book their services.

Supervisory College

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

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has set up/proposes to set up supervisory colleges for various banks in the country including State Bank of India (SBI);

(b) if so, the details along with its objectives thereof, bank-wise; and

(c) the likely benefits of these supervisory colleges particularly in establishing a cooperation mechanism for cross border supervision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has set up Supervisory Colleges for State Bank of India and ICICI Bank Ltd. The objective of these Supervisory Colleges is to deal with supervisory issues revolving around the bank/s and establish a cooperation mechanism for cross-border supervision. The overarching objective of a Supervisory College is to help its members develop a better understanding of the risk profile of the banking groups, information exchange and co-operation can help strengthen the supervision of the individual components of a banking group. It serves as a platform for supervisors and banks to deliberate on important aspects such as Governance, risk management practices and related supervisory issues as well as create an environment for exchange of views.

(c) The first meeting of these colleges was held on December 03-04, 2012 at Mumbai. The Forum was utilized to discuss the issues/concerns evolving out of the functioning of these two banks both in India and overseas jurisdictions.

RBI was able to obtain first hand views of the overseas supervisors about the functioning of branches of these two banks in their respective jurisdictions.

The overseas supervisors were also able to appreciate the prudential regulatory and supervisory approach adopted by RBI in supervising these two banks.

[Translation]

Recapitalisation of RRBs

716. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for recapitalisation of the financially weak Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in the country approved by the Government in 2010-11 has been completed;

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

(c) whether the Union Government/the concerned State Governments and the sponsor banks have released their respective share towards recapitalisation of these RRBs;

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

(e) the time by which the recapitalisation of these RRBs is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The scheme for recapitalization of 40 financially weak Regional Rural Banks (RRBS) was started in 2010-11. The total funds estimated at Rs. 2200 crore were to be contributed by the shareholders viz. Central Government (50%), State Government (15%) and Sponsor Banks (35%) in proportion of their shareholding. The release of Central Government share was contingent upon release of share by the respective State Government and the sponsor bank.

So far Central Government has released its share of Rs. 668.92 crore. With this 26 RRBs have been recapitalised. State Governments and sponsor banks have released their share in 10 more RRBs. Completion of remaining RRBs is dependent upon the release of share by the State Governments and sponsor banks.

The Government has extended the scheme till 2013-14.

Fake Currency through ATMs

717. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints about the circulation of fake currency through ATMs installed by various banks across the country;

(b) if so, the total number of complaints received during each of the last three years and the current year along with the action taken thereon; and

(c) the other safety measures 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) As per information furnished by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) 28 complaints have been received about circulation of fake currency through ATMs. Year-wise details are as under:—

Year	No. of Complaints
01.07.2009 to 30.06.2010	4
01.07.2010 to 30.06.2011	9
01.07.2011 to 30.06.2012	11
01.07.2012 to 31.01.2013	4
Total	28

RBI takes following actions on these complaints:—

- Calls explanation of the bank
- Advises bank to investigate the matter.
- Inspect the branch.
- Instructs the banks that only genuine notes are issued to public.

(c) The following steps have been taken by RBI to address the problem of counterfeit notes:—

- Incorporating new security features/new designs in the banknotes.
- Instructions have been issued to banks to disburse only sorted and genuine notes through their counters/ATMs.
- Regularly conducts training programmes.
- Instructed all scheduled banks that banknotes in denominations of Rs.100/- and above should be re-issued by banks over their counters or through ATMs only if these banknotes are duly checked for authenticity/genuineness and fitness by machines.
- A multimedia, multi lingual awareness campaign has been launched from August 15, 2010 titling "Paisa Bolta Hai".
- All cases of detection of counterfeit notes at the bank branches/treasuries are required to be promptly reported to Police Authorities in the following manner:—

(i) For cases of detection of counterfeit notes

upto 4 pieces, in a single transaction, a consolidated report should be sent to the police authorities at the end of the month.

- (ii) For cases of detection of counterfeit notes of 5 or more pieces, in a single transaction, FIRs should be lodged with the Nodal Police Station/Police Authorities as per jurisdiction.

- The banks have been advised to ensure that the notes received over the counters are re-circulated only after ensuring their proper authentication through machines.
- RBI is holding one-to-one meetings with a view to sensitize the Chairman/Managing Directors of banks on the problems relating to counterfeit notes.
- The banks have been advised that wherever, counterfeit notes are detected but not impounded and reported, it will be construed as willful

involvement of the bank concerned in circulating counterfeit notes and may attract penal measures.

[English]

Assistance from WB & ADB

718. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assistance as well as loans sanctioned by the World Bank (WB) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to the Government of Karnataka during the last three years, sector and year-wise; and

(b) the target set, total outlay, amount utilised and achievements made so far, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Details of projects/grants signed with the World Bank and Asian Development Bank during the last three years is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Details of World Bank/ADB assisted projects being implemented in Karnataka during the last three years

(All figures in US\$ Million)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Loan/Grant	Date of Signing	Project Size/Total Outlay	Loan/Grant Amount	Achievement/ Cumulative disbursement	as on 31.01.2013 Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
World Bank							
1.	Addl. Financing for Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project-4768-IN	Loan	17.07.2010	180	150	56.33	Ongoing
2.	Addl. Financing for Karnataka Health System Development and Reform Project-5161-IN	Loan	21.11.2012	105	70	0.00	Ongoing
3.	Second Karnataka State Highway Improvement Project- 8022-IN	Loan	30.05.2011	1005	350	26.67	Ongoing
4.	Second Karnataka Watershed Development Project-5087-IN	Loan	11.02.2013	85.7	60	0	Ongoing
5.	Karnataka Public Financial Management Capacity Building Project-TF099884	Grant	26.07.2011	0.38	0.38	0.05	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Karnataka- Improving Education Governance-TF95445-IN	Grant	31.10.2009	0.5	0.5	0.26	Ongoing

Asian Development Bank

1.	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program Project-II-2638-IND	Loan	16.12.2010	210.3	123	32.89	Ongoing
2.	Karnataka State Highway Improvement Project-2705-IND	Loan	20.07.2011	462.75	315	21.12	Ongoing

Global Hunger Index, 2012

719. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the report titled 'Global Hunger Index 2012' despite economic growth our country lags behind other countries in reducing hunger level in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The report 'Global Hunger Index (GHI) 2012' by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) is based on three equally weighted indicators, namely undernourishment (proportion of undernourished people as percentage of population), child underweight and child mortality. This report mentions that India has tagged behind in improving its GHI score despite strong economic growth along with the statement that GHI data is based partly on outdated data.

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

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition especially among children and women including young girls and is implementing several schemes/

programmes through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc, All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition.

[Translation]

NABARD Assistance to States

720. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has formulated/proposes to formulate any schemes for rural artisans of the country;

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

(c) the details of the financial assistance provided by the NABARD for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise, scheme-wise; and

(d) the number of artisans benefited therefrom during the aforesaid period State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has several Schemes for the benefit of rural population, including rural artisans.

These include creation of Rural Innovation Fund (RIF), initiating Cluster Development Programme, formulation of special credit card scheme i.e. Swarojgar Credit Card (SCC) Scheme, supporting Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (REDP) and Skill Development Programmes (SDP), strengthening of Rural Haats, and creation of marketing opportunities for unorganized rural producers, especially artisans.

NABARD has sanctioned 120 clusters in different States. Details attached as Statement-I.

The cumulative number of Swarojgar Credit Cards, as

on 31.3.2012, issued since inception was 13.06 lakhs involving credit limits of Rs. 5445.32 crore. The progress of last three years is attached as Statement-II.

As on 31.3.2012, under REDP, SDP cumulatively, around 6.93 lakh unemployed rural youth, including artisans have been covered with financial support of Rs. 96.45 crore. Progress of last three years is attached as Statement-III.

Under Rural Haats, as on 31.3.2012, cumulative grant assistance of Rs. 16.90 crore has been sanctioned for 383 Rural Haats across 23 States. Progress of last three years is attached as Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Details of Cluster Programmes sanctioned in the country, including Kerala and Odisha

Sl. No.	Name of the caster	State	District	Details
1	2	3	4	5
1	Jute Handicrafts	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Handicraft
2	Integrated Spinning and Handloom Weaving Centre	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Handloom
3	Handloom (Eri Culture)	Assam	Kamrup	Handloom
4	Handloom	Assam	Cachar	Handloom
5	Sericulture	Assam	Udalguri	Handloom
6	Japi (Bamboo Craft)	Assam	Naibari	Handicraft
7	Eri Silk	Assam	Chirang	Handloom
8	Sericulture	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Handloom
9	Muga Silk	Assam	Sibsagar	Handloom
10	Bamboo	Assam	Sibsagar	Handicraft
11	Pottery	Assam	Kamrup	Handicraft
12	Handloom	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Handloom
13	Bamboo	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	Handicraft
14	Tassar Handloom Including reeling, spinning, wvng	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	Handloom
15	Eco-Tourism Cluster	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Rural Tourism
16	Terracota Cluster Yuova Gram Vikas Yuovak Mandal	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Handicraft
17	Bamboo Handicrafts	Gujarat	Tapi	Handicraft

1	2	3	4	5
18	Embroidered Bead Work Garments Cluster	Gujarat	Dahod	Handicraft
19	Blacksmithy Cluster	Gujarat	Surat	Blacksmithy
20	Leather Cluster	Haryana	Jakholi, Kaithal	Leather Products
21	Blacksmithy Cluster	Himachal Pradesh	Thatchi (Mandi), Himachal Pradesh	Blacksmithy
22 to 42	Handloom Clusters	Jharkhand	Ranchi (in Sithio; Uruguttu; Islampur; and Irba-4 Clusters); Khunti (in Khunti-1 Cluster); Leathar (in Pokhrikala-1 Cluster); Singhbhum East (in Bahragora-1 Cluster); Dumka (in Saraiyahaat-1 Cluster); Godda (in Godda; Jiyajori; Bhagaiya; and Poraiyahat-4 Clusters); Sahebganj (in Mandro-1 Cluster); Deoghar (in Balhar; Mahudabar; Maniardih; Jamunia; and Rajiduma-5 Clusters); Palamu (in Sudhana; and Hariharganj-2 Clusters); and Lohardagga (in Lohardagga-1 Cluster)	Handloom
	Uruguttu			
	Saraiyahaat			
	Sudana			
	Bhaigaiya			
	Lohardaga			
	Mahuadhobhar			
	Maniardih			
	Rajidumma			
	Mandro			
	Poriayahaat			
	Hariharganj			
	Jiyajori			
	Islampur			
	Godda			
	Sithio			
	Pokarikala			

1	2	3	4	5
	Jamunia			
	Bharagora			
	Khunti			
	Irba			
	Baldhar			
43	Natural Fibre Cluster	Karnataka	Chitradurga	Handicraft
44	Sericulture	Karnataka	Chamrajnagar	Handloom
45	Bidri Craft Cluster	Karnataka	Bidar district	Handicraft
46	Arecanut Processing	Karnataka	Chitradurga	Food Processing
47	Clusters on Bamboo Craft in Nedumangad--Malankara Social Service Society	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Handicraft
48	Screwpine Cluster	Kerala	Thrissur	Handicraft
49 to 53	Five Micro Clusters -(Pottery; Handicrafts-Wooden Elephants; Musical Instruments; Hukkha and Handicrafts-Sail Boats)	Kerala	Kasaragod; Thrissur; Palakkad; Kozhikode and Kozhikode	Handicrafts
54	Pottery Cluster (Rural Heritage)	Kerala	Kasaragod	Handicrafts
55	Pottery Cluster	Kerala	Thrissur district	Handicraft
56	Pottery Cluster	Kerala	Kannur	Handicraft
57	Embroidery Craft – Malankara Social Service Society	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Handicraft
58	Kora Grass	Kerala	Allapuzha	Handicraft
59	Micro Banana Fiber	Kerala	Parasuvaikal	Handicraft
60	Bamboo	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Handicraft
61	Bamboo handicraft Cluster	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Handicraft
62	Ghongadi (Carpet) Weaving	Maharashtra	Solapur	Handloom
63	Tasar Silk	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Handloom
64	Broom Making Cluster	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	Handicraft
65	Embroidery Cluster	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Handicraft
66 to 72	Seven Handloom Cluster	Maharashtra	Amravati, Nagpur, Bhandara, Ahmednagar, Solapur and Nasik	Handloom
73	Bamboo Processing	Maharashtra	Kudal, Sindhudurg	Handicraft

1	2	3	4	5
74.	Indigenous Pottery	Manipur	Ukhrul	Handicraft
75	Handloom	Manipur	Imphat West	Handloom
76	Handloom weaving	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Handloom
77	Handloom Cluster	Mizoram	Thenzawi in Serchhip dist.	Handloom
78	Food Processing	Nagaland	Dimapur, Kohima and Phek blocks	Food Processing
79	Bee Keeping Cluster	Nagaland	Sekhuruo RD Block under Phek District	Bee Keeping
80	Golden Grass Applique	Odisha	Puri District	Handicraft
81	Value added coir products	Odisha	Satyabadi Block, Puri District	Handicraft
82	Terracota	Odisha	Nabrangpur	Handicraft
83	Handloom	Odisha	Sambalpur	Handloom
84	Handloom	Odisha	Sonepur	Handloom
85	Agarbatti making – incense Stick making	Odisha	Block – Bolgarh – District Khurda	Handicrafts
86	Brass and Bell Metal Craft Cluster	Odisha	Nayagarh	Handicraft
87	Sadhana Patch work	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Handicraft
88	Handloom	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Handloom
89	Gota Loom	Rajasthan	Ajmer	Handloom
90	Broom Binding	Sikkim	Parengaon, West Sikkim	Handicraft
91	Broom Binding	Sikkim	Sumbuk, South Sikkim	Handicraft
92	Rural Tourism	Sikkim	Lingee Payong	Rural Tourism
93	Rural Tourism	Sikkim	Ray Mindu	Rural Tourism
94	Rural Tourism Cluster – UPOS Gangtok	Sikkim		Rural Tourism
95	Sericulture Cluster	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri District	Handloom
96	Terracota, Papier Mache and other Handicraft	Puduchery	Handicraft	
97	Banana Sisal – Fibre	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	Handicraft
98	Papier Machie Plaster of Paris Toys	Tamil Nadu	Vilachery village, Madurai	Handicraft
99	Silk and Handloom Cluster in Ayyampettai, Thirubhuvanam and Papanasam blocks of Thanjavur District	Tamil Nadu	Ayyampettai, Thirubhuvanam and Papanasam blocks of Thanjavur district	Silk Handloom

1	2	3	4	5
100	Tie and Dye Cluster	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Handicraft
101	Bamboo Craft Cluster	Tripura	Gandhigram Gaon Panchayat	Handicraft
102.	Amla (Aonla)	Uttar Pradesh	Praptagarh	Food Processing
103	Handloom (Banarasi Saree weaving)	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Handloom
104	Handloom Cluster	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat District	Handloom
105	Leather Work	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	Leather Work
106	Organic Vegetable Cluster	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	Food Processing
107	Off Season Vegetable Cultivation	Uttarakhand	Almora District	Food Processing
108	Community Based Eco-Tourism	Uttarakhand	19 Villages along Devprayag-Pauri-Khirsu-Khandkra Motor Marg in Districts Pauri Garhwal and Rudraprayag	Rural Tourism
109	Rambans (Sisal) Handicrafts Cluster	Uttarakhand	Dehradun District	Handicraft
110	Off Season and Protected Vegetable Cultivation	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Food Processing
111	Rural Tourism	Uttarakhand	Uttarkashi District	Rural Tourism
112	Handloom	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Handloom
113	Off season Vegetables	Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal	Food Processing
114	Carpet Weaving Cluster, Munsayari	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	Handloom
115	Handloom Cluster	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	Handloom
116	Silk Weaving	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Handloom
117	Handloom	West Bengal	Burdwan-Kalna	Handloom
118	Marketing Cluster	West Bengal	Kolkotta	Marketing Cluster
119	Handloom	West Bengal	Malda	Handloom
120	Tourism cum Handicraft	West Bengal	Santhiniketan	Rural Tourism cum Handicraft

Statement-II
Swarojgar Credit Cards

State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	No. of Cards	Credit Limit (Rs. lakhs)	No. of Cards	Credit Limit (Rs. lakhs)	No. of Cards	Credit Limit (Rs. lakhs)	No. of Cards	Credit Limit (Rs. lakhs)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands					45	10.97	36	7
Andhra Pradesh	3,433	1,484.56	2,556	901.51	1,617	372	640	148.73
Assam	124	742.09	6,456	3,184.29	1,724	229.41	1455	394.52
Bihar	17,063	3,275.59			1,038	436		
Chhattisgarh					4,870	1,932.00	755	290
Goa								
Gujarat	7,254	2,218.33	4,684	2,231.03	4,173	1,277.53	686	274.54
Haryana	2,521	1,116.73			5,471	1,817.90	2,986	1,151.03
Himachal Pradesh	11,177	3,728.55	11,301	2,218.83	5,299	847.61	153	49.42
Jharkhand					3,798	2,519.08	984	466.00
Karnataka	10,908	6,638.13	9,019	7,523.78	15,941	13,359.64	3,675	1,427.59
Kerala	12,282	5,129.30	4,649	1,298.00	4,070	4,414.56	1,358	597.25
Madhya Pradesh	4,560	1,415.69	6,419	1,745.07	4,300	1,231.37	1,828	577.66
Maharashtra	341	196.7	1,141	933.63	1,049	1,184.77	279	184.22
Mizoram	68	32.2	548	160.65				
Nagaland	58	23.64						
New Delhi			20	4.5	55	40.92	0	0
Odisha			27,802	9,193.89	10,008	3,439.63	1,497	434.74
Puducherry			0	124.87				
Punjab					143	14.69	1,163	478.2
Rajasthan	4,231	1,777.28	3,403	1,574.53	5,323	1,839.56	1,010	505.06
Sikkim	15	0.82	22	7.66			12	3
Tamil Nadu	2,393	732.94	4,858	1,536.35	2,527	855.55	1	0.1
Tripura								
Uttar Pradesh	29,954	14,031.07	36,701	18,841.44	13,539	7,910.35	3,912	1,313.77
Uttarakhand	536	248	1,630	609.65	5,105	1,948.38	489	239.73
West Bengal					6,398	4,131.44	2,074	914.83
Total	1,06,918	42,791.615	12,1209	52,089.68	96,493	49,813.36	25,003	9,457.49

Statement-III*Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programme (REDP) and Skill Development Programme (SDP)*

1	Agency	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		No. of Programme	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of persons trained	No. of Programme	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of persons trained	No. of Programme	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of persons trained
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tamil Nadu RO	NGO (SDI&REDP)	229	121.01	6332	287	60.15	3464	134	88.31	3381
	RUDSETI	18	7.46	565	21	981	630	14	8.45	379
	RSETI	23	55	89	70	25.71	1278	234	645	4230
Guwahati	NGO (SDI&REDP)	37	18.77	975	43	2424	13.45	48	12.01	1140
	RUDSETI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RSETI	0	0	0	1	0.97	125	0	0	0
Bhubaneswar	NGO (SDI&REDP)	9	32.34	1490	58	38.05	1765	59	3843	1620
	RUDSETI	9	29	270	5	1.86	150	8	3.84	240
	RSETI	61	30.36	1105	66	21.95	1410	65	24.96	1460
New Delhi	NGO (SDI&REDP)	4	2.43	118	6	4.94	142	4	4.08	130
	RUDSETI	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
	RSETI	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	NGO (SDI&REDP)	78	80.4	1716	174	192.1	3828	183	214.62	4026
	RUDSETI	14	4.15	308	20	7.47	440	0	0	0
	RSETI	80	41.33	1760	105	54.43	2310	0	0	0
Jammu	NGO (SDI&REDP)				17	5.42	315	24	12.34	570
	RUDSETI				0	0	0	0	0	0
	RSETI				11	5.64	350	23	10.21	3558

Haryana	NGO (SDI&REDP)	43	34.2	1025	69	54.77	1045	60	69.28	2160
	RUDSETI	14	6.15	447	14	7.85	426	15	7.88	386
	RSETI	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	5.6	253
Bhopal	NGO (SDI&REDP)	102	80.94	2129	93	61.07	1130	90	74.35	1340
	RUDSETI	20	15.63	236	12	835	167	11	6.65	85
	RSETI	16	25.81	159	39	51.44	436	17	12	566
Ahmedabad	NGO (SDI&REDP)	111	62.5	2856	129	6615	3489	149	87.13	4002
	RUDSETI	6	3.62	156	6	3.53	168	9	6.85	232
	RSETI	17	11.17	231	23	11.88	414	58	38.99	696
Himachal Pradesh	NGO (SDI&REDP)	19	7.37	385	29	20.28	583	39	16.6	820
	RUDSETI	14	10.96	505	20	7.46	260	26	24.8	553
	RSETI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thiruvananthapuram	NGO (SDI&REDP)	120	54.87	2674	153	73.82	3487	76	6923	1314
	RUDSETI	48	13.4	966	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RSETI	0	0	0	95	26.3	1910	246	7529	4932
Jharkhand	NGO (SDI&REDP)	99	60.86	2315	93	54.96	2495	62	312.39	1577
	RUDSETI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RSETI	31	12.21	870	24	8.08	700	92	20.55	2519
Chhattisgarh	NGO (SDI&REDP)	62	3832	1738	38	2335	1100	30	17.81	652
	RUDSETI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RSETI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	NGO (SDI&REDP)	82	36.54	1506	85	54.68	1975	73	5685	925
	RUDSETI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RSETI	3	1.07	273	24	647	1558	57	3534	1606
Andhra Pradesh	NGO (SDI&REDP)	36	2726	900	91	51.84	2275	126	72.75	3150
	RUDSETI	76	3398	1900	35	809	875	15	391	450
	RSETI	92	31.39	1866	114	36.41	2260	69	22.41	1650
Rajasthan	NGO (SDI&REDP)	26	15.47	553	32	1922	1483	7	4.84	119
	RUDSETI	20	11.77	34	38	20.84	955	45	13.73	1809
	RSETI	135	04.23	1846	253	76.46	5687	275	131.89	26091

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Meghalaya	NGO (SDI&REDP)	2	038	50	7	6.49	181	9	611	213
	RUDSETI	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
	RSETI	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	NGO (SDI&REDP)	126	00.85	1459	93	91.69	2440	73	61.63	1117
	RUDSETI	88	53.68	2104	113	59.61	2111	96	5595	1926
	RSETI	98	4954	2409	99	60.35	2321	80	43.77	1217
Uttar Pradesh	NGO (SDI&REDP)	55	32.27	1600	59	33.74	1593	136	83.75	8094
	RUDSETI	2	13.77	675	2	1439	845	27	17.25	810
	RSETI	10	4616	5177	9	59.62	3395	319	134.37	8613
Goa	NGO (SDI&REDP)	4	2.75	83	4	2.5	94	6	3.4	66
	RUDSETI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RSETI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	NGO (SDI&REDP)	54	44.71	1620	91	9373	2730	171	18633	5130
	RUDSETI	71	23.33	2100	91	3564	2678	73	29.29	1720
	RSETI	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	1827	1580
Agartala	NGO (SDI&REDP)	12	4.43	NA	9	5.08	240	10	6.24	275
	RUDSETI	0	0	0	0	0		2	0.7	60
	RSETI	9	1.17	210	9	2.03	215	10	2.32	280
Sikkim	NGO (SDI&REDP)	29	13.67	719	35	13.39	834	42	1274	924
	RUDSETI	0	0	0				0	0	0
	RSETI	0	0	0				0	0	0
Nagaland	NGO (SDI&REDP)	0	0	0	4	2.93	120	7	4.78	130
	RUDSETI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RSETI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	NGO (SDI&REDP)									
	RUDSETI	44	17.32	880	7	1.56	140	49	19.93	960
	RSETI	15	10.29	300	15	561	300	108	4373	2160
Total		2425	1420.69	60006	3030	1716.6	73487	3728	2397.81	113836

Statement-IV*Rural Haats*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Cumulative as on 2011-12	
		Amount	No. of Prog.	Amount	No. of Prog.	Amount	No. of Prog.	Amount	Prog.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Agartala								
2.	Ahmedabad	1	5.000	3	14.400	2	10.00	6	26.800
3.	Aizwal			2	10.00			7	34.150
4.	Bengaluru			5	25.00			7	29.920
5.	Bhopal			3	10.500			8	22.970
6.	Bhubaneswar	14	70.00	23	112.900	5	24.500	48	228.060
7.	Chandigarh			1	5.00			1	5.00
8.	Chennai			2	9.500	5	23.445	17	48.500
9.	Dadradun							3	7.485
10.	Dimapur	3	15.00	5	25.00	6	30.000	16	80.00
11.	Gangtok								0
12.	Guwahati	2	10.00			1	5.00	4	18.00
13.	Hyderabad	31	151.32	20	97.450	23	114.00	86	397.911
14.	Imphal	12	58.400					24	110.690
15.	Itangar	3	14.500	1	5.000	2	9.580	5	22.080
16.	Jaipur			2	10.000			6	16.350
17.	Jammu								0
18.	Kolkata	1	7.000	3	15.000	7	34.900	15	68.580
19.	Lucknow	6	29.030	5	25.00	14	70.00	32	139.350
20.	Delhi								
21.	Panji								
22.	Patna	12	21.400	3	14.900	3	13.080	14	56.090
23.	Port Blair								
24.	Pune	6	30.000	1	5.000	2	10.000	14	59.000
25.	Raipur	7	28.648	38	183.980	8	39.950	57	256.660
26.	Ranchi					1	4.780	1	4.780

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Shillong	1	3.000			1	5.00	2	8.000
28.	Shimla	5	23.260					5	23.290
29.	Thiruvanthapuram	3	10.850	1	5.000			5	20.850
30.	Haryana								
Total		107	447.408	118	573.630	80	394.235	383	1648.516

[English]

Implementation of Forest Rights Act

721. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Rights Act has been implemented throughout the country;

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

(c) the number of people who have given authority letter and the number of people who have been given the authority letter under group claim, separately, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to award lease under the land revenue on authority letters under the Act; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers

(Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. As per the information collected from the State/UT Governments, till 31st January, 2013, more than 32.45 lakh claims have been filed and more than 12.80 lakh titles have been distributed under the Act. More than 16 thousand titles were ready for distribution. The State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) As would be observed from the details given in the Annexure, a total number of 12,80,100 titles have been distributed under the Act till 31st January, 2013. These include 12,62,218 individual and 17,882 community titles. The State/UT-wise break-up of the individual and community titles distributed under the Act is also given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) No such plan is under consideration of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs as the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 does not envisage award of lease under the land revenue to forest rights holders under the Act.

Statement

The State/UT-wise status of implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

(As on 31.01.2013)

Sl. No.	States	No. of claims received	No. of titles distributed	No. of claims rejected	Total No. of claims disposed off/% with respect to claims received
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Andhra Pradesh	3,30,479 (3,23,765 individual and 6,714 community)	1,67,797 (1,65,691 individual and 2,106 community)	1,53,438	3,21,235 (97.20%)

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	1,31,911 (1,26,718 individual and 5,193 community)	36,267 (35,407 individual and 860 community)	37,669	73,936 (56.04%)
4.	Bihar	2,930	28	1,644	1,672 (57.06%)
5.	Chhattisgarh	4,92,068 (4,87,332 individual and 4,736 community)	2,15,443 (2,14,668 individual and 775 community)	2,72,664	4,88,107 (99.19%)
6.	Goa	—	—	—	—
7.	Gujarat	1,91,592 (1,82,869 individual and 8,723 community)	42,752 (40,994 individual and 1,758 community)	18,399 (13,252 individual and 5,142 community)	61,151 (31.91%)
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5,688	7	2,144	2,151 (37.81%)
9.	Jharkhand	42,003	15,296	16,958	32,254 (76.78%)
10.	Karnataka	1,63,370 (1,60,474 individual and 2,896 community)	6,301 (6,237 individual and 64 community)	1,56,027 (1,53,824 individual and 2,203 community)	1,62,328 (99.36%)
11.	Kerala	37,535 (36,140 individual and 1,395 community)	23,167 (23,163 individual and 4 community)	4,252	27,419 (73.04%)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4,72,510 (4,56,292 individual and 15,816 community)	1,72,684 (1,63,311 individual and 9,373 community) distributed and 9,215 title deeds are ready to be distribution	2,79,334	4,52,018 (95.74%)
13.	Maharashtra	3,44,330 (3,39,289 individual and 5,041 community)	99,368 (98,335 individual and 1,033 community)	2,34,242 (2,32,111 individual and 2,131 community)	3,33,610 (96.88%)
14.	Manipur	—	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	166
17.	Odisha	5,32,464 (5,29,160 individual and 3,304 community)	3,01,200 distributed (3,00,321 individual and 879 community)	1,31,970 (1,31,361 individual and 609 community)	4,33,170 (81.35%)

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Rajasthan	64,422 (64,076 individual and 346 community)	32,080 (32,027 individual and 53 community)	30,914	62,994 (97.78%)
19.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—
20.	Tamil Nadu	21,781 (18,420 individual and 3,361 community)	(3,723 titles are ready)	—	—
21.	Tripura	1,82,617 (1,82,340 individual and 277 community)	1,20,473 (1,20,418 individual and 55 community)	21,384 (21,164 individual and 220 community)	1,41,857 (77.68%)
22.	Uttar Pradesh	92,433 (91,298 Individual and 1,135 community)	17,705 (16,891 individual and 814 community)	73,028	90,733 (98.16%)
23.	Uttarakhand	182	—	1	1 (0.54 %)
24.	West Bengal	1,37,278 (1,29,454 individual and 7,824 community)	29,532 (29,424 individual and 108 community) and 3,288 titles are ready	78,627	1,08,159 (78.78%)
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—
26.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—
Total		32,45,191 (31,78,430 individual and 66,761 community)	12,80,100 (12,62,218 individual and 17,882 community) and 16,226 ready	15,12,695	27,92,795 (86.05%)

Health Schemes for Tribals

722. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the low level of awareness about health schemes among the tribal people particularly amongst the women;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry of Tribal Affairs coordinates with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on health issues of tribal women particularly disorders like sickle cell etc.;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (d) Tribal population tags behind other communities in their access to health facilities and the level of awareness about health schemes. Ministry of Tribal Affairs coordinates with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on the issue. As per information received from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the IEC Division of that Ministry undertakes

awareness campaigns through print, audio, video, exhibitions, pamphlets, booklets, etc. in respect of various health schemes and programmes covering various regions including tribal areas. In April, 2012, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in collaboration with Doordarshan and All India Radio started a half an hour dedicated health magazine programme "Swasth Bharat" which is telecast/broadcast in regional languages for 5 days a week through 30 regional kendras of Doordarshan and 29 regional stations of All India Radio. Through this Programme, awareness is being created regarding various Central Government Schemes and Programmes on health which cover all sections of the population including the tribal population.

Central Pay Commission

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

(a) whether the Government has received any demands to set up the 7th Central Pay Commission (7th CPC); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) There have been some demands received for setting up of the 7th Central Pay Commission. In the past there has generally been a gap of a minimum 10 years between two successive Pay Commissions. The recommendations of the previous Central Pay Commission, viz., 6th Central Pay Commission were given effect to from 1.1.2006. Therefore, at present no proposal to constitute the 7th Central Pay Commission is under consideration of the Government.

Money Laundering

724. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a mechanism in place to monitor money coming from abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of cases of money laundering detected during the last three years and the current year till date;

(d) the action taken/being taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent recurrence of such transactions in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Money coming into India from foreign countries routed through Authorised Persons (APs) are monitored by the Reserve Bank of India in terms of provisions of FEMA, 1999. Further money coming into India as FDI and export proceeds which are received through banking channel are also monitored by RBI to examine the bonafide of the trade transactions.

The Government also monitors the receipt and utilization of Foreign contributions by any person in the country through the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 and Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011 framed under the Act. The Directorate of Enforcement has been vested with powers of search, seizure and is authorised to investigate into FEMA violations.

Under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, Financial Intelligence Unit-India receives Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs) from reporting entities including banks, financial institutions and intermediaries of securities market that are under obligation to file Suspicious Transaction Reports. After analysis of STRs, if found necessary, the information is disseminated to the appropriate law enforcement agencies for further investigation. With effect from 1st June, 2009, the obligation to file STRs has been extended to new category of reporting entities such as payment system operators and authorised persons which include Money Transfer Service Providers, Authorised Money Changers, etc.

(c) to (e) The relevant details of cases detected and action taken by the Government are as under:-

Year	No. of cases registered	No. of provisional Attachment Orders issued	Value of properties attached (in Rs. in lakhs)	No. of persons arrested	No. of prosecution complaints filed
1	2	3	4	5	6
2010	405	35	53553.44	2	8

1	2	3	4	5	6
2011	173	43	11822.15	3	20
2012	194	45	198383.90	3	4
2013 (till 31.1.2013)	12	8	15650	1	1

Non-food Credit Growth

725. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of non-food credit growth levels during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the non-food credit growth has registered an increase during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof, year and item-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) Details of item-wise Non-food Gross Bank Credit growth during the last three years are as under:—

Sl. No.	Items	Year-on- year (in %)		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto December, 2012)
	Non-Food Gross Bank Credit	20.7	17.0	7.8
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	10.7	13.5	7.0
2	Industry (Micro and Small, Medium and Large)	23.6	21.4	7.5
3	Services	22.3	14.4	6.8
4	Personal Loans	19.1	12.2	10.4

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

(b) and (c) The year-on-year growth in Non-food Credit has registered a decline in 2011-12 and 2012-13 (Upto December, 2012).

(d) The steps taken by the Government to promote credit flow to the Agriculture, Small and Micro Enterprises (SME) and Housing sector are as under:—

Agriculture Credit

(i) The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 percent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt

payees farmers, i.e., those who repay their loans in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10, 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12. Further, in order to discourage distress sales, the benefit of interest subvention was made available in the year 2011-12 to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of up to six months post harvest on the same rates as available to crop loans against negotiable warehouse receipts for keeping their produce in warehouses. The interest Subvention Scheme for the year 2011-12 has been continued in 2012-13 as well.

(ii) Banks have been advised to dispense with the requirement of 'no dues certificates for small loans

up to Rs. 50,000 to small and marginal farmers, share-croppers and the like and instead obtain a self-declaration from the borrower.

- (iii) RBI has advised banks to waive margin/security requirements for agricultural loans upto Rs. 1,00,000.

SME Sector

- (i) SME platforms have been set up under NSE and BSE.
- (ii) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) role has been reoriented to address the financial and non-financial gaps in the MSME ecosystem, It acts as a credit facilitator and provide support services in the areas like venture capital, loans syndication, market linkages, factoring amongst others. In pursuance of this, four specialised branches for innovative financing have been started in Gurgaon, Mumbai, Chennai and Bengaluru by OBC, Dena Bank, Indian Bank and Corporation Bank respectively.
- (iii) Electronic tracking of MSE loan applications initiated by all banks.

Housing Loans

- (i) The scheme providing 1% interest subvention on Housing loans to ail eligible beneficiaries has been extended in 2012-13.
- (ii) The Credit Risk Guarantee Trust Fund for low income Housing has been launched in October, 2012 and all banks are required to participate actively to ensure maximisation of loans for low income groups.

Excise and Services Tax

726. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vijay Kelkar Committee Report on Fiscal Consolidation has recommended for lowering of excise and service tax to 8 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to implement its recommendations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes,

Madam. In its Report, the Committee on Roadmap for Fiscal Consolidation has recommended, *inter-alia*, that the standard rate of 12 percent should be reduced to align with the GST rate of 8 percent proposed for the Central GST.

(c) to (e) In view of resource constraints, it has not been found possible to reduce the standard rate of excise duty and service tax from 12 percent to 8 percent at present.

ONGC Office at Houston

727. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) proposes to set up a full fledged office in Houston to explore opportunities for oil equity and M&A, technology transfers and other collaborations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the ONGC, in collaboration with United States India Business Council is planning to set up an Energy Task Force for collaboration in oil and gas sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL), the wholly owned subsidiary and overseas arm of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), is considering opening of an office at a suitable place in the United States of America (USA).

As on date, no office has been opened at Houston or any other place in USA. The proposal is under consideration.

(c) and (d) United States (US) India Business Council (USIBC) is planning an Energy Task Force with membership of Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of Oil and Gas Companies in India and United States of America (USA). USIBC has approached CMD, ONGC to assume its India Chair. This request has been accepted.

[Translation]

Sexual Exploitation of Jarawa Tribe Girls

728. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of sexual exploitation of the girls belonging to the Jarawa Tribe are on the rise in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any Committee in this regard;

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

(e) the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (e) In last five years (from 2008 till date), only one case came up and was registered in the Baratang police station. The case has since gone to trial in the Competent Court.

[English]

HIV/AIDS Control

729. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA:

DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the major activities undertaken to control HIV/AIDS, the funds allocated and spent for the purpose and achievements made as a result thereof in the country during the 11th Five Year Plan period;

(b) the funds allocated to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) indicating their utilisation during the said plan period;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study/survey to ascertain the impact of NGOs working for control of HIV/AIDS throughout the country;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to scale up financial allocation for HIV/AIDS control and spread awareness, particularly among school/college going students during the 12th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) Department of AIDS Control is implementing National AIDS Control Programme-IV as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme/programme in all States/UTs.

The major activities under taken to control HIV/AIDS are Prevention, Care Support and Treatment (CST), Capacity Building and Monitoring Evaluation.

State-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure reported thereon during the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Funds under National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) are mainly provided to State AIDS Control Societies (SACs) who in turn releases funds to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Peripheral Units. At central level, funds are released to a few NGOs. Details of funds allocated to the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and

utilization thereof during the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) are given in the Statement-II. At State Level funds provided and utilized by State AIDS Control Societies under National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) during the said plan period are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) to (e) Yes, an independent Impact Assessment Study, funded by the World Bank was undertaken by a consortium of three public health institutions in India. The study highlighted that the HIV epidemic had remained contained and was declining in the country, possibly due to the increase in condom use in sex work as a result of Targeted Interventions implemented through NGOs and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and Information, Education and Communication (IEC). Declines in the Sexual Transmitted Infection (STI) as well as HIV levels were greater in the districts where intensity of Targeted Interventions were higher. The study concluded that Targeted Intervention strategy is associated with HIV decline in India.

The outcome is as follows:—

- In 2003 the HIV prevalence among Injected Drug Users (IDU) was 13.3% which reduced to 7.14% in 2010.
- In 2003 the HIV prevalence among Male Sex Male (MSM) was 12.1% which reduced to 4.43% in 2010.
- In 2003 the HIV prevalence among Female Sex Worker (FSW) was 10.3% which reduced to 2.60% in 2010.

The steps taken are as under:—

- (1) The Adolescent Education Programme (AEP) runs in secondary and senior secondary school to build up life skills of adolescents to cope with the physical and psychological changes associated with growing up. AEP is implemented by the Department of Education in collaboration with the State AIDS Control Societies (SACs)
- (2) Red Ribbon Clubs (RRCs) are formed in colleges to encourage peer to peer messaging on HIV prevention and to provide a safe space for young people to seek clarification to their doubts and on myths surrounding HIV/AIDS.
- (3) All the State AIDS Control Societies (SACs) are being asked to effectively implement and strengthen awareness programmes for youth, including the AEP for school going children and RRCs for the college youth. Accordingly allocations are made for these programmes in the Annual Action Plan of State AIDS Control Societies.

Statement-I

Statement of Release Funds to SACS and expenditure from 2007-08 to 2011-12 (11th Five Year Plan)

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Releases	Expenditure	Releases	Expenditure	Releases	Expenditure	Releases	Expenditure	Releases	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ahmedabad MC	398.96	430.46	430.56	319.35	138.29	288.90	489.86	385.02	615.11	552.08
Andaman and Nicobar Islands SACS	28.42	89.75	159.00	97.94	15.82	118.03	48.19	113.78	91.33	130.59
Andhra Pradesh SACS	3.38	6448.12	7371.51	5516.17	4082.14	7058.19	8511.78	6307.70	7171.36	7681.84
Bihar SACS	1184.51	902.09	970.13	1019.93	351.02	1126.25	2143.94	1891.99	1580.14	2137.66
Chandigarh SACS	403.86	278.47	361.65	306.81	222.45	280.94	496.33	596.65	310.208	465.38
Chhattisgarh SACS	604.24	360.80	817.56	425.78	524.73	788.51	1314.28	1137.55	1281.92	1342.33
Chennai MCACS	603.97	360.21	812.79	337.53	594.06	169.51	136.04	214.03	141.6	409.95
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	120.12	94.67	81.39	88.56	84.52	103.34	122.98	110.00	65.28	62.56
Daman and Diu SACS	156.44	142.01	99.87	121.43	86.53	100.35	214.55	114.45	33.93	134.15
Delhi SACS	2210.21	1354.37	2464.61	1788.07	1295.05	1911.57	3216.92	2832.58	2607.42	2987.77
Goa SACS	391.02	325.97	447.78	401.85	452.60	535.81	591.05	526.53	275.15	48733
Gujarat SACS	2608.07	2142.02	3480.46	3172.17	3670.45	3722.54	4481.05	4161.01	3413.14	4148.89
Haryana SACS	505.67	524.24	846.46	634.08	1083.56	912.30	1411.39	1370.36	1004.02	1550.20
Himachal Pradesh SACS	641.02	641.80	800.41	615.40	765.46	881.66	1102.81	1035.45	786.33	946.11
Jammu and Kashmir SACS	204.10	170.53	210.07	277.73	199.74	257.09	269.39	243.76	336.35	35129
Jharkhand SACS	779.39	887.58	1388.50	1228.83	1030.84	466.58	1270.78	1040.50	699.64	1085.98
Karnataka SACS	3318.37	2077.43	3453.73	3606.21	3868.00	3596.30	5582.95	4492.45	5002.08	6455.89
Kerala SACS	1790.83	1618.25	2316.65	2153.47	2068.68	2169.92	2981.60	2951.61	2271.51	2687.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Lakshadweep SACS	2.48	25.11	0.00	26.25	17.08	24.46	9.64	18.42	22.17	34.87
Madhya Pradesh SACS	1310.09	720.95	1926.39	1257.22	1849.84	2040.36	2932.48	1928.85	1732.85	2578.31
Maharashtra SACS	5335.09	5069.76	6310.36	4319.95	2251.36	4484.84	6886.26	5993.41	5417.84	6941.84
Mumbai SACS	1588.75	1255.67	1467.84	1579.11	1622.73	1696.63	1947.99	1837.31	1230.61	1948.28
Odisha SACS	1004.16	1093.59	1939.93	1536.00	1509.01	1473.61	2505.12	2459.60	1619.38	2350.83
Puducherry SACS	282.91	239.36	282.96	216.43	21.69	243.58	351.16	299.90	237.2	335.73
Punjab SACS	465.37	607.87	1028.76	724.98	1253.02	1070.96	1899.20	1825.97	1422.35	2028.06
Rajasthan SACS	1473.90	678.51	1196.83	898.00	1530.04	1869.59	3198.66	2626.55	2226.07	2356.41
Tamil Nadu SACS	6662.45	6431.89	7396.44	8828.07	7163.80	3262.32	7169.55	7960.39	6984.9	6201.92
Uttar Pradesh SACS	3463.50	1489.87	1210.37	3168.41	2240.68	2516.97	3118.99	3518.10	3263.09	3140.80
Uttarakhand SACS	413.58	249.05	739.28	663.02	494.38	840.22	1064.40	1038.54	922.26	1242.46
West Bengal SACS	4923.92	3637.43	3622.18	4437.88	3741.29	3327.78	4043.66	3616.79	2203.81	2718.43
Total	50013.77	40347.83	53634.48	49766.65	43040.74	47339.12	69513.00	62649.28	54969.06	65494.95
North Eastern States										
Arunachal Pradesh SACS	629.33	511.36	609.18	712.02	761.30	685.21	843.82	862.92	728.34	776.00
Assam SACS	1596.44	1631.86	1659.60	1409.32	1233.21	1447.57	1621.60	1562.44	1657.17	1832.03
Manipur SACS	2866.15	2492.55	1809.54	2558.15	1968.40	1579.34	2303.47	1927.88	1249.64	2005.31
Meghalaya SACS	89.49	85.06	367.45	1.86.79	180.23	269.95	307.05	409.84	406.512	394.95
Mizoram SACS	1256.26	938.15	1170.12	1454.45	1042.02	1224.7	1593.21	1495.95	1142.66	1374.42
Nagaland SACS	1745.82	968.97	1844.73	1664.07	750.90	1729.50	1806.5	1782.02	1614.33	11915.35
Sikkim SACS	407.41	225.26	222.79	320.74	222.80	363.66	450.54	500.45	467.64	475.71
Tripura SACS	119.43	376.41	471.46	554.98	704.42	621.46	587.43	640.50	699.58	582.77
Sub-Total	8710.33	7229.60	8154.87	8860.52	6863.29	7921.45	9513.68	9182.01	7965.87	9356.54
Total	58724.09	47577.44	61789.35	58627.16	49904.03	5260.57	79026.68	71831.29	62934.93	74851.49

Statement-II*Details of Funds provided to NGOs at Central Level during NACP-III (i.e. from 2007-08 to 2011-12)*

(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of NGO	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Release	Utilization	Release	Utilization	Release	Utilization	Release	Utilization	Release	Utilization	Release	Utilization
1.	KHPT, Pune	453.00	86.00	903.35	1184.32	1966.14	1578.21	337.57	804.43	898.00	919.13	919.22	606.47
2.	DESH-Chennai	15.54	9.13	24.31	20.68	0	2.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
3.	Feedom Foundation	114.00	92.37	58.00	131.17	0.00	62.86	0.00	0.00	7.39	7.39	0.00	0
4.	AIDS Research and Control Centre (ARCON)	111.74	71.74	82.29	100.95	0.00	29.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
5.	YR Gaitonde Centre for AIDS Research and Education	87.94	87.88	69.4	85.39	0.00	57.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
	APAC	1128.73	1128.73	1132.33	1132.33	911.02	911.02	1457.61	1457.61	927.76	927.76	0.00	0
	Total	1910.95	1475.85	2269.77	2654.84	2877.16	2641.09	1795.18	2262.04	1833.15	1854.28	919.22	606.47

Statement-III*Details of Funds provided to NGOs by SACs from 2007-08 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Releases	Expenditure	Releases	Expenditure	Releases	Expenditure	Releases	Expenditure	Releases	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Ahmedabad MC ACS	337.45	350.65	197.99	165.77	190.69	158.41	216.02	197.93	344.98	328.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands SACS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Andhra Pradesh SACS	1100.02	995.63	3298.79	3373.86	4057.29	3554.11	3454.60	2185.55	2834.19	3226.45
4.	Arunachal Pradesh SACS	54.30	62.64	237.85	234.44	194.57	194.31	225.35	163.94	196.36	233.64
5.	Assam SACS	329.42	316.65	350.03	335.57	582.17	570.28	626.17	542.20	580.71	672.99
6.	Bihar SACS	302.90	392.55	180.95	117.38	15.68	15.68	440.27	249.12	587.04	606.66
7.	Chandigarh SACS	106.42	105.68	140.40	123.18	173.66	170.42	149.22	208.09	155.55	147.81
8.	Chhattisgarh SACS	0.00	0.00	93.20	75.05	115.82	112.35	323.55	230.12	372.62	368.29
9.	Chennai SACS	80.19	78.6	250.22	217.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	217.54
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli SACS	38.25	41.56	20.50	20.45	22.00	20.17	24.94	27.18	21.00	13.32
11.	Daman and Diu SACS	43.16	43.16	26.38	26.33	28.27	28.27	41.75	29.54	60.94	54.26
12.	Delhi SACS	458.10	456.32	931.75	915.65	872.16	846.64	1162.42	1054.89	1153.60	1385.18
13.	Goa SACS	130.55	329.87	229.65	28.32	225.99	217.29	224.82	215.42	229.35	213.35
14.	Gujarat SACS	1350.12	16.96	1392.01	290.60	1449.99	1120.96	1855.74	1674.00	1752.03	1722.23
15.	Haryana SACS	94.53	96.22	213.04	206.72	362.89	361.80	434.66	536.29	505.88	605.72
16.	Himachal Pradesh SACS	141.25	322.77	219.75	155.96	225.07	95.75	187.26	195.17	310.82	276.23
17.	Jammu and Kashmir SACS	13.99	13.98	27.61	25.29	14.80	14.80	10.71	6.18	19.66	14.27
18.	Jharkhand SACS	40.68	36.59	365.51	326.44	231.79	205.25	254.06	227.44	334.95	419.57
19.	Karnataka SACS	602.70	610.15	659.79	536.92	1163.24	959.92	655.73	588.57	1191.92	1178.66

20.	Kerala SACS	7.11	104.61	816.95	701.69	876.90	880.55	1091.24	929.70	815.32	958.97
21.	Lakshadweep SACS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
22.	Madhya Pradesh SACS	183.17	340.07	490.95	378.80	664.05	495.82	1100.69	610.10	754.10	1065.64
23.	Maharashtra SACS	926.32	870.89	1185.34	969.23	1070.69	867.52	632.36	649.15	877.99	908.79
24.	Manipur SACS	1043.06	1026.58	1115.90	1093.85	1082.03	1058.26	1035.90	1210.19	1135.62	1066.72
25.	Meghalaya SACS	7.09	7.09	59.97	59.97	67.09	67.09	73.15	83.25	69.26	8133
26.	Mizoram SACS	463.33	440.91	763.67	760.50	655.30	652.61	663.96	670.51	709.49	621.34
27.	Mumbai SACS	402.19	128.73	618.52	544.58	609.62	487.47	548.79	54350	524.74	531.22
28.	Nagaland SACS	441.89	564.97	576.88	86.82	758.90	411.40	844.38	793.50	724.53	756.08
29.	Odisha SACS	131.96	117.87	585.89	531.79	531.23	383.48	705.88	783.75	714.71	694.86
30.	Puducherry SACS	6.07	48.26	23.84	33.94	44.78	0.15	44.55	44.30	78.86	77.61
31.	Punjab SACS	130.37	105.57	234.98	206.32	435.66	327.19	720.07	661.93	727.47	785.62
32.	Rajasthan SACS	246.33	234.02	402.22	394.68	496.04	481.69	571.55	524.62	624.93	507.34
33.	Sikkim SACS	48.01	47.78	75.66	75.64	60.61	60.59	81.76	82.97	91.47	91.07
34.	Tamil Nadu SACS	573.09	553.35	938.80	865.81	2518.86	2377.07	2028.90	2408.83	2163.13	1439.03
35.	Tripura SACS	99.53	183.08	218.92	202.10	246.16	238.65	263.68	252.11	225.25	219.71
36.	Uttar Pradesh SACS	572.41	574.61	862.70	861.67	794.74	627.91	896.04	1170.19	958.69	984.96
37.	Uttarakhand SACS	48.18	48.16	94.27	87.80	195.16	172.71	282.40	237.74	320.37	296.19
38.	West Bengal SACS	1682.94	3359.82	1796.72	81.50	1489.24	1327.56	1219.33	1218.72	1237.33	1088.99
Total		12667.08	13826.44	19697.61	15112.23	22523.15	19564.14	23091.90	21206.68	23404.87	23860.09

Separate Investment Advisory Service

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

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has asked the banks and other Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) to segregate investment advisory services from other activities being performed by them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the banks including NBFCs thereto?

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

(b) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Investment Advisers) Regulations, 2013 was notified on January 21, 2013. As per the Regulation, in case a bank or a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) proposes to undertake investment advisory services, such services need to be undertaken through a subsidiary or a separately identifiable department or division. Segregation from other activities has been stipulated to mitigate conflict of interest.

(c) No formal representation from banks/NBFCs has been received by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) after the notification of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Investment Advisers) Regulations, 2013.

Equity Exposure Limit for Insurance Companies

731. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority has hiked/proposes to hike the equity exposure limit for Insurance companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) IRDA in its Authority meeting held on February 8, 2013 has carried out 5th Amendment to its IRDA (Investments) Regulations, 2000 in which the investment limits of insurance companies

with exposure to individual investee company, group Company, Insurer's Promoter Company and Industry Sector limits have been amended.

1. The insurance companies with an Assets Under Management (AUM), both Shareholder and Policyholder funds taken together, under both Equity and Debt; upto Rs. 50,000 crores have been allowed to invest in the investee company at 10 per cent. For Companies with an AUM of Rs. 50,000 crores and upto Rs. 2,50,000 crores, this limit has been enhanced to 12 per cent and further the companies of AUM beyond Rs. 2,50,000 crores, the investee companies limits have been enhanced to 15 per cent, subject to the overall cap of not more than 10 per cent of all the fund size of the insurance company.
2. For group Companies, the exposure limits for insurance companies have been hiked to 15 per cent.
3. For Insurer's Promoter Companies, the investment limit in equity has been kept at 5 per cent as against the earlier limit of 12.5 per cent applicable to ULIP funds.
4. Industry Sector Exposure limit of insurance companies have also been hiked to 15 per cent.

In view of the growth of the insurance companies wherein the AUM has risen from Rs. 8,22,248 crores in March, 2008 to Rs. 16,80,257 crores in March, 2012, the insurance companies particularly life insurance companies have been representing to the Authority that the limits as amended in 2008 needs to be rationalized taking into consideration the growth of AUM. The Authority after due consultation with the Life Insurance Council, General Insurance Council and the Insurance Advisory Committee has carried out these amendments in order to meet the investment requirements of not only the insurance companies but also to enable the policyholders to get better returns on their long term investments in the capital markets.

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

732. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to set up shelter homes and medical support facilities for women to implement the relevant provisions of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, (PWDVA), State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the central assistance provided for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether a newly formed PWDVA Action and Advisory Group has finalised a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) to ensure effective implementation of the said Act; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure effective implementation of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) No fund has been allocated to States/UTs to set up shelter homes and medical support facilities for women to implement the provisions of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, (PWDVA).

(d) and (e) The Government has not formed any such Group. Ministry of Women and Child Development has formulated a scheme for 'Assistance to States for effective implementation of PWDV Act, 2005', as a component of the Umbrella Scheme for Protection and Empowerment of Women for implementation during the remaining years of the 12th Plan.

Works under Backward Regions Grant Funds

733. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of carrying out works under Backwards Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) by circumventing the rules/guidelines in the certain States/UTs including Maharashtra;

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

(c) the funds utilised in carrying out works in States/UTs under BRGF rules during the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a), (b) and (d) The reports/complaints received regarding violation of rules/guidelines in carrying out works under Backwards Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking necessary action. A list of complaints received during the current year is enclosed as Statement-I. No complaint has been received in respect of Maharashtra during the current year.

(c) A Statement showing the funds released and utilised by the States under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of Complaints received during current year (as on 27.02.2013)

Sl. No.	Received from/Dated	Subject/State	Action Taken by MoPR
1.	Shrimati Rajesh Nandini, MP Dated 9-5-2012	Alleged corruption under BRGF in Umeria district of Madhya Pradesh	Complaint forwarded to Government of Madhya Pradesh
2.	Shri Kamal Kishor, MP Dated 16-06-2012	To stop the misuse of funds in Bahraieh, Uttar Pradesh	Complaint forwarded to Government of Uttar Pradesh

Statement-II

State-wise Releases and Utilisation of Funds during the last three Financial Years i.e. (2009-10 to 2011-12) and Current Financial Year 2012-13 under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme (as on 31.01.2013)

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (as on 31.01.2013)	
		Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	357.39	357.39	348.34	342.71	366.59	180.92	135.89	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14.67	12.79	12.70	9.46	10.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	56.03	55.82	139.12	85.59	59.39	12.84	52.84	0.00
4	Bihar	518.99	491.85	740.25	668.39	408.58	160.07	303.20	2.90
5	Chhattisgarh	216.06	216.06	280.90	280.90	259.94	189.66	174.56	0.00
6	Gujarat	96.64	93.05	103.16	99.86	109.64	47.40	37.84	0.00
7	Haryana	19.35	19.35	39.53	39.53	18.67	11.78	24.20	2.06
8	Himachal Pradesh	27.41	27.41	30.50	30.50	23.62	11.18	20.81	9.12
9	Jammu and Kashmir	9.00	0.00	41.26	31.52	30.40	4.00	9.14	0.00
10	Jharkhand	209.18	209.18	331.02	246.11	183.60	46.56	98.04	0.00
11	Karnataka	103.27	103.27	118.48	107.30	92.74	43.93	46.31	1.58
12	Kerala	24.21	23.84	31.59	20.81	34.66	0.00	0.67	0.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	315.65	315.65	535.80	515.60	403.37	144.07	162.96	0.00
14	Maharashtra	228.19	228.19	290.95	290.95	255.09	215.90	217.20	8.87
15	Manipur	27.71	27.71	54.32	48.54	32.16	9.06	16.37	0.12
16	Meghalaya	23.50	23.50	50.42	48.84	24.60	10.59	13.68	0.00
17	Mizoram	21.28	21.28	28.68	28.20	24.90	21.42	19.16	0.00
18	Nagaland	43.04	43.04	40.04	40.04	41.48	40.90	34.61	0.00
19	Odisha	223.67	211.56	385.20	381.24	325.95	166.37	129.36	0.00
20	Punjab	15.08	15.08	18.22	18.22	15.50	11.40	12.04	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21	Rajasthan	141.42	141.42	304.68	295.53	286.15	125.81	109.50	0.00
22	Sikkim	11.59	11.59	15.92	15.92	14.21	2.54	0.53	0.00
23	Tamil Nadu	62.09	62.09	113.28	113.28	106.03	69.21	73.49	0.00
24	Tripura	8.58	8.58	13.21	13.21	13.66	13.05	11.58	0.00
25	Uttar Pradesh	579.87	579.87	668.09	603.02	540.81	184.60	130.80	0.00
26	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	37.66	37.66	29.54	21.85	34.32	0.00
27	West Bengal	181.10	181.10	276.68	251.30	205.02	129.76	167.75	13.06
Total		3534.96	3480.67	5050.00	4664.23	3917.00	1874.87	2036.85	37.71

Aviation Turbine Fuel

734. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to grant 'declared good status' for the aviation turbine fuel;

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

(c) whether the Government has brought the aviation turbine fuel under the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam,

(d) Does not arise.

Development of Villages through Panchayats

735. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints of misuse of the Panchayat funds in various States/UTs;

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

(c) the details of funds allocated to Panchayats during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for ensuring balanced development of all the villages through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) The complaints received regarding misuse of Backwards Regions Grant Funds (BRGF) are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking necessary action. A list of complaints received during the current year is at enclosed as Statement-I. No complaint has been received in respect of Jharkhand State during the current year.

(c) A Statement-II showing funds released and utilised by the States under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme of Ministry of Panchayati Raj during the last three years and current year is enclosed.

(d) The BRGF Programme is designed to redress regional imbalances in development of 272 identified backward districts. The funds provide financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into identified districts so as to bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements. As per the BRGF Guidelines, the Annual Action Plans prepared by the Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are consolidated into the District Plan by the District Planning Committees which are then forwarded to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India through the respective State Governments.

Statement-I*List of Complaints received during current year (as on 27.02.2013)*

Sl. No.	Received from/Dated	Subject/State	Action Taken by MoPR
1.	Shrimati Rajesh Nandini, KIP Dated 9-5-2012	Alleged corruption under BRGF in Umeria district of Madhya Pradesh	Complaint forwarded to Government of Madhya Pradesh
2.	Shri Kamal Kishor, MP Dated 16-06-2012	To stop the misuse of funds in Bahraieh, Uttar Pradesh	Complaint forwarded to Government of Uttar Pradesh

Statement-II

State-wise Funds Released and Utilisation Reported during the Last three Financial Year i.e. (2009-10 to 2011-12) and Current Financial Year under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme of Ministry of Panehayati Raj (as on 31.01.2013)

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (as on 31.01.2013)	
		Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	357.39	357.39	348.34	342.71	366.59	180.92	135.89	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14.67	12.79	12.70	9.46	10.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	56.03	55.82	139.12	85.59	59.39	12.84	52.84	0.00
4	Bihar	518.99	491.85	740.25	668.39	408.58	160.07	303.20	2.90
5	Chhattisgarh	216.06	216.06	280.90	280.90	259.94	189.66	174.56	0.00
6	Gujarat	96.64	93.05	103.16	99.86	109.64	47.40	37.84	0.00
7	Haryana	19.35	19.35	39.53	39.53	18.67	11.78	24.20	2.06
8	Himachal Pradesh	27.41	27.41	30.50	30.50	23.62	11.18	20.81	9.12
9	Jammu and Kashmir	9.00	0.00	41.26	31.52	30.40	4.00	9.14	0.00
10	Jharkhand	209.18	209.18	331.02	246.11	183.60	46.56	98.04	0.00
11	Karnataka	103.27	103.27	118.48	107.30	92.74	43.93	46.31	1.58
12	Kerala	24.21	23.84	31.59	20.81	34.66	0.00	0.67	0.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	315.65	315.65	535.80	515.60	403.37	144.07	162.96	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14	Maharashtra	228.19	228.19	290.95	290.95	255.09	215.90	217.20	8.87
15	Manipur	27.71	27.71	54.32	48.54	32.16	9.06	16.37	0.12
16	Meghalaya	23.50	23.50	50.42	48.84	24.60	10.59	13.68	0.00
17	Mizoram	21.28	21.28	28.68	28.20	24.90	21.42	19.16	0.00
18	Nagaland	43.04	43.04	40.04	40.04	41.48	40.90	34.61	0.00
19	Odisha	223.67	211.56	385.20	381.24	325.95	166.37	129.36	0.00
20	Punjab	15.08	15.08	18.22	18.22	15.50	11.40	12.04	0.00
21	Rajasthan	141.42	141.42	304.68	295.53	286.15	125.81	109.50	0.00
22	Sikkim	11.59	11.59	15.92	15.92	14.21	2.54	0.53	0.00
23	Tamil Nadu	62.09	62.09	113.28	113.28	106.03	69.21	73.49	0.00
24	Tripura	8.58	8.58	13.21	13.21	13.66	13.05	11.58	0.00
25	Uttar Pradesh	579.87	579.87	668.09	603.02	540.81	184.60	130.80	0.00
26	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	37.66	37.66	29.54	21.85	34.32	0.00
27	West Bengal	181.10	181.10	276.68	251.30	205.02	129.76	167.75	13.06
Total		3534.96	3480.67	5050.00	4664.23	3917.00	1874.87	2036.85	37.71

National Institute of Nutrition

736. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Nutrition has done any research to turn the Kesar Dal into a potent food crop using detoxification method and genetic modification;

(b) if so, the details of the research; and

(c) the further steps taken by the Government to reduce toxicity of Kesar Dal and make available its modified variety to farmers for cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) National Institute of Nutrition of Indian Council of Medical Research has not done any study on crop detoxification or genetic modifications.

(c) Development and evaluation of low toxin varieties are undertaken by Indian Council of Agricultural Research in order to reduce toxicity of Kesar Dal. Low neurotoxin varieties of Grasspea varieties like Ratan, Prateek and Mahateora were developed using conventional breeding and by developing somaclonal variations.

Further, for promoting the high yielding low toxin varieties of Grasspea varieties like Ratan, Prateek, Moti, Nirmal, Mahateora, etc. Government of India has sanctioned a pilot project "enhancing Grasspea production for safe human food, animal feed and sustainable rice based production system in India" to international centre for agricultural research in the dry areas South Asia Regional Programme.

Contravention of Provisions of FEMA

737. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Directorate of Enforcement is examining alleged contravention of provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999 by certain multi-national companies in the retail market;

(b) if so, the details along with the findings thereof as on date; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

Directorate of Enforcement is taking appropriate action under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA), in the matter of receipt of FDI by companies engaged in multi-brand retail. As the investigations are currently underway, it would not be appropriate in public interest to furnish the details thereof.

[Translation]

New Loan Waiver Scheme

738. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated/ proposes to formulate any new loan waiver scheme for farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

[English]

Augmentation of NABARD

739. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to augment the sphere of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) by raising its authorised capital base and bringing multi-State cooperative societies under its ambit;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Government has approved a proposal, for introduction of a Bill, for amending the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Act, 1981, which, *inter alia*, envisages raising the authorized capital of NABARD from Rs. 5,000 crore to Rs. 20,000 crore and enlarging the meaning of Cooperative Societies to include multistate cooperative societies under any Central law or any other Central or State law relating to cooperative societies.

Victims of Acid Attack

740. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to provide adequate compensation and rehabilitation to the victims of acid attacks in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is not administering any scheme to provide compensation and rehabilitation to the victims of the acid attack.

(b) Does not arise.

Coal Bed Methane

741. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to resolve the issue of regulating Coal Bed Methane (CBM) along with the initiatives being taken to tap this new energy source;

(b) the details of the CBM blocks awarded to various companies in the fourth round of bidding, location-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review its CBM policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) In order to exploit Coal Bed Methane (CBM) resources in the country Government of India formulated CBM policy in 1997. The current status of CBM activities in the country is as under:—

(i) So far, total 33 CBM block have been awarded, out of which 3 blocks have been relinquished by the Contractors, citing poor prospectivity.

(ii) Field Development Plans (FDPs) have been approved for 6 CBM blocks and FDPs for another 2 CBM blocks are currently under examination after submission by the Contractors.

(iii) About 9.12 TCF of CBM reserves have been established in 6 CBM blocks till date.

(iv) An investment to the tune of Rs. 2400 Crores have been made by the Contractors in CBM blocks.

- (v) Current CBM production is about 0.3 MMSCMD which is projected to reach to the level of 4 MMSCMD by 2016-17.

The Contractors have reported several reasons affecting the CBM activities such as difficulties in Land Acquisition, overlapping issues with coal mines etc. The concerned State Governments and Central Government extend all possible support and co-operation to the

Contractors to resolve such issues.

In order to resolve the overlapping issues, MoP&NG and Ministry of Coal (MoC) have prepared a Draft Policy along with Agreement for Co-development of Coal and CBM, which is currently under finalization.

(b) A total of 7 CBM blocks were awarded under fourth round of bidding to various companies. The details are as below:—

Sl No.	Coal Field/State	Block Name	Consortium (Participating Interest)	Date of Signing Contract	Approx Area (Sq.km.)
1.	Raj Mahal/Jharkhand	RM(E)-CBM-2008/IV	Essar Oil Limited (100%)	29.07.10	1128
2.	Talchir/Odisha	TL-CBM-2008/IV	Essar Oil Limited (100%)	29.07.10	557
3.	Ib Valley/Odisha	IB-CBM-2008/IV	Essar Oil Limited (100%)	29.07.10	209
4.	Sohagpur/Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	SP(NE)-CBM-2008/IV	Essar Oil Limited (100%)	29.07.10	339
5.	Satpura/Madhya Pradesh	ST-CBM-2008/IV	Dart Energy – Tata Power (80%-20%)	29.07.10	714
6.	North East/Assam	AS-CBM-2008/IV	Dart Energy – Oil India (60%-40%)	29.07.10	113
7.	Mannargudi/Tamil Nadu	MG-CBM-2008/IV	Great Eastern Energy Corporation Ltd. (100%)	29.07.10	667

(c) No, Madam.

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

Special Seed Fund for Higher Education Loans

742. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had set a deadline for banks to submit all pending interest subsidy claims pertaining to the financial year 2010 and financial year 2011 to the nodal bank before November, 2012;

(b) if so, the details along with the present status thereof;

(c) the likely impact of the said deadline on the loans taken by the students from economically and socially weaker sections of society;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up a special seed fund for higher education loans, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government also proposes phased disbursement of educational loans and tie up the interest rates with the performance of a student; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Under the Interest Subsidy Scheme of Ministry of Human Resource Development, full interest subsidy is made available for educational loans disbursed by scheduled banks on or after 1st April, 2009, during the period of moratorium for the students belonging to economically weaker sections with parental income of upto Rs. 4.50 lakh per annum. In order to protect the interest of the students, Banks were asked to submit 'interest subsidy' claims for the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 till 31.12.2012.

Canara Bank, the Nodal Bank for implementation of the 'Interest Subsidy' Scheme for education loans has submitted pending claims amounting to Rs. 409.98 crore covering the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 to Ministry of Human Resource Development for settlement.

(d) The Government announced in the Budget 2012-13 setting up of a Credit Guarantee Fund (CGF) for education loan to ensure better flow of credit to deserving students.

(e) and (f) As per revised guidance notes on Model Educational Loan Scheme of Indian Banks' Association issued in May, 2012, students getting admission to highly rated institutions and students who have high rating for themselves could be offered loans with lower rate of interest.

Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)

743. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) sanctioned and funded by the Government for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes (STs) indicating the schools which are functional out of them, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of proposals received and sanctioned for setting up of EMRS during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the funds allocated/released and utilised for such schools during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) the performance and achievements of such schools in providing quality education to the students; and

(e) the monitoring mechanism put in place to maintain high standard of education in such schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) A Statement-I showing Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs)

sanctioned and functional for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes (STs) is enclosed.

(b) and (c) Proposals for setting up of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) are received from State Governments for funding under the Special Area Programme of 'Grants under Art 275(1) of the Constitution of India' on the basis of approved Annual Plan for a particular year. The proposals, thus received, lapse at the end of the financial year and fresh proposals are again received for the next Annual Plan. A Statement-II showing the number of EMRSs sanctioned State-wise out of the proposals received from the State Governments during last three years and the current year (upto date) is enclosed.

Separate utilization certificates for release of fund for EMRSs are not furnished by the State Governments but as a whole for the 'Grants under Art 275(1) of Constitution of India' out of which funds are also released for EMRSs. The allocation, release and utilization of funds under Grant under Art 275(1) of Constitution of India (State-wise) as a whole for the last three years and, during current financial year 2012-13 (till date) is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) As per the revised guidelines issued by Ministry of Tribal Affairs in June 2010, each State Government/Union Territory Administration are solely responsible for the management and effective functioning of the EMRS. State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are mandated to ensure and maintain highest quality in the selection of teachers and staff for academic and extra-curricular excellence. The data/information etc. regarding performance and achievements of the students and such schools are maintained by the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

(e) The monitoring of the standards of education in such schools is the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations.

Statement-I

List of Eklavya Model Residential Schools under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India (upto 26.02.2013)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Schools Sanctioned	District	Location	Whether the School functional
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	Adilabad	Narnoor RJC	Yes
			Warang	Eturunagarm	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Mahbubnagar	Balanagar	Yes
			Nizamabad	Gandhari	Yes
			Nellore	Nellore	Yes
			Karimnagar	Yellarrdypeta	Yes
			Karimnagar	Marimandla	Yes
			East Godavari	R.C. Varam	Yes
			Vishakhapatnam	G.K. Veedhi	2 Sanctioned during 2010-11
			Prakasam	Domala	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	East Kameng	Bana Camp	Yes
			Twang	Lumla	No
3	Assam	1	Baksa	Dalbari	Sanctioned during 2010-11
4	Chhattisgarh	12	Bastar	Bakawand	Yes
			Kanker	Koileebeda	Yes
			Raigarh	Mudpar	Yes
			Surguja	Shivprasad Nagar	Yes
			Surguja	Menpat	Yes
			Kawardha	Taregaon Jungle	Yes
			Dantewada	Katekalyan	Yes
			Jaspur	Sanna	Yes
			Bijapur	Pukhnar	3 Sanctioned during 2010-11
			Korba	Katghora	
			Rajnandgaon	Pendri	
			Koria	Khadgava	Sanctioned during 2011-12
5	Gujarat	22	Dangs	Ahwa	Yes
			Surat	Bardoli	Yes
			Narmada	Tilakwada	Yes
			Sabarkantha	Shamlaji	Yes
			Tapi	Nizar	Yes
			Valsad	Pardi	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Valsad	Kaparada	Yes
			Navsari	Bartad	Yes
			Dahod	Kharudi	Yes
			Panchmahal	Vejalpur	Yes
			Banasksntha	Ambaji	Yes
			Narmada	Gora	Yes
			Vadodra	Vaghodia	Yes
			Sabarkantha	Shamlaji	Yes
			Tapi	Indu	Yes
			Banaskantha	Jagana	7 Sanctioned during 2011-12
			Dangs	Saptara	
			Valsad	Dharampur	
			Panchmahal	Kadanna	
			Vadodara	Puniawat	
			Tapi	Ukai	
			Dahod	Lukliadiya	
6	Himachal Pradesh	1	Kinnaur	Urni (block Nichar)	Yes
7	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Leh	Leh	No
			Kulgam	Kulgam	No
8	Jharkhand	7	Ranchi	Tamar	Yes
			West Singhbbum	Chaibasa	Yes
			Dumka	Kathiguria	Yes
			Sahebganj	Barhet	Yes
			Gumla	Albert Ekka	1 Sanctioned during 2010-11
			Lohardaga	Lohardaga	2 Sanctioned during 2011-12
			Godda	Sundarpahari	
9.	Karnataka	11	Belgaum	Thavaga	Yes
			Kodagu	Balagodu	Yes
			Chickmaga-lure	Taruve	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Raichur	Devdurga	Yes
			Chitradurga	Devarakotta	6 Sanctioned during 2010-11
			Bellary	Yarengalli	
			Tumkur	Bajjanahalli	
			Mysore	S.Hosakote	
			Chamarajanagar	Thimmarajapura	
			Gulburga	Chittapur Taluk	
			Srinivasapra taluka	Kolar	1 Sanctioned during 2012-13
			Wayanad	Pookkodu	Yes
			Idukki	Painavu	Yes
11	Madhya Pradesh	20	Jhabua	Thandia	Yes
			Dhar	Kukshi	Yes
			Badwani	Badwani	Yes
			Mandla	Sijhora	Yes
			Dindori	Dindori	Yes
			Betul	Shahpur	Yes
			Anuppur	Anuppur	Yes
			Ratlam	Sailana	Yes
			Seoni	Ghansour	Yes
			Sidhi	Tansar Kusmi	Yes
			Chhindwara	Junnardro	Yes
			Umaria	Pali	Yes
			Alirajpur	Saundava	Yes
			Khandwa	Roshni	Yes
			Shahdol	Suhagpur	Yes
			Balaghat	(Ukva and Sonipuri)	Yes
			Jhabua	Mordundiya	Yes
			Chhindwada	Bichhua	Yes
			Hoshingabad	Kesala	Yes
			Jabalpur	Narai Nala	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Maharashtra	4	Thane	Bordi	Yes
			Nasik	Mundhegaon	Yes
			Amravati	Chikhaldara	Yes
			Nagpur	Khairi Parsoda	Yes
13	Manipur	3	Tamenglong	Tamenglong	No
			Senapati	Gamnom Sapermeina	No
			Chandel	Moreh	No
14	Mizoram	2	Lunglei	Lunglei	Yes
			Serchhip		Sanctioned during 2011-12
15	Nagaland	3	Tuensang	Tuensang	Yes
			Dimapur	Diphupar	Yes
			Mon	Tizit	Yes
16	Odisha	16	Koraput	Pungar	Yes
			Rayagada	Striguda	Yes
			Mayurbhanja	Dhanghera	Yes
			Sundargarh	Bhawanipur	Yes
			Nawarangpur	Bordei (Hirli)	Yes
			Kandhamal	Mahasinghi	Yes
			Sundargarh	Lahunipara (Badapurunapani)	Yes
			Sundargarh	Mandira Dam (Liang)	Yes
			Gajapati	Chandragiri	Yes
			Keonjhar	Ranki	Yes
			Jaipur	Kalinga Nagar	Yes
			Malkangiri	Nairi	Yes
			Nuapada	Kendubahara	Yes
			Bolangir	Dumerbahal	3 Sanctioned during 2011-12
			Subarnapur	Babupali	
			Kalahandi	Madhupur	

1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Manipur	3	Tamenglong	Tamenglong	No
17.	Rajasthan	17	Banswara	Kushalgarh	Yes
			Udaipur	Kotra	Yes
			Sirohi	Abu Road	Yes
			Baran	Shahbad	Yes
			Dungarpur	Simalwara	Yes
			Udaipur	Kherwara	Yes
			Tonk	Niwai	Yes
			Banswara	Sundrav	Yes
			Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	Yes
			Karoli District	Ranali	6 Sanctioned during 2010-11
			Alwar	Mallana	
			Savai Madhopur	Barnala	
			Jaipur	Biharipura	
			Banswara	Padola	
			Dungarpur	Gada Araddiva	
			Alwar	Paten	1 Sanctioned during 2011-12
			Tonk	Uniara (Sripura)	Sanctioned during 2012-13
18	Sikkim	2	North District	SIYAM	Yes
			Gangyap	Tasbuding	Yes
19	Tamil Nadu	2	Villupuram	Vellimalai	Yes
			Salem	Abinavam	Yes
20	Tripura	4	West Tripura	Khumulwng (Jirania)	Yes
			South Tripura	Birchandra Nagar	Yes
			North Tripura	Kumarghat [Darchawi]	Yes
			West Tripura	Raj nagar	Yes
21	Uttar Pradesh	3	Lakhimpurkheri	Chandan Chowki	Yes
			Baharich		2 Sanctioned during 2010-11
			Sonbhadra		

1	2	3	4	5	6
22	Uttarakhand	1	Dehradun	Kalshi	Yes
			Jalpaiguri	Nagrakata	Yes
			Bankura	Mukutmonipur	Yes
23	West Bengal	7	Purulia	Susnia	Yes
			Burdwan	Raghunathpur	Yes
			Paschim Medinipur	Jhargram	Yes
			Birbhum	Mehedipur	No
			Dakshin Dinajpur	Buniadpur	No
Total		154			108

Statement-II

List of Eklavya Model Residential Schools set up Sanctioned during 2009-10 to 2012-13

Sl. No.	State	No. of Schools Sanctioned during 2010-11	No. of Schools Sanctioned during 2011-12	No. of Schools Sanctioned during 2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	—	—
2.	Assam	1	—	—
3.	Chhattisgarh	—	1	—
4.	Gujarat	5	7	—
5.	Jharkhand	1	2	—
6.	Karnataka	6	—	1
7.	Madhya Pradesh	8	—	—
8.	Odisha	2	3	—
9.	Rajasthan	6	1	1
10.	Mizoram	—	1	—
11.	Tripura	1	—	—
12.	Uttar Pradesh	2	—	—
Total		37	15	2

Note: No EMRSs were sanctioned during 2009-10.

Statement-III

Fund allocated, released and utilized during last three year and Current Year under Art. 275 (1) of the Constitution of India

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13 (till date)		
		Allocation	Release	Utilization reported	Allocation	Release	Utilization reported	Allocation	Release	Utilization reported	Allocation	Release	Utilization reported
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5283.00	1946.20	1946.20	5526.00	5187.70	5187.70	6324.00	7998.00	997.65	6958.00	4834.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	738.00	3520	35.20	772.00	647.08	647.08	883.00	1082.83	882.83	972.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	3483.00	1240.77	1240.77	3643.00	3517.96	2322.84	4169.00	3419.00	0.00	4587.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	801.00	95.00	95.00	838.00	838.00	838.00	959.00	959.00	0.00	1055.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	6966.00	2834.80	2834.80	7286.00	7786.00	7786.00	8338.00	9294.00	8079.30	9174.00	5950.00	0.00
6.	Goa	171.00	0.00	0.00	179.00	0.00	0.00	205.00	0.00	0.00	225.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	7875.00	4783.00	4783.00	8237.00	8302.00	8302.00	9426.00	9426.00	0.00	10371.00	4629.59	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	360.00	360.00	360.00	377.00	377.00	377.00	431.00	431.00	431.00	474.00	474.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1161.00	282.74	282.74	1214.00	607.00	607.00	1390.00	1390.00	411.34	1529.00	150.34	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	7461.00	3730.00	3730.00	7804.00	8004.00	8004.00	8931.00	9181.00	400.00	9826.00	7369.50	0.00
11.	Karnataka	3645.00	1823.00	1823.00	3813.00	3813.00	3813.00	4363.00	4263.00	3581.35	4800.00	4800.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	387.00	387.00	387.00	405.00	405.00	405.00	463.00	463.00	463.00	510.00	382.50	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	12870.00	6435.00	6435.00	13462.00	17311.31	17311.31	15405.00	14015.50	11396.61	16950.00	16518.04	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	9027.00	2000.00	2000.00	9442.00	9442.00	8224.81	10805.00	10805.00	4421.88	11889.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	783.00	352.50	352.50	819.00	819.00	819.00	937.00	937.00	0.00	1031.00	1031.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	2097.00	0.00	0.00	2193.00	2100.00	1302.10	2510.00	2798.00	0.00	2762.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	882.00	441.00	441.00	923.00	922.96	922.96	1056.00	1056.00	292.00	1162.00	810.75	0.00
18.	Nagaland	1863.00	576.59	576.59	1949.00	2047.42	2047.42	2230.00	2301.00	2301.00	2454.00	2454.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	8568.00	7026.00	7026.00	8962.00	11144.33	11144.33	10256.00	11347.00	4317.88	11284.00	11283.99	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	7470.00	1500.00	1500.00	7814.00	8351.00	8351.00	8942.00	7642.00	1182.36	9838.00	7737.98	0.00
21.	Sikkim	216.00	149.20	149.20	226.00	226.00	226.00	259.00	259.00	259.00	284.00	272.58	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	684.00	342.00	342.00	716.00	358.00	358.00	819.00	614.25	129.00	901.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tripura	1044.00	780.00	780.00	1092.00	1358.73	1358.73	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1375.00	1375.00	509.95
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1260.00	350.00	350.00	1318.00	1200.00	1200.00	1508.00	1484.91	0.00	1659.00	200.00	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	270.00	120.00	120.00	282.00	250.00	134.96	323.00	0.00	0.00	356.00	0.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	4635.00	2320.00	2320.00	4848.00	4848.00	4848.00	5548.00	6066.99	2080.22	6104.00	6104.00	0.00
	Grand Total	90000.00	39910.00	39910.00	94140.00	99988.41	96538.24	107730.00	108483.48	42876.42	118530.00	76377.27	509.95

[Translation]

Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana

744. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) along with the salient features thereof;

(b) the number of proposals received, sanctioned and pending with the Union Government under RSVY during the last three years and the current year, State/UTwise including Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the State/UT Governments during the said period under the RSVY, year-wise?

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

(a) The Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) was launched

in 2003-04 with the objective of putting in place programmes and policies that would remove barriers to growth, accelerate the development process and improve the quality of life of the people in the 147 identified backward districts of the country with the joint efforts of the Centre and the States. The Scheme aimed at focused development programmes for backward areas which would help reduce imbalances and speed up development. Initially, RSVY was implemented by the Planning Commission. Subsequently, in 2006-07 it was subsumed into the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme implemented by Ministry of Panchayati Raj. Each district under RSVY was to get Rs. 45 crore @ Rs. 7.50 crore per year. Part of the funds were released by the Planning Commission and balance of the entitlement was released from BRGF. All the 147 districts covered under the RSVY had been released their full allocation of Rs. 45 crore to each district by December, 2009.

(b) and (c) The State-wise details of funds released and utilization reported under RSVY is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Status of RSVY Entitlements, Releases and Utilisation Reported as on 31.01.2013

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	Number of Districts	Total amount to be released	Amount Released							Total amount released	Utilisation reported
				2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	450.00	40.00	72.50	37.50	82.50	105.00	105.00	7.50	450.00	450.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	45.00	0.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	45.00	45.00
3.	Assam	5	225.00	10.00	27.50	7.50	52.50	52.50	75.00	0.00	225.00	221.72
4.	Bihar	21	945.00	0.00	157.50	135.00	232.50	97.50	300.00	22.50	945.00	880.58
5.	Chhattisgarh	8	360.00	40.00	57.50	90.00	127.50	45.00	0.00	0.00	360.00	360.00
6.	Gujarat	3	135.00	17.50	20.00	15.00	37.50	7.50	30.00	7.50	135.00	135.00
7.	Haryana	1	45.00	0.00	7.50	15.00	22.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	45.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	90.00	5.00	25.00	15.00	30.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	90.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	135.00	5.00	25.00	22.50	22.50	15.00	22.50	22.50	135.00	122.15
10.	Jharkhand	16	720.00	37.50	120.00	142.50	315.00	82.50	22.50	0.00	720.00	700.44
11.	Karnataka	4	180.00	12.50	25.00	15.00	37.50	45.00	45.00	0.00	180.00	179.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12.	Kerala	2	90.00	20.00	17.50	15.00	15.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	90.00	78.09
13.	Madhya Pradesh	10	450.00	22.50	142.50	150.00	135.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	450.00	450.00
14.	Maharashtra	9	405.00	15.00	67.50	60.00	90.00	107.00	58.00	7.50	405.00	404.48
15.	Manipur	1	45.00	7.50	7.50	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	45.00
16.	Meghalaya	1	45.00	0.00	7.50	0.00	15.00	7.50	15.00	0.00	45.00	45.00
17.	Mizoram	1	45.00	0.00	7.50	7.50	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	45.00
18.	Nagaland	1	45.00	0.00	15.00	7.50	22.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	45.00
19.	Odisha	5	225.00	10.00	42.50	45.00	45.00	52.50	30.00	0.00	225.00	225.00
20.	Punjab	1	45.00	0.00	7.50	7.50	15.00	7.50	7.50	0.00	45.00	44.80
21.	Rajasthan	3	135.00	35.00	47.50	37.50	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	135.00	132.71
22.	Sikkim	1	45.00	0.00	7.50	7.50	22.50	7.50	0.00	0.00	45.00	44.69
23.	Tamil Nadu	5	225.00	20.00	77.50	75.00	30.00	22.50	0.00	0.00	225.00	225.00
24.	Tripura	1	45.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	15.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	45.00	45.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	21	945.00	62.50	162.50	202.50	300.00	135.00	30.00	52.50	945.00	935.49
26.	Uttarakhand	3	135.00	0.00	22.50	22.50	37.50	30.00	22.50	0.00	135.00	134.99
27.	West Bengal	8	360.00	35.00	55.00	45.00	60.00	82.50	82.50	0.00	360.00	355.74
Total		147	6615.00	402.50	1240.00	1207.50	1815.00	954.50	860.50	135.00	6615.00	6485.66

[English]

Allocation of Natural Resources

745. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to constitute a new body on allocation of natural resources etc.;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be finalised; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken to ensure that resource allocation does not give windfall benefit to private entities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) There is no proposal at present to constitute a new body on allocation of natural resources. However, a Group of Ministers (GoM) on "Measures that can be taken by the Government to tackle corruption" had decided on 21st January, 2011, *inter-alia*,

to deliberate on issues of enhancing transparency, effectiveness and sustainability in utilization of natural resources, consistent with the needs of the country to achieve accelerated economic development. Accordingly, a Committee on Allocation of Natural Resources under the Chairmanship of Shri Ashok Chawla, formerly Finance Secretary, was constituted by the Cabinet Secretariat to deliberate on these aspects and make recommendations.

(b) and (c) The Ashok Chawla Committee submitted its Report on 31st May, 2011 giving 81 recommendations covering eight natural resources viz. mineral, coal, petroleum, natural gas, spectrum, land, water and forests under the following administrative Ministries viz. Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Ministry of Communications and IT, Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Water Resources. The GoM has already accepted 69 of these 81 recommendations and further action on all these recommendations are to be pursued by individual Ministries

in a timely manner. A Monitoring Mechanism has also been set up under the Cabinet Secretary to monitor the implementation of the accepted recommendations. The thrust of the Committee's recommendations is generally to move towards a transparent system of allocation and pricing of identified natural resources.

[Translation]

Tax Evasion

746. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the agencies of the Government involved in checking tax evasion;

(b) the number of cases of tax evasion detected by these agencies during the last three years, agency-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any mechanism to monitor the working of the officers of the agencies who are involved in checking tax evasion and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of officers found involved in favouring the tax evaders during the last three years and action taken or proposed by the Government against such officers; and

(e) the effective measures taken/being taken by the Government to combat tax evasion in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) There are two agencies, namely, Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) and Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) of the Government involved in checking tax evasion.

(b) The drive against tax evasion is an ongoing process. The Income Tax Department under CBDT conducts search, survey or scrutiny of tax returns. Following it, assessments of income as per the statutory process is done which is quasi-judicial in nature. Such assessment orders are subject to appeals which can go upto the Supreme Court. In view of the processes involved, the data relating to number of cases where tax evasion was detected is not maintained.

The number of cases of tax evasion detected by the offices under CBEC during the last three years are as under:—

Year	No. of cases of tax evasion detected
2009-10	10243
2010-11	13787
2011-12	12515

(c) Yes, Madam. The officers of the CBDT and CBEC perform their duties in accordance with the procedures laid down in the respective tax laws and rules. There is an administrative structure to supervise the functioning of each level in the Department. Further, the institution of the Chief Vigilance Officer [Director General of Income-tax (Vigilance), CBDT and Director General of Vigilance, CBEC] are also there in the Department for taking appropriate action against erring officers.

(d) Disciplinary proceedings were initiated in the cases of 71 and 147 officers of CBDT and CBEC respectively during the calendar years 2010, 2011 and 2012 for showing lack of devotion to duty or for conduct unbecoming of government servant while discharging their duties under respective laws and while processing tax cases and/or complaints of tax evasion. On finalization of the disciplinary proceedings as per rules, appropriate penal consequences follow.

(e) The Government has taken various steps in this direction under a multi-pronged strategy which includes creating an appropriate legislative framework; setting up institutions to deal with illicit funds; developing systems for implementation; imparting skills to the manpower for effective action; and joining the Global crusade against black money. Various legislative measures have also been taken by the Finance Act, 2012. Various steps have also been taken to improve intelligence gathering mechanism of the Agencies.

Mobile Banking Facilities in Rural Areas

747. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether mobile banking service is available across the country especially in the rural areas;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to cover all the villages in the country through mobile banking in near future;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the manner and the time by which it is likely to be done; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure safety and security of employees and vehicles engaged in mobile banking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) In order to extend the reach of banking to the rural hinterland, banks were advised in 2010-11 to provide appropriate banking facilities to habitations having a population in excess of 2000 (as per 2001 census) by March, 2012 under "Swabhimaan" the Financial Inclusion Campaign. By March, 2012 banking facilities have been provided to 74,194 such villages mainly through brick and mortar branches, business correspondents agents (BCAs) and mobile banking, etc.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) granted general permission in July, 2010 to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks other than RRBs) to operationalize mobile branches in Tier 3 to Tier 6 centres (with population upto 49,999 as per Census 2001) and in rural, semi urban and urban centres in the North Eastern States and Sikkim, subject to reporting.

The scheme of mobile branch envisage the extension of banking facilities through a well-protected van with arrangements for two or three officials of the bank sitting in it with books, safe containing cash, etc.

National Tribal Policy

748. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated a draft National Tribal Policy to address the issues concerning tribals like low human development index and poor development infrastructure to ensure their active participation therein;

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

(c) whether the draft Policy has since been approved;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the status of its implementation; and

(e) if not, the reasons for delay in its approval along with the time by which the same is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has formulated a draft National Tribal Policy in order to address the critical issues concerning tribals. However, the process for finalizations of the draft Policy has not been completed. No time frame for the finalization of the National Tribal Policy can be given at this stage.

Allotment of Petrol Pump

749. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that a few original petrol pump allottees have rented/leased out petrol pumps to other people;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) While awarding Retail Outlet (RO) dealership, utmost care is taken by public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) viz. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) to ensure that dealership is awarded and operated by the person who has got selected. In case any benami operation at RO is detected/established, the dealership is terminated as per the provisions contained in the Dealership Agreement.

During the last three years and current year (April-December, 2012), IOCL, BPCL and HPCL have terminated 64, 4 and 8 RO dealerships respectively on account of benami operation.

[English]

Subsidised Diesel for Fishermen

750. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the requirement and supply of diesel for fishermen using mechanised boats/tractors in the country during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the Government has received requests from States including Maharashtra to provide diesel at subsidised rate to fishermen using mechanised boats/tractors;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) to (e) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas had received several representations highlighting the hardships being faced by fishermen consequent to the decision regarding supply of Diesel to fishermen under bulk category at non-subsidized price.

After consideration of the matter, the Government has decided that w.e.f. 07.02.2013 the supply of Diesel to the fishermen consumer pumps should be at the price applicable for retail outlets of the OMCs.

Availability of Medical Colleges

751. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of unequal distribution of medical colleges and availability of undergraduate and postgraduate medical seats in the country;

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

(c) the corrective measures taken and various amendments made by the Government in the existing regulations to address the problem, particularly in the underserved States/Union-territories;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the extent of success as a result of the above measures/amendments including incentives to doctors who are willing to work in underserved States/UTs/areas in the country; and

(e) if so, the details along with the outcome thereof and the other measures taken/proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There is imbalance growth of medical colleges and availability of medical seats in the country. The region-wise distribution of medical college and availability of undergraduate and postgraduate medical seats is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) To increase the number of MBBS and PG seats, the Central Government, in consultation with Medical Council of India (MCI) has relaxed the norms in terms of teacher student's ratio, enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level, requirement of land, faculty, staff bed strength and other infrastructure for setting up of medical colleges. For establishment of medical colleges the requirement of land is further relaxed to be in two pieces in the States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, NE States, Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and in Hilly areas and notified tribal areas. Apart from this, financial assistance has been granted to 72 State Government Medical Colleges under the Scheme of "Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges to increase PG seats in various disciplines". It is envisaged that about 4000 PG seats would increase under the scheme. In addition, two new schemes namely (i) Establishment of new Medical Colleges by upgrading the district hospitals, and (ii) Strengthening of State Government Medical Colleges for increasing MBBS seats have been approved in 12th Plan.

(d) and (e) The MCI with the prior approval of the Central Government made amendments to its Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations to encourage doctors to serve in the rural areas. However, no assessment has been done centrally by the Government.

Statement*Unequal Distribution of Medical College/Seats*

Sl. No.	Region	% age of medical colleges against the total number of colleges	% age of MBBS seats against the total number of MBBS seats
1.	North (Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh Uttarakhand)	62/362 = 17.13%	7171/45629 = 15.71%
2.	South (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Puduherry, Goa, Tamil Nadu)	158/362 = 43.65%	21337/45629 = 46.76%
3.	West (Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan)	76/362 = 20.99%	9825/45629 = 21.53%
4.	Central (Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh)	17/362 = 4.70%	2020/45629 = 4.43%
5.	East (Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal)	38/362 = 10.49%	4100/45629 = 8.99%
6.	North-East (Assam, Manipur, Sikkim, Tripura, Meghalaya)	11/362 = 3.04%	1176/45629 = 2.58%

Vocational Training in Tribal Areas

752. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme of 'Vocational Training in Tribal Areas' to run Vocational Training Centres for Scheduled Tribes youths in the country;

(b) the number of Vocational Training Centres presently being supported under the scheme, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the proposals received by the Government from various States NGOs to set up such centres along with the funds sanctioned and released thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any survey to assess the effectiveness of the scheme for upgrading the skills of tribal youths in various traditional/modern vocations, if so, the details and findings thereof indicating the number of ST youths benefited therefrom during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the further measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make the scheme effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides assistance to the State Government/UT Administration and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) under the Central Sector Scheme of 'Vocational Training in Tribal Areas' to run vocational training Centres for tribal students. The main aim of this scheme is to upgrade the skills of the tribal youth in various traditional/modern vocations depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential. The Scheme is need based and demand driven. Funds are released to the State Governments and other agencies on receipt of complete projects which fulfill the guidelines of the scheme and are complete in all respects. The financial assistance admissible is Rs. 30,000/- per trainee which includes monthly stipend of Rs. 700/- to the trainee and Rs. 1600/-per annum per trainee for raw material etc.

(b) State/UT-wise number of Vocational Training Centres being supported under the Scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The receipt of proposal from the State Governments/Non-Governmental Organizations for grant of funds under the scheme is an ongoing and continuous process. Funds are released only if the proposals are complete in all respects including utilization certificates and physical progress report of funds released earlier and

subject to availability of funds in a particular year. Accordingly the proposals which were complete in all respect against which grant have been released during the last three years and current year to various State NGOs are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) A study of Vocational Training Centre (VTC) Scheme in the States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Odisha, Kerala and Assam had been conducted by Indian Institute of Public Administration in 2006-07. The main recommendations of the study include the following:—

- (i) The Scheme should be continued as it is serving the desired objectives to a large extent.
- (ii) Any training should aim at developing the skills of the people in their existing occupations. Shift from the existing occupation must take the local needs into consideration.
- (iii) There is the need to sensitize the State and district officials of the tribal development involved in implementing the VTC scheme.

(iv) VTC Scheme must focus on modernization of Agriculture and development of Agro and forest-based Enterprises.

(v) More and more women-friendly trades should be introduced.

(vi) Before introducing vocational training in various trades, a market survey should be done to ensure the relevance and the marketability of the trades.

(e) In order to make the Vocational Training Centres more effective, the scheme has been revised w.e.f. 1.4.2009. In the revised scheme (i) Financial assistance under the scheme has been enhanced (ii) instead of training in two trades, the trainee receives training in one trade of his/her choice. The training duration is extended to one year instead of six months (iii) In addition to already established Vocational Training Centres and institutions, State Government may also recommend training of ST candidates in private recognized institutions. Preference is given to those institutions which guarantee placement/employment after completion of training

Statement-I

State/UT-wise number of Vocational Training Centres presently being supported during the year 2009-10 to 2013 under the scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	No. of VTCs and number of trainees for which grant-in-aid released to State Governments/UTs				No. of VTCs and number of trainees for which grant-in-aid released to NGOs			
		2009-10 Centres	2010-11 Centres	2011-12 Centres	2012-13 Centres	2009-10 Centres	2010-11 Centres	2011-12 Centres	2012-13 Centres
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Assam	—	10	—	10	2	1	2	1
3.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Gujarat	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
6.	Madhya Pradesh	—	10	10	10	—	1	—	—
7.	Meghalaya	—	—	9	—	1	—	—	—
8.	Mizoram	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	1
9.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—
10.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	1
Total		—	38	38	25	6	5	3	3

Statement-II

State/UT-wise funds sanctioned and released during the last three years and current year to NGOs under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 27.02.2013)
		Funds released	Funds released	Funds released	Funds released
1.	Assam	5400000	3120000	11860000	4920000
2.	Karnataka	1940000	1108000	2400000	—
3.	Madhya Pradesh	0	3120000	0	—
4.	Meghalaya	3288000	0	0	4896000
5.	Nagaland	9372000	0	3696000	2496000
6.	Tamil Nadu	0	1446000	0	—
Grand Total		20000000	8794000	17956000	12312000

BRGF Programme

753. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds sanctioned to Odisha State have not been released under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme during the last three years;

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

(c) the appropriate steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the funds earmarked under BRGF programme in the Twelfth Five Year Plan along with the criteria for allocation of the said funds, State/UT-wise?

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

(a) to (c) Statement showing the funds released to Odisha

State under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme during the last three years is at Annex.

(d) Rs. 29,306 crore have been earmarked under the district component of BRGF programme during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The criteria for allocation of funds under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme is as under:—

- (i) Each BRGF district receives a fixed minimum amount of Rs.10 crore per annum.
- (ii) 50% of the balance allocation under the Scheme is allocated on the basis of the share of the population of the district in the total population of all backward districts.
- (iii) The remaining 50% is distributed on the basis of the share of the area of the district in the total area of all backward districts.

Statement

District-wise Funds released to Odisha during the last three years under Development Grant and Capacity Building Grant Components of BRGF

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Districts	Annual Entitlement		Funds Released		
		2007-08 to 2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	*Bargarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Bolangir	16.41	16.41	9.45	23.37	16.41
3.	Boudh	12.94	13.54	11.58	19.79	13.54
4.	Deogarh	12.52	13.03	10.38	14.66	13.03
5.	Dhenkanal	15.42	16.52	16.61	26.12	16.52
6.	Gajapati	13.94	14.74	9.64	18.24	14.74
7.	Ganjam	22.85	25.45	14.98	22.85	25.45
8.	Jharsuguda	12.58	13.10	7.54	12.58	10.13
9.	Kalahandi	16.98	16.98	4.32	16.98	16.98
10.	Kandhamal	16.89	18.28	9.48	24.30	18.28
11.	Keonjhar	19.13	20.97	6.52	31.74	20.97
12.	Koraput	16.82	16.82	5.86	16.82	16.82
13.	Malkangiri	13.84	13.84	8.09	19.59	13.84
14.	Mayurbhanj	22.04	24.47	14.43	29.65	24.47
15.	Nabarangpur	15.04	15.04	9.74	20.34	15.04
16.	Nuapada	13.07	13.07	7.20	18.94	13.07
17.	Rayagada	15.37	15.37	9.83	15.37	15.37
18.	Sambalpur	16.66	18.00	7.47	16.66	18.00
19.	Sonepur (Subarnapur)	12.48	12.48	8.45	16.51	12.48
20.	Sundargarh	20.69	22.85	28.83	20.69	22.85
	Total Development Grant (D.G.)	305.67	320.96	200.40	385.20	320.96
	Capacity Building (C.B.)	19.00	19.00	23.27	0.00	4.99
	Grand Total (D.G. + CB.)	324.67	339.96	223.67	385.20	325.95

*Bargarh is a newly added district during 2012-13.

Assurance to IMF

754. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of contribution made by India to International Monetary Fund (IMF) during each of the last three years and the current year along with fresh commitments made in this regard, if any;

(b) the factors considered before making commitment in this regard; and

(c) the manner in which the Government proposes to

balance its commitment towards IMF and the internal resource crunch?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) India's quota share in IMF had increased from 1.91 percent to 2.44 percent in 2011 and a payment of Rs. 11.327 crore approximately had to be made in March, 2011, of which 25 percent was in hard currency/SDRs and the balance was by creation of INR securities. As a result of the 2010 Quota increase, India will be called upon to make a payment of Rs. 56,000 crore approximately, which is expected in Financial Year 2013-14. Of this, approximately Rs.14,000 crore will be in hard

currency/SDRs and the balance in securities. Further, India's maximum commitment to IMF's New Arrangement to Borrow (NAB) is US\$ 14 billion in the form of Note Purchase Agreement (NPA), which can be encashed by IMF to the required extent, as and when required. Of this, so far only SDR 1.09 billion (Rs. 8182 crore approximately) has been called by IMF under this account. NAB is only a bridge till the quota increase comes into effect. The commitment will be scaled down to approximately US\$ 7.2 billion when the 2010 quota increase comes into effect. Additionally, India has committed US\$ 10 billion to IMF's Bilateral Borrowing Programme in June, 2012, which will be in the form of Note Purchase Agreement.

(b) The increase in India's Quota and Vote share in IMF has been made on the basis of various strategic considerations such as India's Votes in the IMF, which is partly based on the economic weight of the country in the world. This is also in line with our commitments as a member of BR1CS and G-20. The shortfall in financing needs of IMF in the wake of ongoing global financial crisis and associated spillover consequences has also been considered while making the commitments.

(c) Quota payment requires only 25 percent in hard currency/SDRs and the balance is through INR securities, which has no immediate fiscal impact as they are drawn up only when IMF requires the funds. Further, the borrowing programmes are through Note Purchase Agreements and only the amount actually drawn has any financial implication. India can ask IMF for early repayment of borrowings in case there is any internal resource crunch and any country that has a liquidity crunch may not participate in future transactions under FTP.

[Translation]

Price of Natural Gas

755. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether natural gas is being sold in the country at different rates;

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

(c) the quantity of average sale of natural gas per day across the country;

(d) the maximum and minimum rates of natural gas being sold by private and public sectors in the country, sector-wise; and

(e) the reasons for difference in sale price of natural gas in public and private sector, State/UT-wise and sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. The consumer price of gas from different gas sources is annexed as Statement. At present, there are broadly three major pricing regimes for domestic gas in the country – gas priced under Administrative Pricing Mechanism (APM), Pre-NELP, non-APM and NELP (New Exploration Licensing Policy). The price of APM and non-APM gas is fixed by the Government. As far as imported gas is concerned, the price of LNG imported under term contracts is governed by the Sale and Purchase Agreement (SPA) between the LNG seller and the buyer, the spot cargoes are purchased on mutually agreeable commercial terms. As regards NELP and pre-NELP gas, its pricing is governed in terms of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) signed between the Government and the Contractor. During April-2012 to September-2012 the average daily supply of natural gas to various sectors in the country was around 147.32 Million Standard Cubic Meters per Day (MMSCMD).

Statement

Source	Customers	Gas Price	Gas Price (US \$/MMBTU)
1	2	3	4
NOCs (APM)	Customer outside North East	\$4.2/mmbtu	4.2
NOCs (APM)	Customer in North East	\$ 2.52/mmbtu	2.52

1	2	3	4
NOCs (MDP)	Western and Northern Zone (Covering Maharashtra, Gujarat and other States covered by HVJ7DVPL)	\$5.25/mmbtu	5.25
NOCs (MDP)	Southern Zone (KG-Basin)	\$4.5/mmbtu	4.5
NOCs (MDP)	Southern Zone (Cauvery basin)	\$4.75/mmbtu	4.75
NOCs (MDP)	North -East	\$4.2/mmbtu	4.2
NOCs (MDP)	(Rajasthan, South Gujarat and isolated customers in Gujarat, who are getting gas from identified onshore fields)	\$5/mmbtu	5
PMT	Weighted average price of PMT	\$5.65/mmbtu	5.65
Ravva	GAIL	\$3.5/mmbtu	3.5
Ravva Satellite	GAIL	\$4.3/mmbtu	4.3
CB/OS-2 (Cairns)	GPEC (Gujarat Phaguthan Energy Corporation)	\$4.456/mscf	4.75
	GGCL-GTCL	\$5.327/GJ	5.62
	GGCL-GTCL-GBA Gas	\$6.512/GJ	6.87
Hazira (Niko)	Gujarat State Energy Generation	\$4.86/mcf	5.19
	GSPC Gas	\$2,029/mcf	2.16
CB-ONN-2000/2	GGCL	\$6/msf	6.39
Dholka	Small Consumer	Rs. 5.72/scm	2.67
Kanwara	Small Consumer	Rs. 11.01 and 13.42/scm	5.77 and 7.04
Barkol	Small Consumer	Rs. 10 and 10.48/scm	4.76 and 5.28
North Balol (HOEC)	GSPC	Rs. 4.541/scm	3.14
KG-D6	All Consumers	\$ 4.2/mmbtu	4.2
Focous	GAIL	\$ 5/MMBTU	5
PY-1 (HOEC)	GAIL	\$ 3.75/mmbtu	3.75
R-LNG (PLL)	For all	\$ 11.61/mmbtu	11.61
Term R-LNG (Marubeni)	For all	\$ 13.51/mmbtu	13.51
Term R-LNG (GDF-GNF)	For all	\$ 16.32/mmbtu	16.32
Spot-R-LNG	For all	\$ 18.25-18.75/mmbtu	18.25 - 18.75

Note:

- Term RLNG & R-LNG (PLL) price changes on the basis of a formula agreed between seller and buyer. The above price is for February, 2013.
- Spot RLNG prices vary from cargo to cargo spot prices are the spot imported by GAIL during February, 2013.
- Panna Mukta gas price is \$ 5.73/mmbtu and Mid Tapti gas price is \$ 5.57/mmbtu.
- All the prices are excluding marketing margin.
- APM Prices Including Royalty and Excluding marketing margin.

[English]

Health Hazards of Mobile towers/phones

756. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

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

- (a) whether as per the recent study report, Bio-initiative-2012, exposure to radiation from mobile towers and phones is causing serious health hazards including cancer;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the existing guidelines and public safety limits regarding safeguards from mobile tower and cell phone radiation are adequate, in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the corrective measures proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has informed that Bio-initiative 2012 report has summarized about 1800 new studies under twenty four technical chapters. Overall, these new studies reported abnormal gene transcription; genotoxicity and single and double strand DNA damage; stress proteins because of the fractal RF-antenna like nature of DNA; chromatin condensation and loss of DNA repair capacity in human stem cells; reduction in free radical scavengers-particularly melatonin; neurotoxicity in humans and animals; carcinogenicity in humans; serious impacts on human and animal sperm morphology and function; effects on the fetus, neonate and offspring; effect? on brain and cranial bone development in the offspring of animals that are exposed to cell phone radiation during pregnancy; and findings in autism spectrum disorders consistent with EMF/RFR exposure.

(c) to (e) The Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has informed that Base Transmitting Station (BTS), norms for exposure limit for the Radio Frequency Field (Base Station Emissions) has been reduced to 1/10th of the limits prescribed by International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) with effect from 01.09.2012.

Further, Strict monitoring and enforcement of revised radiation norms has been initiated. In 83 cases, where the Base Station Emissions were found to be more than the prescribed norms, corrective actions have been taken immediately.

In respect of Mobile Handsets, the following directions have been issued by Department of Telecommunications (DoT) regarding Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) values:—

- (i) SAR level for mobile handsets is limited to 1.6 Watt/Kg, average over a mass of 1 gram of human tissue.
- (ii) All the new design of mobile handsets shall comply with the SAR value of 1.6 Watt/Kg averaged over a mass of 1 gram tissue with effect from 1st September, 2012. However, the mobile handsets with existing designs, which are compliant with 2.0 Watt/Kg averaged over a mass of 10 gram tissue, may continue to co-exist upto 31st August, 2013.
- (iii) From 1st September, 2013, only the mobile handsets with revised SAR value of 1.6 Watt/Kg are permitted to be manufactured or imported in India for domestic market.

With the above measures, India now has one of the most stringent EMF exposure norms in the world.

DoT has further informed Department of Science and Technology (DST) has constituted a committee on 01.10.2012, to examine the harmful effects from Cell towers on the population living in the vicinity and for developing the frame of reference for calling out request for proposals for scientific assessment of health hazards and adverse impact on ecology.

Apart from above, a Complaint Handling System for Electro Magnetic Field (EMF) Radiation from Mobile Towers has been launched by DoT on 4th October, 2012 in Mumbai.

[Translation]

Procurement of Diesel

757. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of diesel procured by various bulk consumers from Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) after the implementation of dual pricing policy on diesel, OMC-wise;
- (b) whether bulk consumers of diesel are buying diesel from private companies to avoid paying the increased market price, causing loss to the public sector oil companies;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the Public Sector Oil Companies whose bulk diesel sale has fallen after deregulation of diesel prices, OMC-wise;
- (d) whether bulk buyers of diesel have raised service rates after the increase in the cost of diesel; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) After the implementation of dual pricing policy of diesel, OMC-wise detail of quantum of HSD sales to bulk consumers for the period from 18.01.2013 to 25.02.2013 is given below:—

(Figure in MT)

Name of OMC	Quantum of sales of HSD (Bulk Consumer) during the period from 18.01.2013 to 25.02.2013
IOCL	621.8
BPCL	102.2
HPCL	71.6

(b) and (c) After the decision to supply HSD to bulk consumers at market price, HPCL, BPCL and IOCL have reported a negative growth of diesel sale to bulk consumers.

(d) and (e) The prices of commodities/services for which the Diesel is procured by bulk consumers is essentially dependent upon the market dynamics of that commodity and Diesel is only one of the various input costs being incurred by 'bulk consumers'. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has no specific information on price increase, if any, made by these bulk consumers of Diesel.

[English]

Compliance Levels of Various IT Brackets

758. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government monitors/assesses the compliance levels of Income Tax assesseees from various income brackets;

(b) if so, the details thereof and trends shown thereby over the last three years; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) There is no system to monitor/assess the "compliance level" of Income tax assesseees on the basis of income brackets.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

[Translation]

Losses incurred by the Cooperative Banks

759. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the losses incurred by the cooperative banks in the country are on the rise;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor during the last three years, year and bank-wise; and

(c) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government to protect the interests of the customers and to revive the cooperative banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of the State Cooperative Banks (StCBs) and Central Cooperative Banks (CCBs) that incurred losses during the last three years, as reported by NABARD, are enclosed as Statement. The main reasons for the losses incurred by the Cooperative Banks, inter-alia, are higher transaction cost, small business level, limited area of operations, high NPAs, higher management costs, higher provision towards impaired assets and low recovery.

(c) Government implemented a revival package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) encompassing legal and institutional reforms necessary for democratic, self-reliant and efficient functioning of STCCS, measures to improve the quality of management and financial assistance to bring the system to an acceptable level of health. Under the revival package, Government of India has released Rs. 9,245 crore.

Statement

State-wise details of the banks incurred losses during the last three years

A. Loss Making Central Co-operative Banks (CCBs) as on 31 March

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (provisional)	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	96	—	—	1	517	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Bihar	9	2283	9	2283	9	2283	2	882
3.	Gujarat	4	1776	1	330	—	—	—	—
4.	Haryana	1	910	4	1903	14	449	5	2841
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	694	1	329	1	190	2	397
6.	Jharkhand	3	634	3	634	1	10	—	—
7.	Karnataka	—	—	3	531	—	—	—	—
8.	Kerala	4	559	3	734	2	2345	1	679
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1	449	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Maharashtra	4	3767	6	31857	1	1366	1	679
11.	Odisha	2	3795	4	5766	5	17561		
12.	Punjab	1	174	2	926	2	308	2	631
13.	Rajasthan	1	989	1	423	1	1601	1	927
14.	Tamil Nadu	2	1052	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Uttar Pradesh	13	3899	9	3765	15	16602	8	6120
16.	Uttarakhand	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
17.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	2	682	—	—
	All India	47*	25077*	48*	49481*	55	43916	22	13156

*Updated.

B. Loss making State Co-operative Banks StCBs as on 31 March

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Union	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	140	—	—	—
2.	Gujarat	5266	—	—	—
3.	Haryana	—	1399	—	—
4.	Kerala	—	19407	5662	4305
5.	Maharashtra	—	—	32961	—
6.	Nagaland	1304	—	—	—
7.	Puducherry	146	—	—	—
8.	Tripura	205	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Uttarakhand	-	-	24	-
10.	West Bengal	-	-	-	3149
	All India	7061	20806	39537	7454

Source: NABARD.

Construction of Panchayat Buildings

760. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:
SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:
DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the number of panchayats which do not have their own buildings, State/UT-wise including Haryana and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government proposes to grant special package to such States/UTs for construction of buildings with a view to strengthen the Panchayati Raj System in the country; and

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

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

(a) As per the information received from States, the details of number of panchayats which do not have their own buildings, State/UT-wise including Haryana and Madhya Pradesh are given in the Statement.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal to grant special package to States/UTs for construction of buildings for Panchayats. However, funds are provided by Central Government *inter alia* under schemes like Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (ROSY), Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme (MGNREGS) etc. for this purpose in varying degrees subject to stipulated conditions etc.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of GPs having no Panchayat Ghars
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5163

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	133
3.	Assam	572
4.	Bihar	3135
5.	Chhattisgarh	0
6.	Goa	12
7.	Gujarat	53
8.	Haryana	3497
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2101
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1985
11.	Jharkhand	2416
12.	Karnataka	232
13.	Kerala	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3634
15.	Maharashtra	5183
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Odisha	347
18.	Punjab	6905
19.	Rajasthan	65
20.	Sikkim	0
21.	Tamil Nadu	0
22.	Tripura	39
23.	Uttar Pradesh	22768
24.	Uttarakhand	328
25.	West Bengal	15

1	2	3
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
27.	Chandigarh	0
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
29.	Daman and Diu	0
30.	Lakshadweep	0
31.	Puducherry	0
Total		58585

[English]

MoU on Health

761. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on health with certain countries including Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the areas of cooperation identified thereunder; and

(d) the extent to which the above international cooperation in health is likely to improve health services in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Various MoUs/Agreements/Joint Statements in Health sector, have been signed by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare with foreign countries, including Bangladesh from 2010-11 to till date. Department-wise details are as under:—

Department of Health and Family Welfare:

- (i) Croatia (signed on 09.06.2010);
- (ii) Malawi (signed on 12.11.2010);
- (iii) Rwanda (signed on 12.11.2010);
- (iv) Kazakhstan (signed on 16.04.2011);
- (v) Bulgaria (signed on 28.11.2011);
- (vi) Latvia (signed on 28.02.2012);
- (vii) Kuwait (signed on 23.04.2012);

- (viii) Tajikistan (signed on 03.09.2012);
- (ix) Burundi (signed on 18.09.2012);
- (x) Russia (signed on 16.12.2012); and
- (xi) Bangladesh (signed on 12.02.2013).

Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH):

- (i) Malaysia (signed in October, 2010);
- (ii) Trinidad and Tobago (signed in January, 2012).

Department of Health Research (ICMR):

- (i) U.S.A. (signed in 2000 on HIV/AIDS & STDs. Last renewed in October, 2011); and
- (ii) U.S.A. (signed in June, 2012 on Diabetes Research).

(c) and (d) Identified areas of cooperation in the above mentioned MoUs include, *inter-alia*, Integrated Disease Surveillance; Medical Research; Emergency Relief; Hospital management; Lab and Diagnostics; Drugs and Pharmaceutical products; HIV/AIDS & STDs., Diabetes Research, Traditional Medicine, Telemedicine; Training etc.

Implementation of the MoUs will lead to the betterment in the health of the people of the participating countries, including India.

[Translation]

Oil Wells

762. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT:
DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of oil wells in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether the people of the areas, where these oil wells are located are given proper employment in these oil wells; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The total number of oil wells at present in the country State/UT-wise is as under:—

State/UT	Number of oil wells
Eastern offshore	23
Western offshore	1179
Arunachal Pradesh	40
Assam	1711
Andhra Pradesh	51
Gujarat	3568
Rajasthan	139
Tamil Nadu	153

(b) and (c) As per recruitment policy of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC), employees in non-executive cadre are recruited from among candidate fulfilling eligibility criteria, whose names are sponsored by the local employment exchanges located in the areas of operation of ONGC in various States/UT and subject to their selection based on tests and interviews.

Recruitment to Executive cadre in ONGC is centralized and carried out on the basis of a competitive examination on All-India Basis followed by interviews.

As far as Oil India Limited (OIL) is concerned, there is no provision to give appointment to the persons or their wards whose land has been acquired for OIL's operational requirement.

OIL is paying the Land Value and Surface Compensation as per the rates determined by District Revenue Authorities from time to time, under the provision of Land and Revenue Regulations/rules in force.

[English]

NBFCs

763. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has notice that the number of Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) are increasing day by day in the country;

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

(c) the monitoring mechanism put in place by the Government to keep a check on the activities of such NBFCs and protect the interest of the investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a): No, Madam. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has indicated that the number of Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) registered with RBI under section 45IA of the RBI Act, 1934 has been declining over the last three years.

(b) The data reporting system of RBI does not generate State-wise details of the NBFCs. However, details of the NBFCs registered with the Regional Offices of RBI, as on 25.02.2013 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) In January, 1998, RBI had put in place a comprehensive regulatory framework for regulation of NBFCs registered with it. Further, RBI also has been issuing guidelines/directions to NBFCs from time to time on various regulatory and supervisory aspects, such as, acceptance of public deposits; income recognition; asset classification and provisioning requirements; capital adequacy; credit and investment exposure norms; asset liability management; disclosure norms; requirement of statutory auditors to furnish exception reports directly to RBI; etc. RBI has also issued guidelines on Fair Practices Code to ensure transparency in operations including on adoption of interest rate models and corporate governance practices in NBFCs. Further, RBI ensures adherence to the guidelines/directions through various periodical returns prescribed for NBFCs, as also at the time of on-site inspection/scrutiny of NBFCs.

Statement

Region-wise details of NBFCs Registered with Reserve Bank of India

Regional Office	Number of NBFCs
1	2
Ahmedabad (Gujarat, Daman and Diu)	331
Bengaluru (Karnataka)	144
Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh)	125

1	2
Bhubaneshwar (Odisha)	18
Kolkata (West Bengal, Sikkim)	5801
Chandigarh (Punjab, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh)	433
Chennai (Tamil Nadu, Puducherry)	475
Delhi (Delhi, Haryana)	2438
Guwahati (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura)	137
Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	261
Jaipur (Rajasthan)	168
Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir)	62
Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand)	263
Mumbai (Maharashtra, Goa)	1495
Patna (Bihar, Jharkhand)	47
Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala, Lakshadweep)	158
Total	12356

[Translation]

Life Saving Medicines

764. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified certain life saving medicines to be commonly prescribed by the doctors/hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain instances of death of patients due to shortage of life saving medicines have been reported in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government to meet the demand of life saving medicines as per the demand?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Health being a State subject, such information is not maintained centrally.

As far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LMHC and Associated Hospitals are concerned, there is no such identified list of life saving medicines.

However, all life saving and essential medicines are available in these Hospitals. No such incident of death of patients due to shortage of life saving medicines has been reported.

[English]

One Stop Crisis Centre for Women

765. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up 'One Stop Crisis Centre for Women' in hospitals across the country;

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

(c) the number of districts likely to be covered therein, State/UT-wise including Odisha; and

(d) the details of funding pattern and the funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Ministry of Women and Child Development has formulated a scheme for operationalization of minimum 100 pilot projects of One Stop Crisis Centres (OSCCs), a specialized facility for providing all necessary services for women victims/survivors of violence, in urban areas having population of more than 5 lakh, identified by the States for implementation during the remaining years of the 12th Plan. These Centres will be attached to the District Hospitals of the State Governments.

(d) An outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores has been kept for the year 2013-14 for implementation of the Scheme.

Bids for Exploration of Oil and Gas

766. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government is aware that the State Government of Nagaland has decided to invite bids to explore oil and gas in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of Nagaland has invited expression of interest from companies for exploration, production, extraction and refining/bottling of petroleum and natural gas in the eleven oil and gas zones of Nagaland on 18.12.2012. The matter has been taken up with Ministry of Home Affairs in this regard.

Swavalamban Scheme

767. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of enrollment under the various schemes of the New Pension Scheme (NPS) as on date;

(b) whether a proposal to further extend the co-contributory Swavalamban scheme under the NPS is under consideration of the Government;

(c) if so, the details of working classes proposed to

be included therein along with the financial implications thereof;

(d) whether the aforesaid scheme has been implemented in all districts of the country;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to enlarge the reach of NPS to the fullest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of the subscribers to the New Pension System (NPS), category-wise, are as under:—

Number of Subscribers as on 18.02.2013

Central Government	11,05,309
State Government	15,73,073
Corporate	1,31,171
All Citizen Model	67,961
NPS Lite	15,32,494
Total	44,10,008

(b) The Swavalamban Scheme is extended upto 2016-17 for the beneficiaries enrolled in 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13.

(c) The NPS/Swavalamban Scheme is for all workers of Unorganised Sector who are not covered under any of the following Acts:—

- (i) The Coal Mines Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948;
- (ii) The Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952;
- (iii) The Seamen's Provident Fund Act, 1966;
- (iv) The Assam Tea Plantation Provident Fund and Pension Fund Scheme Act, 1955; and
- (v) The Jammu and Kashmir Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1961.

An amount of Rs. 3164 crore has been sanctioned by the Union Cabinet towards Government's co-contribution to the subscribers and also for promotional and developmental activities upto Financial Year 2016-17.

(d) and (e) Pension Fund Regulatory and Development

Authority (PFRDA) has appointed 75 Aggregators across the country for enrollment of the subscribers which includes 23 Public Sector Banks, 13 Regional Rural Banks, 2 Private Banks and 37 others. All the states have been covered under the scheme.

(f) The Union Government has taken following steps to enlarge the reach of HPS/Swavalamban Scheme to the fullest:—

- (i) 75 Aggregators have already been appointed by PFRDA to enroll subscribers.
- (ii) Incentive of the aggregators has been increased.
- (iii) 23 Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and 13 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) have been appointed as Aggregators.
- (iv) 55 Points of Presence (PoPs) which includes PSBs and Non-Financial Banking Companies (NBFs) approved by SEBI and RBI have been appointed for enrolling subscribers.
- (v) State Governments have been requested to enroll unorganized sector workers e.g. Building and Construction workers, ASHA Workers, Anganwadi Workers, Domestic help.
- (vi) Regular media campaign through print media and radio.
- (vii) Nodal Officer for Swavalamban Scheme of the rank of General Manager in each Bank has been appointed to monitor the Swavalamban Scheme.
- (viii) Use of outdoor publicity method such as nukkad natak, wall painting and puppet show etc. for creating awareness at grass root level is being carried out.

Any worker in the informal sector with an annual savings of Rs. 1000-12000 is eligible under the scheme. Government's co-contribution @ Rs. 1000 is available till 2016-17 for all accounts opened till 2012-13.

Core Banking for Cooperative Banks

768. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to start core banking for Cooperative Banks in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether National Informatics Centre (NIC) has been asked to provide a Cooperative Core Banking solution for Cooperative Banks in the country;

- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by which it is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has instructed Cooperative Banks to implement Core Banking Solution (CBS) for State Cooperative Banks by 31.3.2013 and District Central Cooperative Banks by 30.9.2013.

NABARD is facilitating implementation of Core Banking in 13 State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) and 192 District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) who have opted for NABARD facilitated CBS Project. National Informatics Centre (NIC) is implementing Core Banking Solution for cooperative institutions as per the specific requests received.

[Translation]

Foreign investment inflow

769. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) coming into the country and name of the fund managers during each of the last three years and the current year till date;
- (b) the reasons for decline, if any; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the investment inflow?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The total amount of Foreign Direct investment (FDI) during each of the last 3 years and current year (till December, 2012) is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Total FDI flows (Amount in US \$ Million)
1	2009-10	25,834.41
2	2010-11	21,383.05
3	2011-12	35,120.80
4	2012-13 (till December, 2012)	16,945.76

No data on fund managers is maintained by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, the concerned Department on the subject.

(b) Under the liberalized economic environment, investment decisions of investors are based on the macro-economic policy framework, investment climate in the host country, investment policies of the trans-national corporations and other commercial considerations.

(c) Government has been making concerted efforts towards creating a conducive business environment and encouraging greater investments into India through several policy initiatives. FII investment limits in various categories of debt securities have been progressively enhanced. Government of India, has also, permitted Qualified Foreign Investors (QFIs) to directly invest in Indian Mutual Funds (MFs).

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis, with a view to making it more investor friendly. Government has put in place an investor-friendly policy, under which FDI upto 100% is permitted, through the automatic route, in most sectors/activities. Significant changes have been made in the FDI policy regime in the recent times, to ensure that India remains increasingly attractive and investor-friendly.

The Government has also set up 'Invest India', a joint

venture company between the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), as a not-for-profit, single window facilitator, for prospective overseas investors.

Downfall in Economy

770. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the sector-wise details of downfall registered in the economy along with the measures taken to improve the situation during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of deficit taking place in the banks during the same period; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to deal with those challenges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The sector-wise growth rate in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices, for the period 2009-10 to 2012-13 is given in the Table below:—

Table : Gross Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices (percentage growth)

Sectors	2009-10 [^]	2010-11 [@]	2011-12 [*]	2012-13 ^{AE}
1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	0.8	7.9	3.6	1.8
2. Industry	9.2	9.2	3.5	3.1
3. Services	10.5	9.8	8.2	6.6
4. Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	8.6	9.3	6.2	5.0

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO).

AE: Advance Estimates, *: First Revised Estimates, @: Second Revised Estimates, ^: Third Revised Estimates.

The steps being undertaken by the Government to revive the economy, *inter alia*, include better access to finance for manufacturing sector, fast tracking of large investment projects in infrastructure, use of buffer stocks to moderate food inflation, strengthening of financial and banking sector, reducing the volatility of exchange rate, etc. The measures recently announced by the Government also include disinvestment in certain Public Sector Undertakings;

liberalization of FDI in multi-brand retail, aviation, broadcasting; reduction in the subsidy of diesel; the roadmap for fiscal consolidation, etc. These measures would revive market confidence, and restore growth momentum over the medium term.

(b) and (c) One of the major challenges faced by the Indian Banking sector at present is the growing Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Banks. The Gross Non-

Performing Assets (GNPAs) of the Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) has increased from Rs. 94,121 crore as on March, 2011 (GNPA ratio 2.36%) to Rs. 1,37,102 crore as on March, 2012 (GNPA ratio 2.94%) and Rs. 1,84,193 crore as on December, 2012 (GNPA ratio 3.69%). To reduce NPAs and thereby improve the health of the financial sector, several steps have been taken to improve asset quality of banks, and to prevent slippages that, inter alia, include instructions by the Reserve Bank of India for banks to have robust mechanisms for early detection of signs of distress, loan recovery policy, monitoring of write-off/waiver cases, etc.

[English]

Security of Inter-caste marriage couples

771. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

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

(a) whether the National Commission for Women (NCW) received requests for protection of couples entered into intercaste marriages during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the number of cases in which the NCW directed the State Governments to provide protection to such couples;

(d) whether instances of State Governments having ignored the directions of the NCW thereby leading to the killings of some of these couples came to the notice of the Government during the aforesaid period;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The cases relating to crime against women received in National Commission for Women are registered under various categories including the category of "Caste and Community based violence" which has sub-category of "honour crime" and "Right to exercise choice". The details of number of cases received, State-wise during the years 2011, 2012 and 2013 under this category are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) In cases where in the complainants had requested National Commission for Women for police protection, the State Government/Concerned police authorities were requested to provide security/protection to the victim/family by National Commission for Women.

(d) to (f) No such instance has come to the notice of National Commission for Women and Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Statement

Number of complaints of caste and community based violence and right to exercise choice registered in NCW, State-wise in 2011

Sl. No.	State	Caste, Community Based Violence	Right to Exercise Choice	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	2	0	2
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4	Assam	0	0	0
5	Bihar	16	0	16
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10	Delhi	54	0	54
11	Goa	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	0	0	0
13	Haryana	11	0	11
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
16	Jharkhand	3	0	3
17	Karnataka	2	0	2
18	Kerala	0	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	9	0	9
20	Maharashtra	2	0	2
21	Manipur	0	0	0
22	Meghalaya	0	0	0
23	Nagaland	0	0	0
24	Odisha	0	0	0
25	Puducherry	0	0	0
26	Punjab	4	0	4
27	Rajasthan	19	0	19
28	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
29	Tripura	0	0	0
30	Uttar Pradesh	201	0	201
31	Uttarakhand	8	0	8
32	West Bengal	1	0	1
Total		332	0	332

Number of complaints of caste and community based violence and right to exercise choice registered in NCW, State-wise in 2012

Sl. No.	State	Caste, Community Based Violence	Right to Exercise Choice	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	1
3.	Assam	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	14	0	14
5.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	2	0	2
7.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
8.	Delhi	64	0	64
9.	Goa	0	0	0
10.	Gujarat	1	0	1
11.	Haryana	25	0	25
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	1
14.	Jharkhand	1	0	1
15.	Karnataka	0	0	0
16.	Kerala	0	0	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	7	0	7
18.	Maharashtra	3	0	3
19.	Manipur	0	0	0
20.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
21.	Mizoram	0	0	0
22.	Odisha	1	0	1
23.	Puducherry	0	0	0
24.	Punjab	3	0	3
25.	Rajasthan	28	0	28
26.	Tamil Nadu	3	0	3
27.	Tripura	290	2	292
28.	Uttarakhand	10	0	10
29.	West Bengal	0	1	1
Total		454	3	457

Number of complaints of caste and community based violence and right to exercise choice registered in NCW, State-wise in 2013

Sl. No.	State	Caste, Community Based Violence	Right to Exercise Choice	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-
2	Assam	-	-	-
3	Bihar	1	2	3
4	Chandigarh	-	-	-
5	Chhattisgarh	1	-	1
6	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
7	Delhi	16	2	18
8	Goa	-	-	-
9	Gujarat	-	-	-
10	Haryana	4	-	4
11	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
12	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-
13	Jharkhand	-	-	-
14	Karnataka	-	-	-
15	Kerala	-	-	-
16	Madhya Pradesh	3	-	3
17	Maharashtra	1	-	1
18	Manipur	-	-	-
19	Odisha	1	-	1
20	Puducherry	-	-	-
21	Punjab	2	-	2
22	Rajasthan	3	1	4
23	Tamil Nadu	2	-	2
24	Uttar Pradesh	46	11	57
25	Uttarakhand	1	-	1
26	West Bengal	1	-	1
Total		82	16	98

[Translation]

[*Translation*]**Losses of oil PSUs**

772. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of losses suffered and financial assistance granted/released by the Government to various Oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) on account of subsidy given on diesel, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and kerosene during each of the last three years and the current year, PSU-wise;

(b) the details of the financial contributions including dividend paid by various Oil PSUs to the Government during the said period, PSU-wise;

(c) whether there has been delay in reimbursement of subsidy dues to these PSUs during the said period;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government for improving the performance of Oil PSUs and timely reimbursement of subsidy dues of these PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details of losses suffered, financial assistance granted/released by the Government to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on account of

subsidy given on Petrol (upto 25.06.2010), Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG during the last three years and current year, company-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of contribution made by various Oil PSUs to the Central Government during last 3 years and first half year of the current financial year are given in enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. As regards the compensation of under-recover, it depends upon various factors including the price of Crude Oil in the international market, share of upstream assistance and the capacity of OMCs to absorb under recoveries. Therefore, it is difficult to assess under recovery of OMCs in advance.

(e) The Government has taken the following reform measures:—

(i) The price of Petrol has been made market determined since 26.06.2010;

(ii) OMCs have been authorized to increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paise to 50 paise per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/Union Territories) until further orders; and to sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at the non-subsidized market determined price since 18.01.2013; and

(iii) Restrict the supply of subsidized LPG cylinders to each consumer to 9 cylinders (of 14.2 Kg) per annum.

Besides, to improve their performance, OMCs have been following austerity measures towards their official expenses as advised by the Government from time to time.

Statement-I

Details of losses suffered and financial assistance granted/released by the Government to OMCs

Indian Oil Corporation Limited

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (April-September, 2012)
Profit After Tax (PAT)	10221	7445	3955	(-12840)
Cash Assistance	15172	22605	45486	16094
Fiscal Subsidy	1584	1629	1665	829
Freight Subsidy	13	13	13	8

Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (April-September, 2012)
Profit After Tax (PAT)	1538	1547	1311	(-) 3802
Cash Assistance	5265	9419	19671	7239
Fiscal Subsidy	585	631	654	332
Freight Subsidy	2	2	2	1

Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (April-September, 2012)
Profit After Tax (PAT)	1301	1539	911	(-) 6922
Cash Assistance	5563	8976	18343	6667
Fiscal Subsidy	601	644	681	346
Freight Subsidy	8	8	9	5

Statement-II*Contribution to Central Exchequer by PSLI Oil Companies*

(Rs. in crore)

	ONGC	GAIL	OIL	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL
2009-10	22723	2969	2933	26541	11859	8245
2010-11	24405	2921	3136	39658	17215	12669
2011-12	27796	3458	3909	29864	13190	10945
2012-13 (April-September, 2012)	11896	1462	1742	11373	5667	3997

(Rs. in crore)

	MRPL	CPCL	NRL	EIL
2009-10	4768	4359	803	972
2010-11	5761	6267	792	546
2011-12	3756	5014	860	632
2012-13 (April-September, 2012)	1461	1649	211	330

ONGC : Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited.

OIL : Oil India Limited

GAIL : Gas Authority of India Limited

IOCL : Indian Oil Corporation Limited

BPCL : Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited

HPCL : Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited

MRPL : Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited

EIL : Engineers India Limited

CPCL : Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited

NRL : Numaligarh Refinery Limited

[English]

High-end labs in Government Hospitals

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to establish high-end labs in Government hospitals to offer a pre-natal diagnosis to detect the genetic disorder; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds released by the Government for the same, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Health is a State subject and no such information is maintained centrally. However, in so far as the three Central Government Hospitals located in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated hospitals are concerned, high-end test labs for determination of Generic disorder (pre-natal) have not been established.

[Translation]

New sources of fuels

774. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sources of fuels like shale gas, hydrocarbon and Coal Bed Methane (CBM) have been discovered in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of increase in energy resources likely to take place as a result thereof fuel-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government has taken following steps to explore and exploit conventional and unconventional hydrocarbon resources in the country:—

- (i) Government of India (Gol) has so far awarded 282 exploration blocks 28 blocks under Pre-NELP and 254 under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) for exploration and production of conventional hydrocarbon resources. Till date a total of 176 hydrocarbon discoveries (89 oil and 87 gas) have been made in 48 blocks. Out of these, commercial production has commenced from 21 discoveries. As on 01.04.2012, In-Place oil reserves of 368 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) and gas reserves of 732 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) has been established from above discoveries.

(ii) A total of 33 Coal Bed Methane (CBM) blocks have been awarded so far by Gol under CBM bidding rounds. About 9.12 Trillion Cubic Feet (TCF) of CBM reserves have been established in 6 CBM blocks till date. Commercial/incidental production of CBM has commenced from 3 CBM blocks. Current CBM production in the country is about 0.3 MMSCMD.

(iii) In order to explore and exploit shale oil/gas resources in India, a Shale Gas policy is being prepared by Gol. Further, resource estimation of shale oil/gas in selected Indian Basins has been taken up by United States Geological Survey (USGS), ONGC and Central Mining and Planning Design Institute (CMPDI).

(c) As per the proposed XII Plan document, the following projections have been made in so far as oil and gas production:—

(i) Oil production is estimated to increase from 38.086 MMT in 2011-12 to about 41.16 MMT in 2016-17. However, the gas production is likely to around 63.88 BCM in 2016-17 as compared to 47.56 BCM in 2011-12.

(ii) CBM production is projected to reach to the level of 1.46 BCM by 2016-17 from 0.084 BCM in 2011-12.

[English]

Shortage of Doctors in AYUSH

775. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of doctors of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy (ISM&H) lying vacant in Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the fresh steps taken by the Government to fill up the posts of doctors of Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathic in CGHS dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The State/UT-wise details are annexed as Statement.

(b) AYUSH doctors are appointed through UPSC. The Department of AYUSH has submitted proposals to UPSC for selection of 27 Homeopathic doctors, 22 Ayurvedic doctors, 4 Unani doctors and 1 Siddha doctor to fill up the vacant posts under AYUSH systems of medicine. CGHS has also been appointing retired Homeopathic and Ayurvedic doctors on short term contract basis to meet the requirements of its beneficiaries.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise and city-wise vacancy position in respect of doctors of Indian systems of medicines and Homeopathy

Sl. No.	State	City	Systems											
			Ayurveda			Homeopathy			Unani			Siddha		
			No. of dispensaries/units	Sanctioned posts	Vacant posts	No. of dispensaries/units	Sanctioned posts	Vacant posts	No. of dispensaries/units	Sanctioned posts	Vacant posts	No. of dispensaries/units	Sanctioned posts	Vacant posts
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	2	4	0	2	4	1	2	4	2	-	-	-
2	Assam	Guwahati	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Bihar	Patna	1	2	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Delhi	Delhi and NCR	16	43	24	13	29	13	5	10	0	1	1	0
5	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	1	2	0	1	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Karnataka	Bengaluru	2	4	0	1	2	0	1	2	1	-	-	-
7	Kerala	Trivandrum	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	2	4	2	3	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Nagpur	2	4	0	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Pune	1	2	0	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	1	2	0	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1	2	1	1	2	0	-	-	-	2	2	0
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	1	2	0	2	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Meerut	1	2	1	1	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Allahabad	1	2	0	1	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Lucknow	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	2	1	-	-	-
12.	West Bengal	Kolkata	1	2	0	2	4	0	1	2	1	-	-	-
		Total	35	79	30	35	69	28	10	20	5	3	3	0

Inclusion of castes in scheduled tribes list

776. SHRI DANVE RAO SAHEB PATIL:
SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from some States/UTs for inclusion of certain castes in the list of Scheduled Tribes (STs);

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the proposals received in this regard from States/UTs for including Gowara, Gowari castes of Madhya Pradesh and Dhangar/Dhangad community of Maharashtra during the last three years and till date, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon along with the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH) (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) A Statement indicating the State-wise/UT-wise number of proposals is enclosed. No proposals have been received for inclusion of "Gowara, Gowari" communities from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

The Government of Maharashtra has not recommended inclusion of "Dhangar" community in the list of the STs of the State. The "Dhangad" community has already been notified as Scheduled Tribe at S. No. 36 "Oraon, Dhangad" in the list of STs of Maharashtra.

(c) The proposals were processed as per the prescribed modalities.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Number of Proposals
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Assam	9
3.	Bihar	4
4.	Chhattisgarh	14
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	3

1	2	3
7.	Jharkhand	5
8.	Karnataka	4
9.	Kerala	3
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2
11.	Odisha	167
12.	Puducherry	1
13.	Rajasthan	1
14.	Sikkim	11
15.	Tamil Nadu	6
16.	Tripura	1
17.	Uttarakhand	2
18.	Uttar Pradesh	5
19.	West Bengal	7

Nexus between Doctors and Pharmaceutical Companies

777. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether a few instances of nexus between certain doctors and drug manufacturing companies regarding promotion of costly branded medicines by doctors instead of prescribing cheaper medicines with same composition have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the number of doctors and the pharmaceutical companies against which such complaints were received and referred to Medical Council of India (MCI) for taking appropriate action during each of the last three years and the current year, company-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) the action taken/recommended by MCI against the doctors and the pharmaceutical companies including

punishment awarded to them during the said period indicating the names of the doctors and companies;

(d) whether the Government proposes any stringent measures including legislation to break the nexus between doctors and drug manufacturing companies in the country; and

(e) if so, the action taken/proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The details of cases of professional misconduct involving nexus between doctors and drug manufacturers and action taken thereon during the last three years, as per information furnished by Medical Council of India (MCI), are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The MCI, with the prior approval of the Central Government, amended Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations in 2009 for punishment of doctors for nexus with pharmaceutical industry and prohibited doctors from accepting gifts, travel facilities, hospitality and monetary grants from the healthcare industry either in their name or in the names of their family members. The modified code also bars the doctors and their family members from accepting rail or air travel facilities, cruise tickets and paid vacations from the industry. They cannot accept any hospitality either. Further under clause 6.8.1 (h) of the modified code it has been laid down that "A medical practitioner shall not endorse any drug or product of the industry publically. Any study conducted on the efficacy or otherwise of such products shall be presented to and/or through appropriate scientific bodies or published in appropriate scientific journals in a proper way".

Statement

Details of cases of professional misconduct involving nexus between doctors and drug manufacturers and action taken during the last three years

Complaint received in 2010:

Sl. No.	File No.	Complaint details	Action taken by MCI
1	2	3	4
1	173/2010	Received on 25.03.2010 from Dr. Surinder Singh, Drugs Controller General (News item Hindustan Times dated 03.03.2010) captioned "Pharma Biggies are still sending docs on Junkers"	Matter closed.
2	240/2010	Received on 29.03.2010 from Dr. Surinder Singh regarding Malpractice by Pharmaceutical Company Stadmed Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata	Matter closed.
3	606/2010	Received on 05.08.2010 from Dr. Vivek Gupta regarding 4th Indo-European Course on Revascularization (IECR), Amsterdam	Registration temporarily removed till the pendency of the proceedings. The matter has been stayed in the High Court of Delhi.

Complaint received in 2011:

4	32/2011	Received on 14.01.2011 from Mr. Srinandan Parida regarding prayer for enquiry into corruption, evading income tax in the name of charitable society collecting fund by blackmailing the pharmaceutical company	Matter closed due to non-traceability of complainant.
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1	2	3	4
5	206/2011	Received on 25.05.2011, an anonymous complaint pertaining to Biological Evans Pharma Company for issuing of gold coin to medical practitioner	Letter sent to Pharmaceutical company on 25.05.2011 and reminder dated 22.11.2012. Response awaited.
Complaint received in 2012:			
6	78/2012	Received on 26.06.2012 from Swasthaya Adhikar Manch, M.P to investigate to Pharma company sponsored foreign trip by doctors.	Matter referred to Madhya Pradesh Medical Council vide Council's letter dated 04.09.2012

[Translation]

Bio-diesel from agricultural waste

778. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for promotion and production of bio-diesel from agricultural waste in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the recent initiatives, research and development and other measures taken by the Government for the production and promotion of alternative fuel like bio-diesel on a large scale; and

(c) the extent to which Government has achieved success in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministries of New and Renewable Energy and Science and Technology have sanctioned financial support for about ten Research and Development projects on production of bio-diesel from agricultural wastes and residues. Research on development and cultivation of improved varieties of *Jatropha* for increasing the production of bio-diesel has also been taken up under projects funded by the Ministries of Agriculture. New and Renewable Energy and Science and Technology. Further, the National Policy on Biofuels announced in December, 2009, has laid down guidelines for promotion of production and utilization of bio-diesel for blending with high speed diesel.

(c) The procurement of bio-diesel by the oil marketing companies has not commenced so far.

Conditions of widows in holy places

779. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of oppression of widows in a number of holy places in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for their rehabilitation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the States/UTs during each of the last three years and the current year for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The Government is implementing Swadhar Scheme since 2001-2002 with a view to addressing specific vulnerability of each group of women in difficult circumstances through a home based holistic and integrated approach. The scheme through the provision of shelter, food, clothing, counseling, training, clinical and legal aid aims to rehabilitate the women in difficult circumstances. Widows deserted by their families and relatives and left uncared near religious places are also target group beneficiaries of this scheme.

(e) Funds under the scheme are released to implementing agencies which include non-governmental organizations and State Government bodies. Details of funds released during last three years and current year, State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 upto 10.12.12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	143.52	199.99	187.19	7.33
2.	Assam	67.60	192.77	101.69	23.99
3.	Bihar	17.83	7.38	33.88	—
4.	Chhattisgarh	—	24.15	—	—
5.	Delhi	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	7.59	30.91	25.40	24.27
7.	Haryana	15.24	72.92	63.73	11.81
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
9.	Jharkhand	9.26	21.74	16.19	4.57
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21.85	8.25	15.79	4.39
11.	Karnataka	277.77	347.35	307.86	114.98
12.	Kerala	17.13	26.21	30.20	6.70
13.	Madhya Pradesh	91.85	168.97	74.15	83.31
14.	Maharashtra	121.76	439.32	315.73	115.07
15.	Mizoram	6.07	4.34	—	3.10
16.	Manipur	79.55	224.75	172.55	100.38
17.	Nagaland	11.15	32.14	21.02	—
18.	Odisha	196.00	561.67	358.82	164.00
19.	Punjab	—	7.59	7.18	0.84
20.	Rajasthan	—	53.51	94.23	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	99.24	268.92	117.91	19.13
22.	Uttar Pradesh	211.13	544.02	403.81	189.80
23.	Uttarakhand	11.98	53.42	33.55	14.68
24.	West Bengal	90.78	130.68	78.33	61.55
25.	CSWB	—	—	—	1430.05
		1497.30	342100	2459.21	2379.95

*[English]***NABARD Programmes**

780. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the role being played by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in rural financing and development programmes in the country;

(b) the details thereof, State/UT-wise and scheme-wise including Kerala and Odisha;

(c) whether NABARD is promoting cluster development in the country-side;

(d) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, State/UT-wise and cluster-wise including Kerala and Odisha; and

(e) the other programmes/projects being undertaken/proposed to be undertaken by NABARD to address the problem of rural credit and raise the standard of living of people in the rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):(a) to (e) NABARD was established on 12 July, 1982 to provide focus to agriculture credit and rural development. NABARD adopted, as its mission, the promotion of sustainable and equitable development of agriculture and rural prosperity through effective credit support, related services, institution development and other innovative initiatives.

The Cluster Development Programme was introduced in 2005 by NABARD to facilitate credit flow to agriculture, small-scale and cottage industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts. NABARD has sanctioned 120 clusters in different States including 43 handicraft clusters, including Kerala and Odisha, the details of which are given in the enclosed Statement.

Apart from performing various measures towards institution-building, rural financing, monitoring and evaluation of refinanced projects and promoting research in rural banking, the NABARD has recently prepared Action Plan for promotion of Women SHGs in backward and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts, prepared livelihood Development Banking Plans and has set up a Producers Organisation Development Fund (PODF).

Statement

Details of Cluster Programmes sanctioned in the country, including Kerala and Odisha

Sl. No.	Name of the caster	State	District	Details
1	2	3	4	5
1	Jute Handicrafts	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Handicraft
2	Integrated Spinning and Handloom Weaving Centre	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Handloom
3	Handloom (Eri Culture)	Assam	Kamrup	Handloom
4	Handloom	Assam	Cachar	Handloom
5	Sericulture	Assam	Udalguri	Handloom
6	Japi (Bamboo Craft)	Assam	Naibari	Handicraft
7	Eri Silk	Assam	Chirang	Handloom
8	Sericulture	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Handloom
9	Muga Silk	Assam	Sibsagar	Handloom
10	Bamboo	Assam	Sibsagar	Handicraft
11	Pottery	Assam	Kamrup	Handicraft

1	2	3	4	5
12	Handloom	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Handloom
13	Bamboo	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	Handicraft
14	Tassar Handloom Including reeling, spinning, wing	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	Handloom
15	Eco-Tourism Cluster	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Rural Tourism
16	Terracota Cluster Yuova Gram Vikas Yuovak Mandal	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Handicraft
17	Bamboo Handicrafts	Gujarat	Tapi	Handicraft
18	Embroidered Bead Work Garments Cluster	Gujarat	Dahod	Handicraft
19	Blacksmithy cluster	Gujarat	Surat	Blacksmithy
20	Leather Cluster	Haryana	Jakholi, Kaithal	Leather Products
21	Blacksmithy Cluster	Himachal Pradesh	Thatchi (Mandi), Himachal Pradesh	Blacksmithy
22 to 42	Handloom Clusters	Jharkhand	Ranchi (in Sithio; Uruguttu; Islampur; and Irba-4 Clusters); Khunti (in Khunti-1 Cluster); Leathar (in Pokhrikala-1 Cluster); Singhbhum East (in Bahragora-1 Cluster); Dumka (in Saraiyahaat-1 Cluster); Godda (in Godda; Jiyajori; Bhaigaiya; and Poraiyahat-4 Clusters); Sahebganj (in Mandro-1 Cluster); Deoghar (in Balhar; Mahudabar; Maniardih; Jamunia; and Rajiduma-5 Clusters); Palamu (in Sudhana; and Hariharganj-2 Clusters); and Lohadagga (in Lohardagga-1 Cluster)	Handloom
	Uruguttu			
	Saraiyahaat			
	Sudana			
	Bhaigaiya			
	Lohardaga			
	Mahuadhobhar			
	Maniardih			
	Rajidumma			

1	2	3	4	5
	Mandro			
	Poriayahaat			
	Hariharganj			
	Jiyajori			
	Islampur			
	Godda			
	Sithio			
	Pokarikala			
	Jamunia			
	Bharagora			
	Khunti			
	Irba			
	Baldhar			
43	Natural Fibre Cluster	Karnataka	Chitradurga	Handicraft
44	Sericulture	Karnataka	Chamrajnagar	Handloom
45	Bidri Craft Cluster	Karnataka	Bidar district	Handicraft
46	Arecanut Processing	Karnataka	Chitradurga	Food Processing
47	Clusters on Bamboo Craft in Nedumangad--Malankara Social Service Society	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Handicraft
48	Screwpine Cluster	Kerala	Thrissur	Handicraft
49 53	Five Micro Clusters -(Pottery; Handicrafts-Wooden Elephants; Musical Instruments; Hukkha and Handicrafts-Sail Boats)	Kerala	Kasaragod; Thrissur; Palakkad; Kozhikode and Kozhikode	Handicrafts
54	Pottery Cluster (Rural Heritage)	Kerala	Kasaragod	Handicrafts
55	Pottery Cluster	Kerala	Thrissur district	Handicraft
56	Pottery Cluster	Kerala	Kannur	Handicraft
57	Embroidery Craft – Malankara Social Service Society	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Handicraft
58	Kora Grass	Kerala	Allapuzha	Handicraft
59	Micro Banana Fiber	Kerala	Parasuvaikal	Handicraft
60	Bamboo	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Handicraft

1	2	3	4	5
61	Bamboo handicraft cluster	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Handicraft
62	Ghongadi (Carpet) Weaving	Maharashtra	Solapur	Handloom
63	Tasar Silk	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Handloom
64	Broom Making Cluster	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	Handicraft
65	Embroidery Cluster	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Handicraft
66 to 72	Seven Handloom Cluster	Maharashtra	Amravati, Nagpur, Bhandara, Ahmednagar, Solapur and Nasik	Handloom
73	Bamboo Processing	Maharashtra	Kudal, Sindhudurg	Handicraft
74.	Indigenous Pottery	Manipur	Ukhrul	Handicraft
75	Handloom	Manipur	Imphal West	Handloom
76	Handloom weaving	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Handloom
77	Handloom Cluster	Mizoram	Thenzawi in Serchhip dist.	Handloom
78	Food Processing	Nagaland	Dimapur, Kohima and Phek blocks	Food Processing
79	Bee Keeping cluster	Nagaland	Sekhuruzo RD Block under Phek District	Bee Keeping
80	Golden Grass Applique	Odisha	Puri District	Handicraft
81	Value added coir products	Odisha	Satyabadi Block, Puri District	Handicraft
82	Terracota	Odisha	Nabrangpur	Handicraft
83	Handloom	Odisha	Sambalpur	Handloom
84	Handloom	Odisha	Sonepur	Handloom
85	Agarbatti making – incense Stick making	Odisha	Block – Bolgarh – District Khurda	Handicrafts
86	Brass and Bell Metal Craft Cluster	Odisha	Nayagarh	Handicraft
87	Sadhana Patch work	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Handicraft
88	Handloom	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Handloom
89	Gota Loom	Rajasthan	Ajmer	Handloom
90	Broom Binding	Sikkim	Parengaon, West Sikkim	Handicraft
91	Broom Binding	Sikkim	Sumbuk, South Sikkim	Handicraft
92	Rural Tourism	Sikkim	Lingee Payong	Rural Tourism
93	Rural Tourism	Sikkim	Ray Mindu	Rural Tourism

1	2	3	4	5
94	Rural Tourism Cluster – UPOS Gangtok	Sikkim		Rural Tourism
95	Sericulture Cluster	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri District	Handloom
96	Terracota, Papier Mache and other Handicraft	Tamil Nadu	Puduchery	Handicraft
97	Banana Sisal – Fibre	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	Handicraft
98	Papier Machie Plaster of Paris Toys	Tamil Nadu	Vilachery village, Madurai	Handicraft
99	Silk and Handloom Cluster in Ayyampettai, Thirubhuvanam and Papanasam blocks of Thanjavur District	Tamil Nadu	Ayyampettai, Thirubhuvanam and Papanasam blocks of Thanjavur district	Silk Handloom
100	Tie and Dye Cluster	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Handicraft
101	Bamboo Craft Cluster	Tripura	Gandhigram Gaon Panchayat	Handicraft
102	Amla (Aonla)	Uttar Pradesh	Praptagarh	Food Processing
103	Handloom (Banarasi Saree weaving)	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Handloom
104	Handloom Cluster	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat District	Handloom
105	Leather Work	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	Leather Work
106	Organic Vegetable Cluster	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	Food Processing
107	Off Season Vegetable Cultivation	Uttarakhand	Almora District	Food Processing
108	Community Based Eco-Tourism	Uttarakhand	19 Villages along Devprayag-Pauri-Khirsu-Khandkra Motor Marg in Districts Pauri Garhwal and Rudraprayag	Rural Tourism
109	Rambans (Sisal) Handicrafts Cluster	Uttarakhand	Dehradun District	Handicraft
110	Off Season and Protected Vegetable Cultivation	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Food Processing
111	Rural Tourism	Uttarakhand	Uttarkashi District	Rural Tourism
112	Handloom	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Handloom
113	Off season Vegetables	Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal	Food Processing

1	2	3	4	5
114	Carpet Weaving Cluster, Munsayari	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	Handloom
115	Handloom Cluster	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	Handloom
116	Silk Weaving	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Handloom
117	Handloom	West Bengal	Burdwan- Kalna	Handloom
118	Marketing Cluster	West Bengal	Kolkatta	Marketing Cluster
119	Handloom	West Bengal	Malda	Handloom
120	Tourism cum Handicraft	West Bengal	Santhiniketan	Rural Tourism cum Handicraft

Granite Mining

781. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any special plan to improve and monitor mining and extraction of granite;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total stock of Granite in the country, State/UT-wise;

(d) the quantum of Granite exported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(e) whether the export of Granite has been affected in the recent times;

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

(g) the steps taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Granite is a minor mineral defined under Section 3(e) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act) and as per Section 15 of the MMDR Act, 1957, all powers to make rules and grant mineral concessions for minor minerals have been given to the concerned State Government. The Central Government has notified the Granite Conservation and Development Rules, 1999 on 1st June, 1999 to conserve the granite resources and to prescribe a uniform frame work with regard

to systematic and scientific exploitation of granite through out the country.

(c) As per available information, reserve/resources detail of granite as on 1.04.2010 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Exports of Granite have increased. The quantity of exported during the last three years is given below:—

(Quantity in Tonnes)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12(P)	2012-13 (Upto Nov.)
Granite	3827668	4500060	4605078	3836250

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

(P): Provisional

(e) to (g) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

Statement

(Unit: '000 Cum)

1	Total
All India	46230300
Andhra Pradesh	2405890
Assam	583950
Bihar	877612

1	2
Chhattisgarh	50057
Gujarat	8501947
Haryana	34000
Jharkhand	8875340
Karnataka	9337893
Kerala	2808
Madhya Pradesh	1994084
Maharashtra	1158847
Meghalya	286467
Odisha	1843060
Rajasthan	9190665
Tamil Nadu	559435
Uttar Pradesh	494819
West Bengal	33426

[Translation]

Adulteration in Energy Drinks

782. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether adulterated energy drinks are being sold in India at massive scale and a large number of people are falling prey to cancer, paralysis and heart diseases due to the presence of higher quantity of caffeine in these adulterated energy drinks;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such cases that came to light so far; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the adulterated energy drink manufacturers and sellers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) to (c) No such cases have been reported so far. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has formulated draft standards for caffeinated beverages. Provisional "No Objection Certificate" (NOC) is being issued to the Food Business Operators dealing in energy drinks, specifying the limit of caffeine and labelling requirements thereon. Accordingly, samples are drawn regularly by State/U.T. Government and action is taken

against the offenders, in cases where samples are found to be non-conforming to the prescribed standards.

[English]

Fire at Fuel Depots

783. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many of the crucial recommendations of the M.B. Lal Committee (appointed in the wake of massive fire at a fuel storage facility near Jaipur in October, 2009) were not acted upon during the recent fire at Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) depot at Hazira in Surat;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations of the Committee along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has conducted enquiry in the recent fire at IOC depot at Hazira in Surat;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken against those found guilty; and

(e) the directives being issued or proposed to be issued to other petroleum companies to avoid such incidents of fire at fuel depots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. As per the report of Inter Disciplinary Enquiry Committee, the Marketing terminal IOCL, Hazira was not having the provisions of adequate fire water system, Long Range Monitors, Automatic Rim Seal Fire Protection System for Class-A floating roof tanks and Hydrocarbon Detections etc.

Main recommendations of the Committee are:—

- (i) Enforcement of Work Permit system as stipulated in OISD Standard-105.
- (ii) Strict Supervision by company's official for work in oil installations.
- (iii) Job Safety Analysis and Risk assessment for Critical nature of jobs prior to any maintenance activity.
- (iv) Upgradation of fire fighting system in line with OISD Standard-117.
- (v) Enforcing the system of monitoring at all levels.

(d) IOCL has taken action against three officers who have been placed under suspension.

(e) Government has issued directive to all Public Sector Oil Companies to review the safety and security measures at all petroleum depots/terminals and take all necessary corrective actions to plug any loopholes in the security and safety system.

[Translation]

Audit of PRIs

784. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the audit of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) is compulsory;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government is aware that the PRIs are not being audited in various States;

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

(d) whether the Union Government has issued any directives to various State/UT Governments regarding yearly audit of the PRIs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (e) The supervision over maintenance and audit of accounts of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) is the responsibility of the respective State Governments. Audit of accounts of PRIs is not monitored by the Union Government.

However, the Thirteenth Finance Commission has made it mandatory for the States to get audit of accounts for all tiers of PRIs prepared under the Technical Guidance and Supervision (TG and S) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C and AG) for drawl of Performance Based Grants. Further, the Annual Technical Inspection Report of C and AG alongwith the Annual Report of the Director of Local Fund Audit must also be placed before the State Legislature annually. So far, twenty States have entrusted TG and S over audit of PRIs to C and AG.

Shortage of Doctors/Scientists in AIIMS

785. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) is facing shortage of faculty, doctors and scientists;

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

(c) whether AIIMS has raised the rates for beds meant for poor patients and their attendants along with its impact on the poor patients;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There is no shortage of doctors in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi. Out of 823 sanctioned posts of faculty at AIIMS, 526 faculties are in position. In addition to the faculty, about 1500 senior/junior residents are also available for patient care as well as for teaching and research. Further, 148 posts of Assistant Professors have been advertised and the last date for receipt of applications was 31st January, 2013. In addition, 37 posts of Professors have also been advertised in January, 2013, but, further action has been kept in abeyance.

As regards Scientists, against 69 sanctioned posts of Scientists and Scientist-II in the regular cadre of the Institute, 23 Scientists are in position. Similarly, out of 50 posts of Scientists under core research cadre, 13 scientists are in position. A large number of intra-mural and extra-mural research projects are undertaken by the faculty and scientific work force of over 500 research fellows is engaged in such research projects at AIIMS.

Vacancy position is assessed from time to time and filling up of the post is a continuous process.

(c) No.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Organ Transplant

786. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:

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

(a) whether cases of organ transplant particularly kidney transplant are pending due to non-availability of organs;

(b) if so, the total number of cases pending for kidney transplant in the country; and

(c) the details of the innovative methods and schemes formulated by the Government to promote organ transplant in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Health being a state subject, such information is not maintained centrally.

However, there is a gap between the number of patients who need transplants and the number of organs that are available.

(c) To create awareness for organ and tissue donation among the stakeholders and general public, Indian Organ Donation Day is celebrated in the month of November, every year. Recently, the third Indian Organ Donation Day was organized on 30th November, 2012 at Safdarjung Hospital New Delhi.

Regional "Organ Donation Awareness workshops" were organized in coordination with State Governments during 2011-2012 in the cities of Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Puducherry, Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Pune, Chandigarh, and Trivendrum for increasing the awareness among public for organ and tissue donation.

[Translation]

Adulteration in petrol and Diesel

787. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of samples of petrol and diesel collected to check adulteration during the last two years and the current year in the country, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of samples out of total collected samples found adulterated; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the guilty companies/persons concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) In order to check adulteration in Petrol and Diesel in the country, 266545 samples of Petrol and Diesel which included 38872 samples pertaining to the State of Uttar Pradesh, were collected by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in the country, during the last two years and current year (April-December, 2012).

57 Retail Outlets (ROs) of the OMCs including 17 ROs in the State of Uttar Pradesh, have been terminated on account of established cases of adulteration during the said period. State-wise/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of samples of petrol and diesel collected and termination of Retail Outlets during the last two years and the current year (April-December, 2012)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Retail Outlets terminated				Total
		Number of samples collected	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21671	2	1	5	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	979	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	4271	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	7827	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	6447	1	0	0	1
6.	Delhi	13109	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Gujarat	14549	4	0	0	4
8.	Goa	4534	0	0	0	0
9.	Haryana	11718	1	0	1	2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	804	0	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3491	1	0	0	1
12.	Jharkhand	5013	0	0	0	0
13.	Karnataka	10777	0	1	0	1
14.	Kerala	8942	0	0	2	2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	13678	1	0	3	4
16.	Maharashtra	25389	0	0	2	2
17.	Manipur	28	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	303	1	0	0	1
19.	Mizoram	43	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	170	0	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	4528	2	0	0	2
22.	Punjab	19006	3	0	0	3
23.	Rajasthan	11083	1	0	2	3
24.	Sikkim	1062	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	19533	0	0	1	1
26.	Tripura	126	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	2243	0	1	0	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	38872	10	1	6	17
29.	West Bengal	15240	3	1	0	4
Total (A)		265436	30	5	22	57
B. Union Territories						
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	593	0	0	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	80	0	0	0	0
4.	Daman and Diu	76	0	0	0	0
5.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Pudcherry	360	0	0	0	0
Total (B)		1109	0	0	0	0
Grand Total (A+B)		266545	30	5	22	57

[English]

Refinery Unit in Karnataka

788. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up an oil refinery unit in Karnataka particularly in Mysore district;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which the unit is going to be operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) At present, there is no proposal to set up an oil refinery.

- (b) and (c) Does not arise.

Financial Incentives for Solar Energy

789. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of background research in taking up Viability Gap Funding as a financial incentive for solar energy;
- (b) whether it is better than interest rate subsidy and generation based incentives;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the financial incentives have helped in development of solar energy in the country including Odisha;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of the new steps being undertaken to generate solar power at a larger scale in the rural areas in the country including Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) During Phase-1 of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), the Government had adopted a model of bundling of costly solar power with unallocated thermal power from NTPC stations on equal capacity basis so as to make the bundled solar power affordable to Utilities. However, as there are now limited prospects of further availability of the unallocated thermal power, the alternative of Viability Gap Funding has been considered a viable proposition to incentivise solar power projects.

(b) and (c) Each scheme has its own relative merits. While the scheme of interest rate subsidy serves to reduce the interest burden on the developer over the loan duration,

that of generation based incentives serves to ensure outgo of the incentives based on actual generation performance of the project. The VGF model serves mainly to lessen the initial capital investment requirement of the developer.

(d) and (e) The scheme of generation based incentive has facilitated setting up of 75 projects of aggregate 107 MW installed capacity in different parts of the country, of which 8 projects of 1 MW each are in the State of Odisha. In addition, 48 projects of aggregate 315-MW capacity have come up in the country under the scheme of bundling with thermal power implemented through the NVVN, of which 1 project of 5 MW is in the State of Odisha. No projects have so far been supported under schemes of interest rate subsidy and VGF.

(f) The Government has formulated a draft policy for the second phase of Jawaharlal Nehru Solar Mission (JNNSM) scheduled to commence from April, 2013. It envisages a much larger target than in the first phase for grid-connected solar power generation projects, including those in rural areas, as under:—

- 10 GW utility scale solar power capacity (cumulative) by the end of Phase-II (March, 2017): 4 GW under central schemes and 6 GW under various State specific schemes.

The different models of VGF, generation based incentive and bundling with thermal power are envisaged under the central schemes. The policy has not been finalized as yet.

[Translation]

Collaboration with Government of Spain

790. SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has made collaborations with certain countries including Spain in renewable energy sector for the period of 2012-15;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, countrywise;
- (c) whether all the procedural formalities including signing of MoU have been completed by the Government in the matter; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been collaborating with several countries in the new and renewable energy sector and has established linkages between institutions of India and institutions in USA, Denmark, Sweden, Scotland, Japan, Germany, United Kingdom and Spain among other countries. The Ministry

has signed Memorandum of Understanding in the field of Renewable Energy with Rwanda, Japan, Malaysia and Belarus during 2012-13. The Programme of Cooperation (POC) with Spain was signed on 23rd November, 2011.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. All the procedural formalities including signing of Memorandum of Understanding/ Programme of Cooperation and approval of the Cabinet have been obtained.

[English]

Problem of Malnutrition in Children

791. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIYA:
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether India has the highest number of children suffering from malnutrition in comparison to other countries of the world;

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

(c) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the State Governments under the various schemes to tackle the problem of malnutrition during the 11th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As per the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3), 2005-06, in India 42.5% children under 5 years are underweight and 69.5 % are anaemic. Malnutrition levels in some regions/countries of the world is enclosed as a Statement-I.

(b) The problem of malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, and cannot be improved by a single sector alone. The causes are varied and include inadequate consumption of food, frequent infections, lack of availability of safe drinking water and proper sanitation, illiteracy specially in women, poor access to health services, low purchasing power, socio-cultural factors such as early marriages of girls, lack of care during pregnancy and infancy, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children etc.

The approach to deal with the nutrition challenges has been two pronged: First is the Multi-sectoral approach for accelerated action on the determinants of malnutrition in targeting nutrition in schemes/programmes of all the sectors. The second approach is the direct and specific interventions targeted towards the vulnerable groups such as children

below 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers.

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

(c) The details of the funds sanctioned and utilized by the State Governments under some of the schemes implemented by Ministry of Women and Child Development namely, the ICDS, SABLA and IGMSY during the 11th Five Year Plan are given in the enclosed Statements-IIA, IIB, III and IV.

Statement-I

*Malnutrition Status in different countries of the World as per the UNICEF publication "the State of the World's Children 2012"****

Sl. No.	Country and Territories	% of underweight children under five years*
1	India	43.0
5	South Asia	42.0
4	Asia	27.0
2.	Africa	19.0
3	Sub -Saharan Africa	20.0
6	East Asia and Pacific	10.0
7	Latin America and Caribbean	4.0
	World	16.0

***It may be mentioned that this data of UNICEF for Asia and the World excludes China for severe underweight children

*The data refers to the most recent year available during the period from 2006 to 2010 as may be recent for the respective region/country.

Statement-IIA

State-wise (Including State Share) ICDS Scheme (General and Training) during XIth Plan (2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 , 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Funds released	Expenditure Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released	Expenditure Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released	Expenditure Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released	Expenditure Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released	Expenditure Reported by States (including State Share)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26731.42	24848.24	27748.55	33821.8	36306.76	40007.13	36639.25	36852.43	44587.98	61234.05
2.	Bihar	22425.57	17926.28	18002.32	21283.32	29764.48	32710.1	25185.2	29650.4	46456.23	44176.11
3.	Chhattisgarh	9778.18	8527.67	8992.46	12289.24	14393.91	14381.15	12064.647	16233.02	23787.53	28526.95
4.	Goa	507	459.61	406.56	633.18	839.0	827.87	802.74	802.05	846.52	1117.4
5.	Gujarat	11242.69	11740.3	16693.96	15803.67	15987.35	21081.8	18932.53	22249.69	44276.04	39130.09
6.	Haryana	7207.56	6624.8	8536.59	8908.91	8176.56	11018.88	10817.842	11673.88	16360.93	17047.46
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3965.02	4743.74	8281.59	7215.12	7088.51	8336.86	8727.11	8702.19	11903.95	13211.73
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	8025.64	5184.25	4557.8	8529.92	8329.08	8383.48	14751.62	10596.73	15008.35	13144.46
9.	Jharkhand	9251.01	9047.34	9897.08	9991.49	12891.82	14360.21	17918	15304.85	20501.65	14841.55
10.	Karnataka	14132.89	17031.35	19681.07	22683.08	21036.48	22841.08	19388.69	26410.23	45102.14	39282.64
11.	Kerala	9927.1	11470.77	15045.24	13857.39	14287.04	14189.21	12751.76	16581.9	29615.76	26269.61
12.	Madhya Pradesh	26724.27	21118.29	29535.48	24617.76	20518.38	34346.56	31172.69	38211.43	40554.56	63100.15
13.	Maharashtra	25510.09	30544.33	32300.31	28280.62	32238.38	47432.87	42503.36	47659.35	76225.79	95934.75
14.	Odisha	15393.63	13542.67	17176.47	18331.75	22504.1	20791.79	21677.68	24640.66	36038.97	32265.04
15.	Punjab	5370.95	6236.01	9142.53	8777.7	9260.96	10582.99	11832.38	12602.77	17257.36	20378.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16.	Rajasthan	13004.8	13920.57	19577.64	20339.84	22550.03	20466.87	17014.35	24500.33	32506.33	39457.64
17.	Tamil Nadu	15608.35	15279.04	18163.08	17344.49	17967.07	23734.47	26319.84	22183.2	37210.68	23097.61
18.	Uttarakhand	2766.69	2873.5	4627.72	3298.89	3717.73	5281.32	3857.79	5242.07	10502.09	9166.67
19.	Uttar Pradesh	37709.63	35314.14	54656.48	48569.3	51542.93	55950.04	48631.35	62800.77	90164.5	67208.57
20.	West Bengal	24573.9	23267.36	33798.66	33391.08	37016.49	37362.32	30717.03	40899.48	79235.59	67029.52
21.	Delhi	1589.56	2162.96	3916.87	3282.96	3209.81	3014.83	3644.46	3526.1	4918.64	7356.48
22.	Puducherry	234.36	174.27	332.37	254.44	249	303.84	355.54	350.62	712.40	385.32
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	243.55	236.84	299.1	296.05	291.63	292.06	325.3	328.99	599.93	589.87
24.	Chandigarh	190.85	192.56	252.01	233.51	254.5	252.29	244.45	244.45	438.27	438.27
25.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	68.7	65.45	85.87	88.89	129.84	126.57	137.53	129.94	145.33	134.82
26.	Daman and Diu	48	48	58.81	58.48	56.55	56.65	58.18	58.16	82.47	82.47
27.	Lakshadweep	67.5	44.09	62.87	75.87	121.03	75.87	27.49	96.87	169.83	171.87
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	3338.7	2176.04	3408.86	2758.95	3178.72	3521.15	6391.528	4720.91	7015.96	7743.82
29.	Assam	8949.37	10780.43	26033.82	19868.27	23849.59	19010.81	36402.43	29525	38663.02	46138.11
30.	Manipur	3220.5	102.79	2916.69	3000.62	3387.5	2464.68	3707.71	3783.96	5924.06	5393.12
31.	Meghalaya	1323.42	1352.82	1832.72	1611.67	2102.15	2560.51	2482.89	2448.01	3536.73	3694.15
32.	Mizoram	1220.295	1058.67	1613.98	1617.09	2089.23	1693.57	2315.96	2131.7	2714.42	2567.23
33.	Nagaland	1723.435	1506.29	2539.84	2514.36	5025.41	2530.22	2264.01	4578.34	5930.26	4555.11
34.	Sikkim	562.37	6.51	895.735	485.8	683.53	647.6	503.29	724.62	772.27	1061.33
35.	Tripura	3436.03	2150.34	3043.05	2864.55	7398.195	3329.42	8132.205	4306.4	6489.28	5981.08
Total		316073.03	304758.32	404114.19	396980.06	438443.76	483967.07	478698.83	530751.50	796255.82	801913.73

Under ICDS (General), funds are released in the ratio of 90:10 to all the States/UTs including the NER States since 2009-10. Prior to 2009-10, the ICDS (General) was funded 100% as per the approved schematic norms by the Government of India (same for Training component).

Since 2005-06, GOI has been providing funds under SNP in the ratio of 50:50. The sharing pattern of supplementary nutrition in respect of North-Eastern Region, between Centre and States has been changed from 50:50 to 90:10 from 2009-10.

Statement-IIB

State-wise position on funds released under SNP during XIth Plan (2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Releases	Expenditure including State share reported by the States	Releases	Expenditure including State share reported by the States	Releases	Expenditure including State share reported by the States	Releases	Expenditure including State share reported by the States	Releases	Expenditure including State share reported by the States
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13718.25	31327.83	18994.92	35091.02	31285.7	52316.99	16003.74	69979.08	48307.39	87975.62
2.	Bihar	19192.72	30395.74	15346.08	53026.76	40695.19	92263.92	48335.94	57052.77	35452.88	77217.2
3.	Chhattisgarh	10452.14	12490.22	5429.43	18362.4	7461.68	21324.67	14211.95	25938.16	14714.72	30150.63
4.	Goa	169.52	414.46	123.83	314.62	375.94	918.75	418.23	778.84	410.97	775.22
5.	Gujarat	3855.01	12173.16	7464.33	13083.58	8696.39	24690.5	11985.65	42046.64	36389.64	47957.78
6.	Haryana	5216.72	13602.74	5143	11513.23	6884.01	14571	5211.6	11006.76	6391.63	12275.3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1017.58	2585.96	2282.58	4542.58	2939.36	5939.35	2466.48	4977.92	2819.49	5638.74
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	917.69	2306.62	697.98	4326.66	1671.09	0	9949.78	—	1949.76	5132.94
9.	Jharkhand	6997.88	16645.22	6545.8	18897.1	16893.64	53308	23438.78	35997.11	12136.86	31917.69
10.	Karnataka	9298.19	21537.21	10936.42	24644.9	26325.26	56641.93	23585.19	54587.07	31664.85	58234.82
11.	Kerala	3979.14	10754.76	5597.5	11847.5	7545.81	15826.29	8071.33	14734.74	7459.55	6807.06
12.	Madhya Pradesh	18263.25	30328.89	8290.06	27156.38	22339.36	51990.71	38917.63	89736.4	52322.73	89365.76
13.	Maharashtra	16770.11	36129.8	20646.17	38836.76	20350.12	48660	20350.12	73509.16	66743.56	109818.25
14.	Odisha	6295.06	19011.5	8729.46	20449.24	13968.2	32186.78	19490.01	47782.7	32289.69	54602.92
15.	Punjab	1691.46	4311.06	2282.68	4560.02	1748.03	8825.7	4402.84	7090.7	9001.16	10353.44
16.	Rajasthan	11067.07	20210.2	10957.94	23694.28	11014.23	30464.83	20449.06	45138.71	26747.43	50046 53
17.	Tamil Nadu	3521.89	14254	5428.14	13752	13268	26558	12395.76	38109	17072.64	24892.23
18.	Uttar Pradesh	47968.74	109749.59	57090.72	108780.47	86778.09	178809.82	138267.06	271960.07	131600.18	268028.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
19.	Uttarakhand	2367.65	4627.55	1202.36	1062.94	740.47	1488.21	1303.6	2960.61	1313.2	3976.34
20.	West Bengal	14392.25	25715.41	16810.6	30208.15	13577.01	55101.17	35274	67097.58	36926.45	66031.39
	Total	197152.32	418571.92	210000	464150.59	334557.58	771885.62	446528.75	960484.02	571714.78	1041199.93
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	67.45	418.76	108.78	444.01	144.8	511.84	106.95	428.98	120.8	497.16
22.	Chandigarh	46.17	155.42	96.87	206.87	193.78	216.31	129.88	279.89	189.23	425.55
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	96.57	117.19	47.33	121.93	91.58	55.3	62.9	84.35	53.1	0
24.	Daman and Diu		72	27.48	2.96	50.37	179.63	33.58	66.63	32.38	181.14
25.	Lakshadweep	27.75	83.66	50.92	113.96	42.87		29.69	78.69	29.69	151.48
	Total	237.94	847.03	331.38	889.73	523.4	963.08	363	938.54	425.2	1255.33
26.	Delhi	516.47	2988.24	1417.03	4865.1	4171.53	6878.7	4004.05	8960.11	2017.3	9140
27.	Puducherry	200.64	395.66	82.97	446.19	139.91	462.19	395.95	643.34	1016.39	663.22
	Total	717.11	3383.9	1500	5311.29	4311.44	7340.89	4400	9603.45	3033.69	9803.22
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	461.37	1307.54	326.68	880.27	856.32	956.32	3047.89	3847.26	2760.74	3454.97
29.	Assam	3376.61	9098.72	10541.2	9539.82	17660.74	17590.73	21579.99	19135.31	30082.76	37635.4
30.	Manipur	926.3	2295.08	1129.16	2371.87	1477.61	2422.45	4449.6	5249.6	2248.3	2248.3
31.	Meghalaya	1007.99	2548.1	1362.96	3151.73	5301	6972.28	5650.42	6408.03	5953.12	6585.16
32.	Mizoram	535.2	1241.2	766.71	1494.85	2020.79	2496.63	2241.65	2726.65	1867.08	2502.08
33.	Nagaland	991.99	2191.99	1303.31	2503.31	2658.79	3304.66	4782.37	5282.37	4855.6	4855.6
34.	Sikkim	64.68	411.49	95.53	6634.95	794.39	622.59	362.44	838.23	563.44	907.42
35.	Tripura	759.54	1487.29	774.4	1906.42	2851.68	3617.54	3464.4	4089.09	6748.08	7167.66
	Total	8123.68	20581.41	16299.95	22483.22	33621.32	37983.2	45578.76	47596.54	55077.12	65356.59
	Grand Total	206231.05	44384.26	228131.33	492834.83	373013.74	818172.79	496870.51	1018602.55	630250.79	1117615.07

Under ICDS (General), funds are released in the ratio of 90:10 to all the States/UTs including the NE States since 2009-10. Prior to 2009-10, the ICDS (General) was funded 100% as per the approved schematic norms by the Government of India (same for Training component).

Since 2005-06, GOI has been providing funds under SNP in the ratio of 50:50. The sharing pattern of supplementary nutrition in respect of North-Eastern Region, between Centre and States has been changed from 50:50 to 90:10 from 2009-10.

Statement-III*State-wise funds released/utilised and beneficiaries covered under Sabla in 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (as on date)	
		Funds released (Rs. in lakh)	Funds Utilised as reported by States/UTs (Rs. in lakh)	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)	Funds Utilised as reported by States/UTs (Rs. in lakh)	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)	Funds Utilised as reported by States/UTs (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1963.3	0	3259.7	908.9	508.63	1911
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	119.58	13.18	79.56	106.4	135.26	0
3.	Assam	1018.79	0	1592.98	2611.58	1592.77	1566.49
4.	Bihar	2773.77	0	5081.73	2953.48	1442.76	2264.59
5.	Chhattisgarh	938.71	0	1472.72	298.05	179.15	397.155
6.	Goa	79.81	0	207.98	221.5	135.36	68.03
7.	Gujarat	1357.68	676.24	2647.22	3606.43	2625.6	—
8.	Haryana	405.22	3.99	701.44	534.29	455.38	522.57
9.	Himachal Pradesh	307.18	182.24	550.34	436.28	595.68	474.63
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	290.55	0	453.64	467.65	282.56	20.54
11.	Jharkhand	754.27	0	1493.32	1230.71	1244.03	0
12.	Karnataka	711.68	33.89	3053.55	3578.42	2438.8	1437.54
13.	Kerala	881.73	512.55	1284.66	1348.16	852.56	29.42
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2470.64	497.72	4069.18	5560.8	6623	3896.29
15.	Maharashtra	2568.49	0	3957.22	1549.28	1550.81	NR
16.	Manipur	116.29	63.09	152.76	142.88	121.23	NR
17.	Meghalaya	142.48	113.04	306.76	247.88	179.16	NR
18.	Mizoram	73.32	73.32	78.24	75.92	84.94	0
19.	Nagaland	87.05	87.05	147.49	147.49	183.6	73.23
20.	Odisha	1553.44	0	2382.98	2521.68	2404.9	1176.15
21.	Punjab	591.3	95	874.8	231.11	538.53	258.79
22.	Rajasthan	1777.37	982.78	3369.05	4283.85	3931	1940.12
23.	Sikkim	41.8	1.12	66.05	68.58	19.99	30.9
24.	Tamil Nadu	1271.8	371.8	2686.32	3236.78	2174.03	1420.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Tripura	240.35	0	455.06	688.23	447.88	274.53
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4689.86	1347.035	11749.9	14212.2	12975.2	8888.06
27.	Uttarakhand	355.49	125.24	511.48	192.94	333.23	0
28.	West Bengal	1647.06	0	2758.74	0	2621.14	363.55
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31.76	26.32	51.99	40	93.61	43.85
30.	Chandigarh	32.94	6.12	48.78	22.92	0	2.36
31.	Daman and Diu	12.66	0	16.44	10.14	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18.19	0	24.98	NR	16.46	NR
33.	Delhi	333.68	0	496.36	561.73	579.77	450.49
34.	Lakshadweep	6.61	0	8.94	NR	0	NR
35.	Puducherry	8.56	0	19.02	27.14	25.44	17.61
Total		29673.41	5211.725	56111.4	52123.4	47392.4	27528.6

NR: Not Reported.

Statement-IV

State/UT-wise funds released and utilization reported under IGMSY during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Fund released in 2010-11	Fund Utilized in 2010-11	Fund released in 2011-12	Fund utilized reported in 2011-12	Fund released in 2012-13	Fund utilized reported in 2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1021.11	0	2451.79	570.34	2022.18	2329.14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.8	0	41.6	57.4	23.59	0
3.	Assam	674.85	0	1751.53	11.63	0	0
4.	Bihar	983.53	0	2420.89	605.18	0	1438.193
5.	Chhattisgarh	435.73	NR	1069.62	259.75	557.76	577.01
6.	Goa	68.87	0	170.34	138.28	57.4	32.06
7.	Gujarat	276.09	NR	689.79	965.37	1271.23	791.33
8.	Haryana	50.01	0	130.3	135.43	50.26	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	64.93	NR	173.24	169.08	64.84	51.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	148.08	NR	378.46	502.6	349.04	0
11.	Jharkhand	502.52	0	1174.25	251.03	0	0
12.	Karnataka	740.61	0	1884.22	734.3	0	166.23
13.	Kerala	357.69	NR	862.72	1204.32	553.45	400.38
14.	Madhya Pradesh	770.55	0	1931.14	3030.23	1698.75	896.59
15.	Maharashtra	456.895	0	1121.18	540.06	0	44.82
16.	Manipur	48.81	NR	131.88	138.7	43.72	0
17.	Meghalaya	61.16	15	158.92	92.78	0	0
18.	Mizoram	31.43	0	84.88	0.52	54.76	26.22
19.	Nagaland	26.99	NR	70.26	97.25	15.79	15.79
20.	Odisha	557.81	0	1258.35	550.1	336.84	1185.08
21.	Punjab	373.41	NR	982.3	23	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	884.82	0	2300.22	744.9	0	853.1
23.	Sikkim	13.86	NR	39.34	36.37	8.75	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	449.085	0	1150.07	NR	0	1341.94
25.	Tripura	85.59	0	213.81	67.61	0	49.26
26.	Uttar Pradesh	901.81	NR	2294.67	476.54	0	18.65
27.	Uttarakhand	134.45	0	297.43	419.87	332.14	66.49
28.	West Bengal	1023.05	NR	2517.43	0	0	1808.83
29.	Delhi	426.56	0	1104.53	132.7	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Haveli	24.02	8.05	63.51	62.9	12.44	0
31.	Puducherry	5.76	0	18.76	15.4	7.61	0
32.	Chandigarh	114.64	0	283.58	29.3	60.69	0
33.	Daman and Diu	7.33	0	24.04	NR	0	8.64
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35.8	0	88.30	55.66	0	15.98
35.	Lakshadweep	22.24	NR	50.52	NR	0	0
Total		11795.89	23.05	29383.87	12118.6	7521.24	12116.763

NR: Not Reported.

[Translation]

Development of Tourism in Tribal Areas

792. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to focus on development and promotion of tourism in tribal areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of projects and funds sanctioned in this regard along with utilisation of funds reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the further measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for development and promotion of tourism

in tribal areas, especially showing their rural life, art, culture and heritage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) Development and promotion of various tourism projects, including those in tribal areas, are primarily the responsibility of respective State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance for projects identified by the State Governments/UT Administrations subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, inter-se priority, availability of funds.

(c) The State-wise details of the amount sanctioned to the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations for projects of development and promotion of tourism in tribal areas during each of the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Ministry of Tourism has earmarked 2.5% of its annual plan budget of 2012-13 for development and promotion of tourism in tribal areas.

Statement

State-wise Number and Amount of Tourism Projects Sanctioned during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (Upto 31.12.2012) In Districts with Tribal Areas***

Andhra Pradesh

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Project Category	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (Upto 31.12.2012)	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Tourism Infrastructure	3	609.00	0	0	3	1564.11	3	2005.76
Rural Tourism	1	20.00	3	109.80	2	62.54	0	0
Fairs and Festivals	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25.00
Total	4	629.00	3	109.80	5	1626.65	4	2030.76

Arunachal Pradesh

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Project Category	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (Upto 31.12.2012)	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Tourism Infrastructure	8	3564.00	9	3157.00	6	2933.18	6	2091.04
Rural Tourism	2	64.66	1	17.00	2	85.88	1	20.00
Fairs and Festivals	3	15.00	2	35.00	3	49.00	1	25.00
Total	13	3643.66	12	3209.00	11	3068.06	8	2136.04

Chhattisgarh

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Project Category	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (Upto 31.12.2012)	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Tourism Infrastructure	0	0	1	1362.00	0	0	0	0
Fairs and Festivals	0	0	1	40.80	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	2	1402.80	0	0	0	0

Gujarat

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Project Category	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (Upto 31.12.2012)	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Tourism Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	1	523.90	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	1	523.90	0	0

Himachal Pradesh

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Project Category	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (Upto 31.12.2012)	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Tourism Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1258.71
Fairs and Festivals	1	5.00	0	0	0	0	1	5.00
Total	1	5.00	0	0	0	0	3	1263.71

Jharkhand

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Project Category	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (Upto 31.12.2012)	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Tourism Infrastructure	0	0	1	235.30	4	2226.01	1	3812.53
Fairs and Festivals	1	5.00	2	50.00	0	0	0	0
Total	1	5.00	3	285.30	4	2226.01	1	3812.53

Madhya Pradesh

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Project Category	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (Upto 31.12.2012)	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Tourism infrastructure	1	457.32	1	542.00	1	710.00	3	6145.38
Fair and Festivals	0	0	1	15.00	0	0	0	0
Total	1	457.32	2	557.00	1	710.00	3	6145.38

Maharashtra

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Project Category	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (Upto 31.12.2012)	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Tourism infrastructure	0	0	2	1117.02	0	0	0	0
Rural Tourism	0	0	0	0	1	17.29	1	49.08
Fairs and Festivals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	2	1117.02	1	17.29	1	49.08

Meghalaya

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Project Category	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (Upto 31.12.2012)	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Tourism infrastructure	3	1428.38	7	2212.93	0	0	0	0
Rural Tourism	1	20.00	0	0	0	0	1	50.00
Fairs and Festivals	2	10.00	2	40.00	3	50.00	1	17.94
Total	6	1458.38	9	2252.93	3	50.00	2	67.94

Mizoram

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Project Category	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (Upto 31.12.2012)	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Tourism infrastructure	6	2395.93	3	1014.02	3	1290.92	0	0
Rural Tourism	0	0	1	20.00	1	50.00	2	62.70
Fairs and Festivals	1	10.00	3	50.00	3	50.00	1	39.15
Total	7	2405.93	7	1084.02	7	1390.92	3	101.85

Nagaland

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Project Category	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (Upto 31.12.2012)	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Tourism infrastructure	5	2234.87	5	2864.89	7	6227.01	4	1916.66
Rural Tourism	6	205.10	0	0	8	268.44	0	0
Fairs and Festivals	1	5.00	5	45.00	4	50.00	2	30.00
Total	12	2444.97	10	2909.89	19	6545.45	6	1946.66

Odisha

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Project Category	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (Upto 31.12.2012)	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Tourism infrastructure	1	616.00	2	877.40	2	1141.69	0	0
Rural Tourism	0	0	0	0	1	20.00	0	0
Fairs and Festivals	0	0	0	0	3	33.70	1	16.30
Total	1	616.00	2	877.40	6	1195.39	1	16.30

Rajasthan

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Project Category	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (Upto 31.12.2012)	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Tourism infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fairs and Festivals	1	8.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	8.00	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Includes tourism infrastructure projects, rural tourism projects, IHMs/FCIs and Fairs and Festivals.

**Includes (i) Scheduled Areas as per the Fifth Schedule under Article 244(1) of the Constitution, (ii) Tribal Areas as per the Sixth Schedule under Article 244(2) of the Constitution, and (iii) predominantly tribal States/UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep.

[English]

Banned/Unapproved Drugs/Fixed Dose Combinations

793. SHRI A. SAMPATH:

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) the details of the drugs banned/unapproved during the last three years and the current year in the country;

(b) whether cases of manufacturing and sale of unapproved Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs) and certain other drugs which are banned/unapproved inside/outside the country have been reported in certain parts of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such cases reported and the action taken against the offenders during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed by the Government for strict monitoring of manufacturing and sale of FDCs and other drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Central Government has prohibited/suspended the manufacture, sale and distribution of the following drugs during the last three years and current year in the country through Gazette Notification:—

1. Rimonabant.
2. Rosiglitazone.
3. Nimesulide formulations in children below 12 years of age.
4. Cisapride and its formulations for human use.
5. Phenylpropanolamine and its formulations for human use.

6. Human Placental Extract and its formulations for human use except its
 - (i) Topical application for wound healing, and
 - (ii) Injection for pelvic inflammatory disease.
7. Sibutramine and its formulations for human use.
8. R-Sibutramine and its formulations for human use.
9. Gatifloxacin formulation for systemic use in human by any route including oral and injectable.
10. Tegaserod and its formulations.
11. Letrozole for induction of ovulation in anovulatory infertility.
12. Serodiagnostic test kits for diagnosis of tuberculosis.

(b) and (c) A drug banned/restricted in one country may continue to be marketed in other countries as the respective government examines the usage, doses, indications permitted etc. and overall risk-benefits ratio and takes decisions on the continued marketing of any drug in that country.

The State Drug Control Departments conduct raids to check the banned drugs in the market.

The Central Drugs Standard Control Organization had also conducted raids in 2011 in and around Delhi and in Mumbai to check the withdrawal of Gatifloxacin, Tegaserod and Rosiglitazone after these drugs were prohibited. It was found that in 29 shops banned drugs were sold after the issue of notification in the Gazette of India and in the remaining shops banned drugs were found stocked, but were not sold after the date of the said notification. Action was initiated in those cases as per the provision of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

Twenty three cases of new Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs) considered as new drugs were also found to be licenced by State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) without approval of the Drugs Controller General (India). SLAs in all these cases were asked to take action under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

(d) The Central Government has issued directions under Sections 33P of Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 to all State/UT Governments to instruct their respective drug licensing authorities to abide by the provisions prescribed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules for grant of

manufacturing licenses for the drugs falling under the definition of the term "new drug" and not to grant licenses for manufacture, sale or distribution or export of such new drugs, except in accordance with the procedure laid down under the said rules i.e., with prior approval of the Drugs Controller General (India) {DCG(I)} only. Further, in case of FDCs manufactured under valid license granted by State Licensing Authority but whose safety and efficacy had not been examined by the office of DCG(I), the State/UT Governments have been advised to ask the concerned manufacturers to prove the safety and efficacy of such FDCs before the office of DCG (I) within a period of 18 months, failing which such FDCs will be considered for being prohibited for manufacture and marketing in the country.

The State Drug Controllers have also been requested in the meetings of the Drugs Consultative Committee to ensure that manufacturing licences of new drugs and FDCs are not granted without approval from the office of DCG(I) and the drugs prohibited by the Central Government are withdrawn from the market with immediate effect. States have also been advised to strengthen their infrastructure for better enforcement and develop vigilance mechanism over the drugs moving in the market.

Second Phase of JNNSM

794. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGONKAR:

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

(a) whether Government has chalked out a draft policy for the second phase of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is going to adopt the Viability Gap Funding Model for second phase of JNNSM, and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any delay in implementation of the second phase of JNNSM; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to launch the second phase of JNNSM at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
(DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

The draft policy for Phase-II of JNNSM envisages installation of around 9 GW grid connected solar power projects in Phase-II from 2013-17. Out of 9 GW, capacity addition to the tune of 3 GW shall come under Central Schemes. The balance capacity shall come through the schemes of State Governments to meet their solar Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO). The draft policy proposes the following options to support the grid connected power projects:—

- (a) Bundling Scheme
- (b) Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme
- (c) Generation Based Incentive (GBI) Scheme

However due to limited availability of central quota of unallocated conventional power, it may not be possible to continue with the bundling scheme. Hence, MNRE has proposed selection of projects based on Viability Gap Funding (VGF) wherein solar project developer who requires minimum VGF per MW would be awarded the project.

Major Targets envisaged in the Draft Policy Document of Phase-II of JNNSM

1. Grid Connected Projects

In Phase-II, it is necessary to build on the achievements of phase-I to ensure continued success of National Solar Mission. Large scale solar projects are going to play a huge role in Phase-II and for the same reason, it has kept as one of the thrust area under Phase-II. Phase-II is targeting to bring cumulative solar capacity to 10 GW by 2017. Central Government shall provide the required support for development of solar projects under this category. Unlike Phase-I, Phase-II is not entirely dependent on bundling scheme to bring the costs down, as the target capacity under Phase-II is high and without confirmation on availability of unallocated quota with central generating stations, Implementation of Phase-II will have to be reply upon combination of various schemes like Generation Based Incentive (GBI), Viability Gap Funding (VGF) and Bundling schemes. Witnessing steep fall in tariff discovered under phase-I, Phase-II is expected to achieve new heights of success

while achieving the grid parity before 2017. To make Phase-II another success story wider participation of States is required with development of transmission and distribution network to connect areas with high solar potential. Developing cluster of Solar parks will help reduction in costs further and fair market play will prevail and help in development of various technologies used for achieving Phase-II targets.

2. Rooftop PV Programme

The whole country including cities, town and villages are experiencing a huge growth in their electricity demand. Distribution Utilities are finding it difficult to manage the peak demand of their particular areas resulting in severe electricity shortages. With this objective, Phase-II would focus on deployment of both off-grid and grid connected rooftop PV systems in the country.

Grid connected rooftop PV system shall be connected to the grid either of 11 KV three phase line or of 220 V single phase line depending on the system installed at institution/commercial establishment or residential complex. Power generated by these systems would be utilized by Industrial and captive loads and feeding excess power to the grid as long as grid is available. The off grid roof top PV systems would be deployed at places which are not connected to the grid or not connected but getting electricity from the grid. The Phase-II of JNNSM would target deployment of 1,000 MW of rooftop projects both at off-grid and grid connected levels

3. Off-Grid Schemes

- (i) **Energy Access:** Solar Energy is the need for the developing country like India where large section of country's population is primarily located in rural areas and lacks access to electricity. Electricity is vital for a better quality of life – along with reduction in poverty and improvement in education, health and livelihoods. Rural areas in the country mainly lack in distribution infrastructure and itself developing a reliable distribution infrastructure will have a major fixed cost which the utilities presently not in a position to support. With this backdrop, NSM Phase-II would focus on standalone solar off grid generating systems which would facilitate the rural consumers to meet their routine requirements of electricity. During Phase-II, it envisaged that

around 20,000 villages/hamlets/basti/padas shall be covered through 'Energy Access' scheme by way of deployment of Off-Grid electricity generation projects.

- (ii) **Off Grid Lighting Systems:** The solar lighting systems include use of solar lanterns in rural areas which is an application of solar photovoltaic technology. Home lighting System is powered by solar energy using solar cells that convert solar energy directly to electricity. The electricity is stored in batteries and used for the purpose of lighting whenever required. Solar street lights are also renowned for outdoor application in un-electrified remote rural areas. With this backdrop, Phase-II of the mission would also focus on the off grid lighting systems such as use of solar lanterns, solar home lighting systems, and solar street lighting systems. Phase-II would target for deployment of around ten (10) lakh off grid lighting systems.
- (iii) **Solar Cities:** The Solar City aims at minimum 10% reduction in projected demand of conventional energy at the end of five years, through a combination of enhancing supply from renewable energy sources in the city and energy efficiency measures. Solar City aims to motivate the local Governments for adopting renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency measures. Phase-II of JNNSM would focus on development of solar cities and also leads to inclusion of more number of cities.
- (iv) **Solar Water Pumping:** Solar PV water pumping systems are used for irrigation and drinking water in India. Solar pumps are constituted by an array of solar panels and are developed to operate on DC power produced by solar panels. No such fuel like diesel or electricity is required, which leads to very little or having the minimal operating costs of the systems. Under Phase-I of JNNSM, solar pumps are being provided for irrigation and community drinking water through financial support in the form of capital subsidy and interest subsidy. Under Phase-II of JNNSM, target for deployment of 25000 solar pumps by the end of FY 2017 has been envisaged.
- (v) **Telecom Towers:** As per Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) consultation paper on Green Telecommunication published in March, 2011, India currently has more than 3.10 lakh telecom towers, 60% of their power requirements are met by diesel generators which together consume about 2 billion litres of diesel fuel each year and result in 5.3 million tonnes of CO₂ emission. If all these cell phone towers switch to solar energy then it could save significant amount of fossil fuels and also reduce carbon foot print of the Indian telecom industry to a significant extent. With this backdrop, Phase-II of JNNSM would focus on developing special schemes for promotion of solar telecom towers and would target around 25000 solar integrated telecom towers.
- (vi) **Solar Water Heating Systems:** In domestic category, hot water is typically required for bathing while in industrial category; it is used during pre-heating process. In commercial and institutional category, hot water is used for variety of purposes such as bathing, cooking and washing, etc. Depending on the location, terrain, climate profile, economic status, etc. quantum as well as quality of hot water requirement varies significantly. Further, source of energy for heating water varies significantly from region to region. Phase-II would also have a prime thrust to promote such a useful, efficient and energy saving solar technology in every part of the country.
- Phase-II would target at-least 15-20 cities where solar water heaters would become the main source of heating water replacing electric geysers. Keeping into consideration the good progress in Phase-I, Phase-II would target around 8 million sq.m. of collector area by the end of 2017.
- (vii) **Solar Cookers and Steam Generating Systems:** Dish Solar Cookers is a concentrating type parabolic dish which uses solar energy for cooking applications. These systems use manual tracking to work efficiently and thus it has to be adjusted in 15 to 20 minutes during cooking time.
- Indoor direct cooking systems have unique feature that it is possible to cook using solar energy within the kitchen itself. Around 7 m. sq. of large reflector standing outside the kitchen reflects the solar rays into the kitchen through an opening in its North wall while a secondary reflector further concentrates the rays on to the bottom of the pot/ frying pan painted black. The temperature attained is around 400°C that the food could be cooked in a shorter time unlike box solar cooker.
- Both the dish and solar cookers are most suitable

for N-West, South and Central parts of country where good DNI is available. These cookers are mostly used by individuals, mid-day-meal schools, tribal areas, aganwadis, army border, posts, road side dhabas etc. for saving mainly LPG/firewood.

Solar steam generating systems are mainly of two types, one is based on fixed receiver E-W automatically tracked concentrating technology and the other on fully tracked receiver on dish technology would be the focused areas for promotion under Phase-II. These are mainly used in community kitchens in institutions, hostels, hospitals, hotels, ashrams, para-military/defence establishments, prisons for cooking; industries, hotels, etc. for solar cooling, laundry and other applications for saving LPG/Electricity/Diesel etc.

Phase-II would target at-least 100 institutions for deployment of solar cookers and around 25000 installations for solar cooking applications in schools for mid day meals. An overall target of deployment of 50000 solar cookers would be set in Phase-II of JNNSM.

- (viii) **Industrial Process Heat Applications:** There are many applications of CSTs in industries. CSTs basically focus the sunlight at receiver to achieve higher temperatures for various applications. Since these technologies can focus the direct radiation coming from the Sun, they need to be tracked along with the Sun. The technologies can be based on single axis (E-W) tracking as well as dual axis (E-W and N-S) tracking. Depending on their tracking arrangement, they can be put in the category of medium or high temperature applications. Over 15 million tonnes of fuel oil has been estimated to be consumed in industries for application temperatures below 250°C. Likewise, over 35 million tonnes of fuel oil is consumed for application temperatures above 250°C, which includes core industries such as chemicals, textile, plastics and other hydrocarbon-based industries. CSTs installed in industries along with existing boilers/heaters will save significant amount of fuel oil during the daytime. Phase-II would target at least 400 systems, 250 sq. m. each on an average (100,000 sq.m.) of CSTs for heating applications in industries.

- (ix) **Air Conditioning/Refrigeration:** Cooling through solar is most relevant for India as its' most required when sun is available. Huge amount of fuel oil is

being used for cooling through Vapour Absorption Machines in industries/establishments where power cuts/electricity tariff are high. Solar Thermal systems at such places can help in significant savings. Solar air-conditioning also has vast scope at places where cooling is required mostly during daytime. This includes office complexes, educational institutions, and commercial establishments like Malls etc. Phase-II would target at least 200 systems, 30 TR each on an average (60,000 sq.m.) for air conditioning/refrigeration systems.

[Translation]

Interest Rate on Education Loan

795. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to provide education loans at a very low interest rate to the poor students for acquiring professional education and training;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India has de-regulated the interest rates. With effect from 1st July, 2010, Banks are required to price their loan products, including education loans, linked with the base rate approved by their respective Boards. Banks are not permitted to resort to any lending below the Base Rate.

Under 'Interest Subsidy' Scheme of Ministry of Human Resource Development full interest subsidy is available for educational loans disbursed on or after 1st April, 2009, during the period of moratorium for the students belonging to economically weaker sections (whose parental income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 4.5 lakhs per annum) from scheduled banks.

[English]

NHB Fresh Lending

796. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of several residential projects in the country being stalled due to paucity of funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revive such projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which it is proposed to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Instructions have been issued to all the Banks advising them to submit a list to the National Housing Bank (NHB) of all such projects which may be considered viable by the Banks for funding and completion of the project.

State Level Banker's Committees (SLBCs) have also been instructed to make this an item of priority and review its progress on a regular basis.

Heart and Hypertension Patients

797. SHRI SULTAN AHMED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of patients suffering from hypertension and heart diseases are increasing at alarming rate in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted/proposed any survey to know the number of heart/hypertension patients in the country;

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

(e) the action taken/proposed by the Government to check prevalence of hypertension and heart diseases and make people aware about these diseases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) According to the Report of National Commission on Macroeconomics and Health, there were 380 lakh cases of Cardio Vascular Diseases (CVD) in the year 2005 and these are estimated to rise to 641 lakh cases in the year 2015.

The exact reasons for high prevalence of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) including hypertension and heart diseases are not clear. However, urbanisation and longevity has been associated with increase in NCDs.

Unhealthy lifestyle is major reason for increase in NCDs including hypertension and heart diseases. The four major risk factors which are directly or indirectly associated with the causation of hypertension and heart diseases are as follows:—

(i) Tobacco use (smoking and chewing)

(ii) Alcohol use

(iii) Physical inactivity

(iv) Unhealthy diet.

(c) and (d) The Indian Council of Medical Research was supported by World Health Organisation (WHO) to undertake a study on assessment of Burden of Non-Communicable diseases using secondary data in 2003-04. The study utilized the existing prevalence/incidence estimates and employed the Global Disease Burden methodology to arrive at disease burden indices of major non-communicable disease including ischemic heart disease and risk factors i.e. tobacco use and hypertension. According to this study, there were 22.4 million cases of IHD. The population attributable risk associated with hypertension for IHD was 16%.

Under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) started in 2010 in 100 Districts of 21 States, approximately 1.57 crore persons have been screened as on 20th February, 2013, out of which 10.40 lakh (6.65%) population are found suspected for Hypertension.

(e) Under NPCDCS the focus is on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, early diagnosis of persons with high levels of risk factors and their referral to higher facilities for appropriate management. It has also been envisaged to build capacity at various levels of health care system for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of NCDs.

Under the programme every District is supported with Rs. 50,000/- per month for essential drugs for Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke. This is an addition to drugs which may be made available through other Central and State programmes/schemes.

Awareness generation activities undertaken by the State Governments have also been supplemented by the Ministry. In addition, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities through Prasar Bharati under the 'Swasth Bharat Programme' are also being carried out for various non-communicable diseases.

Interest on IT Refund

798. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds spent on payment of interest due to delay in income tax refund during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the heads under which such payment is charged/made; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure timely refund of income tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Income Tax Act 1961, stipulates that refund to a taxpayer shall include interest on excess collection of taxes, as under:—

- (i) **In case of processing of the return of income:**
From 1st April of the Assessment Year to the date of processing of return; and
- (ii) **In case of giving effect to appellate orders etc.:**
From the date/s of payment of excess tax to the date of giving effect to the appellate order.

It is hence submitted that payment of interest on refund is not on account of delay in issuance of refunds but is a statutory obligation arising on account of provisions inbuilt in the law itself.

The amount of funds spent on payment of interest on excess tax in past three years is tabulated as under:—

Financial Year	Interest paid on refund (in Rs. Crores)
2009-10	6876
2010-11	10499
2011-12	6486
2012-13	Not Available

(b) The outgo towards interest on refunds is treated as "reduction from gross tax collections" and is an integral part of "Deduct Refund".

(c) Following steps have been taken to ensure timely refunds:—

- (i) Promoting e-filing of the returns for speedy processing.
- (ii) Centralized Processing Centre (CPC) at

Bengaluru has been set up to process e-returns of the entire country.

- (iii) To expedite faster issue, dispatch and delivery of refunds, issuance of refunds through Refund Banker.
- (iv) Through Citizens' Charter and other press releases issued by the Department, tax payers are requested to carefully mention the relevant particulars in return of income.
- (v) TDS deductors are required to compulsorily e-file their TDS returns on quarterly basis.
- (vi) Quoting of PAN by deductors in their return has been made mandatory. For improved compliance, failure to provide PAN number to deductor now results in higher rate of TDS.
- (vii) Online viewing of the Tax Credit Statement in Form 26AS is made available to tax payers so that they can verify the TDS details before filing the return of income and take proper steps with the deductor(s) to rectify mistakes, if any.

[Translation]

Bursting of LPG Cylinders

799. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of bursting of LPG cylinders in various cities including National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi have come to the notice of various Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs);

(b) if so, State/UT-wise details thereof and the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by OMCs in this regard;

(c) whether duplicate LPG cylinders are in circulation at large scale in the country and a factory of duplicate LPG cylinders has been identified in NCT of Delhi recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No cases of bursting of LPG cylinders on their own have come to the notice of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). However, OMCs have reported instances of bursting of LPG cylinders could be caused due to exposure to external intense heat and

pressure from other sources in customers premises.

All safety precautions are taken before delivery of LPG cylinders. Knowledge and awareness on safety is increased through regular customer clinics by the OMCs.

(c) and (d) With regard to circulation of duplicate LPG cylinder, no information has been received by OMCs.

[English]

SBI Loan to KCC

800. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount lent by various public sector banks including State Bank of India (SBI) under Kisan Credit Card during the last three years;

(b) whether Government has received representations from any quarter including public representatives regarding nonpayment/non-recovery of loan under KCC lent by SBI;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon;

(d) whether any inquiry has been initiated against any defaulters/bank officials in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The bank-wise data of Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) issued and limits sanctioned during the last three years is enclosed as a Statement.

(b) to (e) The banks have their own, Board approved, grievance redressal mechanism and complaints/grievances received by the Government are forwarded to the concerned bank/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) or Indian Banks' Association, as the case may be, for appropriate remedial action.

The flow of credit to agriculture has increased from Rs. 3,84,514 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 5,11,029 crore (Provisional) in 2011-12. Similarly the no. of crop loan accounts have also registered growth from 482.30 lakh in 2009-10 to 646.57 lakh in 2011-12.

Statement

Bank-wise data of KCCs for the last 3 years

Number in actual and Amount

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the bank	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Number	Limit sanctioned	Number	Limit sanctioned	Number	Limit sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	State Bank of India	1853346	1,056,964.30	1604256	1,000,398.89	1884806	1,583,371.79
2	SB of Bikaner and Jaipur	135190	223,029.00	163914	236,463.00	128271	210,544.00
3	State Bank of Hyderabad	212792	136,652.00	231784	153,554.00	182679	136,273.00
4	State Bank of Indore	30350	40,550.00	7168	9,529.00	0	0.00
5	State Bank of Mysore	43728	37,621.00	75478	63,560.40	68367	73,152.48
6	State Bank of Patiala	35416	54,019.00	30270	54,046.00	36055	68,504.00
7	State Bank of Saurashtra	0	0.00	0	0.00	00	0.00
8	State Bank of Travancore	28728	18,723.00	30902	25,279.00	16197	19,227.64
9	Allahabad Bank	223607	136,683.99	191377	163,417.68	168034	178,091.90
10	Andhra Bank	202253	150,538.00	443787	319,343.00	548320	299,308.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	Bank of Baroda	185419	215,440.57	244558	304,772.43	309685	392,653.30
12	Bank of India	198933	223,513.04	289641	240,778.84	359396	383,241.94
13	Bank of Maharashtra	58784	42,319.76	47414	40,019.16	55400	51,043.77
14	Canara Bank	308115	265,547.00	389879	400,106.86	618629	586,833.10
15	Central Bank of India	240939	148,679.58	168749	105,290.04	167307	119,141.38
16	Corporation Bank	39995	42,820.91	30589	35,036.25	46420	60,557.05
17	Dena Bank	30597	24,421.00	39942	20,219.60	46997	62,551.15
18	Indian Bank	104511	59,680.87	128069	74,749.94	154193	95,864.85
19	Indian Overseas Bank	203757	124,493.00	299231	567,685.00	451443	876,283.00
20	Oriental Bank of Comm.	82114	130,145.22	97912	217,986.73	118637	335,971.23
21	Punjab National Bank	432174	439,957.33	357497	434,778.00	467368	567,895.34
22	Punjab and Sind Bank	22247	49,972.33	17280	93,469.69	28684	98,817.09
23	Syndicate Bank	311696	162,262.45	357330	191,209.32	327590	270,168.63
24	Union Bank of India	115071	75,200.06	138997	86,956.62	139707	148,815.84
25	United Bank of India	50286	14,819.75	101781	51,247.40	176997	64,393.44
26	UCO Bank	136266	90,390.54	67679	65,638.27	246869	164,907.47
27	Vijaya Bank	24315	19,277.00	21453	25,607.45	32312	41,519.75
28	IDBI Bank	2456	10,277.74	5538	62,637.73	22688	62,637.31
Total		5313085	3,993,998.44	5582475	5,043,780.30	6803051	6,951,768.45

Source: RBI.

Issues of Direct Taxes Code

801. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have solved the issues of Direct Taxes Code (DTC);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and time by which the issue is likely to be resolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The report of the Standing Committee on Finance on the Direct Taxes Code Bill, 2010 was received in the month of March, 2012. The report is under consideration of the Government.

Trafficking of Women and Children

802. SHRI PREMDAS: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has co-ordinated/ signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with other

countries to prevent and combat trafficking of women and children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps taken/being 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 information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Timing of CGHS Dispensaries

803. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the working hours of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries at present;

(b) whether the Government is considering to change the opening time of CGHS dispensaries in order to avoid inconvenience to the Government employees;

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

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding misbehaviour by the doctors and other staff of CGHS dispensaries in Delhi with beneficiaries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken against the guilty?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD): (a) The working hours of CGHS dispensaries in Delhi and NCR has been revised to 9.00 AM to 4.00 PM except in case of six dispensaries which are working for 24 hours a day. In all other locations the working hours continues to be 7.30 AM to 1.30 PM.

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal under consideration of this Ministry at the moment. An impact assessment of the revision in working hours in Delhi/NCR is required for taking a decision on the matter.

(d) and (e) 19 such complaints have been received in CGHS, Delhi and NCR since January, 2012. The officers and staff have been advised to be more polite and courteous towards CGHS beneficiaries.

[English]

Privatisation of Healthcare

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to further privatise healthcare system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this issue had been deliberated upon during the recent National Development Council (NDC) meeting;

(d) if so, the details of the deliberation held therein; and

(e) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Government does not have any plans at present, to privatise healthcare system in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The issue of privatization of healthcare was not deliberated during the 57th National Development council meeting.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Levy of Service Tax by Restaurants

805. SHRI VIJAY INDER SINGLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding wrong levy of service tax by restaurants across the country and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(b) the details of service tax collected by the Government on such services since imposition of such tax;

(c) whether any assessment has been made by the Government as to the extent of leakages in the system regarding nondeposit of service tax collected by restaurateurs; and

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

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

Frauds in Insurance Sector

806. SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instances of frauds in the insurance sector have come to the notice of the Government in the recent past in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year, companywise and State UT-wise and action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government has not taken action against some insurance companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor during the same period, company-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent insurance frauds in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), the details of instances of frauds in the life and non-life insurance companies are enclosed as Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) to (e) In order to enhance the monitoring and oversight of frauds, IRDA has laid down Insurance Fraud Monitoring Framework vide circular reference IRDA/SDD/MISC/CIR/009/2013 dated 21st January, 2013. The framework requires insurance companies to have a Board approved "Anti-fraud policy" covering aspects like systems/procedures to be in place, coordination with law enforcement agencies, reporting to Board through Risk/Audit Committee etc.

Statement-I*Funds Reported by Life Insurance Companies*

Sl. No.	Name of the Life Insurance	2009-2010		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (Till dated)	
		No.	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No.	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No.	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No.	Amount (Rs. lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Private Insurers									
1	Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Company Ltd.	13	37.50	138	316.61	261	541.88	242	642.56
2	Birla Sun Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	2,108	166.34	2,053	150.06	2,362	7.06	2,233	60.18
3	HDFC Standard Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	663	5942	520	56.08	295	191.83	219	76.66
4	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	270	216.2.4	743	586.80	1,699	1,247.94	1,258	1,035.95
5	ING Vysya Life Insurance Company Ltd.	17	11,06	17	35.98	30	78.53	52	113.89
6	Max New York Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	16	79.66	17	155.32	50	266.33	64	464.10
7	PNB Met Life India Insurance Company Ltd.	365	1.00	162	1.72	730	1,121.11	535	1,268.25
8	Kotak Mahindra Old Mutual Life Insurance Ltd.	4	63.50	2	22.93*	9	825.50	6	61.10
9	SBI Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	2	0.50	3	2.12	—	—	—	—
10	Tata AIA Life Insurance Company Ltd.	128	23.28	184	249.38	69	28.44	15	1.42
11	Reliance Life Insurance Company Ltd.	Not provided	179	780.15	175	643.22	—	—	—
12	Aviva Life Insurance Co. India Ltd.	263	66.72	597	47.99	321	196.72	431	221.68
13	Sahara India Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	—	—	1	10,00				
14	Shriram Life insurance Co. Ltd.	1	1.50	—	—	3	8.80	—	—
15	Bharti AXA Life Insurance Company Ltd.	575	103.51	1,150	256.14	815	180.25	737	526.21
16	Future Generali India Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	1	2.89	4	1.48	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17	IDBI Federal Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	–	–	1	1.65	–	–	–	–
18	Canara HSBC Oriental Bank of Commerce Life Insurance Company Ltd.	21	8.42	7	3.15	40	22.53	54	35.75
19	AEGON Religare Life Insurance Company Ltd.	64	36.88	311	142.23	193	107.23	169	138.09
20	DLF Pramerica Life Insurance Co. Ltd.*								
21	Star Union Dai-ichi Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	10.70
22	Edelweiss Tokio Life Insurance Company Ltd.	NA	NA	NA	NA	-		12	6.29
23	India First Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	8.76	23	59.90
Public Sector									
	Life Insurance Corporation of India	35	410.66		165.04	49	1,066.93	28	184.37
	Total	4,546	1,289.08	5,933	2,204.68	7,107	6,679.99	6,258	5,550.32

Compilation of data its as submitted by the Insurers.

N/A: Not Applicable (Operations not commenced).

*Not Received as on 27th February, 2013: 6 pm.

Statement-II*Funds Reported by General Insurance Companies*

Sl. No.	Name of the General Insurance	2009-2010		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (Till dated)	
		No.	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No.	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No.	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No.	Amount (Rs. lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Private Sector									
1	ICICI Lombard General Insurance Co. Ltd	700	–	22,395	–	45,877	–	34,823	–
2	HDFC ERGO General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Not provided						14	58.14
3	Tata AIG General Insurance Co. Ltd.	–	–	–	–	5	–	3	–
4	Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Co. Ltd.	–	–	3	1.99	5	12.81	1	0.03
5	Royal Sundaram Alliance Insurance Ltd.	–	–	1,062	389.65	2,195	1,478.76	1,748	795.54
6	Reliance General Insurance Company Ltd.	78	41.23	–	–	–	–	1	221.00
7	IFECO Toklo General Insurance Company Ltd.*								
8	Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Company Ltd.	4	–	8	2.72	21	2.60	16	8.31
9	Future Generali India Insurance Co. Ltd.	4	1.42	2	0.67	1	2.70	3	3.97
10	Universal Sampo General Insurance Co. Ltd.	–	0	0	–	–	–	1	37.22
11	Shriram General Insurance Company Ltd.	3	33.50	1	8.00	4	57.00	–	–
12	Bharti AXA General Insurance Company Ltd.	26	Nil	50	1.28	39	4.72	36	Nil
13	Raheja QBE General Insurance Company Ltd.					Nil			
14	SBI General Insurance Company Ltd.					Nil			
15	L&T General Insurance Company Ltd.					Nil			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16	Magma HDI General Insurance Company Ltd.				Nil				
17	Liberty Videocon General Insurance Company Ltd.				Nil				
Public Sector									
1	The New India Assurance Company Ltd.*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	The National Insurance Company Ltd.	11	24.78	12	4947	12	12,507.99	46	1,938.98
3	The Oriental Insurance Company Ltd.	14	18.05	13	16.69	11	44,132.18	29	183.45
4	United India Insurance Company Ltd.	3	1.20	3	2.36	1	0.79	–	–
Specialized Institutions									
1	ECGC Of India				Nil				
2	Agriculture Insurance Company of India	1	65.03	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Star Health and Allied Insurance Co. Ltd.				Nil				
4	Apollo Munich Health Insurance Co. Ltd.				Nil				
5	Religare Health Insurance Company Ltd.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	34.00	13.47
6	Max Bupa Health Insurance Company Ltd.	NA	NA	27.00	26.10	193.00	134.95	427.00	266.44
Reinsurer									
	GIC Re		Nil						
Total		844	185.21	23,549	472.83	48,171	58,199.55	36,721	3,246.63

Compilation of details as submitted by the insurers.

N/A: Not Applicable (Operations not commenced).

*Not Received as on 27th February, 2013; 6 pm.

[Translation]

Implementation of Kelkar Committee Report

807. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the point-wise recommendations contained in the Vijay Kelkar Committee Report which have been accepted and those not accepted by the Government along with reasons therefor; and

(b) the results/achievements made by implementing the accepted recommendations so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The recommendations of the Committee mainly emphasize on adjusting the price of petroleum products on regular basis in incremental steps towards eventual deregulation of diesel and an affordable level of subsidy on LPG and kerosene, increase the MRP of Urea, right-sizing of Plan Expenditure without affecting benefits to malnourished children and lactating and pregnant mothers, employment generation to protect the most vulnerable segments of the Indian population, efficient system of food grain delivery, linking CPP increases to MSP increases, disinvestment of minority government equity stakes in private entities, monetization of land held by Government or PSUs, sound investment by CPSEs with large cash balances, monetization of land, comprehensive review of Direct Taxes Code Bill, 2010, establishing a data-warehousing and data-mining infrastructure, amendment in law to provide quoting of PAN or the UID in all economic transactions including bank accounts, fixed deposits with banks, reconciliation of the Income Tax Returns and Tax Deducted at Source database for expanding and deepening of the tax base, and online verification of PAN for all high value transactions to reduce black money transaction. The Committee also recommended that the Union Excise Duties and Service Tax must be reformed so as to be in a state of preparedness for smooth integration of these levies* into the Goods and Service Tax and that the negative list of services to be reviewed for further pruning as well as not extending the exemption granted to railways for transportation of goods and passengers (of higher class) beyond 30.9.2012. The Committee has opined that CBEC should put in place a robust information system to increase the deterrence level and the cost of evasion. The Committee also stressed on need for structural reforms

towards reducing the regulatory and business climate impediments to private investment and stressed that they are essential, from pricing to taxation and access to land and other resources. Expediting of proposals for financial sector deepening in domestic capital markets, banking and insurance also formed part of Committee's recommendations. Government has broadly accepted the recommendations of the Committee with some reservations.

(b) Government has decided to adopt the plan of fiscal consolidation during the period from 2012-13 to 2016-17 at 5.3%, 4.8%, 4.2%, 3.6% and 3.0% respectively as per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Due to the set of reform initiatives undertaken by Government, the Deficit in 2012-13 will not exceed the target set in the roadmap for 2012-13.

Solar Industry

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

(a) the details of power generation through solar power in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether India's solar industry is facing recession and if so, the reasons therefor along with the action being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any target for generation of power by the solar energy industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and the target achieved so far; and

(e) the details of amount granted by bank to companies for setting up new power generation plants during each of the last three years and the current year, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The details of solar power generation in the country during each of the last 3 years and current year are as under:—

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Power Generated (in MUs)
1.	2010-11	11.5
2.	2011-12	95.23
3.	2012-13 (upto January, 2013)	312.58

(b) The solar manufacturing industry world-wide is facing a situation of over capacity and excess supply. This has affected the Indian manufacturers of solar equipment also. The guidelines for Phase-I of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) included a domestic content requirement clause which mandated projects

selected under the Mission to source cell and/or modules made in India.

(c) and (d) The details of the targets fixed for capacity addition of grid connected solar power plants under the JNNSM are as under:—

Application Segment	Target for Phase-1 (2010-13)	Cumulative target for Phase-2 (2013-17)	Cumulative target for Phase-3 (2017-22)
Grid solar power (large plants, rooftop and distribution grid plants)	1,100 MW	10,000 MW	20,000 MW

Under the first phase of the Mission, a capacity of 1396.47 MW of grid-connected solar power has been installed so far.

(e) No grant is given by the banks to companies for setting up of grid-connected solar power plants. However, private developers access loans from the various banks/ financial institutes depending upon their project configuration and financial needs.

Demand for Housing Loans

809. SHRI ARJUN RAY:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for housing loan has increased in the current year as compared to the previous year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the dividend of lending institutions has also increased as a result thereof; and

(d) if so, the details thereof during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, demand for housing loan has increased in the current year in comparison to previous year.

The disbursement and outstanding of Public Sector Banks and Housing Finance Companies during the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 are as under:—

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Duration	2011-12*	2012-13*	Growth in Percentage
Housing Finance Companies (April-December)			
Disbursement	56807	74468	31.08
Outstanding	209134.47	260116.65	24.38
Public Sector Banks (April - December)			
Disbursement	39080	47814	22.35
Outstanding	252853	281591	11.37

*April to December.

(c) and (d) Declaration of dividend depends on various factors and cannot be linked to the increase of demand of housing loan alone.

[English]

Export of Diesel by IOC

810. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a shipment of about 5000 tonnes of diesel from Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) was rejected by the Government of Sri Lanka recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor and the losses incurred by the IOC therein; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA

LAKSHMI): (a) No, Madam, Indian Oil Corporation Limited has not exported any Diesel (HSD) to Sri Lanka during the last 4 years.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Mechanism to Detect Fake Currency

811. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to assess the volume of fake currency in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of mechanisms put in place by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to detect fake/counterfeit notes and the outcome of such mechanism during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the measures taken/being taken/by the Government to rid the economy of counterfeit currency notes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by the National Crime Records Bureau, MHA, the details of the volume of fake currency seized and recovered in the last three years is as below:—

Year	Number of pieces	Value (in rupees)
2010	6,22,231	27,82,44,739
2011	5,56,217	25,78,01,926
2012	5,23,963	25,54,14,088

(c) To check the menace of counterfeiting of banknotes, the Reserve Bank of India has initiated several measures. Some of the steps taken in this regard are as follows:—

- (1) Incorporating new security features/new designs in the banknotes to stay ahead of the counterfeiters is an ongoing process. New security features were added to banknotes in all denominations during the year 2005-2006.
- (2) Instructions have been issued to banks to disburse only sorted and genuine notes through their counters/ATMs.
- (3) RBI regularly conducts training programmes on detection of counterfeit notes for employees/

officers of banks and other organisations handling large amount of cash. The Reserve Bank's website provides information to the public on security features of banknotes. Posters on 'Know Your Banknotes' are also displayed at bank branches. A film depicting the security features of a genuine note has been made by Films Division and the same has been released in theatres besides being exhibited by Regional Offices of RBI at various exhibitions, bus stations/railway stations.

- (4) RBI has instructed all scheduled banks that banknotes in the denomination of Rs. 100/- and above should be re-issued by banks over their counters or through ATMs only if these banknotes are duly checked for authenticity/genuineness and fitness by machines.
 - (5) RBI has also launched a multimedia, multilingual awareness campaign through Doordarshan. The 60 second film is titled "Paisa Bolta Hai" and is being shown in Hindi and eleven other languages. The film's message to the common man is to form a habit of examining the banknotes.
 - (6) All cases of detection of counterfeit notes at the bank branches/treasuries are required to be promptly reported to Police Authorities.
 - (7) In the Monetary Policy Statement 2012-13, it has been announced that the Indian Banks Association, in consultation with the banks, will ensure that all bank personnel handling cash are trained on features of genuine Indian bank notes with the objective to train all such personnel within a period of 3 years. The Reserve Bank will also provide faculty support and training materials.
 - (8) The Deputy Governor (looking after the affairs of Currency Management) has taken one-to-one meetings with the Chairmen/Managing Directors of banks to sensitize them on the problems relating to counterfeit notes. As of now, meetings have been held with 24 banks.
- (d) The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has informed that to address the multi-dimensional aspects of the Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) menace, several agencies such as the RBI, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) etc., are working in tandem, to thwart the illegal activities related to FICNs. The

work of these agencies is periodically reviewed by a nodal group set up for this purpose. Further, one special FICN Coordination (FCORD) Group has been formed in the Ministry of Home Affairs to share the intelligence/information amongst the different security agencies of State/Centre to counter the menace of circulation of Fake currency notes in the country. National Investigation Agency (NIA) has been empowered by NIA Act to investigate and prosecute offences relating to FICN. The Government has also constituted a Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) in NIA to focus investigation on Terror Funding and Fake Currency cases. MHA has further informed that the legal regime has been further strengthened by way of recent amendments in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 wherein the damage to the monetary stability of India by way of production or smuggling or circulation of High Quality Fake Indian Paper Currency, coin or any other material has been declared as 'terrorist act'.

Panchayati Raj System

812. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the fact that in some States/UTs, a number of responsibilities relating to various departments have been given to the

Panchayats without giving any surplus funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b): As per Article 243G of the Constitution, States are to endow Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and to plan and implement schemes for economic development and social justice, including those in relation to matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule; Within the Constitutional framework, 'local government' is a State subject and States Legislatures pass legislations suitable in their context. The present status of devolution of Functions, Funds and Functionaries (3Fs) to the Panchayats by various States/UTs is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Keeping in mind the Constitutional provisions in Part IX and the fact that 'Panchayats' is a State subject, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has a scheme namely, Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) for incentivizing States/UTs to devolve the 3Fs. The Ministry has also taken up this issue through advisories and meetings.

Statement

Status of devolution of departments/subjects with funds, functions and functionaries to the Panchayati Raj Institutions in Major States

Sl. No	State/UT	No. and names of the Departments/subjects Transferred to Panchayats with respect to		
		Funds	Functions	Functionaries
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	Only Gram Panchayats (GPs) are empowered to collect taxes. Governments Orders (GOs) issued for devolving funds of 10 departments.	22 GOs issued during 1997-2002. Further, 10 line departments have devolved certain powers to PRIs.	Functionaries are under the administrative control of their respective line departments but they are partially accountable to PRIs.
2	Arunachal Pradesh	PRIs do not collect taxes. Transfer of funds by departments has not taken place.	29 subjects have been devolved. GOs covering 20 departments have been issued, but not yet implemented.	Functionaries have not been transferred.

1	2	3	4	5
3	Assam	PRIs are empowered to collect taxes but cannot enforce. Main source of revenue is lease rent from markets, river banks and ponds.	Activity-mapping done for 23 subjects. But GOs have been issued only for 7 subjects by 6 departments.	There has been very minimal devolution of functionaries. Officials continue to report to departments.
4	Bihar	No taxes are collected by PRIs but a proposal regarding the same is under consideration of State Government.	Activity mapping has been conducted. 20 line departments have issued GOs.	Departmental staff are answerable to departments. Angandwadi workers, teachers and health workers are appointed by PRIs
5	Chhattisgarh	GP is authorized to collect various types of taxes. Funds for 12 departments have been devolved.	Activity Mapping of 27 matters has been undertaken. GOs not issued.	Panchayat make recruitments for 9 departments.
6	Goa	Panchayats levy 11 types of taxes. Untied funds are given to Panchayats.	18 matters are devolved to GPs, while 6 are devolved to ZPs.	PRIs have their own core staff for the execution of works.
7	Gujarat	8 major taxes are collected by PRIs. In 2008-09, 13 departments allocated funds to PRIs.	14 functions have been completely devolved and 5 are partially devolved.	GOs have been issued for devolution of functionaries for 14 functions.
8	Haryana	GPs generate revenue from lease of Panchayat land, liquor cess and rental of Panchayat premises.	Panchayati Raj Act devolves 29 functions. GOs have been issued for 10 departments.	There is no significant devolution of functionaries. Functionaries have not been transferred to PRIs.
9	Himachal Pradesh	Only GP is empowered to levy taxes. Funds have not been transferred.	27 out of 29 subjects have been devolved to PRIs.	Functionaries have not been transferred to PRIs.
10	Jammu and Kashmir	State Government has issued GO notifying activity mapping. Funds have been devolved in a limited sense. Functionaries have been identified in the Activity Mapping document who will assist Panchayats in carrying out assigned functions but have not been transferred.		
11	Jharkhand	Elections to PRIs were held in November- December, 2010 for the first time since 73rd CAA came into force. Activity Mapping has not been done so far.		
12	Karnataka	PRIs collect 7 types of taxes. Panchayati Raj Act provides the mandatory transfer for untied funds to PRIs.	Karnataka has delegated all 29 subjects to PRI by notifying Activity Mapping.	All Panchayat employees function under dual control of the Departments concerned and the PRIs.
13	Kerala	GPs have tax domain of 9 types of taxes. Untied funds and funds for specific purposes by departments are given to PRIs.	Activity mapping for all 29 functions done and activities devolved to Panchayats.	PRIs have full managerial and part disciplinary control over transferred functionaries.

1	2	3	4	5
14	Madhya Pradesh	GPs are empowered to collect taxes. Funds for 13 departments covering 19 matters are released to PRIs.	GOs containing the Activity Mapping in respect of 25 matters pertaining to 22 departments have been issued.	Functionaries for 13 departments have been transferred to the PRIs. There is a State Panchayat Service.
15	Maharashtra	ZP and GP collect taxes. Grants for 11 departments are transferred to PRIs.	11 subjects have been fully devolved. For 18 subjects, schemes are implemented by PRIs.	Class III and Class IV employees at all levels are Zilla Parishad employees.
16	Manipur	Five Departments have issued GOs transferring funds to PRIs.	GOs have been issued devolving functions related to 22 departments.	5 Departments have issued GOs transferring functionaries to PRIs.
17	Odisha	PRIs collect 6 types of taxes. There is no clear devolution of untied funds.	11 departments have devolved 21 subjects.	Officials of 11 departments are accountable to PRIs.
18	Punjab	Main source of income of GP is from auction of Panchayat land. There is no clear devolution of funds.	The devolution of 7 key departments relating to 13 subjects approved.	No functionaries have been transferred to PRI by line departments.
19	Rajasthan	5 departments have issued GOs transferring funds to PRIs up to district level. 10% untied fund to PRIs.	Five Departments have transferred all functions up to district level to PRIs. Fresh Activity Mapping of above 5 Departments has been done.	5 departments have transferred all functionaries upto district level to PRIs.
20	Sikkim	PRIs do not collect taxes. Funds are being transferred by 17 departments. 10% of total fund of each department is given to Panchayats. Untied funds are given to PRIs.	All 29 subjects are devolved as per legislation. Activity Mapping has been conducted for 20 subjects covering 16 departments.	Employees are under the control of PRIs, but Panchayats exercise limited control over them.
21	Tamil Nadu	Only village Panchayats have the power to levy taxes. 9% of the States own tax revenue devolved to Local Bodies, of which rural local bodies will receive 58% share.	Government of Tamil Nadu has delegated supervision and monitoring powers of 29 subject to PRIs.	There is no significant devolution of functionaries.
22	Tripura	Part funds related to PWD Department, primary schools and Social Welfare and social education department and	So far GOs have been issued devolving irrigation schemes, primary schools and activities related to adult and non-formal	Functionaries of 5 subjects for which functions have devolved, have been transferred to Panchayats.

1	2	3	4	5
		pension funds have been transferred to the Panchayats. Untied funds are also transferred to PRIs.	education, women and child development and social welfare.	
23	Uttar Pradesh	All 3 tiers have the power to collect taxes.	16 subjects relating to 12 departments have been devolved to PRIs.	PRIs do not have control over functionaries.
24	Uttarakhand	Only ZPs collect taxes. Funds are made available to PRIs for activities for only 3 functions.	Master GO of transferring financial and administrative powers on 14 subjects has been issued in 2003.	Supervisory role over functionaries related to 14 subjects.
25	West Bengal	GPs can impose and realize taxes. Untied funds are allocated under the TFC grant as well as SFC grant. 5 departments have opened Panchayat Window in their budgets.	State Government agrees with transfer of these 28 subjects. 14 departments have so far issued matching GOs transferring 27 subjects.	The Panchayat employees have been made into different district cadres. Other than the posts created in the Panchayat bodies, 7 departments of the State Government have devolved functionaries

[Translation]

Practice in Private Hospitals

813. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has imposed ban on private practices by the doctors of Government hospitals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any cases of private practices by the doctors of Government hospitals have been reported;
- (d) if so, the number of cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and
- (e) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) As per Rule 14 of CHS rules, 1996, persons appointed to the Central Health Service shall not be allowed private practice of any kind whatsoever including any

consultation and laboratory practice. Such officers shall, however, be entitled to Non-Practising Allowance (NPA) at the rate of 25% of Basic Pay subject to the condition that the Basic Pay+NPA does not exceed Rs. 85,000/- as per the recommendations of Sixth Central Pay Commission.

(c) and (d) Yes, total five cases have been reported. Two cases reported from CGHS, Meerut and one case from CGHS, Lucknow in the year 2011. One case has been reported in Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, New Delhi in the year 2010 and one in CGHS, Kolkata in the year 2012.

(e) Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against the officers as per CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965.

Oil Refineries

814. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of oil refineries presently operational in the country;
- (b) whether a decision on capacity expansion of six refineries out of seven except that of Barauni refinery has been taken;

(c) if so, whether the proposal of capacity expansion at Barauni refinery is also under consideration of the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for not executing the work of capacity expansion so far; and

(e) the time by which its capacity expansion is likely to take place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) There are 22 refineries which are operational in the country as on date.

(b) to (e) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has informed that at present, there is no approved plan for capacity expansion of any of their existing eight refineries except expansion of Koyali Refinery, Gujarat from 13.7 to 18.0 Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum (MMTPA).

IOCL has further informed that the Barauni Refinery was commissioned in 1964 with an installed capacity of 2.0 MMTPA. The refinery has since been expanded in phases to 6.0 MMTPA in December, 2002 i.e. three times of its original installed capacity.

[English]

Maternal Mortality Rate

815. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Maternal Mortality Working Group of World Health Organisation (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Funds (UNFPA) and United Nation (UN), the real Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in India is much higher than the official figures;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for this disparity in figures;

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

(d) the further steps taken by the Government for having correct recording of the maternal deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) However, to further accelerate the pace of reduction of Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), the key measures taken by the Government of India under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) are:—

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).
- Operationalization of sub-centers, Primary Health Centers, Community Health Centers and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care.
- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Name based web enabled tracking of pregnant women has been introduced to ensure timely antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care.
- Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant and lactating women for prevention and treatment of anemia.
- Engagement of 8.84 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched to eliminate out-of-pocket expenses for pregnant women delivering in public health institutions and for sick newborns and infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.
- To tackle the problem of anemia due to malaria, particularly in pregnant women and children, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed in endemic areas.

(d) The Office of Registrar General of India (RGI), Government of India, publishes estimates of Maternal

Mortality Rate (MMR) at periodic intervals through the Sample Registration System (SRS), which is one of the largest demographic surveys in the world intended to provide reliable estimates of fertility and mortality indicators including MMR. The key strengths which have been built into the SRS and which ensure robust estimates of MMR are:—

- The SRS is based on a scientifically drawn random sampling design and a nationally representative sample.
- A component of verbal autopsy has been introduced into SRS using structured forms.
- The underlying causes of deaths including maternal deaths are assigned by a team of trained physicians.

Harassment by Drug Officials

816. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of harassment and wrong interpretation of provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act by Drug Control Inspectors/Officials have been reported to the Government;

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

(c) whether the Government has issued any directions to the Drug Control authorities of the States/UTs in this respect;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to ensure that pharmacists/manufacturers of drugs are not unnecessarily harassed by the drug control authorities of the Centre and States/UTs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) No such incident has been reported in respect of inspectors/officials of Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO). Information relating to cases of harassment and wrong interpretation of the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act by the State Drug Inspectors is not maintained centrally. However, one case was reported to CDSCO from Rajasthan where some Drugs Control Officers interpreted wrongly that the Fixed Dose Combination (FDC) of Thiamine Mononitrate + Riboflavin+ Pyridoxine HC1 + Vitamin B12 +Niacinamide+ Calcium Pantothenate + Folic Acid+ Biotin+ Ascorbic acid (Becosule Capsules) and the FDC of Thiamine Mononitrate+ Rdboflavin+ Pyridoxine HC1 + Vitamin B12 +Niacinamide+ Calcium Pantothenate+ Folic Acid+ Biotin+ Ascorbic acid +

Zinc (Becosule Z Capsules) manufactured by M/s. Pfizer Ltd, Mumbai were covered under the notification G.S.R 702 (E), dated 14.10.1999 prohibiting fixed dose combination of Vitamin B1, Vitamin B6 and Vitamin B12 for human use. The firm was ordered not to dispose of stocks of worth Rs.1.14 Crore. The Office of Drugs Controller General (India) {DCG(I)} informed the Drugs Controller, Rajasthan that these preparations do not fall under the ambit of the said notification.

Supply of Natural Gas at APM Rate

817. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether in National Capital Territory of Delhi and Mumbai, Compressed Natural Gas at Administered Price Mechanism (APM) rate is allocated for the transportation sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Government for allocation of gas from D-6 blocks of Krishna-Godavari basin for the transportation sector in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Indraprastha Gas Ltd. (IGL) and Mahanagar Gas Ltd. (MGL) was allocated 2 Million Standard Cubic Meters per Day (MMSCMD) each at Administered Price Mechanism (APM) rate for supply the same as Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) to the transport sector in National Capital Territory of Delhi and Mumbai during 2002 and 2007 respectively.

(c) and (d) The State Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Government for allocation of APM and KG-D6 gas for transport sector in Gujarat. However, there is no more APM gas available for allocation, and due to fall in production of KG-D6 gas, no new KG-D6 allocation has been possible.

Outstanding Loans of Farmers of NE States

818. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of average loans outstanding against the farmers in the North Eastern States of the country

particularly in State of Assam during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal or special scheme to waive off the loans of farmers of the North Eastern States in view of their pathetic poor condition;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to mitigate the problems of the farmers of the North Eastern States of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of loans outstanding against the farmers in North Eastern (NE) States of the country including the State of Assam during the last three years in respect of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks are attached as Statement-I. The details of loan outstanding in NE States, including Assam, in respect of Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs and Cooperative Banks) are attached as Statement-II.

(b) and (c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government, at present.

(d) To enhance the flow of credit to the NE States, the following measures have been taken:—

- State Cooperative Banks (StCBs) and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) have been enabled to avail larger quantum of refinance for short term credit for seasonal agricultural operations.
- Quantum of refinance for banks in NE Region was kept at 25% higher than other parts of the country.
- Full refinance support was extended to banks for all eligible purposes and 90% for State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (SCARDBs) of bank loans.
- 90% of the project cost was provided as loan under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for social sector and rural connectivity projects to State Governments of NER.
- 100% of project outlay was provided to banks/ other institutions for eligible purposes from Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF) and Financial Inclusion Technology Fund (FITF).
- The minimum members in a Self Help Group (SHG) was relaxed to 5 members in hilly districts of NER for being eligible for grant assistance from NABARD.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Total and Average Agricultural Loans Outstanding in respect of RRBs and Cooperatives during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (Upto November, 2012)

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Loans outstanding to Agriculture during 2009-10			Loans outstanding to Agriculture during 2010-11		
		No. of Accts.	Total Agricultural Loans outstanding	Average Loans outstanding	No. of Accts.	Total Agricultural Loans outstanding	Average Loans outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2479	475.02	0.19	3045	578.69	0.19
2.	Assam	239297	39916.55	0.17	272497	58053.86	0.21
3.	Manipur	101245	731.5	0.01	100918	731.85	0.01
4.	Meghalaya	16240	4219	0.26	26042	5461.55	0.21
5.	Mizoram	6415	4454.9	0.69	8245	4505.15	0.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Nagaland	15495	1118.48	0.07	15155	1093.92	0.07
7.	Tripura	164001	17188.01	0.10	254878	19692.43	0.08

–Contd.

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Loans outstanding to Agriculture during 2011-12			Loans outstanding to Agriculture during 2012-13		
		No. of Accts.	Total Agricultural Loans outstanding	Average Loans outstanding	No. of Accts.	Total Agricultural Loans outstanding	Average Loans outstanding
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	9105	4901	0.54	3791	1069	0.28
2.	Assam	292472	86946	0.30	332775	101114	0.30
3.	Manipur	9025	6732	0.75	11731	7504	0.64
4.	Meghalaya	60444	8796	0.15	40924	8614	0.21
5.	Mizoram	10395	7124	0.69	12003	6950	0.58
6.	Nagaland	8222	2213	0.27	1151	183	0.16
7.	Tripura	201897	28482	0.14	739529	97529	0.13

Data pertaining to Cooperatives for 2009-10 and 2010-11 compiled from NAFSCOB.

Data pertaining to 2011-12 and 2012-13 is Provisional.

(Source : NABARD)

Statement-II

Total Advances to agri and allied activities during last three years (2010, 2011 and 2012)

(Amount in Rs. Thousands)

No. of account in actual – SCBs (excluding RRBs and cooperative banks)

State/Union Territories	2010		2011		2012		Average outstanding loans for three years
	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North Eastern Region	404171	30857683	511286	37771567	838633.00	57426461.00	42018570.33
Assam	262990	21074450	306405	24095188	578320.00	4279791.00	28483143.00
Meghalaya	23511	1666433	32219	3351681	54947.00	2801864.00	2606659.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mizoram	7800	1343794	11776	1551823	17061.00	1371587.00	1422401.33
Arunachal Pradesh	13541	1032687	12917	1024266	16281.00	1310714.00	1122555.67
Nagaland	22591	1246374	27294	1761434	42550.00	3317223.00	2108343.67
Manipur	23290	1898026	29797	2784756	35958.00	3682226.00	2788336.00
Tripura	50448	2595919	90878	3202419	93516.00	4663056.00	3487131.33

[Translation]

Shortage of Kerosene

819. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of kerosene oil in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure regular and adequate supply of kerosene oil to all households in extremely backward rural regions in the country especially in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Allocation of PDS Kerosene to the States/Union Territories (UTs) is made by the Government of India for cooking and lighting purposes. Further distribution, criterion for eligibility and scale of allocation to beneficiaries is in the domain of the State Government.

As reported by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), there are no reports of shortage of kerosene oil in the country including that of rural areas of Maharashtra. State Governments/UTs control the distribution of PDS Kerosene to consumers including those in the rural areas.

[English]

FC-XIV

820. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the point-wise recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) implemented and yet to be implemented along with the time by which the same are likely to be implemented;

(b) whether the Government has set up the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIV);

(c) if so, the details along with its composition and terms of referenced thereof; and

(d) the time by which the FC-XIV is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII), as accepted by the Government, are being implemented and accordingly Government is releasing share in Central Taxes/Duties and Grants for local bodies, disaster relief, post devolution Non-plan revenue deficit, performance incentive, elementary education, environment, improving outcomes, State-specific needs and maintenance of roads and bridge to the States during its award period from 01.04.2010 to 31.03.2015.

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. Notification for setting up of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIV) has been published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary vide S.O. 31E dated 2nd January, 2013. The terms of reference for the Commission inter-alia include sharing of net proceeds of Union Taxes between Centre and States, principles governing grants-in-aid to States, transfer of resources to Local Bodies, issues related to fiscal consolidation at Centre and States, issues relating to financing of disaster management and issues related to Public Expenditure Management. The Commission has been mandated to submit its report by 31st October, 2014.

IMF Growth Projection

821. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the growth projections/forecasts made for each of the next three years and the current year, if any;

(b) whether the projections made by the Government are at variance with those made by international agencies like the International Monetary Fund (IMF); 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) As per the Advance Estimates released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (at factor cost at constant 2004-05 prices) is estimated to be 5.0 per cent in 2012-13. As per the Economic Survey 2012-13, the overall growth of the economy is estimated to be in the range of 6.1 to 6.7 per cent in 2013-14. According to the World Economic Outlook (WEO) update published by the IMF in January, 2013, growth rate of India's GDP at market prices is estimated to be 4.5 per cent and 5.9 per cent in 2012 and 2013 respectively. Various agencies like International Monetary Fund, World Bank, Asian Development Bank as well as research organizations within the country and outside, and credit rating agencies, bring out forecasts regarding growth rate of the economy. These forecasts, based on specific assumptions, often differ from one another and do not represent the views of the Government of India. However, the Government takes into cognizance the concerns expressed by all stakeholders regarding the pace of the country's economic growth, and takes appropriate action.

[Translation]

Foreign Exchange Reserves

822. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the area-wise details of funds from the Foreign Exchange Reserves invested by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) during the last three years;

(b) whether the utilization/nonutilization of the reserves has any impact on the prevailing inflation in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) In line with the principles of preserving the long-term value of the reserves in terms of purchasing power, minimising risk and

volatility in returns, and maintaining liquidity, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) hold foreign currency assets (FCA) in major convertible currency instruments. These include deposits of other country central banks, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), top-rated foreign commercial banks and in debt instruments of sovereign/sovereign guaranteed and supranational institutions with residual maturity not exceeding 10 years, to provide a strong bias towards capital preservation and liquidity.

The total foreign exchange reserves was US\$ 279.1 billion at end-March, 2010, US\$ 304.8 billion at end-March, 2011, US\$ 294.4 billion at end-March, 2012 and US\$ 295.5 billion at end-January, 2013.

(b) and (c) Increase or decrease in foreign exchange reserves is an outcome of intervention in the foreign exchange market guided by India's exchange rate policy. Changes in foreign exchange reserves could impact overall liquidity situation in the economy and thereby have implications on the overall inflation. As and when necessary, the Reserve Bank of India uses the multiple instruments available to sterilize the liquidity impact of foreign exchange market purchases so as to limit its inflationary impact. In the recent years, as there has not been significant accretion to foreign exchange reserves, the liquidity impact has remained contained.

Insurance Companies in the Country

823. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of insurance companies, both in public and private sector functioning in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether any instances of insurance companies selling policies to the customers through misleading advertisements and information come to the notice of the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon, for the last three years and the current year company-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to issue new guidelines for the insurance sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Insurance

Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that 8 Public Sector Companies (1 in life insurance and 7 in non-life insurance) and 44 Private Sector Companies (23 in life insurance and 21 in non-life insurance) are functioning in the country. The insurance companies (both life and non-life) have a Pan India presence and have offices in all parts of the country.

(b) and (c) IRDA has informed that they have received through Integrated Grievance Management System (IGMS), 1578 complaints alleging advertisement regulations violation during 2011-12 and 1229 such complaints during 2012-13 (upto 31-12-2012). IRDA has started implementing IGMS w.e.f. 01st April, 2011. The company-wise details for the

period 01.04.2011 to 31.12.2012 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Complaints received through the IGMS are referred to the respective insurance companies through the system. Insurers are required to acknowledge the same within 3 days and attend to the complaint within 15 days. The various complaints are looked into by the respective insurance companies. All these complaints have already been attended to by the various insurance companies.

(d) and (e) IRDA has informed that the Authority interacts periodically with the industry and issues guidelines whenever necessary.

Statement

Complaints received through IGMS alleging Advertisement violation – Life Insurance Companies

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	01 April-2011 to 31 March-2012	01 April-2012 to 31 December-2012
1	2	3	4
1.	AEGON Religare Life Insurance Company Limited	3	0
2.	Aviva Life Insurance Company India Limited	64	41
3.	Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Company Limited	71	27
4.	Bharti-Axa Life Insurance Company Limited	1	0
5.	Birla Sun Life Insurance Company Limited	8	13
6.	Canara HSBC Oriental Bank of Commerce Life Co. Limited	8	0
7.	DLF Pramerica Life Insurance Co. Limited	0	1
8.	Edelweiss Tokio Life Insurance Co. Limited	0	0
9.	Future Generali India Life Insurance Company Limited	0	0
10.	HDFC Standard Life Insurance Co. Limited	26	47
11.	CICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	4	0
12.	IDBI Federal Life Insurance Co. Limited	0	0
13.	IndiaFirst Life Insurance Company Limited	2	0
14.	ING Vysya Life Insurance Co. Limited	339	31
15.	Kotak Mahindra Old Mutual Life Insurance Limited	21	10
16.	Life Insurance Corporation of India	933	967
17.	Max Life Insurance Company Limited	3	4
18.	PNB MetLife India Insurance Company Limited	10	0

1	2	3	4
19.	Reliance Life Insurance Company Limited	2	4
20.	Sahara India Life Insurance Co. Limited	0	0
21.	SBI Life Insurance Co. Limited	3	24
22.	Shriram Life Insurance Company Limited		0
23.	Star Union Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company Limited	1	1
24.	Tata AIA Life Insurance Company Limited	1	5
Total		1513	1175

Complaints received through IGMS alleging Advertisement violation – Non-Life Insurance Companies

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	01, April-2011 to 31, March-2012	01, April-2012 to 31, December-2012
1	2	3	4
1.	National Insurance Company Limited	1	0
2.	The New India Assurance Co. Limited	1	0
3.	United India Insurance Company Limited	1	3
4.	The Oriental Insurance Company Limited	0	3
5.	Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited	0	0
6.	Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited	0	0
7.	General Insurance Corporation of India	Not applicable	Not applicable
8.	Star Health And Allied Insurance Company Limited	0	0
9.	Apollo Munich Health Insurance Co. Limited	1	0
10.	Max Bupa Health Insurance Company Limited	13	29
11.	Religare Health Insurance Company Limited	0	0
12.	Royal Sundaram Alliance Insurance Company Limited	2	0
13.	Reliance General Insurance Co. Limited	0	1
14.	IFFCO TOKIO General Insurance Co. Limited	1	2
15.	TATA AIG General Insurance Company Limited	1	1
16.	Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Company Limited	19	8
17.	ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited	6	1
18.	Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Company Limited	2	0
19.	HDFC Ergo General Insurance Company Limited	1	0
20.	Future Generali India Insurance Company Limited	0	0

1	2	3	4
21.	Universal Sompo General Insurance Company Limited	0	0
22.	Shriram General Insurance Co. Limited	0	0
23.	Bharti AXA General Insurance Company Limited	16	6
24.	Raheja QBE General Insurance Company Limited	0	0
25.	SBI General Insurance Co. Ltd.	0	0
26.	L&T General Insurance Company Limited	0	0
27.	Magma HDI General Insurance Co. Limited	0	0
28.	Liberty Videocon General Insurance Company Limited	0	0
Total		65	54

Production of Oil and Gas

824. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of norms prescribed for ensuring transparency in the production of oil and gas by private companies in the country;

(b) whether private companies are complying with the Government's guidelines/agreements regarding production of oil and gas;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the details of the private companies not complying with the guidelines/agreements of the Government; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against these defaulting private companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, exploration blocks are awarded through the process of International Competitive Bidding to Private, Foreign and Public Sector Companies (PSUs) with uniform terms and conditions. PSC stipulates specified time periods from discovery to development of successful oil/gas discoveries comprising of appraisal, commerciality and development activities. The Contractors are required to adhere to the timelines for these activities and in general follow Good International Petroleum Industry Practices (GIPIP) as mentioned in the respective PSCs, which details the rules, guidelines and the norms.

(b) and (c) All the Contractors under the PSC regime, Private/Foreign and PSUs, are required to adhere to all the stipulations laid down in the PSCs. In case of non-compliance/deviation of the PSC terms and conditions, provisions exist in the PSCs for taking appropriate actions against the Contractor (s).

(d) and (e) So far, under the PSC an amount to the tune of US\$ 104.68 Million has been recovered by the Government, in line with the PSC provisions, from the following Private/Foreign operators as cost of unfinished minimum exploration work programme in the blocks awarded to them:—

Company	Amount received on account of Unfinished Minimum Work Programme (UMWP) (US\$ Million)
RIL	99.68
Geopetrol Inc.	4.73
GeoGlobal Resources	0.27
Total	104.68

[English]

Switching over to Solar Energy Sector due to Diesel Price Hike

825. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether several commercial establishments are now switching over to the solar solutions for their captive power needs due to diesel price hike;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the solar energy sector is geared to meet the emerging needs of the farmers looking for a viable option to operate their pump sets;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of contingency plans to make use of the windfall opportunity that has emerged for the solar energy sector?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Various commercial establishments like industries, hotels, nursing homes, financial institutions are installing Off-grid solar PV power plants upto 100 kWp capacity to meet their power needs.

(c) to (e) The Ministry is promoting SPV pumping systems in capacity range of 200 Wp to 5 kWp in the country. A typical solar PV pump of capacity 900 Wp could provide a minimum of 77000 liters of water per day from a total head of 10 mtrs. Similarly, 4800 Wp capacity solar pump can provide 82000 liters of water per day from a total head of 50 mts. 8826 solar pumps have already been installed in various States of the country for irrigation and other uses till 31.01.2013.

In order to encourage the increased use and installation of Off-grid solar devices, the Ministry, under Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Application scheme of JNNSM provides a subsidy of 30% of the project cost ranging from Rs. 39/- to Rs. 81/- per watt peak for off-grid SPV systems/power plants depending on their capacity and configuration in general category States. The Ministry also provides a subsidy 3.0% cost of the project limited to Rs. 150 per watt peak for installation of micro/mini-grid SPV power plants of unit capacity up to 250 kWp.

Best Practices in PRIs

826. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study of the best practices in the strengthening and development of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has instructed the States/UTs to adopt these best practices;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to overcome the major problems in strengthening and development of PRIs among poorly performing States/UTs?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) got conducted several studies on Panchayats including Evaluation of Training and Capacity Building under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) and Devolution of 3Fs by States to Panchayats under Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) and State of Panchayat Report (SoPR) which contain practices regarding strengthening and development of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

(c) and (d) These study reports have been shared with States. The Government periodically reviews the working of the PRIs with the State Governments in meetings, through field visits and other forums. In case of shortcomings, the matter is taken up with the State Governments.

(e) MoPR has also supported Capacity Building and Training (CB and T) of Elected Representatives and Panchayat functionaries through its schemes RGSY, Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA). The working of Panchayati Raj Institutions has been evaluated from time to time, and awards under PEAIS have been given to best performing Panchayats on the basis of such evaluation. Panchayats have also been enabled through e-Panchayat Scheme.

Supply of Gas from KG-D6 Basin

827. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the current supply of gas to various power projects from Krishna-Godavari (KG) D6 basin in the country, State/UT-wise including the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the reasons for fall in the production of gas from KG-D6 basin in the recent times;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure

adequate supply of gas to industries and power projects including power project at Ratnagiri in view of reduction in production of gas from the said basin;

(d) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government to take over wells of KG-D6 basin and declare it as a national asset; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The State/UT-wise details of current supply of gas to various power projects from KG-D6 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) During June, 2012 the total gas production from the above block declined to about 31.37 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter Per Day (MMSCMD), comprising of 25.25 MMSCMD from D1 and D3 fields and 6.12 MMSCMD from MA fields, as compared to a total gas production of about 45.79 MMSCMD during June, 2011. The decline in gas production during June, 2012 is due to the following reasons:—

- (i) Out of a total 18 gas producer wells in D1 and D3 fields, 6 wells had ceased to produce gas due to water loading/sand ingress in wellbores.
- (ii) Out of a 6 oil/gas producer wells in MA field, 2 oil/gas producers had ceased to flow oil/gas due to water, ingress in wellbores.
- (iii) Non-drilling of the required number of gas producer wells in D1 and D3 fields by the Contractor in line with the Addendum to Initial Development Plan (AIDP) approved by the Management Committee (MC).

Further, the Contractor has submitted the following reasons for less gas production as compared to AIDP of D1 and D3 fields:—

- (i) Substantial variance in Reservoir Behavior and

Character has been observed vis-à-vis the prediction, and there seem to be reservoir constraints in achieving the gas production rates.

(ii) Pressure decline is several times higher than originally envisaged.

(iii) Early water production in some of the wells was not predicted in initial reservoir simulations, though overall field water production is small.

(c) In view of decrease in production of KG-D6 gas, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) issued an order on 12.07.2010 to apply pro-rata cuts in the supply against firm allocation to all customers on days when the total production is less than signed Gas Supply and Purchase Agreement (GSPA). Further, vide order dated 30.03.2011, MoP&NG directed the KGD6 Contractors that supply to core sectors viz., Fertilizer, LPG, Power and CGD (domestic and transport) sectors, apart from gas needed for operation of East West pipeline (EWPL) should be met up to their firm allocations before supplying to other sectors, irrespective of the production levels. Further, if there is any short fall in meeting the firm demand of remaining sectors due to fall in production, pro-rata cuts should be imposed on non-core sector customers. If the KGD6 gas production is insufficient to meet the demand of core sector, then cuts would be imposed in the reverse order i.e., in the sequence of CGD (domestic and transport), Power, LPG, and lastly Fertilizer.

Power Project at Ratnagiri is being allocated and supplied gas as per its priority.

In addition, MoPNG has on 01.01.2013 has also issued Guidelines on Clubbing/Diversion of Gas between Power Plants of same owner to enable use of domestic gas more efficiently to improve the PLF with corresponding increase in total generation of electricity.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Dose not arise in view of (d) above.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Plant	State	Supply During April-2012 to January-2013 (mmscmd)
1	2	3	4
1.	Gautami CAPP	Andhra Pradesh	0.630

1	2	3	4
2.	Jegurupadu CCPP (GVK)	Andhra Pradesh	0.070
3.	Jegurupadu CCPP (GVK) Extension	Andhra Pradesh	0.300
4.	Konaseema CCPP	Andhra Pradesh	0.610
5.	Kondapalli CCGT	Andhra Pradesh	0.120
6.	Samikot CCPP/Peddapuram	Andhra Pradesh	0.080
7.	Vemagiri	Andhra Pradesh	0.510
8.	Lanco Kondapalli Extension	Andhra Pradesh	0.500
9.	Tanir Bavi	Andhra Pradesh	0.300
		Andhra Pradesh Total	3.120
10.	Rithala	Delhi	0.140
11.	Bawana	Delhi	0.130
		Delhi Total	0.270
12.	Hazira CCPP-(GSEG)	Gujarat	0.003
13.	Dhuvaran CCPP (GSEL) Extension	Gujarat	0.150
14.	Vatwa CCGT (AEC)	Gujarat	0.100
15.	GPEC Paghuthan CCGT	Gujarat	0.440
16.	GIPCL-Stage-II CCGT	Gujarat	0.030
17.	Essar IMP CCGT	Gujarat	0.390
18.	Torrent Sugan	Gujarat	1.130
19.	Utran CCPP	Gujarat	0.420
		Gujarat Total	2.663
20.	NTPC Faridabad	Haryana	0.170
		Haryana Total	0.170
21.	Uran CCGT	Maharashtra	0.410
22.	RGPPL	Maharashtra	2.590
		Maharashtra Total	3.000
23.	NTPC Anta	Rajasthan	0.340
24.	Dholpur GT	Rajasthan	0.030
		Rajasthan Total	0.370

1	2	3	4
25.	NTPC Dadri	Uttar Pradesh	0.180
26.	NTPC Auriya	Uttar Pradesh	0.090
		Uttar Pradesh Total	0.270
	Grand Total		9.863

Malaria Deaths

828. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI :

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

(a) whether a committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has found that the actual number of malaria deaths in the country is much higher than the present estimates of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response of the Government thereto; and

(d) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) to (c) There is no committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) for estimation or reporting of Malaria deaths. However, one committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Padam Singh, former Additional Director, ICMR was constituted by Government of India to estimate the malaria deaths.

The committee shared its draft report with the Director General of Health Services who advised for validation of estimation of malaria mortality after undertaking community based studies.

(d) Under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP), more accurate reporting is through the following:—

- Intensified surveillance through active and

passive surveillance by making provision of facilities for case detection and treatment at community level.

- Co-ordination with Integrated Diseases Surveillance Programme for early detection.
- Establishment of Surveillance Sentinel Sites in high malaria endemic districts.

[Translation]

External Debt

829. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of external debt outstanding and interest paid thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the reasons for raising/mobilising external loans;

(c) whether any review has been undertaken to ensure proper utilization of the said loans;

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

(e) the per capita debt burden for urban as well as rural areas during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the external debt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Details of India's total external debt and sovereign external debt on Government account and interest paid thereon during the last three years are given below:—

India's External Debt Stock (US\$ million)

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 PR
Total External Debt at end-March	260,935	305,852	345,357
Interest paid during the year	5,719	6,073	8,527
Sovereign Debt on Government account at end-March	55,235	62,295	63,374
Interest paid during the year	803	706	687

PR: Partially Revised.

India's total external debt and sovereign external debt on Government account was US\$ 365,315 million and US\$ 63,551 million respectively during the current year (at end September, 2012).

(b) External loans have been raised primarily for implementing/executing various projects in different sectors viz. environment and forests, power, urban transport, water supply and sanitation, shipping, tourism, irrigation, railways and financial sector across the country.

(c) and (d) Review/monitoring of the project implementation is done on a regular basis by the stakeholders including the Ministry of Finance and the implementing agencies to ensure proper utilisation of funds.

(e) As per Article 292 of the Indian Constitution, the Central Government can borrow abroad upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of India within limits (if any) specified by the Parliament from time to time, while Article 293 of the Indian Constitution mandates that State Governments can borrow only from internal sources. The concept of per capita debt is only notional. However, as per estimates the per capita external debt was Rs. 14,687 and sovereign external debt on Government account was Rs. 269 in the year 2011-12.

(f) The external debt management policy followed by the Government of India emphasizes monitoring of long and short term debt, raising sovereign loans on concessional terms with long maturities, regulating external commercial borrowings through end-use and all-in-cost restrictions and rationalizing interest rates on Non-Resident Indian (NRI) Deposits. As a result, external debt has remained at manageable level as indicated by the Debt-GDP ratio of 19.7 per cent and the debt service ratio of 6.0 per cent in 2011-12.

[English]

Literacy Rate among Tribals

830. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the literacy rate among the Scheduled Tribes (STs) indicating the break-up of male and female literacy rates and its comparison *vis-à-vis* the overall literacy rate in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of schemes being implemented by the Government to improve the literacy level of ST along with the financial assistance released and utilized thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, Scheme-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) the achievements made under the said schemes along with the number of beneficiaries thereunder during the said period, Scheme-wise and State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken note that the tribals living in remote areas of the country do not have easy access to educational and employment opportunities; and

(e) if so, the corrective measures taken by the Government for their upliftment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) The literacy rate among the Scheduled Tribes (STs) indicating the break-up of male and female literacy rates and its comparison *vis-a-vis* the overall literacy rate in the country, State/UT-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements the efforts of Ministry of Human Resource Development and State Governments through the implementation of education-oriented schemes to improve the literacy level among the tribals and provide education and related facilities to Scheduled Tribes Students. The Schemes are — Scheme of

Construction of Hostels for ST girls and boys, Scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas, Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students, Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX and X, Vocational Training in Tribal Areas, Upgradation of Merit of ST students, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for STs, Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for STs and Top Class Education for ST students. The Schemes are implemented through the State Governments/UTs and concerned Institutes. State-wise release of funds to the State Governments under various schemes during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) The Government having recognized the need of bringing the Tribal population at par with the rest of the population in the field of education, it was decided during 1997-98 to utilize a part of the funds under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India for setting up of 100 Model Residential Schools from Class VI to Class XII in different States in remote areas with the objective of providing quality education to the ST students. Under the Special Area Programme being administered by this Ministry, namely 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan' (SCA to TSP), which was launched as early as during the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the objective and scope of which was originally meant for filling up of the critical gaps in the family-based income-generation activities of the TSP, has been expanded to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities and the infrastructure incidental thereto not only family-based, but also run by the Self-Help Groups (SHGs) Community. The ultimate objective of extending SCA to TSP is to boost the demand-based income-generation programmes and thus raise the economic and social status of tribals.

Statement-I

State/Sex-wise Literacy Rate of Scheduled Tribes in India (Census 2001)

State/UTs	Total		
	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	37.04	47.66	26.11
Arunachal Pradesh	49.62	58.77	40.56
Assam	62.52	72.34	52.44

1	2	3	4
Bihar	28.17	39.76	15.54
Chhattisgarh	52.09	65.04	39.35
Goa	55.88	63.49	47.32
Gujarat	47.74	59.18	36.02
Haryana	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	65.50	77.71	53.32
Jammu and Kashmir	37.46	48.16	25.51
Jharkhand	40.67	53.98	27.21
Karnataka	48.27	59.66	36.57
Kerala	64.35	70.78	58.11
Madhya Pradesh	41.16	53.55	28.44
Maharashtra	55.21	67.02	43.08
Manipur	65.85	73.16	58.42
Meghalaya	61.34	63.49	59.20
Mizoram	89.34	91.71	86.95
Nagaland	65.95	70.26	61.35
Odisha	37.37	51.48	23.37
Punjab	—	—	—
Rajasthan	44.66	62.10	26.16
Sikkim	67.14	73.81	60.16
Tamil Nadu	41.53	50.15	32.78
Tripura	56.48	67.97	44.60
Uttar Pradesh	35.13	48.45	20.70
Uttarakhand	63.23	76.39	49.37
West Bengal	43.40	57.38	29.15
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	66.79	73.61	59.58
Chandigarh	—	—	—
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	41.24	55.97	26.99

1	2	3	4
Daman and Diu	63.42	74.23	51.93
Delhi	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	86.14	92.16	80.18

1	2	3	4
Puducherry	—	—	—
India	47.10	59.17	34.76

Source: Registrar General of India, Census 2001.

Statement-II

State-wise GIA released to State Governments/UT Administrations under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarships for ST Students Studying in Classes IX and X during the year 2012-13

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount Released as 1st instalment	Total no. of anticipated Beneficiaries for 2012-13 (Students)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	500.00	161608
2.	Assam	90.00	11400
3.	Chhattisgarh	593.00	267910
4.	Gujarat	500.00	246604
5.	Himachal Pradesh	20.00	9586
6.	Jharkhand	1472.00	119936
7.	Karnataka	260.00	132653
8.	Madhya Pradesh	3400.00	387596
9.	Maharashtra	251.00	228894
10.	Mizoram	70.00	8760
11.	Odisha	3128.00	204958
12.	Sikkim	4.00	800
13.	Tamil Nadu	26.00	6487
14.	Tripura	340.00	40861
15.	Uttarakhand	26.00	13183
16.	West Bengal	260.00	114000
17.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33.00	4530
Grand Total		10973.00	1959766

State-wise releases of funds and number of Hostels Sanctioned under the Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys from 2009-10 to 2012-13

(Rs. in lakh) 27.02.2013

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ University	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Amount	Hostel	Seat	Amount	Hostel	Seat	Amount	Hostel	Seat	Amount	Hostel	Seat
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0		418.3	13	1300			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	75.09	6	121	1201.6	15	790			
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
5.	Chhattisgarh	830.83	Arrear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
7.	Gujarat	646.1	44	4400	1296.4	Arrear	0	0	0	0	187.06	Arrears	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	236.04	Arrear	0	0	0	0	223	1	125			
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
10.	Jharkhand	259.17	Arrear	0	0	0	0	716	33	1850			
11.	Karnataka	250	10	700	105.38	Arrear	0	283.99	Arrear	0			
12.	Kerala	0	0	0	146.79	3	160	250	4	260			
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1300	60	3000	0	0	0	1223.4	200	1000	2291.57	30	1680
14.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
15.	Manipur	0	0	0	1372.5	19	899	0	0	0			
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	392.33	2	200	437.08	1	100
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
19.	Odisha	0	0	0	1000	65	6500	0	0	0	1697.50	Arrears	0
20.	Rajasthan	1503.8	13	975	3123.9	62	3100	1000	Arrear	0	1500.00	Arrears	0
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	460.29	3	425
22.	Tamil Nadu	200	8	400	0	0	0	0	0	0			
23.	Tripura	664	12	1200	0	0	0	1553.8	11	550	883.77	Arrears	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

25	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	37.48	Arrear	0			
26	West Bengal	10.03	1	20	179.9	2	200	0	0	0			
27	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
28	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
30	University of Hyderabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
31	Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
32	JNU/IIT, Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
33	Delhi University	500	Arrear	0	173.2	Arrear	0	0	0				
34	Punjab University, Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
35	The English and foreign University (Shilong Campus), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
36	Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla	0	0	0	180.47	1	88	0	0	0			
37	Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat, Gujarat	0	0	0	100	1	100	0	0	0	62.92	Arrears	0
38	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi, U.P.	0	0	0	46.33	1	80	0	0	0			
39	Mizoram University	0	0	0	0	0	0	182	1	100			
40	National Law School of India University, Bengaluru (Karnataka)	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	1	19	37		2
41	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishva Vidhalaya, Jabalpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	218	3	110			
Total		6400	148	10695	7800	160	11248	7800	94	6304	7520.19	31	1780

State-wise releases of funds and number of Ashram Schools sanctioned under the scheme of establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas from 2009-10 to 2012-13

(As on 27.02.2013)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Amount	School	Seat	Amount	School	Seat	Amount	School	Seat	Amount	School	Seat
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	500	13	1300	0	0	0	988.49	27	2700
2.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	530.36	12	600
3.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300.00	1	500
4.	Gujarat	0	0	0	1887.53	8	2400	1500	Arrears	0			
5.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
6.	Karnataka	29.62	Arrears	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
7.	Kerala	1236.04	Arrears	0	1025.02	3	770	0	0	0	1025.02	Arrears	0
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1099.89	52	2600	0	0	0	2815.11	40	2000			
9.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
10.	Odisha	1500	Arrears	0	2004	Arrears	0	2550	30	7500	2000.00	Arrears	0
11.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	634.89	9	900			
12.	Tripura	0	0	0	622.76	16	1150	0	0	0	797.23	Arrears	0
13.	Uttar Pradesh	234.45	2	120	0	0	0	0	0	0			
14.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	460.69	2	405	0	0	0			
Total		4100	54	2720	6500	42	6025	7500	79	10400	5641.10	13	1100

State-wise release of grants-in-aid and number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas from 2009-10 to 2012-13

(Rs. in lakhs) 27.02.2013

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Amount	Centre	Bene.	Amount	Centre	Bene.	Amount	Centre	Bene.	Amount	Centre	Bene.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	113.02	8	800			

2.	Assam	0	0	0	150.00	10	500	0.00	0	0	89.00	10	1000
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	107.86	11	477			
4.	Gujarat	0	0	0	37.12	13	1300	228.96	Arrears	Arrears			
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0			
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	260.00	10	1000	50.16	10	1000	88.00	10	587
7.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	100.00	9	700			
8.	Mizoram	0	0	0	152.88	5	500	0.00	0	0	88.00	5	500
9.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0			
10.	Tripura	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0			
Total		0	0	0	600.00	38	3300	600.00	38	2977	265	25	2087

State-wise release of grants-in-aid and number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST Students from 2009-10 to 2012-13

(Rs. in lakhs)
As on 27.02.2013

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Amount	Beneficiaries	Amount	Beneficiaries	Amount	Beneficiaries	Amount	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2919.27	213620	20036.25	147976	16697.74	252296	12224.35	229360
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	23.53	1	0	0	633.00	800
3.	Assam	2510.12	70149	2881.26	78505	4210.81	97699	4537.69	96755
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	2285	298.42	2716	90.00	3270
5.	Chhattisgarh	375.95	82995	1253.96	98602	4034.112	108635	3150.31	122597
6.	Goa	54.26	654	29.11	257	26.77	1332	8.00	0
7.	Gujarat	3046.63	134911	5116.09	125260	8482.59	176301	2460.71	173677

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	2368	113.99	1263	1141.84	4608	342.00	7072
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	10182	0	8338	733.48	14930	428.81	10322
10.	Jharkhand	1267.00	27712	1855.54	39647	3374.06	61454	1344.21	53032
11.	Karnataka	1863.63	76069	3163.59	87136	6149.11	99452	2522.75	109397
12.	Kerala	284.40	10636	457.08	11823	957.08	12287	329.45	12488
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3236.50	105369	2026.23	130364	4591.67	158136	7242.01	178581
14.	Maharashtra	1250.00	134875	6629.51	123307	8820.42	150562	4146.00	192961
15.	Manipur	2163.28	42381	2460.01	49842	4742.29	51905	4243.64	57096
16.	Meghalaya	1006.57	58283	2717.23	64110	2752.381	70521	1753.42	77569
17.	Mizoram	1571.26	37873	1633.93	38706	3732.934	45291	3546.61	54349
18.	Nagaland	1866.77	39878	1908.44	37880	2813.705	36057	2191.09	37861
19.	Odisha	566.79	52706	1104.03	60476	1809.47	72669	5405.95	69605
20.	Rajasthan	1661.31	193813	800.00	161730	6031.54	215059	2142.99	236565
21.	Sikkim	37.88	2001	56.41	2206	198.00	2580	414.15	3111
22.	Tamil Nadu	72.34	4241	112.71	4334	78.91	4539	178.66	3941
23.	Tripura	538.26	17828	380.4	16744	1358.951	34205	1036.47	15705
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0	4990	0	7125	755.72	7850	227.00	7278
25.	Uttarakhand	188.98	16639	531.69	16513	702.78	25058	657.98	27566
26.	West Bengal	603.80	33425	302.00	59510	2045.22	66867	614.00	80881
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	559	9.15	658	10.00	28	3.00	28
28.	Daman and Diu	1.73	197	0.85	169	14.76	203	4.00	0
Total		27086.73	1374354	55602.99	1374767	86564.76	1775240	61878.25	1862067

State-wise release of grants-in-aid and number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of upgradation of Merit during 2009-10 to 2012-13

(Rs. in lakhs)
As on 27.02.2013

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Amount	Beneficiaries	Amount	Beneficiaries	Amount	Beneficiaries	Amount	Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	32.76	168	16.38	84		
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0.00	0		
3.	Chhattisgarh	37.54	280	17.06	Arrear	54.60	140		
4.	Gujarat	0	0	8.1	92	17.60	92		
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0.045	1	0.39	2	0.39	2
6.	Jharkahnd	0	0	0	0	0.00	0		
7.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0.00	0		
8.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0.00	0		
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	92.88	516		
10.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0.00	0		
11.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0.00	0		
12.	Rajasthan	6.22	36	8.17	36	1.74	30	7.175	39
13.	Sikkim	3.12	16	3.12	16	3.12	16	3.12	16
14.	Tripura	3.12	16	3.12	16	3.12	16	3.12	16
15.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	7.23	72		
16.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0.00	0		
Total		50	348	72.375	329	197.05762	968	13.805	73

LPG Dealership

831. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH:
PROF. SAUGATA ROY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for allotment of LPG dealership received during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise/companywise;

(b) the number of persons to whom dealerships have been allotted during the said period and the number of applications pending at present, State/UT-wise along with the time by which pending applications are likely to be cleared;

(c) whether the Government proposes to appoint more LPG distributors in backward, rural and tribal areas of the country including Chhattisgarh and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether certain State owned oil marketing companies have put on hold an ambitious proposal to expand their cooking gas marketing network by appointing thousands of new distributors across the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The allotment of LPG distributorships is done by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) through an advertisement process. The number of advertised locations, Letter of Intent (LOI) Issued and pending for appointment/commissioning of Regular as well as Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitarak (RGGLV) distributorships for

the last three years and for the period from Apr-Dec' 2012, is as under:—

	Advertised	LoI Issued	Pending
Regular	1700	281	1419
RGGLVY	5475	2490	2985

State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

The allotment of LPG distributorships generally sometimes gets delayed due to various reasons like complaints, court cases, nil applicants, applicants getting rejected during scrutiny, redraw due to quorum not available, rejections of candidates during Field Verification of Credentials (FVC) etc. Once the candidate gets rejected during FVC than re-draw has to be conducted. This process goes on till all the eligible candidates for draw are exhausted.

(c) In order to spread LPG distribution network in rural areas and uncovered areas, a new scheme namely, "Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana" (RGGLVY) for establishing small-size LPG distribution agencies, was launched on 16.10.2009. Advertisements inviting applications for distributorships under the scheme have since been released by OMCs in States/UTs namely, Andhra Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Puducherry.

The setting up of LPG distributors in the rural/under-served areas under this scheme is a continuous process.

(d) and (e) The process of appointment of new LPG distributorships in the country by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) has been kept in abeyance as it is under review.

Statement-I

States/UT-wise no. of Regular LPG distributorships advertised and pending for the last three years and for the period from April-December, 2012 is as under

Sl.No.	State/UTs	IOC		BPCL		HPCL	
		Advertised	Pending	Advertised	Pending	Advertised	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	2	2	1	1
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	0	0	3	3
6.	Punjab	34	34	22	22	15	15
7.	Rajasthan	40	25	22	12	25	2
8.	Uttar Pradesh	170	162	119	118	87	87
9.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	0
12.	Assam	7	2	7	0	3	0
13.	Bihar	133	117	39	39	34	25
14.	Jharkhand	40	30	18	13	19	15
15.	Manipur	1	1	0	0	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	1	0	1	1
17.	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	3	0	1	0	1	0
19.	Odisha	42	42	22	22	25	22
20.	Sikkim	1	1	0	0	0	0
21.	Tripura	4	1	0	0	0	0
22.	West Bengal	67	62	31	29	28	27
23.	Chhattisgarh	17	9	7	5	4	2
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Gujarat	13	13	12	8	14	12
28.	Madhya Pradesh	60	44	22	14	24	14
29.	Maharashtra	37	28	9	7	19	12
30.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Karnataka	57	57	41	41	34	34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Kerala	37	34	42	42	37	37
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	1	0	0	0	1	0
35.	Tamil Nadu	48	19	61	46	29	5
Total		817	685	479	420	404	314

Statement-II

States/UT-wise no. of RGGLVs distributorships advertised and pending for the last three years and for the period from April-December, 2012 is as under

Sl.No.	State/UTs	IOC		BPCL		HPCL	
		Advertised	Pending	Advertised	Pending	Advertised	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Haryana	58	24	30	18	21	10
4.	Himachal Pradesh	29	16	9	9	5	4
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	30	27	13	13	22	21
6.	Punjab	63	35	41	25	23	8
7.	Rajasthan	182	63	99	42	102	27
8.	Uttar Pradesh	622	424	297	216	298	184
9.	Uttarakhand	41	37	12	7	4	4
10.	Andaman	2	2	0	0	0	0
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	3	1	1	0	0
12.	Assam	65	44	29	29	24	17
13.	Bihar	242	160	128	60	144	58
14.	Jharkhand	141	103	63	41	67	34
15.	Manipur	21	4	0	0	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	10	6	6	6	0	0
17.	Mizoram	19	4	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	11	1	5	5	0	0
19.	Odisha	123	60	61	35	61	26
20.	Sikkim	5	4	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Tripura	16	13	0	0	0	0
22.	West Bengal	197	89	99	62	99	64
23.	Chhattisgarh	56	33	24	20	37	18
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Gujarat	42	15	21	10	17	8
28.	Madhya Pradesh	167	78	83	60	72	42
29.	Maharashtra	112	40	132	56	131	36
30.	Andhra Pradesh	170	63	71	16	90	48
31.	Karnataka	112	43	57	35	56	18
32.	Kerala	49	31	25	15	25	8
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	0	0	1	0	0	0
35.	Tamil Nadu	157	63	58	43	56	41
Total		2756	1485	1365	824	1354	676

Age Bar for Juvenile

832. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
 SHRI K. SUGUMAR :
 SHRI A. SAMPATH:
 SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
 SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
 SHRI P.K. BIJU:
 SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:
 SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
 SHRI G.M SIDDESHWARA:

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

- (a) Whether the Government has held any discussions with the child rights experts/activists regarding lowering the age bar for juveniles;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for rehabilitation of the rape victims and to provide them

safe and dignified life?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development has held consultations with the child right experts/activists on various issues, including lowering the age bar for juveniles. The Government, in the Ministry of Home Affairs have constituted a committee of eminent jurists under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retd.) J.S. Verma, former Chief Justice of India. The committee held several discussions with various experts, including child right experts/activists on these issues and in its recommendations has not supported the suggestion regarding reduction of the age of the child in conflict with law.

(c) A scheme on 'Restorative Justice to Victims of Rape' as a component of the Umbrella Scheme for Protection and Empowerment of Women has been formulated by the Ministry of Women and Child Development for implementation during the remaining years of the 12th Plan.

Besides, Section 33 (8) of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Act, 2012 provides that the Special Court may, in addition to punishment, direct payment of such compensation as may be prescribed to the child for any physical or mental trauma caused to him or for immediate rehabilitation of such child. The Rules made under the Act provide that the compensation so provided may be awarded not only upon the conclusion of the case but also at an interim stage, so as to meet the immediate needs of the child for relief or rehabilitation at any stage after registration of the First Information Report from the victims Compensation Fund or other scheme or fund established by the State Government for the purpose of compensating and rehabilitating victims. Further, the Rules provide that the emergency medical care professional attending to the immediate medical needs of the child must, wherever necessary, make a referral or consultation for mental or psychological health or other counselling.

Blending of Ethanol in Petrol

833. SHRI RAJU SHETTI:

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of policy formulated for promoting ethanol production from various sources in the country;
- (b) the quantity of ethanol blended in petrol during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to increase the blending percentage of ethanol in petrol; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) A National Policy on Bio-fuels has been notified by the Government in December 2009, to bring about accelerated development and promotion of the cultivation, production and use of bio-fuels including bio-ethanol and bio-diesel to increasingly substitute Petrol and Diesel for transport and other applications. The Bio-fuel Policy mentions that the focus for development of bio fuels in India will be to utilize waste and degraded forest and non-forest lands only for cultivation of shrubs and trees bearing non-edible oil seeds for production of bio-diesel.

Bio-ethanol is produced mainly from molasses, a by-product of the sugar industry.

(b) Quantity of ethanol blended in petrol during the last three years and the current year is given as below:—

Period	Quantity blended by OMCs (Crore Litres)
Nov' 2009-Sept' 2010	5.60
Oct' 2010-Sept' 2011	36.25
Oct' 2011-Sept' 2012	30.57
Oct' 2012-Jan' 2013	0.45

CCEA in its meeting held on 22.11.2012 has decided inter-alia that 5% mandatory blending be reckoned for the country as a whole and it be achieved by 30.06.2013.

(c) and (d) MoPNG has issued a Gazette Notification dated 02.01.2013 directing OMCs to sell Ethanol blended petrol with percentage of ethanol upto 10% as per BIS Specification.

Millennium Development Goals

834. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH:

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA:

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

- (a) whether the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in India is still one of the highest in comparison to certain other developing countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of the target set by the Government in respect of IMR and MMR under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs);
- (d) whether India is lagging behind in achieving MDGs in respect of IMR and MMR so far;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve the target along with the names of

the States/UTs which have succeeded in achieving the said target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) As per "The State of the World's Children" report 2012 from UNICEF, India ranks 46th out of 197 countries in descending order of under five mortality rate." As per the Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-Agency Group (MMEIG) report in ascending order of MMR, India stands at 126 out of 180 countries. International comparison of IMR and MMR with developing countries are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The details of targets are as below:—

Indicator	Current status	MDG 2015 (target)
Maternal Mortality Ratio	212 (SRS 2007- 09)	150
Under 5 Mortality Rate	59 (SRS 2010)	<39
IMR (Infant Mortality Rate)	44 (SRS 2011)	28

(d) and (e) No. India's current IMR stands at 44 per 1000 live births (SRS 2011) and showing a consistent decline of 3 points per annum since 2008. The rate of decline in IMR has accelerated from 1.7% in 2006 to 6.4% in 2011 annually. Based on 6.4% annual sustained rate of decline in IMR, India is on track to achieve the target of IMR (28 per 1000 live births).

Decline in MMR between 2004-06 and 2007-09 has been 14 points per year, i.e. 5.5% annual decline. Assuming that the annual rate of decline observed during 2004-06 and 2007-09 continues, India's MMR is likely to reduce from 212 during 2007-09 to 143 in 2015. According to this, India would achieve the MDG target of 150 by 2015.

(f) The following interventions under RCH programme of NRHM are being implemented:—

- (1) Operationalizing Community Health Centers as First Referral Units (FRUs) and Primary Health Centers (24x7) for round the clock maternal care services).
- (2) Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu

Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK): Promoting Institutional delivery to ensure skilled birth attendance is key to reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality.

- (3) Strengthening Facility based newborn care: Newborn care corners (NBCC) are being set up at all health facilities where deliveries take place; Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) are also being set up at appropriate facilities for the care of sick newborn including preterm babies.
- (4) Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC): Home based newborn care through ASHA has been initiated to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies.
- (5) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential newborn care.
- (6) Adolescent Reproductive Sexual Health Programme (ARSH) — Especially for adolescents to have better access to family planning, prevention of sexually transmitted Infections. Provision of counselling and peer education.
- (7) Prevention and treatment of Anaemia by supplementation with Iron and Folic Acid tablets during pregnancy and lactation.
- (8) Name Based Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care.

14 States/UTs have already achieved MDG 4 of IMR namely Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Manipur, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

The States who have already achieved the MMR target are Kerala (81), Tamil Nadu (97), Maharashtra (104) Andhra Pradesh (134), West Bengal (145) and Gujarat (148) and those who are in close proximity in achieving the target are Haryana (153), Punjab (172) and Karnataka (178).

Statement*International comparison of Infant Mortality Rate and Under 5 Mortality Rate*

Country	Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births), 2011	Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births), 2011
Sierra Leone	119	185
Somalia	108	180
Chad	97	169
Nigeria	78	124
Afghanistan	73	101
Uganda	58	90
Sudan	57	86
Pakistan	59	72
Senegal	47	65
South Africa	48	62
India (2011)	44	59
Bhutan	42	54
Nepal	39	48
Bangladesh	37	46
Indonesia	25	32
Egypt	18	21
Brazil	14	16
Mexico	13	16
China	13	15
Sri Lanka	11	12
Thailand	11	12*

(Source: World data Bank by World Bank).

International comparison of MMR with neighbouring countries

Country	MMR
1	2
Afghanistan	460
Bangladesh	240

1	2
Bhutan	180
India	200
Pakistan	260
Sri Lanka	35

(Source: MMEIG report "Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2010")

Energy Plants and Solar Parks

835. SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
SHRI A SAMPATH:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) the details of solar energy plants set up/being set up in the country especially in rural areas along with their installed capacity, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated/released and utilised for the said purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of policy/programme formulated by the Government for harnessing/generating solar energy and setting up solar parks in the country along with targets set and achievements made in this regard, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of shares of the Union Government and the States/UTs Governments in solar park projects set up in the country so far and the power being generated by them; and

(e) The action taken/proposed to be taken for large scale development of solar parks and utilisation of solar energy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Under the off grid and decentralised solar applications scheme of JNNSM, the Ministry sanctioned SPV power projects in rural areas aggregating to 17804.8 kWp during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and the current financial year up to 31.1.2013. Of these SPV power projects of total capacity 15135.3 kWp were commissioned during this period. State-wise details of SPV power plants sanctioned and installed in the rural areas of the country during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) State-wise and year-wise details of funds released

for SPV power projects sanctioned and installed in rural areas during the last three years and the current year under the Off-Grid and Decentralised Solar Applications Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) to (e) The Ministry have not yet formulated any scheme for setting up of Solar Parks in the country. However, one Solar Park has come up in Gujarat and some other States are also planning to set up Solar Parks.

Statement-I

State-wise details of the SPV power projects sanctioned and installed during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 up to 31.01.2013 are given below:

State/UT	SPV Power plants Capacity Sanctioned during the last three years and current financial year upto 31.01.2013 kWp	Total Installed Capacity of SPV power plants during the last three years and current financial year upto 31.01.2013 kWp
Andhra Pradesh	536	248
Assam	30.5	0
Bihar	1066	1000
Chhattisgarh	282	0
Haryana	84	84
Jammu and Kashmir	958.2	38.2
Jharkhand	330.2	180.2
Madhya Pradesh	90.2	90.2
Maharashtra	23.1	23.1
Manipur	399	399
Punjab	740	60
Rajasthan	10876	10748
Tamil Nadu	19.6	19.6
Uttar Pradesh	2299	2174
West Bengal	71	71
Total	17804.8	15135.3

Statement-II

State-wise and year-wise details of the funds released for SPV power projects sanctioned and installed during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 up to 31.01.2013 are given below:

State/UT	Funds Released Rs. in Lakhs				Total Rs. in Lakhs
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	60	0	60

1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	12	0	0	30	42
Bihar	0	225	0	0	225
Chhattisgarh	0	0	130	0	130
Haryana	0	0	30	0	30
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1320	0	1320
Jharkhand	30	50	0	80	160
Maharashtra	29	0	0	0	29
Manipur	0	0	50	0	50
Punjab	0	280	0	0	280
Rajasthan	697	2100	0	0	2797
Uttar Pradesh	460	919	578	0	1957
Others	264	200	0	0	464
Total	1492	3774	2168	110	7544

Health/Medical Research

836. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI RAJ BABBAR:

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) the status of India's output in global health/medical research;

(b) the major initiatives undertaken, funds allocated/ utilised and achievements made as a result thereof in health/ medical research during the 11th Five Year Plan period;

(c) whether many health/medical research projects involving development of affordable technologies for cancer, eyes and dental treatment have not progressed well after their initiation during the said plan period;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor and the number of complaints from public representatives including Members of Parliament received in this regard and the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to promote

health/medical research and the funds earmarked/proposed for the purpose during the 12th Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has reported that publication data on medicine/health research have been retrieved from Scopus, a global database having quality research papers which is brought out by an International publisher Elsevier.

The analysis has been carried out by New Delhi based National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies and published in the January, 2011 issue of the Journal of Natural Science, Biology and Medicine. As per this analysis, India holds 12th rank among the productive countries in medicine/health research consisting of 65,745 papers with a global share of 1.59% during 1999-2008.

(b) The details of funds allocated and utilized (ICMR) during the 11th Five Year Plan are as under:—

(Rs. in Crore)

Financial Year	Budget Allotted	Actual Expenditure
1	2	3
2007-08	176.65	144.15

1	2	3
2008-09	420.00	350.18
2009-10	420.00	359.50
2010-11	500.00	515.12
2011-12	600.00	564.50

The major initiatives undertaken and achievements made during 11th Plan in Health/Medical Research are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) ICMR's Institute of Cytology and Preventive Oncology has developed magnivisualizer to detect pre-cancer and Cancer lesions of cervix and oral cavity. This project is in final stages of validation. The project "Development of method and composition for improvement of biocompatibility of acrylic intraocular lenses" was undertaken. The project was accomplished in time. No research project in dental treatment was taken during the 11th Plan. ICMR has informed that no complaints on these matters were received.

(e) The measures taken to promote health/medical research and the funds allocated for the purpose are as under:—

- (i) Planning Commission has allocated Rs. 10,029 crores for medical and health research during 12th Plan.
- (ii) Formulation of 5 schemes by the Department for the implementation during the 12th Plan to give impetus to health/medical research.

Measures taken by ICMR include:

- (i) Intramural programmes through nationwide network of 21 discipline specific Institutes, 6 regional centres and 5 special Centres units.
- (ii) Extramural programmes through medical colleges, research Institutes, Universities and hospitals.
- (iii) Establishment of new centres for research in non-communicable diseases, ageing, Climate Change on Health and paediatric urology.
- (iv) Strengthening the international cooperation.
- (v) Tribal health, North-East and other under-privileged areas/population.

- (vi) Other ongoing programmes such as translational programmes, specific research programmes, etc.

Statement

Initiatives undertaken and Achievements made during XI Plan in Health/Medical Research

The newly established department of Health Research, and Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) have piloted several innovations which include:

- An on-line Clinical Trials Registry.
- Uniform Multidrug Therapy Regimen (UMDT) for Leprosy, and lymphatic filariasis.
- Kits for improved diagnosis of malaria, dengue fever, TB (including drug resistant), cholera, Chlamydia infection. Leptospirosis.
- Development of indigenous reagents for testing for JE.
- Development of testing reagents and vaccines to combat Influenza A – H1N1 Pandemic.
- Establishment of 1st BSL-IV Lab at Pune
- A Network of Viral/Infectious Disease Diagnostic laboratories set up in the country to build capacity for handling outbreaks of all emerging-re-emerging and common viral diseases all across the country and to carryout research, three different levels of laboratories are being set up. Sixteen new (14 BSL-II and two BSL-III) laboratories have been established within ICMR and also other institutions so far during XI Plan to deal with these pathogens;
- Identified 75 leads of potential public health importance for development and evaluation of affordable diagnostics, including indigenously developed tests for diabetes; several other infections and cancer.
- Establishment of New Institutes/Infrastructure Development
- National Institute for Research in Environmental Health, Bhopal
- National Institute for Disease Informatics and Research, Bengaluru
- Takeover Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre (BMHRC), Bhopal
- New field stations of RMRC Portblair at Car Nicobar, Nancowry and of NIV Pune at Gorakhpur, UP and

Alappuzha, Kerala were established. A new Laboratory of RMRC, Bhubaneswar at IDSP building, Rayagada district and a field unit at Bhawanipatna in Kalahandi District, Odisha were also established.

- Establishment of disease specific labs (Food toxicology, Genetics, Animal Resource Centre, Virology labs)
- Malaria Parasite bank with over 1075 isolates serves as a national resource/facility for Plasmodium isolates in the country. Other repositories on mycobacteria, HIV and leishmania also continued to function during this period.
- National Tumor Tissue Repository (NTTR) at Tata Memorial Center, Mumbai with about 15000 normal and tumour tissues from various anatomic sites for research in cancer.
- A total of 16 centres for Advance Research in different disease specific conditions in different parts of India were established and they will continue to work in XII Plan as well.
- Model Rural Health Research Unit at Ghatampur was strengthened so as to develop it as a model of partnership with states for transfer of technology to end users. It has been developed into a model of bringing technology to the people.
- All ICMR institutes have further strengthened their linkages with State Governments in local health related issues for technical and operational support. These linkage will be continued in XII plan as well to assist State health authorities in many health problems.
- **Guidelines Developed**

Following Guidelines were developed which may help in Good Clinical Practices and finding better research methodologies covering ethical issues as well:—

- (i) Prevention, Management and control of Reproductive Tract Infections including Sexually Transmitted Infections
- (ii) Management of Diabetes
- (iii) Management of three type of cancers (oral, buccal and stomach)
- (iv) Revised nutritional guidelines
- (v) Guidelines on genetically modified foods
- (vi) Guidelines on probiotics.

New Tourism Policy

837. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any 'Master Plan' and to bring changes in the Tourism Policy formulated in 2002 to promote tourism in the country including coastal/backwater tourism in Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the time by which such 'Master Plan' and changes in the Tourism Policy are likely to be effected;
- (d) whether there is also any proposal to bring forward New Tourism Policy in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof indicating the progress made and the time by which the same is likely to come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (e) Development and promotion of tourism, including formulation of Master Plans for tourism, are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, with a view to realize the full potential of Beach, River and Backwater Tourism in the country, including Kerala, Ministry of Tourism has constituted a Committee comprising private sector experts and Secretaries of Tourism and Secretaries of Environment of Coastal States of India. Ministry of Tourism also provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations for formulation of State specific tourism Master Plans.

The National Tourism Policy 2002 had been formulated by Ministry of Tourism after detailed interaction with industry associations, concerned Ministries and Departments of Central Government, State Governments and other stakeholders. At present, there is no proposal before the Government to revise the National Tourism Policy 2002.

MSP for Minor Forest Products

838. SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has envisaged a scheme to ensure Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Minor Forest Products (MFPs);

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the definition of MFPs and the products covered thereunder;

(c) the manner in which the State agencies will buy these items directly from tribals without the involvement of middlemen;

(d) the benefits accrued to the beneficiaries under the scheme so far; and

(e) the mechanism put in place to monitor the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (e) On the recommendation of committee of Secretaries, Ministry of Panchayati Raj constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. T. Haque on 23.08.2010 to suggest appropriate measures for implementation of provisions regarding Ownership, Price Fixation, Value Addition and Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP). This committee recommended to have a scheme for MSP for MFP. However, details of the Scheme have not been finalized.

[Translation]

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Adolescent Girls

839. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
SHRI N. CHALUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) the status/criteria followed for implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Adolescent Girls—SABLA;

(b) whether the Government has proposed to extend the scope of the scheme in rural and backward regions of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the sanctioned funds have not been released to some States/Union Territory Administrations

during each of the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Chhattisgarh along with the time by which these funds are likely to be released;

(e) whether the Government has received complaints regarding corruption/irregularities in the said scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The *Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) -Sabla*, a Centrally-sponsored scheme introduced in the year 2010-11 on a pilot basis is being implemented in selected 205 districts from all the States/UTs. The districts have been selected using four indicators which are drop out rate of females, female literacy rate, girls married before the age of 18 and female work participation. The districts are a combination of good performing, moderate and not so well performing districts in all the States/UTs.

(b) *Sabla* is being continued on existing norms in 205 districts across the country in 2012-13 also. An independent evaluation of *Sabla* about its performance in the eleventh Plan (2010-11 and 2011-12) has been entrusted to Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh. Further extension and expansion of the scheme will depend on the findings of evaluation.

(c) and (d) Funds as per prescribed norms under the scheme are released to States/UTs based on the utilisation certificate furnished by States/UTs. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) and (f) No complaints regarding corruption/irregularities in the said scheme have been received in the Ministry.

Statement

State-wise funds released under Sabla in 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

Sl. No.	State	Funds released under Sabla (Rs. in lakh)		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 25th February, 2013)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1963.3	3259.7	508.63

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	119.58	79.56	135.26
3.	Assam	1018.79	1592.98	1592.77
4.	Bihar	2773.77	5081.73	1442.76
5.	Chhattisgarh	938.71	1472.72	179.15
6.	Goa	79.81	207.98	135.36
7.	Gujarat	1357.68	2647.22	2625.6
8.	Haryana	405.22	701.44	455.38
9.	Himachal Pradesh	307.18	550.34	595.68
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	290.55	453.64	282.56
11.	Jharkhand	754.27	1493.32	1244.03
12.	Karnataka	711.68	3053.55	2438.8
13.	Kerala	881.73	1284.66	852.56
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2470.64	4069.18	6623
15.	Maharashtra	2568.49	3957.22	1550.81
16.	Manipur	116.29	152.76	121.23
17.	Meghalaya	142.48	306.76	179.16
18.	Mizoram	73.32	78.24	84.94
19.	Nagaland	87.05	147.49	183.6
20.	Odisha	1553.44	2382.98	2404.9
21.	Punjab	591.3	874.8	538.53
22.	Rajasthan	1777.37	3369.05	3931
23.	Sikkim	41.8	66.05	19.99
24.	Tamil Nadu	1271.8	2686.32	2174.03
25.	Tripura	240.35	455.06	447.88
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4689.86	11749.87	12975.15
27.	Uttarakhand	355.49	511.48	333.23
28.	West Bengal	1647.06	2758.74	2621.14
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31.76	51.99	93.61
30.	Chandigarh	32.94	48.78	*
31.	Daman and Diu	12.66	16.44	16.46

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18.19	24.98	*
33.	Delhi	333.68	496.36	579.77
34.	Lakshdweep	6.61	8.94	*
35.	Puducherry	8.56	19.02	25.44
Total		29673.41	56111.35	47392.41

*Funds have not been released due to savings available with UTs.

[English]

Condition of Children

840. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has given a bad picture relating to the fate of children in the country in its report on status of children especially girls in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the juvenile crimes are increasing in the country;

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

(e) whether the Government has prepared any action plan to address such issues and ensure healthy, growth of children in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation brought out a publication titled 'Children in India 2012 – A Statistical Appraisal' last year, which is a compilation of data on the status of child at various fronts captured in Census 2001, 2011, National Family Health Survey [NFHS-3 (2005-06)], Annual Health Survey (AHS) in 8 Empowered Action Group States and Assam (2010-11) and Coverage Evaluation Survey, 2009 (UNICEF and Government of India), District Level Household Survey [DLHS-3 (2007-08)], Statistics of School Education 2009-10 of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Sample Registration System in 2010, Crime in India 2011 of National Crime Records Bureau etc.

Referring the above sources of data, the said Report highlights some of the major indicators given below:—

- (i) Decline in child sex ratio (0-6 years) in the total population from 2001 to 2011 (from 945 in 2001 to 914 in 2011) (Source: Census 2011).
- (ii) The Sample Registration System, in 2010, estimated that, out of total deaths reported, 18.4 % are deaths of children of 0 – 4 years (14.5% are infant deaths (<1 years and 3.9 % deaths of 1– 4 years) and 2. 7% deaths pertained to children of 5 – 14 years. Female infants experienced a higher mortality rate than male infants in all major States.
- (iii) Malnutrition is more prevalent among children in the higher birth order category [Source: NFHS-3 (2005-06)].
- (iv) Among male and female children (6-59 months) the percentage of children with any anaemia was reported as 69% and 69.9% respectively. Severe anaemia was reported for 3.2% male children and 2.7% female children [NFHS-3 (2005-06)].
- (v) Increase in child labour (from 11.28 million in 1991 to 12.66 million in 2001) [Source: Census, 2001].
- (vi) Number of cases of Crimes against Children (IPC) in the country reported a 24% increase from the previous year with a total of 33,098 cases against Children reported in the country during 2011 as compared to 26,694 cases during 2010. There were 24,201 cases in 2009. [Source: Crime in India 2011, National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)].
- (vii) The Juvenile Crimes (under IPC) in 2011 have increased by 10.5 % over 2010 as 22,740 IPC crimes by Juveniles were registered during 2010

which increased to 25,125 cases in 2011. Major juvenile crimes were under Theft' (21.17 %), Hurt (16.3%) and Burglary (10.38 %) in 2011. The number of cases for the year 2009 was 23,926. [Source: Crime in India 2011, National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)].

(e) and (f) The Government is implementing a number of child centric policies addressing the issues of Child Survival, Child Development and Child Protection. The important among them are National Policy for Children 1974, National Policy on Education, 1986, National Policy on Child Labour, 1987, National Nutrition Policy, 1993, National Population Policy, 2000, National Health Policy, 2002, National Charter for Children (NCC), 2003, National Plan of Action for Children (NPA), 2005.

The National Policy for children adopted on 22nd August, 1974 has been under review and five Regional Consultations between September, 2010 and January, 2011 and a National Consultation on 19th December, 2011 were held to discuss draft working paper on Policy of Children. A **draft National Policy for Children, 2012** has been prepared and comments have been invited by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with the Ministries of Home Affairs and Labour and Employment, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and National Commission for Women (NCW) is in the process of formulating an **Integrated National Plan of Action (INPA)** to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking with Special Focus on Children and Women. The **Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 (PCMA)** was enacted and came into force on 1st November, 2007 which makes child marriage an offence and prescribes punishment for those conducting/abetting/promoting/permitting/solemnizing child marriage. **The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill, 2011** with a main aim to address sexual abuse and exploitation of children, including child pornography has been passed by both Houses of Parliament. The Government has also set up **National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)** on 5th March, 2007 under the **Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005** to protect, promote and defend child rights in the country.

The Government also implements various important schemes such as Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for children of working mothers, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment

of Adolescent Girls — SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), Ujjawala — a comprehensive scheme for combating trafficking, Dhanlakshmi — conditional cash transfer for girl child with insurance cover, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National Rural Health Mission etc.

The Government approved the proposal for Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme with an over-all budget allocation of Rs. 1,23,580 crore during 12th Five Year Plan. The Administrative Approvals in this regard have since been issued to the States/UTs. The key features of Strengthened and Restructured ICDS *inter-alia* include addressing the gaps and challenges with (a) special focus on children under 3 years and pregnant and lactating mothers; (b) strengthening and repackaging of services including, care and nutrition counseling services and care of severely underweight children; improving Supplementary Nutrition Programme including cost revision to put ICDS in a mission mode etc.

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, enacted in 2000, the primary law in the country relating to welfare of juveniles in conflict with law as well as children in need of care and protection. The JJ Act was amended, in 2006, to make it more effective by providing time-lines for setting up of Juvenile Justice Boards and Child Welfare Committees and compulsory registration of Child Care Institutions, etc. To encourage quicker establishment of structures and procedures under the Act, the Ministry of Women and Child Development introduced, in 2009-10, a comprehensive scheme, namely, the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) under which financial and technical support is provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations. ICPS brings several existing child protection programmes, under one umbrella, with improved norms. These include, (i) A Programme for Juvenile Justice; (ii) An Integrated Programme for Street Children; and (iii) Scheme for Assistance to Homes [Shishu Greh] to promote In-country Adoption. A number of new initiatives have also been incorporated, such as dedicated service delivery structures at State and district levels, child tracking system, sponsorship, fostercare etc. Childline is a 24-hour toll free emergency outreach telephone service (1098) for children in distress, being run by the Ministry through a mother NGO-Childline India Foundation (CIF). The service is now available in 265 cities and likely to start in 17 more cities/districts this year, bringing the total to 282.

Several measures are being under taken to check the declining sex ratio which include discouraging the use of sex selection techniques as well as encouraging and

rewarding the girl child. While the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 is being administered by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has taken a number of initiatives to enhance the status of girl child. January 24th has been declared as National Girl Child Day, since 2009. Budget allocations have also been made to launch the new schemes of 'Girl Child Specific District Plan of Action' and Scheme for Holistic Development of Adolescent Boys - Saksham, Women's Help Line. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is also proposing an Umbrella scheme for protection and development of women with SWADHAR Greh, National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW), One Stop Crisis Centre and Restorative Justice for Rape Victims as components during 12th Plan.

[Translation]

Bio-Fuel Policy

841. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the national policy on biofuels envisages promotion and development of bio-fuels;
- (b) if so, the salient features of the said policy;
- (c) whether any steps have been taken to promote production and use of bio-fuels;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the price fixed for purchase of Ethanol and bio-diesel under the said policy along with quantum of Ethanol and biodiesel purchased so far?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The salient features of the National Policy on Biofuels are:—

- Bio-diesel production will be taken up from non-edible oil seeds grown in waste, degraded or marginal lands.
- Major thrust on research, development and demonstration with focus on plantations, processing and production of biofuels;
- 20% blending of bio-ethanol with petrol and bio-diesel with diesel is indicated for the year 2017;

- Fiscal and financial incentives particularly for second generation biofuels.

(c) and (d) The National Policy on Biofuels has laid down guidelines for promotion of production and utilization of bio-diesel for blending with high speed diesel. Research on development and cultivation of improved varieties of Jatropha for increasing the production of bio-diesel and production of biofuels from ligno-cellulosic feedstock has been taken up under projects funded by the Ministries of Agriculture, New and Renewable Energy and Science and Technology.

(e) The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has informed that presently the procurement price of ethanol for Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme is Rs. 27/litre and since the Government decision to implement the EBP Programme in 20 States and 4 UTs in September, 2006, a total of about 131 crore litres ethanol has been procured by the OMCs for blending with petrol. In view of the Government decision dated 22.11.2012 to determine procurement price by market mechanism, fresh offers have been invited for the supply of ethanol for October, 2012 to September, 2013. As regards bio-diesel, the present price fixed by the OMCs for its procurement is Rs. 37.50 per litre w.e.f. 19.09.2012. However, no bio-diesel has been offered to any of the OMCs till date.

[English]

GDP for Health Sector

842. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

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

- (a) the total expenditure incurred on health sector *vis-a-vis* its percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as compared to other sectors during each of the last three years and the current year so far;
- (b) whether the expenditure on health as percentage of GDP in the 12th Five Year Plan so far is very low;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the allocation of funds for health sector in the remaining period of the 12th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) A statement showing expenditure on health sector as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as compared with other social sectors in the country during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-2012, sourced from Economic Survey 2011-12, is enclosed as a Statement.

(b) to (d) As per the 12th Five Year Plan document, total public funding by the Centre and States, plan and non-plan, on core health is envisaged to increase to 1.87 per cent of GDP by the end of the Twelfth Plan. When viewed in the

perspective of the broader health sector, the total Government expenditure as a proportion of GDP is envisaged to increase to 3.04 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Plan. The allocation of 12th Five Year Plan for Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has substantially increased to Rs. 300018 crore. Allocation of funds for health in the remaining period of the 12th Five Year Plan is based *inter-alia*, on the availability of resources and competing claims on these resources. An increase in growth rate of the economy generates increased resources for funding the health sector.

Statement

Trends in Social Service Expenditure by General Government (Central and State Governments Combined)

(Rs. in crore)

Items	Year			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (RE)	2011-12 (BE)
Expenditure on social services of which				
(i) Education	161360	197070	249343	276866
(ii) Health	73898	88050	103742	115426
(iii) Others	145370	161262	209885	208224

As per cent of GDP

Items	Year			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (RE)	2011-12 (BE)
Expenditure on social services as percentage of GDP of which				
(i) Education	2.87%	3.05%	3.25%	3.11%
(ii) Health	1.31%	1.36%	1.35%	1.30%
(iii) Others	2.58%	2.50%	2.73%	2.34%

Source: Economic Survey 2011-12.

Wind Energy Generation

843. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) the generation of power through wind energy at present along with its share to the power sector in the country, State/UT-wise especially in respect of Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the generation of wind energy during the 12th Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with capital

expenditure required for setting up 1 MW Wind Power Project;

(d) the details of concessions/exemptions given to States/private wind power production companies during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any survey for identifying the areas for setting up wind energy projects in the country, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including the State of Punjab; and

(f) whether investors are not showing interest in wind energy sector in the country including the States of Jharkhand and Rajasthan, if so, the reasons therefor and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A total capacity of 18551 MW from wind energy has been established in the country. This is around 9% of the total installed power capacity in the country. The state-wise wind power installed capacity is given at enclosed Statement-I. The States of Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand do not have any wind potential site.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The Government has set a target of 15000 MW of wind power to be installed during 12th Plan period. The capital expenditure for setting up one MW wind power project is approximately Rs.6 crores.

(d) The Government has been promoting wind power projects through private sector investment by providing fiscal and promotional incentives such as 80% Accelerated Depreciation, concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generators, excise duty exemption to manufacturers. 10 years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects is also available. Loans for installing windmills are available from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other Financial Institutions. Technical support including wind resource assessment is provided by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided in potential states. A Generation Based Incentives (GBI) was available from December 2009 to 31st March 2012, under which Rs. 0.50/unit generated from wind power projects was provided to the projects which did not avail Accelerated Depreciation (AD) benefit. The GBI and AD benefit have been discontinued w.e.f. 01.04.2012.

(e) Through the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai, the Government has undertaken an extensive wind resource survey programme to identify the potential sites for wind power projects. A total 701 wind monitoring stations have so far been established in the country. The data collected is available with C-WET, which is used by various stake holders in wind sector. State-wise numbers of wind monitoring stations installed so far is given at enclosed Statement-II.

(f) Investors' interest has slowed down in wind energy sector during current year. Reports suggest that this is because of the absence of GBI and AD benefits. The Government has prepared a proposal for continuing the GBI and AD benefits.

Statement-I

State-wise Wind Power Installation

States	Capacity (MW)
Andhra Pradesh	435
Gujarat	3093
Karnataka	2113
Kerala	35
Madhya Pradesh	386
Maharashtra	2,976
Rajasthan	2,355
Tamil Nadu	7,154
Others	4
Total	18,551

Statement-II

State-wise Wind Monitoring Stations

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total No. of Wind Monitoring Stations Established
1	2	3
1.	Tamil Nadu	70
2.	Gujarat	69

1	2	3
3.	Odisha	15
4.	Maharashtra	132
5.	Andhra Pradesh	78
6.	Rajasthan	36
7.	Lakshadweep	9
8.	Karnataka	59
9.	Kerala	29
10.	Chhattisgarh	7
11.	Madhya Pradesh	37
12.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19
13.	Uttarakand	16
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6
15.	West Bengal	10
16.	Puducherry	4
17.	Punjab	10
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	24
19.	Haryana	6
20.	Jharkhand	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	11
22.	Goa	4
23.	Bihar	6
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	7
25.	Assam	6
26.	Tripura	5
27.	Manipur	8
28.	Mizoram	5
29.	Sikkim	4
30.	Nagaland	3
31.	Meghalaya	3
	Total	701

Kisan Credit Cards

844. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the target set and achievements made by the Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in issuing of Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) to the farmers during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise including the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the SCBs were able to achieve their targets during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof, bank and State-wise including the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(f) whether farmers are facing difficulties in raising crop loans from the banks through KCCs scheme; and

(g) if so, the details thereof along with the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The details of number of Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) issued and limits sanctioned by Public Sector Banks for the last three years, State-wise and bank-wise are enclosed as Statement-I and Statement-II. No quantitative targets for issue of KCC had been set.

(f) and (g) The flow of credit to agriculture has increased from Rs. 3,84,514 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 5,11,029 crore (provisional) in 2011-12. Similarly the number of crop loan accounts have also registered growth from 482.30 lakh in 2009-10 to 646.57 lakh in 2011-12.

The revised guidelines for KCC have also been issued which, *inter alia*, provide to make it a cash credit facility through smart-cum debit card which will enable the farmers to access multiple delivery channels such as withdrawals through ATMs/Business Correspondents/Point of Sale (PoS) machines and mobile based transfer transactions at agricultural input dealers and mandis, etc.

Statement-I*Number of KCCs issued by Public Sector Banks for the last three years as at 31 March*

State/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-120	
	Number	Limit sanctioned Rs. in lakh	Number	Limit sanctioned Rs. in lakh	Number	Limit sanctioned Rs. in lakh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	934757	489334.61	1062819	755569.85	1244342	820030.90
Assam	72272	21296.99	78720	28238.69	159997	54018.81
Arunachal Pradesh	3504	1260.80	2194	990.65	6955	2377.2
Bihar	369023	200352.19	305201	186479.20	345016	234015.61
Gujarat	166215	190993.81	170551	183987.75	199775	289683.9
Goa	1260	884.89	1053	1022.34	1336	1559.15
Haryana	93384	160015.36	98068	187461.25	118380	256998.62
Himachal Pradesh	37160	31945.74	29702	31940.53	33523	36297.45
Jammu and Kashmir	3752	2446.17	5705	5009.20	5285	4412.21
Karnataka	276136	246505.02	370535	407770.46	427254	496044.52
Kerala	106625	58236.58	178736	178031.22	161582	242840.97
Madhya Pradesh	254332	290379.90	239222	230731.35	289379	367492.14
Maharashtra	545473	291013.62	600101	324649.36	694285	638339.73
Meghalaya	9158	2482.02	4248	2152.29	19674	7101.48
Mizoram	3126	1073.25	3654	1291.80	5182	2893.58
Manipur	3583	1468.57	2401	1056.75	2581	1005.76
Nagaland	5178	1049.47	2608	787.51	10557	3857.54
Odisha	187308	67894.39	176640	76466.09	250335	83645.02
Punjab	134507	346837.95	159164	465449.53	164666	595392.18
Rajasthan	294948	407393.80	311246	426983.39	415623	615980.94
Sikkim	1446	914.52	1022	1064.88	1759	1262.69
Tamil Nadu	482866	281596.03	613566	577584.58	661964	861926.28
Tripura	1276	4116.39	13243	4713.03	28134	6811.47
Uttar Pradesh	911168	665533.48	748296	709152.44	946229	987536.56
West Bengal	20027	79128.41	195847	92903.72	331090	140263.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	542	229.09	450	241.00	724	260.28
Chandigarh	261	464.00	410	2231.4	1983	5863.94
Daman and Diu	0	0.00	16	163.2	9	263.5
Delhi	1711	12196.07	177	2716.20	5175	13304.54
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32	10.00	76	527.88	110	92.71
Lakshadweep	49	22.95	67	35.57	637	266.03
Puducherry	11442	5988.95	9284	8629.05	12632	10871.66
Jharkhand	89122	48721.74	10353	51458.7	143037	50587.48
Chhattisgarh	54862	42121.43	4160	34172.9	33701	28489.71
Uttarakhand	44842	40090.25	4702	62116.4	80140	89980.43
Other States	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Total	5313085	3,993,998.44	558247	5,043,780.3	6803051	6,951,768.45

Statement-II*Bank-wise data of KCCs for the last 3 years number in actual and amount*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the bank	2009-10		2010-11		2011-120	
		Number	Limit sanctioned	Number	Limit sanctioned	Number	Limit sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	State Bank of India	1853346	1,056,964.30	1604256	1,000,398.89	1884806	1,583,371.79
2.	SB of Bikaner and Jaipur	135190	223,029.00	163914	236,463.00	128271	210,544.00
3.	State Banke of Hyderabad	212792	136,652.00	231784	153,554.00	182679	136,273.00
4.	State Bank of Indore	30350	40,550.00	7168	9,529.00	0	0.00
5.	State Bank of Mysore	43728	37,621.00	75478	63,560.40	68367	73,152.48
6.	State Bank of Patiala	35416	54,019.00	30270	54,046.00	36055	68,504.00
7.	State Banke of Saurashtra	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
8.	State Bank of Travancore	28728	18,723.00	30902	25,279.00	16197	19,227.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Allahabad Bank	223607	136,683.99	191377	163,417.68	168034	178,091.90
10.	Andhra Bank	202253	150,538.00	443787	319,343.00	548320	299,308.00
11.	Bank of Baroda	185419	215,440.57	244558	304,772.43	309685	392,653.30
12.	Bank of India	198933	223,513.04	289641	240,778.84	359396	303,241.94
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	58784	42,319.76	47414	40,019.16	55400	51,043.77
14.	Canara Bank	308115	265,547.00	389879	400,106.86	618629	586,833.10
15.	Central Bank of India	240939	148,679.58	168749	105,290.04	167307	119,141.38
16.	Corporation Bank	39995	42,820.91	30589	35,036.25	46420	60,557.05
17.	Dena Bank	30597	24,421.00	39942	20,219.60	46997	62,551.15
18.	Indian Bank	104511	59,680.87	128069	74,749.94	154193	95,864.85
19.	Indian Overseas Bank	203757	124,493.00	299231	567,685.00	451443	876,283.00
20.	Oriental Bank of Comm	82114	130,145.22	97912	217,986.73	118637	335,971.23
21.	Punjab National Bank	432174	439,957.33	357497	434,778.00	467368	567,895.34
22.	Punjab and Sind Bank	22247	49,972.33	17280	93,469.69	28684	98,817.09
23.	Syndicate Bank	311696	162,262.45	357330	191,209.32	327590	270,168.63
24.	Union Bank of India	115071	75,200.06	138997	86,956.62	139707	148,815.84
25.	United Bank of India	50286	14,819.75	101781	51,247.40	176997	64,393.44
26.	UCO Bank	136266	90,390.54	67679	65,638.27	246869	164,907.47
27.	Vijaya Bank	24315	19,277.00	21453	25,607.45	32312	41,519.75
28.	IDBI Bank	2456	10,277.74	5538	82,637.73	22688	62,637.31
Total		5313085	3,993,998.44	5582475	5,043,780.30	6803051	6,951,768.45

Census of Tribal Population

845. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:

SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any census to ascertain the tribal population in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the names and number of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) out of them, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether there has been decline in the population of tribes, particularly PTGs in the country;

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

(e) the schemes being implemented by the Government to protect tribes, particularly primitive tribes in the country indicating the funds allocated/released and utilised in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) Yes, Madam. Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India under Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, is regularly conducting the decennial Census to ascertain the tribal population in the country.

(b) Year-wise details indicating the names and number of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) State/UT-wise; is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements a Central Sector Scheme known as Development of

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) exclusively for their development. The scheme aims at planning their socio-economic development in a holistic manner by adopting habitat development approach, intervening in all spheres of their social and economic life, so that the quality of life of PTGs is improved and a visible impact is made. The funds released and utilized during the last 3 years and current year, States/UTs-wise is given at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) and their Population in India from 1961 to 2001

(Figures in actual)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Name of PTG	Population				
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	Chenchu	17609	24178	28434	40859	49232
		Bodo Gadaba	21840	25108	27732	33127	36078
		Gutob Gadaba	-	-	-	-	-
		Dongria Khond	21754	34382	39408	66629	85324
		Kultia Khond	-	-	-	-	-
		Kolam	16731	26498	21842	41254	45671
		Konda Reddi	35439	42777	54685	76391	83096
		Kondasavara	-	28189	-	-	-
		Bondo Porja	-	-	-	-	-
		Khond Porja	9350	12347	16479	24154	32669
		Parengi Proja	-	-	-	-	-
Thoti	546	1785	1388	3654	2074		
		Total	123269	195264	189968	286078	334144
2.	Bihar (including Jharkhand upto 1991; only Bihar for 2001)	Asur	5819	7026	7783	9623	181
		Birhor	2438	3461	4377	8083	406
		Birjia	4029	3628	4057	6191	17
		Hill Kharia	108983	127002	141771	151634	1501
		Korwa	21162	18717	219940	24871	703
		Mal Paharia	45423	48636	79322	86790	4631

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Parhaiya	12268	14651	24012	30421	2429
		Sauria Paharia	55605	59047	39269	48761	585
		Savar	1561	3548	3014	4264	420
		Total	257288	285716	523545	370638	10873
3.	Gujarat	Kolgha	—	29464	62232	82679	48419
		Kathodi	—	2939	2546	4773	5820
		Kotwalia	—	12902	17759	19569	21453
		Padhar	—	4758	10587	15896	22421
		Siddi	—	4482	5429	6336	8662
		Total	—	54545	98553	129253	106775
4.	Jharkhand	Asur	—	—	—	—	10347
		Birhor	—	—	—	—	7514
		Birjia	—	—	—	—	5365
		Hill Kharia	—	—	—	—	164022
		Korwa	—	—	—	—	27177
		Mal Paharia	—	—	—	—	115093
		Parhaiya	—	—	—	—	20786
		Sauria Paharia	—	—	—	—	31050
		Savar	—	—	—	—	6004
		Total	—	—	—	—	387358
5.	Karnataka	Jenu Kuruba	3623	6656	34747	29371	29828
		Koraga	6382	7620	15146	16322	16071
		Total	10005	14276	49893	45693	45899
6.	Kerala	Cholanaikayan	—	306	234	—	—
		Kadar	—	1120	1503	2021	2145
		Kattunayakan	—	5565	8803	12155	14715
		Koraga	—	1200	1098	1651	1152
		Kurumba	—	1319	1283	1820	2174
		Total	—	9510	12921	17647	20186

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)	Abujh Maria	11115	13000	15500	—	—
		Baiga	—	6194	248949	317549	332935
		Bharia	—	1589	1614	—	—
		Birhor	513	738	561	2206	143
		Hill Korwa	23605	67000	19041	—	—
		Kamar	—	13600	17517	20565	2424
		Sahariya	174320	207174	281816	332748	450217
	Total	209553	309295	584998	673068	785720	
8.	Maharashtra	Katkari/Kathodi	—	146785	174602	202203	235022
		Kolam	—	56061	118073	147843	173646
		Maria Gond	—	53400	66750	—	—
	Total	—	256246	359425	350046	408668	
9.	Manipur	Maram Naga	—	5123	6544	9592	1225
		Total	—	5123	6544	9592	1225
10.	Odisha	Chuktia Bhunjia	—	—	—	—	—
		Birhor	—	248	142	825	702
		Bondo	—	3870	5895	7315	9378
		Didayi	—	3055	1978	5471	7371
		Dongria Khond	—	2676	6067	—	—
		Juang	—	3181	30876	35665	41339
		Kharia	—	1259	1259	—	—
		Kutia Khond	—	3016	4735	—	—
		Lanjia Saura	—	4233	8421	—	—
		Lodha	—	1598	5100	7458	8905
		Mankirdia	—	133	1005	1491	1050
		Paudi Bhuyan	—	4424	8872	—	—
Saura	—	2845	2917	—	—		
	Total	—	30538	77267	58225	68745	
11.	Rajasthan	Saharia	23125	26796	40945	59810	76237
		Total	23125	26796	40945	59810	76237

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Tamil Nadu	Irular	79835	89025	105757	138827	155606
		Kattunayakan	6459	5042	26383	42761	45227
		Kota	833	1188	604	752	925
		Korumba	1174	2754	4354	4768	5498
		Paniyan	4779	6093	6393	7124	9121
		Toda	714	930	875	1100	1560
		Total	93794	105032	144366	195332	217937
13.	Tripura	Riang	56579	64722	84004	111606	165103
		Total	56579	64722	84004	111606	165103
14.	Uttar Pradesh (Including Uttarakhand upto 1991; only Uttar Pradesh for 2001)	Buksa	-	-	31807	34621	4367
		Raji	-	-	1087	1728	998
		Total	-	-	32894	36349	5365
15.	Uttarakhand	Buksa	-	-	-	-	46771
		Raji	-	-	-	-	517
		Total	-	-	-	-	47288
West Bengal		Birhor	-	-	658	855	1017
		Lodha	-	45906	53718	68095	84966
		Toto	-	-	675	-	-
		Total	-	45906	55051	68950	85983
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Great					
		Andamanese	-	-	42	32	43
		Jarawa	-	-	31	89	240
		Onge	-	-	97	101	96
		Sentinelest	-	-	-	24	39
		Shorn Pen	71	212	223	131	398
		Total	71	212	393	377	816
All India	Grand Total		773684	1403181	2260767	2412664	2768322

Source: Office of RGI and Census Commissioner of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Statement-I*Year-wise released and utilization of funds by the States/UTs under the Scheme of Development of PTGs*

Sl. No	Name of States/ UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13
		Amount released	Amount utilized	Amount released	Amount utilized	Amount released	Amount utilized	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	22.92	22.92	22.92	Funds have been released to implementation Agencies for 2011-12	20.00
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Proposal was not approved by the Expert Committee during the XI Plan	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	23.20	22.45	16.55	Funds have been released to implementation Agencies for 2011-12	20.00
4.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.35	Funds have been released to implementation Agencies for 2011-12	7.00
5.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	A sum of Rs. 2000.00 lakh is unspent with State Government for 2011-12	0.00
6.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	60.00	60.00	12.26	A sum of Rs. 1225.61 lakh is unspent with State Government for 2011-12	0.00
7.	Kerala	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.10	A sum of Rs. 1210.00 lakh is unspent with State Government for 2011-12	0.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	50.68	50.68	54.28	54.28	65.46	Funds have been released to implementation Agencies for 2011-12	43.50
9.	Maharashtra	5.56	5.56	34.60	20.00	0.00	A sum of Rs. 1459.00 lakh is unspent with State Government for 2011-12	0.00
10.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Proposal was not approved by the Expert Committee during the XI Plan	0.00

11.	Odisha	12.29	12.29	12.26	12.27	12.25	Funds have been released to Implementation Agencies for 2011-12	20.00
12.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	12.80	12.80	26.77	Funds have been released to implementation Agencies for 2011-12	15.00
13.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	4.75	4.76	10.76	Funds have been released to implementation Agencies for 2011-12	14.00
14.	Tripura	4.62	4.62	3.16	3.16	6.27	No UC pending	7.00
15.	West Bengal	5.37	2.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	A sum of Rs. 326.24 lakh is unspent with State Government for 2011-12	0.00
16.	Uttarakhand	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Proposal was not approved by the Expert Committee during the XI Plan	0.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Proposal was not approved by the Expert Committee during the XI Plan	0.00
18.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	1.84	1.84	0.00	UC not pending	
Total		79.62	76.26	229.82	214.48	225.69		146.50

*[English]***UNHRC Recommendations for the Betterment of Women and Children**

846. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR

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

(a) whether the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) has made some recommendations for the betterment of women and children in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said recommendations have been accepted by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) United Nations Human Rights Council has made no recommendations on the issue of the betterment of women and children in the country.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

*[Translation]***Progress of e-Panchaya Project**

847. SHRI LALJI TANDON:
SHRI PREM DAS RAI:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the State/UT-wise progress of the implementation of e-Panchayat project in the country;

(b) the State/UT-wise details of public-private partnerships for Computer Based Training in Panchayati Raj Institutions;

(c) whether the Government has observed a correlation between implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and the penetration of Information and Communication Technology in Panchayati Raj Institutions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Under e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP), four software Applications namely PRIASoft, PlanPlus, National Panchayat Portal and National Panchayat Directory (now renamed Local Governance Directory) have been in use by the States/UTs for two years and the State/UT-wise adoption status is given in the enclosed Statement. Six more Applications namely Area Profiler, ServicePlus, Asset Directory, ActionSoft, Social Audit and Trainings Management were launched on the occasion of National Panchayat Day on 24th April, 2012 and training is being imparted on these Applications.

(b) Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has engaged Department of Electronics and Accreditation of Computer Classes (DOEACC), now renamed National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT), to impart basic IT literacy training to Panchayat functionaries and elected representatives in the States/UTs, MoPR is not maintaining State/UTs-wise database of public-private partnerships for Computer Based Training in Panchayati Raj Institutions.

(c) and (d) No such correlation is observed. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) provides a statutory guarantee for providing wage employment upto 100 days to every rural household in a year. The schemes framed Under Section 4(i) of the Act are implemented by the State Governments in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Statement*State/UT-wise Adoption of the four PES applications*

Name of Application	In Use by States/UTs during 2012-13
1	2
PRIASoft*	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh.

1	2
PlanPlus*	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.
National Panchayat Portal*	All States/UTs except Tamil Nadu, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Delhi.
Local Governance Directory*	All States/UTs except Nagaland, Mizoram and Delhi.

Key:

- *PRIASoft* = States entering vouchers online.
- *PlanPlus* = States uploading Draft Plans or Annual Action Plans.
- *National Panchayat Portal* = States where the dynamic websites have been created for Panchayats.
- *Local Governance Directory* = States where unique codes have been defined for Panchayats or equivalent Rural Local Bodies.

[English]**Taxes on Essential Commodities**

848. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had urged the State Governments to waive off different types of State level taxes levied on essential commodities in order to bring down food inflation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) A letter was written by the Finance Minister on 1st June, 2012 to all Chief Ministers, requesting the States to reduce Sales Tax/VAT levied by States and also convert it into a specific amount per transaction instead of being charged on ad valorem basis.

Responses have been received from the State Governments of Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh.

State Government of Gujarat has informed that the rates of VAT on Petrol and Diesel had already been reduced to 3% since June, 2008. It expressed its unwillingness to shift to specific duty regime, by pointing out, inter-alia, that migration to specific taxation structure schemes in the time of unusually high prices would be detrimental to the interests of the consumers.

State Government of U.P. has informed that rates of duties levied on petroleum products in U.P. are already comparable to other States; and keeping in view the financial needs of the State, switching over to specific duty structure does not appear to be possible.

[Translation]**Multi-Member Body**

849. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any suggestion/recommendation to make the Comptroller and Auditor General of India a multi-member body; and

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

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

(b) Chairman, High Level Committee (HLC) for Commonwealth Games, Shri V.K. Shunglu had written a letter in which suggestions for changes in CAG were highlighted. It was suggested for C and AG organisation, a three member body would have greater transparency in its operation. Out of the three members, one member should possess professional accounting qualifications, CA or its transnational equivalent. This should not seem to exclude

an IAAS officer from the triumvirate, who has wide exposure to Finance, Audit and Accounts and best International practices in these areas.

No decision has been taken by the Government on the above suggestions.

[English]

Taxes from Petro-Products

850. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of indirect taxes collected from petroleum products during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to offset the losses of underrecoveries using indirect taxes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Madam, the revenue collected from customs and excise duties, on petro products for the last three years, is as below:—

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

(b) At the time of submission of reply, all tax proposals are part of Budget, which will be presented on 28th February, 2013. Comments on individual proposals are therefore not submitted until the Budget is presented.

(c) Not applicable in view of (b) above.

(d) Not applicable in view of (b) above. Rates of indirect taxes on petroleum products are decided based on several factors including international price of crude, fiscal balance, interests of domestic industry, consumers, etc.

[Translation]

Incredible India Campaign

851. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:
SHRI N. CHALUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government implements the 'Incredible India Campaign' to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the places which have been included therein;

(c) the details of budgetary allocation and funds utilised on the campaign during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the desired results brought by the campaign on the overall growth of the tourism industry and to boost inflow of tourists in the country; and

(e) the further steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to intensify the said campaign for overall development of tourism industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line. Besides, the Ministry through its overseas offices, *inter-alia*, organises Road Shows, Know India Seminars, Workshops; participates in various Fairs, Exhibitions and Events to promote various Indian tourist destinations and products. The campaigns include holistic promotion of various Indian tourism products and destinations of the country.

(c) Incredible India campaigns are undertaken centrally by the Ministry of Tourism and no funds are released to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for the purpose.

(d) and (e) From the year 2002, the year in which Incredible India brand line was launched, to 2012, 'Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs)' to the country have increased from 2.38 million to 6.65 million (provisional). During the same period Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEE) have increased from Rs. 15064 Crore to Rs. 94487 Crore (advance estimates). The domestic visits during the same period have

increased from 269.60 million to 850.90 million (provisional). The Campaigns are regular feature of the Ministry's promotional activities and are carried out keeping in mind the Ministry's goal of overall development of tourism to and within the country.

Interest on Credit Cards

852. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the interest charged by the public and private sector banks on late payment of dues of credit cards, as on date, bank-wise;
- (b) the rate of interest charged by the said banks on credit card dues, as on date, bank-wise;
- (c) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) proposes to formulate a uniform policy for the banking institutions in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the time by which such policy is likely to come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) RBI has issued a Master Circular dated 02.07.2012 incorporating its instructions on Credit Card Operations of Banks. Para 3 of this Master Circular contains instructions on "interest rates and other charges", which *inter-alia*, provide that the banks should prescribe a ceiling rate of interest, including processing and other charges, in respect of small value personal loans and loans similar in nature. Since the credit card dues are in the nature of non-priority sector personal loans, the banks are free to determine the rate of interest on credit card dues, pricing the same with reference to their Base Rate, in accordance with the guidelines and instructions of RBI. Further, the card issuing banks/Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) are also required to adhere to the detailed guidelines given in the Master Circular, such as, timely dispatch of bills; quoting of Annualized Percentage Rates (APRs) on card products including the method of calculation of APR with examples; non-levy of any charge not explicitly indicated to the credit card holder; etc. The fact that higher interest rates are being charged to the cardholder on account of his payment/default history should also be made known to the cardholder. RBI has hosted its Master

Circular and other guidelines in this regard on its website www.rbi.org.in for information of all. In accordance with these guidelines, the banks are also required to publicize the interest charged to various categories of customers through their website and other means. RBI does not maintain the precise specific information with regard to the rate of interest charged by the banks from the individual customers.

[English]

Orphan Children

853. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of orphans and the number of Government run orphanages in the country;
- (b) whether any Regulatory Mechanism is in place to keep a check on the Government as well as private orphanages in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the number and nature of cases of child abuse reported in orphanages during each of the last three years and the current year; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to ensure a respectable life for the inmates of orphanages after achieving adulthood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) There is no authentic data on number of orphan children in India. Homes for children in need of care and protection can be set up under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 [JJ Act], The Ministry of Women and Child Development is providing financial assistance, under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), to State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up and maintenance of Homes and Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) under the JJ Act. The number of Government run Homes, including Children's Home and Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) assisted under ICPS is 586 and 72, respectively. The number of children benefitted under these Homes are 28,724 and 750, respectively.

(b) and (c) The J J Act is the primary law to deal with the children in need of care and protection. Section 34 (3) of the JJ Act mandates registration of all Child Care Institutes (CCIs) housing children in need of care and protection with

the intent of enforcing minimum standards of care, under the Act and Rules, there-under, for the services provided for children in these Homes. The JJ Act and Central Model Rules, there-under, provide for mechanisms for stringent monitoring of quality of services through Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) and Inspection Committees set up by the State Government at State, district and city levels. Further, the Rules provide for setting up of Children's Committees in every institution which are, *inter-alia*, also encouraged to report incidents of abuse and exploitation, if any. Besides, Rule 60 of the Model Rules framed under the JJ Act also prescribes comprehensive measures to respond in case any kind of abuse, including sexual abuse, neglect and maltreatment is noticed in the CCI.

(d) As per the information furnished by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), the number of complaints of alleged child abuse in orphanages as dealt by them during the last three years and the current year are as under:—

2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Till February, 2013)
18	25	6	18

The nature of alleged child abuse includes rape, molestation, torture and mental abuse.

(e) Section 44 of the JJ Act requires the State Government/UT Administrations to provide services for 'after care programmes' for taking care of children, for a period of three years, after they leave Homes to enable them to lead an honest, industrious and useful life. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, ICPS, under which financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations, *inter-alia* for after care services for such children to help sustain them during the transition from institutional to independent life. The services include housing facilities, vocational training, help to gain employment, counseling and stipend etc.

Growth Rate of Tourism Sector

854. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated growth rate of the tourism sector during the 11th Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Government envisages 12 per cent growth rate during 12th Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) The Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India grew from 5.17 million in 2007-08 to 6.50 million (provisional) in 2011-12 at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 5.88%, during the 11th Five Year Plan.

The Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) from tourism in India grew from Rs. 45,524 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 83,607 crore (provisional) in 2011-12 at a CAGR of 16.41%, during the 11th Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c) The Working Group on Tourism for 12th Five Year Plan, set up by the Planning Commission, has recommended a target growth in domestic tourism of about 12% per annum during the 12th Five Year Plan period. The Working Group has also recommended to increase India's share of International Tourist arrivals to at least 1% by end of 12th Plan — requiring an annual growth of about 12%.

Civic Bodies

855. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the civic bodies across the country are reportedly fund-starved;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise for the 11th and 12th Plan period; and

(c) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have strategic position in delivering services to citizens, the Constitution (Seventy-fourth Amendment) Act provides for greater empowerment of ULBs. Over a period of time, the functions and responsibilities of ULBs have increased and commensurate enhancement of

their resource base is required. The Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) has, *inter-alia*, observed that all local bodies, including ULBs, need to be supported through a predictable and buoyant source of revenue, substantially higher than the present levels, in addition to their own tax revenues and other flows from State and Central Governments. FC-XIII has recommended grant-in-aid to local bodies as a percentage of the previous year's divisible pool of taxes (over and above the share of the states), after converting this share to grant-in-aid under article 275 of the Constitution of India. The grant has two components — a basic grant component and a performance based component. During the award period of the Twelfth Finance Commission, 2005-10, grant amounting to Rs. 4831.94 crore was released to States for ULBs. The untied grant to the extent of Rs. 23111.00 crore, estimated by the FC-XIII, is to flow to the States for ULBs during its award period, 2010-15. Further, to widen the resource base of ULBs, the Government has been persuading States and ULBs for implementation of urban sector reforms, including property tax reforms, rationalization of stamp duty, implementation of double entry accounting system, e-governance, levy of reasonable user charges.

**Linking of Scholarship Amount with
Price Index**

856. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any request for linking scholarship amount given to tribal students with the price index has been received by the Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereto along with the pros and cons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) There is no record of receipt of any proposal for linking scholarship amount given to tribal students, with price index in this Ministry. However, under the scheme of Post Matric Scholarship

Scheme, the annual income ceiling of both the parents/guardians is already linked with the consumer price index for industrial workers.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Does not arise.

Road show to attract Tourists

857. DR. NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been marginal growth in the tourism sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether road shows are being organised by the Government to attract domestic tourists in different parts of the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and
- (e) the extent to which these road shows are helpful in improving the tourism sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India during 2012 were 6.65 million (Provisional) registering a growth of 5.4% over 2011.

The number of domestic tourist visits in India during 2011 were 851 million (provisional) registering a growth of 13.8% over 2010.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Tourism organizes road shows in different regions of the country in collaboration of the other stakeholders for promotion of domestic tourism. Three road shows were organised at Guwahati, Gangtok and Kolkata during March-April, 2012.

(e) The road shows, besides providing an opportunity to States/UTs to showcase their wide variety of tourism products, aim at showcasing the variety of tourism experiences available to the domestic and international travelers, the media, consumers, etc. These road shows also

provide platform for one to one business meetings between travel and trade partners of the region with other regions of the country.

Merger of ABY and AABY

858. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has merged/proposes to merge Anashree Bima Yojana (ABY) and Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely benefits of such merger?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Government has merged two social sector life insurance Schemes viz. Janashree Bima Yojana (JBY) and the Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) into one scheme and renamed it as Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY). The merger would enable better administration and services in providing life insurance cover to the economically backward sections of society. It would also avoid any duplication of coverage of lives under the two schemes and allow a more accurate claim experience.

The Scheme extends life and disability cover to persons living below and marginally above the poverty line under 47 identified vocational/occupational groups, including the rural landless households. The Scheme has also been extended to all Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) beneficiaries, provided they meet the other eligibility conditions under the AABY scheme.

Under the Scheme, insurance cover is provided for a sum of Rs. 30,000/- on natural death, Rs. 75,000/- on death due to accident, Rs. 37,500/- for partial permanent disability (loss of one eye or one limb) due to accident and Rs. 75,000/- on death or total permanent disability (loss of two eyes or two limbs or loss of one eye and one limb) due to accident.

The Scheme is being implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) in the country.

Tobacco Control

859. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is a signatory to an anti-tobacco treaty viz. World Health Organisation (WHO) 'Framework Convention on Tobacco Control' and its guidelines include prohibition of Government investment in and from accepting donations from tobacco companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any of the Government owned institution/company has made any investment in the tobacco companies after signing the above treaty;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for allowing such investments; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Government of India has signed WHO – Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in 2003 and ratified it in 2004.

The Article 5.3 of WHO FCTC and the guidelines framed thereunder, inter alia prohibit investment by government in tobacco companies and also prohibit acceptance of donations from tobacco companies.

(c) and (d) No such information is presently available with this Ministry. The said information is being collected.

Lead Batteries

860. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of lead batteries currently being used for storage of solar energy, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether there are any guidelines for the disposal of such lead batteries and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent of compliance of these guidelines;

(d) the details of penalties imposed for not meeting the guidelines during the last two financial years; and

(e) the number of registered recyclers for lead batteries in the country with a capacity of over 50000 tonnes per year?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Each solar lighting system has one lead acid or any other battery for storing electricity generated by solar photovoltaic module. Stand-alone SPV power plants with and without storage batteries have also been set up in the country. 21,17,232 solar lighting systems and stand-alone SPV power plants of 31.49 MWp capacity have been installed in the country as on 31.1.2013.

(b) Yes, Madam. The responsibilities of manufacturer, importer, assemblers and re-conditioners in respect of collection of used/life expired lead acid batteries, are detailed in the Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001. As per these Rules, these stakeholders are required to ensure that used batteries are collected back.

Further, the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 have been notified for proper management and handling of hazardous wastes, including used lead acid batteries (LABs). As per these Rules, every person who is engaged in handling of such wastes needs to obtain authorization from the State Pollution Control Board concerned. In addition, every recycler of lead scrap/lead acid batteries needs to register with State Pollution Control Board concerned. The waste LABs are required to be sent or sold to a registered or authorized recycler.

(c) and (d) As per these Rules, the State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees are required to issue directions under the parent Act i.e. the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, in case of violation.

(e) As per the information provided by the Central

Pollution Control Board, till August, 2010, there were 353 registered recyclers of lead scrap/LABs having recycling capacity of 12,21,401 MTA. Out of these 353 recyclers only 2 recyclers have capacity greater than 50,000 MTA.

Criteria for Opening New Foreign Banks

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

(a) the number of foreign banks operating in the country, bank and State/UT-wise;

(b) if so, the details of criteria/guidelines fixed for opening new foreign banks and branches of existing banks in the country;

(c) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) proposes to relax the laid down norms to facilitate opening of more foreign banks in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The branch-wise and State-wise details of foreign banks operating in the country as on 25.02.2013 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Under the aegis of the World Trade Organization (WTO), India is committed to allow foreign banks to open 12 branches in a year. RBI may, however, go beyond the WTO commitments of 12 branch licenses, if the foreign banks open offices in unbanked/under-banked areas. While considering applications for opening of branches by the foreign banks, RBI also considers the nature and scope of banking facilities provided by these banks to common persons particularly in under-banked areas; actual credit flow to the priority sector; pricing of products and overall efforts for promoting financial inclusion including introduction of appropriate new products; the enhanced use of technology for delivery of banking services; etc.

Statement*State-wise details of Foreign Banks in the country (as on 27.02.2013)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Chandigarh	Chhattisgarh	Delhi	Gujarat	Haryana	Karnataka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Odisha	Puducherry	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand	West Bengal	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank									1			1									2
2	American Express Banking Corp.						1															1
3	Antwerp Diamond Bank												1									1
4	AB Bank Limited												1									1
5	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.												1									1
6	Bank International Indonesia												1									1
7	Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait	1											1									2
8	Bank of Ceylon												1									1
9	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd.						1						1				1	1				4
10	Barclays Bank	1					1			1			3					1				7
11	Bank of Nova Scotia	1					1			1			1					1				5
12	BNP Paribas	1					1	1		1			2					1			1	8
13	Bank of America						1			1			1					1			1	5
14	China Trust Commercial Bank						1											1				2
15	Credit Agricole Corporate and Inv. Bank						1	1		1			2					1				6
16	Credit Suisse AG												1									1
17	Citi Bank	2			1		5	5	2	2	1	2	10	1	1	2	1	3	2		2	42
18	Deutsche Bank						1		1	1			6			1		3	2		1	16
19	DBS Bank Ltd.						1	1		1			4					3	1		1	12

20	HSBC	2	1	1	1	1	5	3	1	3	2	1	14		1	2	3	2		7	50	
21	J.P. Morgan Chase Bank												1								1	
22	Krung Thai Public Company Ltd.												1								1	
23	Mizuho Corporate Bank						1						1								2	
24	Mashreq Bank												1								1	
25	National Australia Bank												1								1	
26	Oman International										1		1								2	
27	Royal Bank of Scotland	1					5	3	2	2			5		1	2	3	4		3	31	
28	Shinhan Bank						1						1				1				3	
29	Societe Generale						1						1								2	
30	State Bank of Mauritius Ltd.	1											1				1				3	
31	Sonali Bank		1														*			1	2	
32	Standard Chartered Bank	3	2	1	1		16	4	2	3	3	3	24	1	3	3	8	8	1	16	102	
33	Commonwealth Bank of Australia												1								1	
34	First Rand Bank												1								1	
35	JSC VTB Bank						1														1	
36	UBS A.G.												1								1	
37	United Overseas Bank												1								1	
38	SBER Bank												1								1	
39	Rabobank International												1								1	
40	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Ltd.												1								1	
41	Woori Bank																1				1	
42	Sumito Mitsui Banking Corporation						1														1	
43	Westpac Banking Corporation												1								1	
Total		13	4	2	3	1	46	18	8	18	7	6	97	2	1	8	9	34	19	1	33	330

Debt Allocation Norms for FIs

862. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has relaxed/proposed to relax the debt allocation norms for foreign institutional investors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The debt allocation norms for Foreign Institutional Investors (FIs) have been rationalized in consultation with SEBI in order to facilitate FIs to plan their investments and improve availability of debt limits for investments. The measures taken in this regard include:—

- FIIs/sub-accounts can invest upto 90% of the available limits in the Corporate Debt Long Term Infra category without SEBI's approval.
- In case of General corporate bonds and G-Securities, FIs/Sub-Accounts can retain the limits acquired and re-invest upto 50% of their debt holdings in each calendar year with effect from January 1, 2013.
- The utilization period for Government Debt and Corporate Debt limits that are allocated to FIs has been reduced to 30 days and 60 days respectively.

[Translation]

Shortage of Coins

863. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of coins of various denominations in the country, State/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that a number of complaints have been received by them from across the country, including the state of Madhya Pradesh, indicating that there is shortage of coins. The complaints of shortage of coins is mainly in Rs. 1 and Rs. 5 segment. It has been further informed that the demand forecast for coins is done for the country as a whole using statistical models and no separate assessment of coin shortages in individual States is done.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India has taken the following measures/steps to address the problem:—

- (i) More remittances of coins were sent to the Currency Chests (CCs) in the areas where shortage of coins was reported.
- (ii) Withdrawal of coins from CCs is monitored by Issue Offices online through Integrated Computerized Currency Operations and Management System (ICCOMS) and incognito visits.
- (iii) Shop keepers and other business establishments, tollgate agencies, etc. have been attached to the nearest CCs for their requirement of coins subject to availability.
- (iv) Banks have been encouraged to install Coin Vending Machines (CVMs) for issue of coins by providing them capital subsidy.
- (v) Banks have been advised to organize coin melas for issue of coins to members of public.
- (vi) Issue Offices have been advised to keep minimum balances in their vaults and in CCs to ensure availability of coins to bank branches/members of public.
- (vii) A higher indent for coins in all the denominations has been placed.

[English]

Rights of Women

864. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is working towards the awareness programmes about the rights of women;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/to be taken in this regard during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Government of India regularly conducts awareness generation programmes and publicity campaigns on rights of women through workshops, fairs, cultural programmes, seminars, training programmes etc. through the National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) and through the autonomous institutions

under the Ministry including the National Commission for Women (NCW) and National Institute of Public Corporation and Child Development (NIPCCD). Advertisements are regularly brought out in the print and electronic media to create awareness on laws relating to rights of women.

[Translation]

Land Development Banks

865. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land development banks in the country are on the verge of closure due to their poor financial conditions;

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

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from the States for their revival;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra along with the action taken on such proposals so far; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government for revival and strengthening of the said banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The credit provided by State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (SCARDBs) in the country, during the last two years is enclosed as a Statement.

(c) and (d) NABARD has received the proposal only from the Government of Chhattisgarh for merger of SCARDB with State Cooperative Banks and Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (PCARDBs) with Central Cooperative Banks (CCBs).

(e) The Government had constituted a Task Force in January, 2005 to suggest an implementable action plan for reviving the Long-Term Cooperative Credit Structure (LTCCS) in the country which submitted its report in August, 2006. Subsequent to the implementation of Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008, the LTCCS package was revised by the Government. However, the Government decided to have a re-look at the viability and relevance of a separate package for LTCCS and constituted a Task Force in September, 2009 which has submitted its report to the Government. The matter of revival package for LTCCS is under consideration.

Statement

Credit provided by SCARDBs

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
1	Chhattisgarh	1320.50	174.35
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1346.63	NA
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00
4.	Odisha	0 00	0.00
5.	Assam	0.00	4.33
6.	Manipur	0.00	0.00
7.	Tamil Nadu	43530.35	NA
8.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00
9.	Uttar Pradesh	72822.00	568.05
10.	West Bengal	23539.46	22485.61
11.	Tripura	0.00	648.05
12.	Haryana	0.00	39340.00
13.	Himachal Pradesh	4806.33	4604.88
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	289.77	692.93
15.	Punjab	0.00	48680.32
16.	Rajasthan	25064.42	22948.39
17.	Karnataka	19343.13	20879.38
18.	Kerala	0.00	126500.49
19.	Puducherry	0.00	1419.59
20.	Gujarat	14341.51	17861.80

[English]

Hospital in Lakshadweep

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that despite availability of various modern and costly equipments in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) of the Government hospital in Lakshadweep, the same are lying idle due to unavailability of trained doctors/staff;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government

to provide training to the health officials of the hospital to enable them to operate the said equipments?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The UT Administration of Lakshadweep has informed that there are total number of 7 ICU beds available with a bed occupancy of 80%. At present there is one ICU at Indira Gandhi Hospital, Kavaratti and four smaller ICUs are attached to CHC Amini, Androth, Agatti and Government Hospital Minicoy functioning with bed capacity of 7 numbers. The equipments like Ventilator, oxygen concentrator, ECG Monitor, Infusion Pump etc. installed in the ICU are being utilized for providing service to the needy patients, the GDMOs in the absence of specialist viz. Cardiologist.

(c) The Specialist Doctors, GDMOs are deputed on rotational basis for 90 days from the Central Government Hospitals at New Delhi. The training is provided to the GDMOs in ICU and emergency care at Amritha Institute of Medical Science, Kochi and other reputed hospitals in the nearby state of Kerala.

Revamping education loan

867. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some public sector banks have requested the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to revamp their education loan models; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government/RBI thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Model Educational Loan Scheme has been modified from time to time by Indian Banks' Association (IBA) keeping in view the needs of the students. The last such revision was made by IBA in September, 2012. The main features of revised Model Educational Loan Scheme are as under:—

- Banks may consider a meritorious student (who qualifies for a seat under merit quota) eligible for loan under this scheme even if the student chooses to pursue a course under Management Quota. The revised scheme also includes Degree/diploma in nursing or any other discipline approved by Indian Nursing Council;
- Banks may consider top up loans to students pursuing further studies within the overall eligibility limit, if such further studies are commenced during the moratorium period of the first loan;
- Existence of an earlier education loan to the brother(s) and/or sister(s) will not affect the eligibility of another meritorious student from the same family;

- Extension of repayment period from 5-7 years to 10-15 years depending on the quantum of loan;
- Students may submit their loan applications either at the bank branches near the residence of parents or to the educational institution;
- Banks may offer differential interest rates based on rating of institutions/students.

Sale of HSD

868. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the present policy regarding sale of High Speed Diesel (HSD) to various consumers in the country;

(b) whether complaints regarding irregularities/malpractices in sale of HSD have been received by the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Till 17.01.2013, there was a uniform Pricing Policy for sale of Diesel to all consumers.

However, in order to reduce under-recovery of the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on sale of Diesel and in pursuance to the decision taken by the Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs (CCPA) on 17.01.2013, the Government has, inter alia, authorized OMCs to:—

- (i) increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paise to 50 paise per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/Union Territories) until further orders; and
- (ii) sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at the non-subsidized market determined price with immediate effect. Now, OMCs are not eligible to any subsidy on such direct sale of Diesel to bulk consumers.

(b) and (c) The OMCs have informed that they have not received any specific complaint regarding irregularities/malpractices in sale of Diesel consequent to the said revision in pricing of Diesel for bulk consumers.

[Translation]

Wind mills

869. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey/study to explore the possibility of wind power generation in the country;

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

(c) whether any new location has been identified for installation of wind mills in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Bihar along with the time frame fixed for setting up the said mills?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai, which under the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has undertaken an extensive wind resource survey programme to identify the potential sites for wind power projects. A total 701 wind monitoring stations have so far been established in the country. The data collected is available with C-WET, which is used by various stake holders in wind sector. An Indian Wind Atlas has also been prepared, which helps in identifying the windy locations.

(b) State-wise numbers of wind monitoring stations installed so far is given at enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) 34 new wind monitoring stations have been established during the current financial year. Wind power projects are set up by the private sector in any location depending upon the availability of high windy locations, policies of the state Government and the regulatory framework in that state.

Statement-I

State-wise Wind Monitoring Stations

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total No. of Wind Monitoring Stations Established
1	2	3
1.	Tamil Nadu	70
2.	Gujarat	69
3.	Odisha	15
4.	Maharashtra	132

1	2	3
5.	Andhra Pradesh	78
6.	Rajasthan	36
7.	Lakshadweep	9
8.	Karnataka	59
9.	Kerala	29
10.	Chhattisgarh	7
11.	Madhya Pradesh	37
12.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19
13.	Uttarakand	16
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6
15.	West Bengal	10
16.	Puducherry	4
17.	Punjab	10
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	24
19.	Haryana	6
20.	Jharkhand	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	11
22.	Goa	4
23.	Bihar	6
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	7
25.	Assam	6
26.	Tripura	5
27.	Manipur	8
28.	Mizoram	5
29.	Sikkim	4
30.	Nagaland	3
31.	Meghalaya	3
Total		701

[English]

E-payment system

870. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) proposes to include rural villages into the fold of electronic payment system;

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

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has been facilitating the use of electronic payment products as a move towards less cash economy by issuing guidelines on Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS), National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT) and National Electronic Clearing Services (NECS), other payment systems such as Card Payments, Prepaid Payment Instruments etc., which can be used by the people in smaller towns and villages across the country including in Andhra Pradesh.

In addition, recognizing the importance of mobile phones as a medium for providing banking services in the entire country, the RBI has issued operating guidelines to banks for mobile banking transactions. The mobile banking services can also be provided by banks in the villages and small towns due to their ubiquitous nature. The RBI has authorized 77 banks (including private sector banks) to offer mobile banking services and 53 banks have already commenced mobile banking.

The National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) also offers National Unified USSD Platform (NUP) that allows mobile banking services through USSD channel, through uniform number *99#.

Thorat Committee Report on NBFC

871. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Usha Thorat Panel/Committee set up by the Government to study Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the said

Panel/Committee and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the time by which the recommendations made by the Panel/Committee are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) constituted a Working Group under Mrs. Usha Thorat, Director, Centre for Advanced Financial Research and Learning (CAFRAL) to study the issues and concerns in the Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) Sector. The Working Group submitted its Report to RBI on 23.08.2011 making recommendations on "Entry Norms", "Principal Business criteria", "Categorization of NBFCs", "Regulatory Convergence between Banks and NBFCs", "Corporate Governance", etc. RBI hosted this Report on its website on 29.08.2011. Government has suggested to RBI that changes in regulatory and supervisory framework for the sector should not be abrupt, may not result in policy uncertainties, and also not create a vacuum in the financial space for the financially excluded sections of the society.

(c) Vide its Press Release dated 12.12.2012, RBI issued draft guidelines proposing changes in the regulatory framework for NBFCs based on recommendations made by the RBI Working Group, and invited comments. RBI is expected to issue the final guidelines after the comments received by it in this regard are examined.

NALCO Projects

872. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) proposes to invest in various new as well as existing projects and also proposes to set up aluminium factory in Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NALCO has also proposed to set up second wind power project and third plant at Odisha and to invest in Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs);

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the above projects are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) proposes to invest in various new as well as existing

projects. Presently, the Company has plans to invest in alumina/aluminium projects in Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. The details of the proposed projects are as under:—

Name of the projects	Proposed capacity
Name of major projects where investment decision taken	
Joint venture with Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) for Nuclear Power Plant at Kakrapara, Gujarat	Two units of 700 MW each
Name of major projects in pipeline but investment decision not taken	
Aluminium Smelter	
Captive Power Plant Sundergarh, Odisha	5 lakh tonne per annum (LTPA) 1260 Mega Watt
Bauxite Mines	42 LTPA
Alumina Refinery Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	14 LTPA
Alumina Refinery, Kutch, Gujarat	10 LTPA
Caustic Soda Plant, Dahej, Gujarat- in joint venture with Gujarat Alkali and Chemicals Ltd. (GACL)	2 LTPA
Solar Power plant in any solar potential site in India	15 MW
Alumina Refinery, Damanjodi, Koraput district of Odisha	1 million TPA
Captive Power Plant (Power complex), Angul, Odisha	2×250 MW

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The details of the wind power projects and Ultra Mega Power Project are as under:—

for Chhattisgarh UMPP. No investment decision has been taken till now.

- (i) NALCO has already started setting up of the second wind power project of 47.6 MW capacity near Ludarwa village in Jaisalmer district in Rajasthan.
- (ii) NALCO proposes to set up the third wind power project in the mined out area of its existing mining area in Damanjodi in Odisha. No investment decision has been taken till now.
- (iii) NALCO proposes to participate in the tariff based competitive bidding for development of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPP) at Bedbahal, Sundargarh district in Odisha and Surguja district in Chhattisgarh. The Company has submitted its Request for Qualification (RfQ) for the Odisha UMPP project. It also proposes to submit its RfQ

(e) The time by which the projects are likely to set up depends upon Government and Statutory clearances and investment decisions thereof. Investment decision has already been made for Nuclear Power Plant KAPS-3 and 4 and 2nd wind power project. 2nd wind power project is likely to be completed by August, 2013 and Nuclear Power Plant KAPS-3 and 4 is likely to be completed by 2016.

Share buyback norms

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

- (a) whether the Government has tightened/proposed to tighten share buyback norms; and
- (b) if so, the details and implementation status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has proposed to review the SEBI (Buy Back of Securities) Regulations, 1998 with regard to the existing framework for buy back through open market purchases.

(b) A discussion paper was put on SEBI's website on January 02, 2013, seeking public comments by January 31, 2013. 38 comments were received by SEBI before the last date.

Non-Performing Asset Provision Ratio

874. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) proposes to hike Non- Performing Asset (NPA) Provision Ratio;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the RBI had done away with its earlier requirement of banks to maintain the Provision Coverage Ratio (PCR) or the ratio of provision to Gross NPAs at 70 per cent;

(d) if so, whether the RBI proposes to hike PCR levels; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), in November, 2012, increased the provision requirement for restructured standard advances from 2 per cent to 2.75 per cent. These are not classified as non-performing assets.

(c) to (e) RBI had prescribed Provisioning Coverage Ratio (PCR) of 70 percent of gross NPAs with effect from September 30, 2010, with a view to augment provisioning buffer in a counter-cyclical manner when the banks were making good profits. Subsequently, when majority of the banks had achieved the PCR of 70 per cent by March 31, 2011 and a stock of buffer provision has been built-up, banks were advised on April 21, 2011 that the PCR of 70 per cent may be maintained on stock basis with reference to banks' Gross NPA position as on September 30, 2010, i.e., banks need not maintain a PCR of 70 per cent on a continuous basis. The surplus provision held as on that date over and

above the normal regulatory requirement, up to the PCR requirement of 70 per cent were required to be segregated into 'countercyclical provisioning buffer'. This buffer may be used by the banks during periods of system wide downturn, with the prior approval of RBI.

Environment Clearance Certificates to mines

875. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has withdrawn the Environment Clearance Certificates (ECCs) given to some mines in view of Shah Commission report;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to reissue ECCs to such mines?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (c) The Government has been taking necessary action against the violation of environmental norms/statutory requirements by mining units in Goa from time to time and asking the State Government authorities to take action against such units under the relevant provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (EP ACT, 1986) and the rules framed thereunder. During 2012-13, based on the inspection/monitoring conducted by the Regional Office of Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) at Bengaluru, directions have been issued in respect of five units by MoEF in August and September, 2012 under section 5 of the EP Act, 1986 for closure of mines.

The MoEF has issued Show Cause Notices on 11.9.212 to 49 mines in Goa which were inspected by the Regional Office of the MoEF at Bengaluru and the inspection report revealed that dump mining has been found to have taken place, and the conditions of the environmental clearance have been violated.

Further, to the above, the MoEF has also issued directions under section 5 of the EP Act, 1986 keeping in abeyance the environment clearances in respect of 139 mine leases in Goa on 14.9.212. The project proponent concerned for each of these 139 mines have been asked to submit relevant documents to MoEF so as to verify the legality of the environment clearance granted under which the mine has been operating.

Ranking of ONGC

876. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has been sliding in the global ranking among other Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) over the past three years;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) is engaged in the Exploration and Production (E&P) of Hydrocarbons. Exploration and Production (E&P) activities are categorized as upstream activities in the hydrocarbon industry; whereas marketing activities (i.e. the business undertaken by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are downstream activities. The entire gamut of business and operations being different; any comparison of ONGC with OMCs – including their rankings- is not feasible.

Cancer treatment

877. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) whether as per an international research, one in every six cancer cases is caused by preventable infections;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to open national and state cancer institutes along with supporting tertiary cancer centres and has prepared a Rs. 15,855/- crore plan for the purpose over the next five years;

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

(e) whether the Government has also framed/proposed any national guidelines for treatment and diagnostic protocols with regard to cancer and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD): (a) to (d) Cancer is a Non-communicable disease. Cancer is caused by several causative factors. According to an article "Global burden of cancers attributable to infections in 2008: a review and synthetic analysis" published by International Agency for Research on Cancer it is reported that out of the 12.7 million of new cancer occurred in 2008 in the world, around 2 million new cancer cases were attributable to infections such as Human Papilloma Virus (HPV), Hepatitis B and C and Helicobacter Pylori etc.

Health being a State Subject, it is for the State Governments to provide healthcare facilities. To supplement the efforts of the State Government in detection, treatment and management of cancer cases, Government of India has launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 in 100 districts across 21 States. Under the programme, Government of India is also providing financial assistance of Rs. 6.00 crore (Rs. 4.80 crore from Central Government and Rs. 1.20 crore from State Government) to the- eligible government medical college hospitals and erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres.

The Tertiary Cancer care will continue to be supported by the Central Government in the 12th Plan period.

(e) No. However, guidelines for screening of common cancer (breast, cervix and oral) have been developed under National Programme for Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular and Stroke Programme.

[Translation]

Black money in film sector

878. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of production of films by the use of black money in the country have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto along with the steps taken/proposed to be taken to prevent such use of black money in the film sector?

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

has been detected in various sectors of the economy, including, in the film sector.

(b) The Income tax department investigates violations of direct tax laws based on credible information relating to tax evasion and brings undisclosed amount to taxation through various measures e.g. scrutiny of returns, surveys, search and seizure etc. Search and seizure is conducted in the cases of 'persons', which includes individuals, Hindu Undivided Families (HUFs), firms, companies, Association of Persons (AOPs), Body of Individuals (Bols), local authorities and any artificial juridical person, who satisfy any of the conditions specified in Sec. 132(1) of the Income tax Act, 1961. These are carried out in cases of persons engaged in diversified businesses/professions spread all over the country, including the film sector. Sector-wise details are not separately maintained.

(c) The drive against tax evasion is a continuous and ongoing exercise. On receipt of credible information, appropriate action is taken under provisions of the direct tax laws and any undisclosed amount detected is brought to tax. Penal proceedings are initiated in such cases and prosecution is launched in appropriate cases.

[English]

Vision document for Scheduled Tribes

879. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make a strategic shift in the programmes implemented for the development of Scheduled Tribes (STs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Planning Commission is preparing a 10 year Vision Document for STs; and

(d) if so, the details and basis thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (d) As per the information received from the Planning Commission, new strategy for the welfare of Tribal's has been outlined in the draft 12th Five Year Plan. However, at present, there is no

proposal such as 10 year 'Vision document for Scheduled Tribes'.

WB and IMF supported schemes

880. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects/schemes implemented and those under implementation with financial assistance/support from international financial agencies like World Bank (WB), International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Asian Development Bank (ADB) in the country during each of the last three years and the current year till date, project/scheme-wise;

(b) the present status of each of these projects in physical and financial terms;

(c) whether any specific terms and conditions have been laid down by these agencies on such assistance;

(d) if so, the details thereof, project/scheme-wise and the rate at which the annual interest is being paid and action plan of the Government to complete these projects within a fixed time frame; and

(e) the benefits likely to accrue as a result of the aforesaid projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The details of projects/schemes under implementation during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (till date) with financial assistance/support from international financial agencies in the country are given at Statment-I. The present status of each of these projects in physical and financial terms is mentioned at column No. 8 and 9 respectively of Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes. The details of terms and conditions are given in the enclosed Statement-II

(e) The projects are intended to achieve the developmental objectives targeted in the respective project documents.

Statement-I

Details of projects/schemes implemented and those under implementation with financial assistance/support from international financial agencies

(All Loan Amount and Cumulative utilization figures in millions)

Sl. No	Donor	Project Details	Agreement Date	Terminal Disbursement date	Loan Currency (LC)	Loan Amount (LA)	Cumulative utilization till 17th Jan., 2013 (financial progress of the project)	Physical progress of the project (in terms of % of disbursement)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	IDA	Third A.P. Irrigation Project	6/3/1997	8/31/2010	XDR	106.36	106.36	100.00
2	IDA	AP Community Forest Management Project	10/8/2002	7/31/2010	XDR	78.32	78.32	100.00
3	IBRD	Third Pradesh Economic Reform Programme (APER)	2/8/2007	6/30/2010	USD	150.00	150.00	100.00
4	IDA	Third Andhra Pradesh Economic Reform Programme	2/8/2007	6/30/2010	XDR	50.80	50.80	100.00
5	GOJP	Transmission System Modernization and Strengthening	3/30/2007	7/11/2014	JPY	23,697.00	10,289.76	43.42
6	GOJP	Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Improvement	3/30/2007	7/11/2016	JPY	23,974.00	6,874.51	28.67
7	IBRD	Andhra Pradesh Community-Based Tank Management Project	6/8/2007	9/30/2014	USD	94.50	49.47	52.34
8	IDA	Andhra Pradesh Community-Based Tank Management Project	6/8/2007	9/30/2014	XDR	63.00	31.85	50.55
9	IDA	Addl. Financing for Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Re	1/25/2008	4/30/2010	XDR	42.70	42.70	100.00
10	GOJP	Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project Phase-I	3/10/2008	3/25/2016	JPY	40,903.00	22,444.36	54.87
11	GOJP	Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project Phase-I	3/10/2008	3/26/2016	JPY	950.00	617.52	65.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12	GOJP	Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project (Phase-II)	11/21/2008	2/25/2017	JPY	41,191.00	7,992.60	19.40
13	GOJP	Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project (Phase-II)	11/21/2008	2/25/2017	JPY	836.00	457.15	54.66
14	CODE	Supercritical Power Station Krishnapatnam – AP	12/11/2008	12/30/2012	EUR	159.52	159.52	100.00
15	GODE	Supercritical Power Station Krishnapatnam – AP	12/11/2008	12/30/2012	EUR	45.00	45.00	100.00
16	GODE	Sopercritical Power Station Krishnapatnam – AP	12/11/2008	12/30/2012	EUR	76.54	76.54	100.00
17	IDA	Addl. Financing for Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Re	12/29/2009	1/31/2012	XDR	62.90	62.90	100.00
18	IBRD	Andhra Pradesh Road Sector Project	1/22/2010	6/30/2015	USD	320.00	61.93	10.57
19	IBRD	Andhra Pradesh Municipal Development Project	1/22/2010	12/31/2015	USD	300.00	23.97	7.99
20	IDA	Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	1/22/2010	11/30/2014	XDR	96.60	11.75	12.16
21	IBRD	Andhra Pradesh Water Sector Improvement Project	8/14/2010	7/31/2016	USD	450.60	95.79	21.25
22	ADB	Assam Governance and Public Resource Development Project	12/16/2004	6/30/2012	USD	23.50	21.26	90.46
23	IDA	Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project	1/14/2005	3/15/2015	XDR	105.00	93.09	88.65
24	ADB	Assam Governance and Public Resource Management Se	10/14/2008	3/31/2012	USD	100.00	100.00	100.00
25	GOJP	Guwahati Water Supply Project	3/31/2009	7/28/2019	JPY	26,915.00	2,118.77	7.87
26	GOJP	Guwahati Water Supply Project	3/31/2009	7/28/2019	JPY	2,538.00	757.06	29.82
27	ADB	Assam Power Sector Enhancement Investment Programme Project	2/15/2010	2/28/2014	USD	60.30	17.77	29.46
28	ADB	Assam Power Sector Enhancement Investment Programme Project	1/17/2011	11/30/2013	USD	89.70	9.26	10.32
29	ADB	Assam Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk	5/10/2011	9/30/2014	USD	56.90	4.30	7.55
30	GOFR	Assam project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation	2/22/2012	2/28/2017	EUR	54.00	0.01	0.02

31	ADB	Assam Power Sector Enhancement Investment Programme	2/27/2012	12/31/2014	USD	50.00	2.32	4.64
32	ADB	Assam Urban Infrastructure Investment Programme Project	3/9/2012	6/30/2018	USD	81.00	0.47	0.58
33	IDA	Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (BRLP)	8/9/2007	10/31/2015	XDR	41.40	41.40	100.00
34	IBRD	Bihar Development Policy Operation	1/15/2008	12/31/2009	USD	150.00	150.00	100.00
35	IDA	Bihar Development Policy Operation-1	1/15/2008	12/31/2009	XDR	47.80	47.80	100.00
36	ADB	Bihar State Highways Project	11/10/2008	7/31/2012	USD	420.00	351.52	83.69
37	ADB	Bihar State Highway-II Project	12/22/2010	6/30/2015	USD	300.00	45.62	15.20
38	IDA	Bihar-Kosi Flood Recovery Project	1/12/2011	9/14/2014	XDR	148.80	17.29	11.61
39	ADB	Bihar Power System Improvement Project	6/15/2011	6/30/2016	USD	132.20	6.56	4.96
40	IDA	Additional Financing for Bihar Rural Livelihoods P	7/9/2012	10/31/2015	XDR	64.60	0.84	1.30
41	GODE	Modernisation of Signaling System-Kanpur-Delhi	8/1/1997	12/31/2012	EUR	82.09	40.38	49.18
42	GORU	Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project dt. 21/06/98 (Supl.)	6/21/1998	12/31/2012	USD	2,000.00	1,420.86	71.04
43	GORU	Kudankulam Nuclear Project (For Fuel)	6/21/1998	12/31/2011	USD	600.00	370.82	61.66
44	GOJP	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (IV)	3/31/2003	7/31/2009	JPY	33,582.23	33,582.23	100.00
45	GOJP	Yamuna Action Plan Project (II)	3/31/2003	7/31/2012	JPY	13,333.00	8,328.00	62.46
46	GOJP	Ajanta-Ellora Conservation and Tourism Development Project (II)	3/31/2003	7/31/2013	JPY	7,280.00	6,097.92	83.76
47	GOJP	Ajanta-Ellora Conservation and Tourism Development Project	3/31/2003	7/31/2013	JPY	51.00	36.07	17.72
48	GOJP	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (V)	3/31/2004	6/18/2010	JPY	56,591.04	56,591.04	100.00
49	ADB	Railway Sector Improvement Project	4/21/2004	12/31/2011	USD	212.30	201.92	100.00
50	IDA	Integrated Disease Surveillance Project	9/23/2004	9/30/2012	XDR	24.61	17.83	100.00
51	ADB	National Highways Sector-I Project	10/27/2004	12/31/2011	USD	399.60	399.60	100.00
52	IBRD	Rural Road Project	11/8/2004	3/31/2012	USD	99.50	99.50	100.0

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Written Answers

PHALGUNA 10, 1934 (Saka)

to Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
53	IDA	Rural Roads project	11/8/2004	7/31/2010	XDR	206.00	206.00	100.00
54	GOJP	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (VI)	3/31/2005	7/28/2011	JPY	19,280.34	19,280.34	100.00
55	IBRD	Lucknow-Muzaffarpur National Highway Project	11/18/2005	6/30/2012	USD	620.00	620.00	100.00
56	ADB	National Highway Sector-II Project.	12/15/2005	12/31/2011	USD	388.35	388.35	100.00
57	GOJP	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project-Phase-2	3/31/2006	7/24/2011	JPY	14,900.00	14,900.00	100.00
58	IDA	National Agricultural Innovation Project	7/24/2006	6/30/2014	XDR	41.10	41.10	100.00
59	IDA	National Agricultural Innovation Project	7/24/2006	6/30/2014	XDR	97.00	60.68	100.00
60	IDA	Reproductive and Child Health Project Phase-II	10/16/2006	3/31/2012	XDR	245.00	245.00	100.00
61	IDA	Tuberculosis Control Project Phase-II	10/16/2006	9/30/2012	XDR	115.70	102.79	100.00
62	ADB	Rural Cooperative Credit Restr. and Development Programme	12/11/2006	6/30/2013	USD	1,000.00	800.00	100.00
63	GODE	Pulse Polio Immunization VIII	12/12/2006	12/31/2009	EUR	20.00	20.00	100.00
64	GOJP	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase-2	3/30/2007	7/11/2011	JPY	13,583.00	13,583.00	100.00
65	IDA	Third National HIV/AIDS Control Project	7/5/2007	9/30/2012	XDR	167.86	140.36	100.00
66	IBRD	Strengthening Rural Credit Cooperative Project	11/2/2007	6/30/2013	USD	300.00	136.23	45.33
67	IDA	Vocational Training Improvement Project	11/2/2007	11/30/2014	XDR	185.10	96.72	52.25
68	IDA	Strengthening RURAL credit Co-Op, Project	11/2/2007	6/30/2013	XDR	196.80	196.79	100.00
69	GODE	Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-IX	12/20/2007	6/30/2012	EUR	42.00	40.66	96.80
70	GODE	NABARD XI-Reform of the Rural Cooperative	12/20/2007	6/30/2014	EUR	100.00	70.00	70.00
71	GODE	NABARD XI-Reform of the Rural Cooperative Credit S	12/20/2007	6/30/2014	EUR	30.00	21.00	67.76
72	GOJP	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase-2	3/10/2008	3/25/2012	JPY	71,529.00	71,529.00	100.00
73	GOJP	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase-2	3/10/2008	3/25/2012	JPY	571.00	571.00	100.00

74	GOJP	Kolkata East-West Metro Project	3/10/2008	9/4/2013	JPY	4,561.00	4,490.69	100.00
75	GOJP	Kolkata East-West Metro Project	3/10/2008	9/1/2013	JPY	1,876.00	1,800.89	100.00
76	ADB	Rural Road Sector-II Investment Programme – Project	3/28/2008	12/31/2010	USD	38.09	38.09	100.00
77	IDA	Second Elementary Education Project	8/14/2008	9/30/2012	XDR	364.40	364.40	100.00
78	ADB	Rural Road Sector-II Investment Programme – Programme-3	11/10/2008	12/31/2012	USD	130.00	114.01	87.69
79	GOJP	Chennai Metro Project	11/21/2008	3/19/2015	JPY	18,456.00	14,179.28	76.82
80	GOJP	Chennai Metro Project	11/21/2008	3/19/2015	JPY	3,295.00	3,295.00	100.00
81	GOJP	Capacity Development for Forest Mgt. and Personnel T	11/21/2008	10/16/2018	JPY	5,241.00	17.99	0.34
82	GODE	Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-XI	12/11/2008	12/31/2010	EUR	12.49	12.49	100.00
83	GODE	Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-X	12/11/2008	12/31/2010	EUR	31.00	31.00	100.00
84	GODE	Polio Immunization Programme-XI	12/11/2008	12/31/2010	EUR	1.09	1.09	100.00
85	IF AD	Women's Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme in T	12/11/2008	6/30/2018	XDR	20.40	2.02	9.90
86	IBRD	Capital Markets, Debt Management and Pension Reform	1/14/2009	9/30/2011	USD	0.61	0.61	100.00
87	IDA	National vector Borne Disease Control and Polio E	2/13/2009	12/31/2013	XDR	216.73	136.37	62.96
88	GOJP	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase-2(IV)	3/31/2009	7/28/2015	JPY	76,229.00	73,934.12	96.98
89	GOJP	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase-2(I)	3/31/2009	7/28/2015	JPY	1,524.00	505.81	33.55
90	ADB	National Highway Corridor (Sector)-I Project-Suppl.	8/4/2009	12/31/2011	USD	100.00	100.00	100.00
91	ADB	National Eastern Region Capital Cities Dev. Invest.	8/4/2009	4/30/2016	USD	25.54	8.59	33.63
92	ADB	Rural Road Sector-II Invest. Programme-4	9/3/2009	6/30/2012	USD	185.00	184.78	99.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
93	IBRD	Banking Sector Support Loan	10/13/2009	6/30/2010	USD	2,000.00	2,000.00	100.00
94	GOJP	Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase-I)	10/27/2009	2/23/2015	JPY	2,606.00	1,572.89	60.32
95	GODE	Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-XV	12/16/2009	12/31/2012	EUR	40.00	5.26	13.15
96	GODE	Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-XIV	12/16/2009	12/31/2012	EUR	10.00	1.31	13.10
97	ADB	Khadi Reform and Development program	12/22/2009	9/30/2013	USD	150.00	20.00	13.33
98	GOJP	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase-2(I)	3/31/2010	3/31/2016	JPY	33,632.00	24,238.35	72.06
99	GOJP	Kolkata East-West Metro Project (II)	3/31/2010	4/20/2017	JPY	22,009.00	3,809.62	17.30
100	GOJP	Kolkata East-West Metro Project (II)	3/31/2010	4/20/2017	JPY	1,393.00	819.55	58.79
101	GOJP	Chennai Metro Project (II)	3/31/2010	3/31/2017	JPY	55,646.00	22,935.03	41.21
102	GOJP	Chennai Metro Project (II)	3/31/2010	3/31/2017	JPY	4,205.00	3,074.80	73.10
103	IDA	Second Elementary Education Project (Additional Cre)	5/7/2010	9/30/2012	XDR	482.60	482.60	100.00
104	IBRD	Statistical Strengthening Loan	7/9/2010	7/30/2011	USD	107.00	107.00	100.00
105	IDA	Scaling up Sustainable and Responsible Microfinance P	7/9/2010	6/30/2015	XDR	65.90	59.67	90.54
106	IFAD	North Eastern Region Comm. Resource Management Programme	7/12/2010	7/12/2016	XDR	12.60	4.12	32.69
107	IDA	Second Technical/Engineering Education Quality Imp	7/14/2010	12/31/2014	XDR	186.40	30.54	53.57
108	IBRD	Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management	7/22/2010	9/30/2015	USD	25.21	0.06	0.23
109	IDA	Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management	7/22/2010	9/30/2015	XDR	25.70	4.53	17.62
110	IDA	Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project	7/22/2010	12/31/2015	XDR	146.90	17.63	12.00
111	GOJP	Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase-2)	7/26/2010	11/16/2015	JPY	1,616.00	340.21	25.25
112	ADB	Rural Roads Sector-II Investment Programme (Project)	8/2/2010	6/30/2014	USD	222.20	150.78	67.56

113	IBRD	NHAI Technical Assistance Project	12/22/2010	7/31/2016	USD	45.00	4.61	10.24
114	IBRD	PMGSY Rural Roads Project	1/14/2011	11/30/2015	USD	500.00	1.25	0.25
115	IDA	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project	1/14/2011	10/31/2015	XDR	164.10	16.71	10.18
116	IDA	PMGSY Rural Roads Project	1/14/2011	11/30/2015	XDR	394.90	94.27	23.87
117	GOJP	Yamuna Action Plan Project (III)	2/17/2011	2/15/2022	JPY	766.00	73.80	9.63
118	IBRD	e-Delivery of Public Services Development Policy L	5/10/2011	6/30/2012	USD	150.00	150.00	100.00
119	IBRD	National Ganga River Basin Project	6/14/2011	12/31/2019	USD	801.00	2.00	0.25
120	IDA	Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihoods Impr.	6/14/2011	3/31/2018	XDR	9.80	0.96	.980
121	IDA	National Ganga River Basin Project	6/14/2011	12/31/2019	XDR	123.02	29.02	23.59
122	GOJP	Bengaluru Metro Rail Project (II)	6/16/2011	9/22/2017	JPY	5,935.00	830.07	13.99
123	IDA	National Rural Livelihoods Project	7/18/2011	12/31/2016	XDR	635.80	8.63	1.36
124	IBRD	Eastern. Dedicated Freight Corridor-I Project	10/27/2011	6/30/2017	USD	975.00	2.91	0.30
125	IDA	Capacity Building for Urban Development Project	12/8/2011	6/30/2016	XDR	37.10	0.03	0.08
126	IDA	North East Rural Livelihood Project	1/20/2012	3/31/2017	XDR	80.80	0.51	0.63
127	ADB	Railway Sector Investment Program-Tranche-1	7/9/2012	6/30/2018	USD	150.00	1.93	1.29
128	IDA	Chhattisgarh District Rural Poverty Project	8/18/2003	7/31/2010	XDR	36.56	36.56	100.00
129	ADB	Chhattisgarh State Roads Development (Sector) Project	12/14/2004	7/31/2011	USD	160.42	160.42	100.00
130	ADB	Chhattisgarh Irrigation Development Project	3/20/2006	3/31/2013	USD	46.11	31.13	67.51
131	GOJP	Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project	9/14/2007	11/28/2017	JPY	16,981.00	3,431.44	20.21
132	GOJP	Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project	9/14/2007	11/28/2017	JPY	4,399.00	169.73	3.86
133	GOJP	Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project	9/14/2007	11/28/2017	JPY	1,426.00	988.82	69.34
134	IFAD	Livelihood Security Project for Earthquake-Gujarat	2/18/2002	12/31/2009	XDR	0.92	0.92	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
135	IBRD	Gujarat Urban Development Project	2/1/2006	3/9/2011	USD	1.10	1.10	100.00
136	GOJP	Gujarat Forestry Development Project Phase-2	3/30/2007	7/11/2017	JPY	17,521.00	9,657.77	55.12
137	ADB	Gujarat Solar Power Corporation Ltd.	2/27/2012	3/31/2015	USD	100.00	0.44	0.44
138	GOJP	Int. Natural Resource Management and Poverty Project in Haryana	3/31/2004	6/18/2014	JPY	6,280.00	5,961.00	94.92
139	IBRD	Haryana Power System Improvement Project	8/17/2009	12/31/2014	USD	330.00	115.46	34.99
140	IDA	H.P. Mid Himalayan Watershed Development Project	1/19/2006	3/31/2013	XDR	41.40	36.34	87.78
141	GOJP	Swan River Integrated Watershed Management Project	3/31/2006	7/24/2016	JPY	3,493.00	2,129.48	60.96
142	IBRD	Himachal Pradesh State Roads Project	8/7/2007	6/30/2013	USD	220.00	149.66	68.03
143	IBRD	Himachal Pradesh Development Policy Programme	11/19/2007	12/31/2009	USD	135.00	135.00	100.00
144	IDA	Himachal Pradesh Development Policy Programme	11/19/2007	12/31/2009	XDR	42.50	42.50	100.00
145	ADB	Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Investment	11/10/2008	3/31/2014	USD	150.00	99.40	66.27
146	ADB	Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Investment	3/12/2010	6/30/2014	USD	59.10	33.05	55.92
147	ADB	Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Investment	1/17/2011	6/30/2016	USD	208.00	73.29	35.24
148	GOJP	Himachal Pradesh Crop Diversification Promotion Pr.	2/17/2011	6/15/2021	JPY	4,643.00	52.54	1.13
149	ADB	Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Transmission Investment	12/15/2011	6/30/2018	USD	113.00	1.64	1.45
150	IBRD	H.P. Development Policy Loan to Promote Inclusive Gree	9/29/2012	9/30/2013	USD	100.00	100.00	100.00

151	ADB	Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project in Jammu and Kashmir	3/17/2005	12/31/2012	USD	250.00	230.06	92.02
152	ADB	Jammu and Kashmir Urban Sector Development Investment Programme (Project)	12/28/2007	10/31/2014	USD	42.20	19.84	47.01
153	ADB	Jharkhand State Roads Project	7/16/2010	12/31/2014	USD	200.00	52.28	26.14
154	ADB	Karnataka Urban Development and Coastal Environment Management	5/19/2000	9/30/2009	USD	145.00	145.00	100.00
155	IDA	Karnataka Watershed Development Project	7/26/2001	2/28/2011	XDR	58.77	58.77	100.00
156	IDA	Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	3/8/2002	6/30/2010	XDR	108.02	108.02	100.00
157	IDA	Karnataka Community-Based Tank Management	6/4/2002	1/31/2012	XDR	50.08	50.08	100.00
158	IBRD	Karnataka Urban Water Sector Improvement Project	2/18/2005	3/31/2011	USD	36.49	36.49	100.00
159	GOJP	Karnataka Sus. Forest Management and Bio. Conservation Programme	3/31/2005	7/28/2015	JPY	15,20.9.00	13,990.11	91.99
160	GOJP	Bengaluru Water Supply and Sewerage Project Phase II-I	3/31/2005	7/28/2015	JPY	41,997.00	35,720.61	85.06
161	GOJP	Bengaluru Water Supply and Sewerage Project (II-2)	3/31/2006	7/24/2016	JPY	9,904.00	1,602.73	16.18
162	GOJP	Bengaluru Water Supply and Sewerage Project (II-2)	3/31/2006	7/24/2016	JPY	18,454.00	335.33	1.82
163	GOJP	Bengaluru Metro Rail Project	3/31/2006	7/24/2016	JPY	44,704.00	24,700.49	55.25
164	IBRD	Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project	5/2/2006	3/31/2014	USD	216.00	116.32	53.85
165	IDA	Karnataka Panchayats Strengthening Project	7/24/2006	12/31/2013	XDR	82.20	73.10	88.93
166	IDA	Karnataka Health System Development and Reform Project	10/16/2006	3/31/2013	XDR	96.50	78.97	81.83
167	GOJP	Bengaluru Distribution Upgradation Project	3/30/2007	7/11/2015	JPY	10,643.00	2,330.24	21.89
168	IBRD	Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project	11/2/2007	1/31/2012	USD	22.29	22.29	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
169	IDA	Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project	11/2/2007	1/31/2012	XDR	11.00	11.00	100.00
170	ADB	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Programme (Project-I)	1/23/2008	12/31/2013	USD	33.00	15.72	47.64
171	IDA	Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	7/17/2010	6/30/2013	XDR	99.30	36.22	36.48
172	ADB	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Programme Project-2	12/16/2010	6/30/2016	USD	123.00	32.59	26.50
173	IBRD	Second Karnataka State Highway Improvement Project	5/30/2011	12/31/2016	USD	350.00	26.67	7.62
174	ADB	Karnataka State Highway Improvement Project	7/20/2011	6/30/2015	USD	315.00	21.02	6.67
175	GOJP	Attappady Wasteland Comprehensive Environment	1/25/1996	3/26/2010	JPY	4,866.59	4,866.59	100.00
176	IBRD	Kerala State Transport Project	5/6/2002	12/31/2010	USD	232.01	232.01	100.00
177	ADB	Modernizing Government and Fiscal Reform in Kerala Programme	12/16/2002	9/30/2005	USD	200.00	200.00	100.00
178	ADB	Kerala Sustainable Urban Development Project	12/8/2006	6/30/2014	USD	221.20	71.51	32.33
179	GOJP	Kerala Water Supply Project (II)	3/30/2007	3/31/2013	JPY	32,777.00	27,550.22	84.05
180	GOJP	Kerala Water Supply Project (III)	3/31/2009	7/28/2013	JPY	11,488.00	437.55	3.81
181	GOJP	Kerala Water Supply Project (III)	3/31/2009	7/28/2013	JPY	1,239.00	828.43	66.86
182	IDA	Kerala Local Government and Service Delivery Project	7/4/2011	12/31/2015	XDR	128.10	39.65	30.95
183	IBRD	Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project	11/30/2004	6/30/2015	USD	387.40	212.29	54.80
184	ADB	Urban Water Supply and Environment Imp. in Madhya Pradesh	3/9/2005	12/31/2012	USD	161.00	152.11	94.48
185	IFAD	Tejaswini Rural Women Empowerment Programme (MP)	10/12/2006	3/31/2016	XDR	9.15	4.38	47.87

186	ADB	Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Programme – P	4/12/2007	6/30/2012	USD	97.27	97.27	100.00
187	ADB	Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Programme – P	4/12/2007	12/31/2012	USD	45.00	39.81	88.47
188	ADB	Madhya Pradesh State Roads Sector Project-II	7/23/2007	12/31/2011	USD	316.83	316.83	100.00
189	ADB	Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Programme (MF)	8/23/2007	3/31/2013	USD	144.00	135.29	93.95
190	ADB	Madhya Pradesh power sector Investment Programme – P	3/7/2008	3/31/2013	USD	90.00	67.27	74.74
191	ADB	Urban Water Supply and Environmental Imp. Project in M	11/10/2008	12/31/2012	USD	71.00	33.98	47.86
192	ADB	Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Program (Project-5)	5/27/2009	6/30/2014	USD	166.00	89.94	54.18
193	IDA	Second Madhya Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives	7/20/2009	12/31/2014	XDR	64.60	32.76	50.71
194	ADB	Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Programme Project-6	5/10/2011	6/30/2014	USD	69.00	12.51	18.13
195	ADB	Madhya Pradesh State Roads Project-III	6/15/2011	6/30/2014	USD	300.00	79.47	26.49
196	GOJP	Madhya Pradesh Transmission System Modernisation P	6/16/2011	9/22/2018	JPY	18,475.00	1,018.71	5.51
197	ADB	Madhya Pradesh Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Programme	8/17/2011	2/28/2015	USD	200.00	41.32	20.66
198	ADB	M.P. Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Programme	2/27/2012	2/28/2015	USD	200.00	29.20	14.60
199	GODE	Minor Irrigation Programme Maharashtra Dt. 31-12-98	6/1/2000	6/30/2012	EUR	17.01	14.41	84.71
200	GODE	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation-Maharashtra	12/28/2000	3/31/2012	EUR	11.49	11.49	100.00
201	IBRD	Mumbai Urban Transport Project	8/5/2002	6/30/2012	USD	369.27	369.27	100.00
202	IDA	Mumbai Urban Transport Project	8/5/2002	6/15/2011	XDR	56.58	56.58	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
203	IDA	Maharashtra Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Jal. Project	9/30/2003	1/31/2010	XDR	128.80	128.80	100.00
204	IBRD	Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project	8/19/2005	3/28/2014	USD	325.00	259.68	79.90
205	IFAD	Tejaswini Rural Women Empowerment Programme (Maharashtra)	10/12/2006	3/31/2016	XDR	18.60	9.72	52.26
206	GOJP	Maharashtra Transmission System Project	9/14/2007	11/28/2014	JPY	16,585.00	11,356.58	68.48
207	GOJP	Maharashtra Transmission System Project	9/14/2007	11/28/2014	JPY	164.00	116.69	71.15
208	IFAD	Convergence of Agricultural Interventions in Maharashtra di	9/30/2009	6/30/2018	XDR	26.82	2.01	7.49
209	IDA	Maharashtra Agricultural Competitiveness Project	11/2/2010	12/31/2016	XDR	65.90	7.28	11.05
210	GODE	Solar PV power plant Sakri (Shivajinagar)	8/10/2011	6/30/2013	EUR	205.90	17.69	8.59
211	ADB	Agribusiness Infrastructure Development Investment Programme	1/18/2012	12/31/2015	USD	24.30	0.22	0.91
212	GOJP	Umiam Stage-II Hydro Project Sanitation Renovation and Modernize	3/31/2004	6/18/2012	JPY	1,825.55	1,825.55	100.00
213	IDA	Mizoram State Roads Project	5/6/2002	12/31/2010	XDR	47.50	47.50	100.00
214	IDA	Mizoram State Road Project	8/1/2007	4/30/2011	XDR	12.10	12.10	100.00
215	ADB	Mizoram Public Resource Management Programme	9/17/2009	1/31/2013	USD	94.00	87.00	92.55
216	ADB	Developing Public Resource Management Project in Mizoram	9/17/2009	1/31/2013	USD	6.00	0.16	2.67
217	IDA	Second Additional Financing for Mizoram States Roa	10/22/2010	12/31/2010	XDR	8.60	8.60	100.00
218	IFAD	Jharkhand-Chhattisgarh Tribal Development Programme	6/25/1999	6/30/2012	XDR	13.55	13.55	100.00
219	IDA	UP Health Systems Development Project	5/19/2000	6/30/2009	XDR	56.75	56.75	100.00

220	IDA	Third Technical Education Project	10/18/2000	4/30/2009	XDR	48.42	48.42	100.00
221	IDA	Technical/Engineering Education Quality Improvement Project	2/4/2003	7/31/2009	XDR	161.88	161.88	100.00
222	IFAD	Livelihood Improvement Project for the Himalayas	2/20/2004	12/31/2012	XDR	27.90	20.59	73.80
223	ADB	Rural Roads Sector-I Project	11/25/2004	6/30/2009	USD	366.44	366.44	100.00
224	ADB	Tsunami Emergency Assistance (Sector) Project	5/12/2005	10/31/2009	USD	98.27	98.27	100.00
225	IBRD	India : Hydrology Project-Phase-II	1/19/2006	5/31/2014	USD	104.98	61.62	58.70
226	ADB	Rural Roads Sector-II Investment – Programme-I	8/29/2006	6/30/2009	USD	173.91	173.91	100.00
227	IBRD	Coal Fired Generation Rehabilitation Project	12/17/2009	11/30/2014	USD	180.00	0.46	0.26
228	IBRD	Sustainable Urban Transport Project	2/5/2010	3/31/2015	USD	105.23	18.60	17.68
229	IBRD	Mumbai Urban Transport Project-2A	7/23/2010	6/15/2015	USD	430.00	54.34	12.64
230	ADB	Infrastructure Development Investment Programme for	7/20/2011	12/31/2016	USD	43.42	3.35	7.72
231	ADB	Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Investment	8/17/2011	12/31/2014	USD	51.56	1.87	3.63
232	IBRD	Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	12/21/2011	6/30/2018	USD	175.00	0.44	0.25
233	IDA	Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	12/21/2011	6/30/2018	XDR	115.90	3.34	2.88
234	ADB	Infrastructure Development Investment Programme for	4/2/2012	12/31/2017	USD	43.84	0.05	0.11
235	IFAD	Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme	12/18/2003	9/30/2013	XDR	16.05	11.66	72.65
236	GOJP	Rengali Irrigation Project (II)	3/31/2004	5/31/2011	JPY	6,273.57	6,273.57	100.00
237	GOJP	Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project	3/31/2006	7/24/2016	JPY	13,937.00	8,335.65	59.81
238	GOJP	Odisha Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project	3/30/2007	7/11/2016	JPY	19,061.00	428.35	2.25
239	IBRD	Odisha Community Tanks Management Project	1/27/2009	12/31/2014	USD	38.47	4.68	12.17
240	IBRD	Odisha State Roads Project	1/27/2009	12/31/2014	USD	250.00	28.37	11.35
241	IDA	Odisha Rural Livelihood Project-TRIPTI	1/27/2009	12/31/2013	XDR	50.60	10.29	20.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
242	IDA	Odisha Community Tanks Management Project	1/27/2009	8/31/2014	XDR	23.46	2.93	12.49
243	ADB	Odisha Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water	2/25/2009	9/30/2013	USD	16.50	9.22	55.88
244	OPEC	Odisha Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water	3/12/2009	10/31/2013	USD	30.00	6.83	22.77
245	GOJP	Rengali Irrigation Project	3/31/2010	11/24/2015	JPY	3,052.00	2,685.08	87.98
246	GOJP	Rengali Irrigation Project (III)	3/31/2010	11/24/2015	JPY	20.00	8.74	43.70
247	GOJP	Punjab Afforestation Project (II)	3/31/2003	7/31/2009	JPY	4,809.28	4,809.28	100.00
248	IBRD	Punjab State Road Sector Project	2/26/2007	6/5/2017	USD	250.00	145.05	58.02
249	IDA	Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	2/26/2007	12/31/2013	XDR	103.95	52.89	50.88
250	GOJP	Amritsar Sewerage Project	3/30/2007	7/11/2015	JPY	6,961.00	627.53	9.01
251	GODE	Rural Water Supply Rajasthan, Phase-I	6/17/1994	3/31/2012	EUR	1.06	1.06	100.00
252	IDA	Rajasthan Second District Primary Education Project	7/27/2001	7/31/2011	XDR	51.76	51.76	100.00
253	IDA	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project	3/15/2002	3/31/2013	XDR	93.45	78.57	84.08
254	GOJP	Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project	3/31/2003	7/31/2010	JPY	8,624.84	8,624.84	100.00
255	GOJP	Bisalpur Jaipur Water Supply Project	3/31/2004	10/19/2013	JPY	8,881.00	8,873.78	99.92
256	IDA	Rajasthan Health Systems Development Project	6/3/2004	9/30/2011	XDR	52.54	52.54	100.00
257	GOJP	Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project	3/31/2005	7/28/2015	JPY	11,555.00	1,421.59	12.30
258	ADB	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Programme	1/17/2008	6/30/2014	USD	60.00	49.48	82.47
259	IFAD	Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan	10/17/2008	6/30/2015	XDR	18.46	2.95	15.98
260	ADB	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Programme Project	2/18/2009	6/30/2014	USD	150.00	59.02	39.35
261	IDA	Additional Financing for Rajasthan Water Sector Re	5/21/2010	3/31/2013	XDR	12.40	3.26	26.29

262	ADB	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Programme Project	3/17/2011	6/30/2015	USD	63.00	13.33	21.16
263	IDA	Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project	5/24/2011	10/31/2016	XDR	106.70	8.70	8.15
264	GOJP	Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project (Phase)	6/16/2011	10/12/2021	JPY	15,527.00	20.17	0.13
265	GOJP	Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project (Phase)	6/16/2011	10/12/2021	JPY	222.00	0.38	0.17
266	GOFR	Reorganization of Urban Water Supply Scheme for Jo	2/2/2012	12/31/2016	EUR	71.10		0.00
267	IDA	Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project	4/13/2012	4/30/2019	XDR	70.30	0.07	0.10
268	GOJP	Sikkim Biodiversity Conservation and Forest Management	3/31/2010	4/20/2022	JPY	5,067.00	216.06	4.26
269	GOJP	Sikkim Biodiversity Conservation and Forest Management	3/31/2010	3/31/2022	JPY	317.00	55.06	17.37
270	ADB	South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development Project	10/4/2010	3/15/2015	USD	20.00	0.37	1.85
271	IBRD	Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project	8/28/2003	3/31/2012	USD	346.20	346.20	100.00
272	IDA	Tamil Nadu Health System Project	1/5/2005	9/30/2010	XDR	60.64	60.64	100.00
273	GOJP	Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project (II)	3/31/2005	7/28/2015	JPY	9,818.00	9,039.42	92.07
274	IDA	Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (Tamil Nadu)	5/12/2005	12/31/2011	XDR	98.46	98.46	100.00
275	IBRD	Third Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project	9/14/2005	3/31/2014	USD	299.36	243.41	81.31
276	IDA	Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Pov. Reduction Vazhndhu Kaatuvom Project	9/14/2005	9/30/2014	XDR	79.40	79.40	100.00
277	IFAD	Post-Tsunami Sustainable Livelihoods Programme	11/11/2005	3/31/2016	XDR	9.95	6.42	64.52
278	IBRD	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and	2/12/2007	3/31/2013	USD	335.00	87.67	26.17

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Written Answers

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to Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
279	IDA	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water Bod	2/12/2007	3/31/2013	XDR	99.80	99.80	100.00
280	GOJP	Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project	3/10/2008	3/25/2017	JPY	21,098.00	10,940.04	51.85
281	GOJP	Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project	3/10/2008	3/25/2017	JPY	1,289.00	761.61	59.09
282	GOJP	Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project	3/10/2008	3/25/2016	JPY	4,545.00	2,935.72	64.59
283	GODE	Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Financing in Tamil Nadu	7/9/2008	12/31/2012	EUR	65.00	32.39'	49.83
284	GODE	Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Financing in Tamil Nadu	7/9/2008	12/31/2012	EUR	10.00	9.25	92.50
285	GOJP	Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project	3/31/2009	7/28/2017	JPY	16,851.00	3,957.89	23.49
2.86	IBRD	Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project	7/6/2010	3/31/2012	USD	38.06	38.06	100.00
287	IDA	Additional Financing for Tamil Nadu Health Systems	7/6/2010	9/30/2013	XDR	77.60	42.90	55.28
288	IDA	Additional Financing for Tamil Nadu Empr. and Poverty Reduction	12/23/2010	9/30/2014	XDR	99.00	14.06	14.20
289	GOJP	Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Conservation and Greening	2/17/2011	6/15/2021	JPY	8,710.00	247.73	2.84
290	GOJP	Tripura Forest Environmental Improvement and Poverty	3/30/2007	7/11/2017	JPY	7,725.00	2,691.01	34.84
291	IDA	Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project	3/8/2002	10/31/2011	XDR	85.95	85.95	100.00
292	IBRD	Uttar Pradesh State Road Project	2/19/2003	12/31/2010	USD	445.56	445.56	100.00
293	GOJP	Agra Water Supply Project	3/30/2007	7/11/2017	JPY	24,822.00	3,980.73	16.04
294	GOJP	Forest Department-Uttar Pradesh	3/10/2008	3/25/2018	JPY	12,657.00	2,536.34	20.04
295	GOJP	Uttar Pradesh Participatory Forest Management and Poverty	3/10/2008	3/25/2018	JPY	688.00	428.08	62.22

296	IDA	Uttar Pradesh Sodic Lands Reclamation-III Project	7/20/2009	12/31/2015	XDR	127.30	33.89	26.62
297	IDA	Uttar Pradesh Health Systems Strengthening Project	3/21/2012	3/31/2017	XDR	95.90	6.78	7.07
298	IDA	Uttarakhand Decentralized Watershed Development Project	7/30/2004	3/31/2012	XDR	44.94	44.94	100.00
299	IDA	Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	10/16/2006	6/16/2014	XDR	83.50	56.68	67.88
300	ADB	Uttarakhand Power Sector Investment Programme – Project	2/22/2007	1/30/2014	USD	41.92	15.67	37.38
301	ADB	Uttarakhand State Road Investment Programme	10/25/2007	10/31/2012	USD	41.86	40.29	96.25
302	ADB	Uttarakhand Urban Sector Development Investment Project	10/23/2008	12/31/2012	USD	60.00	24.51	40.85
303	ADB	Uttarakhand State Road Investment Programme – Project	2/10/2009	3/31/2013	USD	140.00	82.82	59.16
304	ADB	Uttarakhand Power Sector Investment Programme – Project-2	2/25/2009	6/30/2014	USD	62.40	5.24	8.40
305	ADB	Uttarakhand Power Sector Investment Programme – Project-3	2/25/2009	6/30/2014	USD	30.60	11.82	38.63
306	IDA	Additional Financing for Uttarakhand Decentralized	3/17/2011	3/31/2012	XDR	3.84	3.84	100.00
307	ADB	Calcutta Environmental Improvement Project	12/18/2001	6/30/2012	USD	162.71	162.71	100.00
308	GOJP	West Bengal Transmission System Project (II)	5/10/2002	8/2/2009	JPY	2,252.90	2,252.90	100.00
309	ADB	WB Corridor Development Project	12/10/2002	6/30/2011	USD	79.21	79.21	100.00
310	GOJP	Bakreswar Thermal Power Station Units Ext. Project	3/31/2003	7/31/2010	JPY	36,641.07	36,641.07	100.00
311	GOIT	Water Supply and Solid Waste Management in West Bengal	5/30/2005	12/31/2012	EUR	25.82	0.28	1.08
312	GOJP	Purulia Pumped Storage Project (III)	3/31/2006	7/24/2013	JPY	17,963.00	10,733.37	59.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
313	GOJP	Kolkata Solid Waste Management Improvement Project	3/31/2006	7/24/2014	JPY	3,584.00	1,055.78	29.46
314	ADB	Kolkata Environmental Improvement Project Supplementary	2/21/2007	6/30/2013	USD	80.00	64.36	80.45
315	IDA	West Bengal Institutional Strengthening of Gram Project	7/15/2010	12/31/2015	XDR	131.80	44.89	34.06
316	IBRD	West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation	12/21/2011	12/31/2017	USD	125	1.22	0.98
317	IDA	West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation	12/21/2011	12/31/2017	XDR	78.2	0.37	0.47
318	ADB	West Bengal Development Finance Programme	11/6/2012	5/31/2014	USD	400	200	50.00

Abbreviations: Donor– IDA: International Development Association, IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, IFAD: International Fund for Agricultural Development, ADB: Asian Development Bank, OPEC Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, EECS: European Union Commission, GOJP: Government of Japan, GOFR: Government of France, GODE: Government of Germany, GOUS: Government of United States, GOSC: Government of Switzerland, GORU: Government of Russian Union, GOIT: Government of Italy.

Loan currency– USD: US Dollars, XDR: Special Drawing Rights, JPY: Japanese Yen, EUR: Euro.

Statement-II

Terms and Conditions of External Loans

Sl. No.	Country/ Institution	Currency	Type of Loan	Grace Period (in Years)	Maturity Period (in Years)	Rate of interest (in %)	Commitment charges	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Multilateral								
1	ADB	USD	Non-Concessional	0 to 5	12 to 20	LIBOR + SPREAD	0.15	(A) Spread was 0.40% upto 30.9.2007, 0.20% from 1.10.2007 to 30.6.2010, 0.30% from 1.7.2010 to 30.06.2011 and 0.40% from 01.07.2011 onwards. (B) Commitment Charges: (i) 0.75% on progressive basis in respect of loans negotiated upto 31.12.2006.

2	I.B.R.D	USD	Non-Concessional	5	18 to 30	LIBOR+ SPREAD	0.75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) 0.35% on undisbursed project loans and 0.75% on programme loans negotiated from 01.01.2007 to 30.09.2007. (iii) 0.15% on undisbursed amount in respect of loans negotiated on or after 01.10.2007 <p>(A) Commitment Charges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Commitment Charges payable on the undisbursed loan amount at 0.75% on agreements signed before 16.5.2007. Bank have notified waiver off 0.50% since July, 1991 (ii) Commitment charges are not applicable on loan agreements, signed on or after 16.05.2007. <p>(B) Front End Fee:</p> <p>Front-end Fee charges are @0.25% on agreement signed on or after 16.5.2007 on capitalization basis.</p> <p>(C) USD Floating Rate Single Currency:</p> <p>The rate applicable for interest payment w.e.f. 15.07.2012 to 14.01.2013 is:–</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Where negotiation was prior to 31.07.1998, 0.99% p.a. (including a spread of 0.26 basis Points). (ii) Where negotiation was held on or after 31.07.1998 and signed before 27.09.2007, 1.24% p.a. (including a spread of 0.51 Basis points). (iii) Where negotiation were on or after 28.09.2007 or for which an invitation to negotiate was issued before 23.07.2009, 0.80% p.a. (including a spread of 0.07% basic points).
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								(iv) Where negotiation on or after 23.07.2009, 1% p.a. (including a spread of 0.27 basis points).
								(v) Loans approved after 30.06.2010 have variable spreads that are determined based on the average repayment Maturity of the loan. The maximum average maturity available will be 18 years.
3	I.D.A.	SDR	Concessional	10	35	0.75	0.50	(A) 0.75% shown under Interest column is termed as Service Charges. (B) Under IDA-16, the following interest rate is also applicable besides service charges of 0.75%:- – Blend/Hardened Terms-1.25% p.a. with a grace period of 5 years and maturity of 25 years. (C) Under Hard IDA Terms – the interest rate applicable is IBRD interest Rates less 200 bps besides service charges of 0.75% p.a. with a grace period of 5 years and maturity of 25 years. (D) Commitment Charges payable on undrawn credit amount is Nil for five years (2008-13) after full waiver (World Bank FY Jury to June).
4	I.F.A.D.	SDR	Concessional	10	40	0.75	Nil	0.75% shown under interest column is termed as Service Charges.
5	O.P.E.C	USD	Concessional	5	20	2 and 2.75	Nil	
Bilateral								
6	Germany	EUR	Government Portion	10	30 and 40	0.75	0.25	(A) Rates vary from Agreement to Agreement. (B) Management Fee @0.25% of the loan amount

is paid within specified period from the date of agreement in some cases. This management fee is refundable by the donor in some cases, if disbursement takes place within 1 year from the date of agreement.

7	Germany	EUR	Bank Portion	2	10	2.49, 3.29, 4.05 and 5.31	0.25	
8	Japan	Yen	Concessional	10	30 and 40	1.4 (G.T.), 0.65 (P.T.), 0.01 (C.S.)	0.10	<p>(A) The loan agreement signed before 01.10.2007 had a fixed interest of 1.30% and service charges 0.10% on the loan amount disbursed. There was no commitment charges on the loan agreements signed before 01.10.2007.</p> <p>(B) Rate of Interest of 1.2% was applicable on loans signed between 01.10.2007 to 31.03.2010.</p> <p>(C) With effect from 01.04.2010 rate of interest has increased to 1.4% from 1.2%.</p>

G.T. – General Terms (Standard Rate).

P.T. – Preferential Terms (Standard Rate).

C.S. – Consulting Services.

SDR – Special Drawing Rights.

Information regarding Black Money

881. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:
 SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
 SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
 SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
 SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
 SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:
 SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL
 TIWARI:
 SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
 SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
 SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
 SHRI P. C. GADDIGOUDAR:
 SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified tax haven countries with regard to Black Money and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of reports/assessments on the Black Money in the country made by various international and national agencies during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of efforts made to bring back black money stashed in various banks abroad along with extent of success achieved thereon during the same period;

(d) whether the Government has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)/entered into agreement with any country in this regard during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Madam. The Government has not identified any country as tax haven with regard to Black Money.

(b) The Government has commissioned a study, *inter-alia*, on estimation of unaccounted income and wealth both inside and outside the country. The study is being conducted by three institutes – National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) and National Institute of Financial

Management (NIFM) separately. The study reports are still in the process of finalisation by the respective institutes.

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

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. India had entered into Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) with 78 countries till 2009. Thereafter, new DTAAs have been signed with 9 more countries, viz., Colombia, Estonia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Mexico, Mozambique, Lithuania, Taiwan and Uruguay. Out of these, the DTAAs with 3 countries viz., Colombia, Ethiopia and Uruguay will enter into force after completion of internal procedures in these countries.

Since 2009, the Government has also approached 46 priority countries/jurisdictions for negotiation of Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs). At present, TIEAs with 9 jurisdictions viz. Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Isle of Man, Jersey, Guernsey, Liberia and Macau have entered into force. In addition, Four more TIEAs have been signed with Argentina, Bahrain, Gibraltar and Monaco which will enter into force after completion of internal procedures of these countries.

All these revised and new DTAA's, and TIEAs contain provisions for Exchange of Information under which Tax Authorities can seek Ownership and Banking information, information held in fiduciary capacity as well as information which has no domestic interest for supplying country.

Bio-Gas Production

882. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

SHRI BOOPENDRA SINGH:

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

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

(a) the details of schemes formulated by the Government for exploring the potential of bio-energy in the country along with the present status of power generation from bio-energy, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the bio-gas plants operating and lying idle in the country, particularly in the rural and backward areas, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of bio-gas plants installed in the country, if so, the details thereof along with the details of sites identified for the purpose, State/UT-wise;

(d) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the States along with the achievements made for development of bio-energy during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for increasing biogas production in the country and the time by which the villages and towns of the country are likely to be self-reliant for their energy needs?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The schemes being implemented by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) for exploitation of potential of bio-energy are given below:—

(i) National Biogas and Manure Management Programme for setting up of household size biogas plants.

(ii) Biomass Power and bagasse Cogeneration Programme.

(iii) Biomass Gasification Programme.

(iv) Biogas based Power Generation Programme in the capacity range of 3 kw to 250kw.

(v) Energy recovery from urban and industrial wastes.

(vi) Biomass Co-generation (non-bagasse) in industry.

Under above schemes, MNRE provides Central Financial Assistance in varying amounts for setting up of plants/projects besides support for programme implementation, information dissemination, training, R&D, etc. State/UT-wise bio-energy projects for power generation installed under above programmes is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) As per the draft report of an evaluation study of the household size biogas plants installed during the 11th Five Year Plan period conducted during 2011-12, about 95% of the surveyed biogas plants have been found to be functioning. State/UT-wise information is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Yes, Madam. A target of setting up 1.25 lakh household size biogas plants has been fixed for the current year, i.e. 2012-13, under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme. The State/UT-wise target is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) Amounts are sanctioned and released to States only under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme as per the allocation of targets. Under other bio-energy programmes, funds are released on reimbursement basis upon commissioning of the specific projects. The year-wise sanction, release and utilisation of funds along with the achievements under various bio-energy programmes are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(e) The National Biogas and Manure Management Programme is being continued for increasing biogas production. Besides, biogas plants are also being promoted under Biogas Power Generation and Waste-to-Energy Programmes. Bio-energy can meet only part of the energy needs of villages and towns and cannot make them fully self-reliant.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise Bio-energy Projects for Power Generation installed up to 31.12.2012*

(Figures in MW)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Waste-to-Energy	Biomass Power and Cogeneration	Biogas Power Generation Project	Biomass Co-generation in Industry (Non-bagasse)	Biomass Gasification Programme
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46.17	380.75	0.253	53.1	
2.	Bihar	1.0	43.300	-	3.20	1.760
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.330	249.90		2.5	
4.	Delhi	16.000	-			
5.	Gujarat	12.286	30.500	0.030		
6.	Haryana	4.000	45.300	0.115	27.61	
7.	Himachal Pradesh				7.20	
8.	Jharkhand				1.20	
9.	Karnataka	7.838	476.88	0.746	9.65	
10.	Kerala	-	-	0.118	0.72	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4.371	16.000	0.025	12.35	
12.	Maharashtra	23.307	720.600	0.524	11.40	
13.	Meghalaya				13.80	
14.	Punjab	11.063	124.50	0.166	89.59	
15.	Odisha	-	20.000	0.004	2.94	
16.	Rajasthan	3.000	91.300	0.008	2.00	0.011
17.	Tamil Nadu	19.601	538.70	1.051	16.52	0.011
18.	Uttarakhand	4.41	10.000	0.037	19.50	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	44.670	714.50	0.010	149.80	0.040
20.	West Bengal	0.166	26.000	0.060	14.92	
	Total	198.212	3488.230	3.147	438.03	1.822

Statement-II*Functionality of Household size Biogas Plants installed during the 11th Plan period under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme*

(Figures in MW)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Numbers of Biogas plants inspected	Numbers of Plants functioning	Numbers of Plants Not-functioning	Functionality (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam: Representing NER Region	542	540	2	99.63%

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Karnataka: Representing southern region	677	658	19	97.20%
3.	Madhya Pradesh: Representing central region	1091	1027	64	94.13%
4.	Maharashtra: Representing western region	1137	1102	35	96.92%
5.	Meghalaya: Representing north eastern region	54	53	1	98.14%
6.	Odisha: Representing eastern region	314	289	52	92.04%
7.	Uttarakhand: Representing north-west region	102	101	1	99.02%
8.	Uttar Pradesh: Representing Northern region	250	233	17	93.20%
		4194	4003	191	95.45%

Statement-III

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

Sl. No.	State/UT	Physical targets for 2012-13
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100
3.	Assam	6000
4.	Bihar*	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	4000
6.	Goa	100
7.	Gujarat	5000
8.	Haryana	1500
9.	Himachal Pradesh	300
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	200
11.	Jharkhand	500
12.	Karnataka	12000
13.	Kerala	2500

1	2	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12000
15.	Maharashtra	12000
16.	Manipur*	—
17.	Meghalaya	500
18.	Mizoram	1000
19.	Nagaland	500
20.	Odisha	7000
21.	Puducherry*	—
22.	Punjab	10000
23.	Rajasthan	500
24.	Sikkim	200
25.	Tamil Nadu	1000
26.	Tripura	500
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2500
28.	Uttarakhand	1100
29.	West Bengal	12000
30.	KVIC, Mumbai	20000
	Total	1,25,000

*No targets allotted due to non-receipt of proposals.

Statement-IV

Amounts sanctioned, released and utilized along with physical achievements under Bio-energy Programmes during the last three years and the current year 2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the programme	Year-wise Funds Detail and achievements							
		2009-10				2010-11			
		Amount sanctioned	Amount released	Amount utilized	Achievement	Amount sanctioned	Amount released	Amount utilized	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	National Biogas and Manure Management Programme	159.3	68.15	68.15	119914 (nos. of biogas plants)	157.35	120.00	120.00	151138 (nos. of biogas plants)
2	Biogas Power Generation Programme	0.491	0.491	0.491	0.130 MW	1.0686	1.0686	1.0686	0.137 MW
3	Biomass Gasifier Programme	0.249	0.249	0.249	0.446 MW	0.3444	0.3444	0.3444	0.256 MW
4	Waste to Energy	5.675	5.675	5.675	20.650 MW	19.765	19.765	19.765	31.200 MW
5	Biomass Cogeneration Non-bagasse (industry)	9.525	9.525	9.525	50.100 MW	11.158	11.158	11.158	80.730 MW
6	Biomass Power and Bagasse based Cogeneration	29.900	29.900	29.900	448 MW	34.500	34.500	34.500	465 MW

-Contd.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the programme	Year-wise Funds Detail and achievements						
		2011-12				2012-13 (as on 20.02.2013)		
		Amount sanctioned	Amount released	Amount utilized	Achievement	Amount sanctioned	Amount released	Achievement
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	National Biogas and Manure Management Programme	158.93	139.99	139.99	140264 (nos. of biogas plants)	133.58	91.29	75858 (nos. of biogas plants)

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2	Biogas Power Generation Programme	2.080 MW	2.080	2.080	1.872	2.0866 MW	2.0866	0.656
3	Biomass Gasifier Programme	0.936	0.936	0.936	0.640 MW	0.858	0.858	0.480 MW
4	Waste to Energy	13.524	13.524	13.524	48.400 MW	7.940	7.940	19.160 MW
5	Biomass Cogeneration Non-bagasse (industry)	13.548	13.548	13.548	80.890 MW	4.810	4.810	55.530 MW
6	Biomass Power and Bagasse based Cogeneration	42.450	42.450	42.450	470.00 MW	56.280	56.280	394.20 MW

CGHS Dispensaries and Hospitals

883. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

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

(a) the total number of Allopathic/AYUSH Dispensaries and hospitals under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of beneficiaries registered with these dispensaries, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the present arrangements in CGHS dispensaries and hospitals are adequate to provide medical facilities to the beneficiaries;

(d) if not, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide adequate medical facilities in the CGHS dispensaries and hospitals; and

(e) the other steps being taken by the Government to open more CGHS dispensaries/hospitals and also to empanel more number of private hospitals under CGHS in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The State/UT-wise

details are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) CGHS is facing shortage of qualified medical and paramedical professionals which are affecting the services of CGHS dispensaries to some extent. However, all efforts are made to provide proper healthcare services to the CGHS beneficiaries with the available resources. Retired Government doctors are also appointed on short term contract basis to meet the requirement of doctors. Continuous empanelment scheme has been revived in all CGHS cities for empanelment of more number of private hospitals to provide inpatient medical treatment to the beneficiaries.

(e) There is no proposal in this Ministry to expand CGHS in large number of places across the country due to resource constraints, especially the shortage of qualified medical and paramedical professionals besides financial and logistic constraints. However, a proposal has been mooted for opening at least one CGHS Wellness Centre each in the Capitals cities of States which do not have the presence of CGHS.

Continuous empanelment scheme has been revived on 14th February, 2013 in all CGHS cities for empanelment of more number of private hospitals, diagnostic laboratories and imaging centres with a view to provide more options to the beneficiaries for availing health care facilities.

Statement*The details of CGHS Hospitals/Wellness Centres according to different systems of medicines*

Sl. No.	City	State	CGHS Hospital	CGHS Wellness Centres						No. of Beneficiaries	
				Allopathy	Ayurvedic	Homeopathy	Unani	Siddha	Yoga		Total
1	Ahmedabad	Gujarat		5	1	1	0	0	0	7	34142
2	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh		7	1	1	0	0	0	9	92739
3	Bengaluru	Karnataka		10	2	1	1	0	0	14	148270
4	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh		1	0	0	0	0	0	1	9070
5	Bhubaneswar	Odisha		2	1	0	0	0	0	3	12401
6	Chandigarh			1	0	0	0	0	0	1	28238
7	Chennai	Tamil Nadu		14	1	1	0	2	0	18	105117
8	Dehradun	Uttarakhand		1	0	0	0	0	0	1	9752
9	Delhi		4	92	13	13	5	1	4	128	1478342
10	Guwahati	Assam		3	0	1	0	0	0	4	53659
11	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh		13	2	2	2	0	0	19	237350
12	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh		3	0	0	0	0	0	3	90264
13	Jaipur	Rajasthan		5	1	1	0	0	0	7	34387
14	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir		1	0	0	0	0	0	1	486
15	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh		9	1	2	0	0	0	12	113413
16	Kolkata	West Bengal		18	1	2	1	0	0	22	223788
17	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh		6	1	1	1	0	0	9	100058
18	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh		6	1	1	0	0	0	8	42664
19	Mumbai	Maharashtra		26	2	3	0	0	0	31	187023
20	Nagpur	Maharashtra		11	2	1	0	0	0	14	112701
21	Patna	Bihar		5	1	1	0	0	0	7	72379
22	Pune	Maharashtra		7	1	2	0	0	0	10	111014
23	Ranchi	Jharkhand		2	0	0	0	0	0	2	12202
24	Shillong	Meghalaya		1	0	0	0	0	0	1	11873
25	Thiruvanthpuram	Kerala		3	1	1	0	0	0	5	38113
Total			4	252	33	35	10	3	4	337	33,59,445

Drug Resistant Fungal Infection

884. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

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

(a) whether the number of drug resistant fungal infection cases in the Intensive Care Units (ICU) of hospitals have reportedly increased all over the country over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor including the number of such cases reported during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) whether diabetics, HIV positive and TB patients are at risk due to high prevalence of resistant fungal infection;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Health is a State subject. No such information is maintained centrally. In so far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi namely Safdarjung Hospital (SJH), Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital (RML) and Lady Hardinge Medical College (LHMC) and Associated Hospitals are concerned, there is no such increase in the number of drug resistant fungal infection cases in Intensive Care Units (ICU) of SJH and LHMC and Associated hospitals. In Dr. RML Hospital, there is no such data available. Diabetic, HIV positive and TB patients are immune compromised states and are at risk for acquisition of any fungal infection.

(e) In so far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi are concerned, measures are taken as under:

Suspected infections are diagnosed early by culture and sensitivity tests and appropriate treatment is given accordingly. Infection Control Committee exists in all these three hospitals to ensure control of infection by following Infection Control practices like:—

- (a) Strict hand hygiene practices.
- (b) Use of alcohol based sanitizers.
- (c) Regular use of surface cleaning agents.

(d) Use of personal protection gears for patients and doctors.

(e) Rational use of antibiotics in ICU.

(f) ICUs are fumigated and microbiological cultures are also taken at regular intervals.

Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure

885. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Expert Committee on Streamlining Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure constituted by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has expressed concerns over the functioning of primary agricultural credit cooperative societies and Central Cooperative Banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the main recommendations made by the Committee and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the follow up action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Expert Committee, in its report submitted to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), *inter-alia*, noted that the share of Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) in providing agricultural credit has fallen to a mere 17% although there are small pockets where its share is more than 50%.

The Expert Committee has, *inter-alia*, given the following main recommendations:—

(i) For providing safety of deposits and efficient loan services to farmers, the Committee has recommended that Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies (PACS) should work only as Business Correspondents (BCs) on behalf of banks and should not themselves act as financial intermediaries.

(ii) 238 of the 370 CCBs in the country already have CRAR of 7% or above, and about two thirds of them would be able to internally generate enough capital to maintain a sustainable CRAR of at least 9% by 2016-17.

About 209 of the 370 CCBs would require additional capital aggregating. Rs 6,500 crore in four years to attain 9% CRAR by 2016-17. It is estimated that despite these measures, about 60 CCBs will not become sustainable and would need to be merged with other CCBs. The Committee has suggested a roadmap for such an exercise.

- (iii) Some of the CCBs do not have adequate capital to meet even the relaxed licensing norm of 4% CRAR. The Committee recommends that 31 March, 2013 may be set as the deadline for these banks to mobilise the required capital either internally or from any other external source so as to achieve 4% CRAR, failing which RBI should take the necessary regulatory action.
- (iv) The Committee has also estimated that about 58 CCBs would generally not be able to mobilise the required capital, or their business sizes are so small that they would not be sustainable in the long run and would have to be therefore consolidated with other CCB(s).
- (v) Most of the CCBs and State Cooperative Banks (StCBs) will also have to take concrete steps to improve their internal systems, human resources, and technology adoption.
- (vi) 30 September, 2013 to be set as deadline for all StCBs and CCBs to be fully operational on CBS and providing RTGS, NEFT, ATM and POS device based services.
- (vii) StCBs and CCBs to be fully included in the financial inclusion and EBT drive. Deposits of governments and government agencies to be also made in StCBs and CCBs which have achieved 7% CRAR and are on CBS.
- (viii) CCBs and StCBs to be covered by the banking Ombudsman or a similar mechanism that may be developed by RBI with NABARD.

A working group to be set up to make recommendations on the human resources requirements following the transition of StCBs and CCBs on CBS and other ICT platforms.

Proposals for Medical Colleges

886. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the norms and the procedure laid down for setting up and recognition of medical colleges in the country;
- (b) the number of applications received and the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether a number of these applications are pending for approval by the Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to expedite the disposal of pending applications in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The permission for establishment of medical colleges is granted as per the provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act 1956 and the provisions made thereunder. The medical colleges are recognized in accordance with the procedure given in Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. Recognition of a medical college is considered when the first batch of MBBS students appears in the final university examination. The Medical Council of India (MCI) conducts the inspection of the college to assess the standard of examination and the facilities available at the college as per the standard requirement prescribed in their respective Regulations. On the recommendation of the MCI, the Central Government recognizes and notifies the medical qualifications under Section 11(2) of the IMC Act, 1956.

(b) to (e) During the last three years i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, a total number of 200 applications were received for establishment of new medical colleges. Out of these applications, permission has been granted to 55 medical colleges for running MBBS course. For the year 2013-14, 112 applications have been received and the last date for grant of letter of permission to medical colleges is 15th June, 2013. Detail of proposals, State/UT-wise received during the last three years is at enclosed Statement-I and II.

Statement-I*Number of proposals received during last three years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of proposals received					
		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Received	Approved	Received	Approved	Received	Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	4	3	10	1	16	3
2	Assam	0	1	1	—	1	1
3	Bihar	2	—	3	1	6	1
4	Chhattisgarh	2	—	2	—	3	—
5	Delhi	1	—	3	—	2	1
6	Gujarat	5	—	6	3	3	3
7	Himachal Pradesh	2	—	—	—	—	—
8	Haryana	1	1	4	1	2	1
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1	—	1	—	1	—
10	Jharkhand	0	—	2	—	1	—
11	Karnataka	0	1	6	2	7	2
12	Kerala	2	—	5	—	2	—
13	Madhya Pradesh	0	—	2	1	—	—
14	Maharashtra	1	—	7	—	10	2
15	Manipur	0	1	—	—	—	—
16	Odisha	0	—	4	—	4	1
17	Puducherry	0	1	—	—	—	—
18	Punjab	1	—	2	2	—	—
19	Rajasthan	0	—	2	—	1	—
20	Tamil Nadu	11	5	13	3	6	2
21	Uttar Pradesh	1	—	8	4	8	2
22	Uttarakhand	1	—	—	—	1	—
23	West Bengal	2	1	5	3	3	1
24	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		37	14	86	21	77	20

Total Proposals received (last 3 years) : $37+86+77 = 200$

Proposal approved during the last three years : $14+21+20 = 55$

Statement-II

Number of proposals received during the current year (2013-14).

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of proposals received
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14
2.	Assam	0
3.	Bihar	7
4.	Chhattisgarh	8
5.	Delhi	2
6.	Gujarat	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2
8.	Haryana	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
10.	Jharkhand	3
11.	Karnataka	14
12.	Kerala	8
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2
14.	Maharashtra	7
15.	Manipur	0
16.	Odisha	3
17.	Puducherry	0
18.	Punjab	1
19.	Rajasthan	4

1	2	3
20.	Tamil Nadu	6
21.	Uttar Pradesh	14
22.	Uttarakhand	1
23.	West Bengal	5
24.	Sikkim	2
25.	Meghalaya	1
26.	Nagaland	1
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
28.	Mizoram	1
29.	Tripura	1
Total		112

Anganwadi Centres

887. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

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

(a) the number of Anganwadi and Mini-Anganwadi Centres in the country along with the details of facilities provided therein and the number of Anganwadi Centres running from their own buildings/rented/pucca buildings, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the rent fixed for the buildings taken on rent for Anganwadi Centres respectively in urban and rural areas along with the date of fixation of such rent;

(c) the number of Anganwadi Centres which are

running in rented buildings and do not have basic facilities/amenities, State/UT-wise;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard and to provide pucca buildings to all Anganwadi Centres in the country; and

(e) the mechanism adopted by the Government to ensure proper functioning of the Anganwadi Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI

KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e): As on 31.01,2013, 13.31 lakh Anganwadi and mini-Anganwadi Centres (AWCs/mini-AWCs) are operational out of 13.72 lakh sanctioned AWCs/mini-AWCs in the country. These centres provide supplementary nutrition, non-formal pre-school education, nutrition and health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services of which later three services are provided in convergence with public health systems.

Details of AWCs running from own/rented/pucca buildings, as on 31.12.2012, as available is given below:—

		Kutcha	Pucca	Total
Total AWCs/mini-AWCs reporting		15.74%	84.26%	1203365
Own	- Government Own Building	0.04%	30.04%	30.08%
Rented	AWWs/AWHs House	0.84%	4.40%	5.24%
	Others	11.42%	16.23%	27.65%
Community	School	0.00%	22.33%	22.33%
	Panchayat	0.05%	3.89%	3.94%
	Others	2.48%	7.10%	9.58%
	Open Space	0.91%	0.27%	1.18%

State-wise details are given at enclosed Statement-I.

71.05% AWCs/mini-AWCs have drinking water facilities and 50.28% AWCs/mini-AWCs have toilet facilities out of 12.52 lakh reporting AWCs. State-wise details are given at enclosed Statement-II.

The rent for AWCs under ICDS Programme has been enhanced by Government of India, w.e.f. 22.10.2012. The revised rate of rent per AWC per month is up to Rs. 750/- in Rural/Tribal area, up to Rs. 3000/- in Urban area and up to Rs. 5000/- in Metropolitan cities. This rent is applicable for AWCs offering a space and facilities as per guidelines.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme did not have provision for construction of AWC buildings under the scheme as this was envisaged to be provided by the community except for the North Eastern States for which financial support was being provided for construction of AWC buildings since 2001-02 at a unit cost of Rs. 1.75 lakh.

As part of Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme, Government has approved a provision of construction of 2 lakh Anganwadi Centre buildings @ Rs. 4.5 lakh per unit during XII Plan period in a phased manner with cost sharing ratio of 75 : 25 between Centre and State other than the NER, where it will be at 90 : 10.

Further, construction of AWC has been notified as a permissible activity under MNREGA. The construction of AWC building can be taken up in convergence with MNREGA. A Joint letter in this regard has been issued by MWCD and MoRD to all States/UTs for planning and implementation by concerned Departments in the States/UTs to ensure the construction of AWCs in convergence with MNREGA.

States/UTs have also been requested to leverage funds under various schemes like MPLADs, MLALADs, BRGF, PRI, RIDF, MSDP, IAP, MNREGA, 13th Finance Commission, ACA, State Plan and other area development project for construction of AWC Buildings.

Government has introduced 5-tier monitoring and review mechanism at National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi Levels for which guidelines were issued on 31.03.2011.

In order to ensure proper functioning of AWCs, under the strengthening and restructuring of the ICDS revised Management Information System (MIS), Web based MIS and provision for ICT at AWCs under ICDS, forging strong institutional convergence with National Rural Health Mission and Total Sanitation Campaign, particularly, at the district and village levels has been approved.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State	No. of AWCs for which data is available	Government Building		Rented				Community							
					AWWs/AWHs House		Others		School		Panchayat		Others		Open Space	
			Kutcha	Pucca	Kutcha	Pucca	Kutcha	Pucca	Kutcha	Pucca	Kutcha	Pucca	Kutcha	Pucca	Kutcha	Pucca
1	Andhra Pradesh	86164	0.00%	19.37%	0.00%	0.00%	64.00%	0.00%	0.00%	16.63%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6028	0.00%	49.80%	50.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
3	Assam	58629	0.00%	59.27%	0.00%	1.32%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	34.90%	0.00%	0.09%	4.42%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
4	Bihar	80211	0.00%	6.02%	0.00%	0.00%	93.98%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
5	Chhattisgarh	42373	0.00%	43.51%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	44.38%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	12.11%	0.00%	0.00%
6	Goa	1262	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	83.20%	0.00%	7.53%	0.00%	1.35%	0.00%	7.92%	0.00%	0.00%
7	Gujarat	50333	0.00%	57.97%	0.00%	5.26%	0.00%	26.35%	0.00%	1.31%	0.00%	1.59%	0.00%	7.15%	0.00%	0.38%
8	Haryana	24989	0.00%	12.59%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	26.39%	0.00%	11.48%	0.00%	19.59%	0.00%	29.95%	0.00%	0.00%
9	Himachal Pradesh	18342	0.00%	4.45%	2.40%	0.59%	15.35%	38.56%	0.00%	9.22%	0.00%	3.78%	1.41%	24.24%	0.00%	0.00%
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0														
11	Jharkhand	37655	0.00%	21.48%	0.00%	74.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.11%	0.00%	0.00%
12	Karnataka	49125	0.00%	64.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	12.30%	0.00%	6.57%	0.00%	3.67%	0.00%	5.91%	7.53%	0.00%
13	Kerala	33110	0.00%	58.96%	0.00%	36.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.93%	0.00%	0.00%
14	Madhya Pradesh	90999	0.00%	23.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	41.09%	0.00%	17.97%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	17.90%	0.00%	0.00%
15	Maharashtra	84854	0.00%	53.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	18.58%	0.00%	15.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	9.52%	0.00%	3.59%
16	Manipur	9794	0.00%	35.98%	28.28%	28.41%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.32%	0.03%	0.20%	5.25%	1.53%	0.00%	0.00%
17	Meghalaya	3290	0.00%	49.09%	0.00%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	30.36%	0.00%	10.40%	1.55%	8.36%	0.00%	0.00%
18	Mizoram	376	22.34%	77.66%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
19	Nagaland	3457	0.06%	68.56%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	15.74%	0.00%	0.00%	15.65%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

20	Odisha	70849	0.00%	24.73%	4.71%	3.19%	1.77%	12.18%	0.00%	25.76%	0.00%	10.16%	2.03%	15.47%	0.00%	0.00%
21	Punjab	26656	0.00%	2.10%	0.00%	0.99%	0.00%	11.30%	0.00%	29.40%	0.00%	24.14%	0.00%	32.06%	0.00%	0.00%
22	Rajasthan	60689	0.00%	33.22%	0.55%	2.30%	2.98%	31.42%	0.00%	20.57%	0.00%	1.43%	0.00%	7.44%	0.00%	0.09%
23	Sikkim	748	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
24	Tamil Nadu	54439	0.00%	61.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	28.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10.72%	0.00%	0.00%
25	Tripura	9906	3.15%	96.85%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
26	Uttar Pradesh	187730	0.00%	8.56%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	12.38%	0.00%	65.05%	0.00%	11.70%	0.00%	2.28%	0.00%	0.00%
27	Uttarakhand	9182	0.00%	12.07%	0.00%	28.94%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	35.47%	0.00%	15.38%	0.00%	8.15%	0.00%	0.00%
28	West Bengal	89247	0.00%	20.17%	0.00%	0.00%	1.12%	8.96%	0.00%	33.61%	0.00%	0.00%	28.01%	0.00%	8.12%	0.00%
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	674	11.42%	14.99%	10.68%	13.65%	0.30%	21.96%	0.00%	0.00%	4.01%	23.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
30	Chandigarh	420	0.00%	21.43%	0.00%	8.33%	0.00%	69.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.95%	0.00%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%
31	Delhi*	10577	0.00%	0.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.41%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.06%	0.00%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	260	0.00%	49.62%	49.62%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
33	Daman and Diu	102	0.00%	74.51%	0.00%	16.67%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.92%	0.00%	4.90%	0.00%	0.00%
34	Lakshadweep	107	0.00%	17.76%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	82.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
35	Puducherry	788	0.00%	32.61%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	52.92%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	14.47%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total		1203365	0.04%	30.04%	0.84%	4.40%	11.42%	16.23%	0.00%	22.33%	0.05%	3.89%	2.48%	7.10%	0.91%	0.27%

*in Delhi 10577 AWCs have been reported to be running from rented places which has been shown in other places under rented buildings.

Statement-II*Details of Anganwadi Centres having drinking water and toilet facilities as on 31.12.2012*

Sl. No.	State	No. of AWCs for which data is available	Drinking Water	% AWCs have Drinking Water	Toilet	% AWCs have Toilet facility
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	85717	36365	42.42%	77145	90.00%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6028	3002	49.80%	3200	53.09%
3	Assam	58699	39085	66.59%	29356	50.01%
4	Bihar	80211	18817	23.46%	8051	10.04%
5	Chhattisgarh	47363	13757	29.05%	11744	24.80%
6	Goa	1262	1258	99.68%	915	72.50%
7	Gujarat	50225	50225	100.00%	31904	63.52%
8	Haryana	25245	25245	100.00%	12622	50.00%
9	Himachal Pradesh	18571	16222	87.35%	14077	75.80%
10	Jammu and Kashmir	28438	13029	45.82%	13029	45.82%
11	Jharkhand	38432	25407	66.11%	11689	30.41%
12	Karnataka	63376	60284	95.12%	26800	42.29%
13	Kerala	33110	21850	65.99%	20877	63.05%
14	Madhya Pradesh	78929	52700	66.77%	35090	44.46%
15	Maharashtra	95170	59335	62.35%	58553	61.52%
16	Manipur	9794	685	6.99%	2730	27.87%
17	Meghalaya	5156	2584	50.12%	1962	38.05%
18	Mizoram	1688	50	2.96%	1688	100.00%
19	Nagaland	3294	659	20.01%	1985	60.26%
20	Odisha	70849	70849	100.00%	32824	46.33%
21	Punjab	26656	26656	100.00%	14147	53.07%
22	Rajasthan	61000	31000	50.82%	16000	26.23%
23	Sikkim	1232	922	74.84%	1079	87.58%
24	Tamil Nadu	54439	54439	100.00%	20658	37.95%
25	Tripura	9906	6812	68.77%	5247	52.97%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	Uttar Pradesh	187347	187347	100.00%	125947	67.23%
27	Uttarakhand	12070	5720	47.39%	12807	106.11%
28	West Bengal	89247	63471	71.12%	35993	40.33%
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	699	379	54.22%	147	21.03%
30	Chandigarh	470	420	89.36%	420	89.36%
31	Delhi	6604	*	*	*	*
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	268	268	100.00%	127	47.39%
33	Daman and Diu	97	97	100.00%	94	96.91%
34	Lakshadweep	107	107	100.00%	107	100.00%
35	Puducherry	788	788	100.00%	674	85.53%
Total		1252487	889834	71.05%	629688	50.28%

*Government of NCT of Delhi informed that all AWCs are running in rented AWCs and drinking water and toilet facilities are provided by owner and available at all AWCs. In Meghalaya solar light at AWCs.

NA: Not available.

[Translation]

Upgradation of Medical Colleges

888. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

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

(a) the schemes being implemented by the Government for strengthening and upgradation of medical colleges in the country;

(b) the number of proposals received for strengthening and upgradation of medical colleges under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of proposals approved including the funds released for the purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether a number of these proposals are pending for approval; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons

therefor and the time by which these pending proposals are likely to be approved by the Government, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The Central Government is implementing a scheme for strengthening and upgradation of state government medical colleges with a total outlay of Rs. 1350 crores for starting new Post Graduate (PG) disciplines and increasing PG seats. Out of 93 proposals received under the Scheme, a fund of Rs. 653.75 has been released to the 72 eligible medical colleges across 20 States for the last three years. While evaluating and selecting the colleges, preference was given to unserved and underserved States including High Focus States under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), North Eastern (NE) States and Hill States. However, Government medical colleges already funded or being funded under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY) would not be eligible for funding under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme. State-wise list of proposals received and funds granted is at enclosed Statement.

Statement*Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges*

*Details of State Government Medical Colleges funded during the last three years, 2009-10,
2010-11, 2011-12 and current year (till date)*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Proposals received from medical colleges	No. of Medical colleges funded	Amount released
1	Uttar Pradesh	7	07	38.53
2	Bihar	6	06	29.06
3	Odisha	3	03	5.54
4	Assam	3	03	17.71
5	Chandigarh	1	01	17.09
6	Himachal Pradesh	2	01	5.44
7	Madhya Pradesh	5	04	26.91
8	Punjab	2	02	13.08
9	Rajasthan	6	06	103.54
10	Uttarakhand	1	01	2.65
11	Kerala	2	02	21.455
12	West Bengal	9	08	97.35
13	Goa	1	01	3.83
14	Gujarat	1	01	22.22
15	Tripura	1	01	7.29
16	Chhattisgarh	2	01	12.275
17	Maharashtra	13	11	129.57
18	Andhra Pradesh	10	10	69.64
19	Jammu and Kashmir	2	01	14.08
20	Jharkhand	3	02	16.49
21	Tamil Nadu	1	00	00
22	Haryana	1	00	00
23	Delhi	1	00	00
24	Karnataka	10	00	00
Total		93	72	653.75

[English]

Rule on Sale and Export of Iron Ore

889. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has invoked Rule 27(3) of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1970 restricting sale or export of Iron Ore by the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for invoking the said rule along with the fallout of such directive and the reaction of the State/UT administration thereto;

(c) whether the said directives are being complied with by the various States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (d) No, Madam. However, on a reference received from State Government of Jharkhand, the Central Government has imposed a special condition under Rule 27(3) of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 restricting sale or export of iron ore from those mines, where leases have been granted by giving preferential treatment in allotment for end (captive) uses.

Offshore Exploration by OVL

890. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) has received an offer from the Rosneft to jointly explore/develop Magadan-2 and Magadan-3 blocks in the Okhotsk Sea offshore far eastern Russia;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof;

(c) whether any preliminary evaluation has been conducted in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government/OVL has received similar offers for joint exploration from other nations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Rosneft invited ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) to participate jointly with them in exploration of the two blocks viz., Magadan-2 and Magadan-3. There is no specific offer about OVL Participating Interest in these blocks.

Rosneft conveyed that after OVL evaluates the blocks on the technical merits further details about the participation by OVL would be discussed.

(c) Yes, Madam. OVL team visited the data room. The technical evaluation of the blocks is being carried out.

(d) and (e) OVL has not received any offer from any other nation for joint participation in exploration.

TB Treatment

891. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) the number of people suffering from tuberculosis and drug-resistant tuberculosis in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether irregular and incomplete treatment has been common among the tuberculosis patients in the country;

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

(d) whether the Government has proposed any scheme to provide free and relevant medicines to the TB patients to deal with the situation;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the financial and operational modalities worked out for the purpose; and

(f) the other steps taken/proposed by the Government to develop the standard model for TB treatment and address disparity in prescription of drugs among the private practitioners and the World Health Organisation (WHO) approved DOTS module?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) The number of people suffering from Tuberculosis and Drug resistant tuberculosis in the country as reported under Revised National TB Control Programme in the year 2012 is enclosed as a Statement.

(b) and (c) Treatment default among the Tuberculosis patients treated under Revised National TB Control Programme is estimated to be 5%, 14% and 20% amongst new, re-treatment and MDR patients respectively. The long duration of treatment, in certain cases with injectable medicine, could be a cause for default.

(d) and (e) The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) widely known as DOTS, which is WHO

recommended strategy, is being implemented as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the entire country.

Under the programme, diagnosis and treatment facilities including anti TB drugs are provided free of cost to all TB patients. 13000 microscopy centers have been established for every one lac population in the general areas and for every 50,000 population in the tribal, hilly and difficult areas for quality diagnosis. Drugs are provided under direct observation and the patients are monitored to ensure complete treatment.

(f) The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) provides the standard model as recommended by WHO, in the form of DOTS strategy.

Notification all TB cases being diagnosed and treated in Private Sector is now required to be done. A Case Based Web Based System has also been developed to keep a track of treatment of TB patients.

A number of private organizations, NGOs, Professional bodies like IMA and Pharmacist Associations have been involved for advocacy and use of standard rational anti TB regimes, as per RNTCP protocol, by Private Practitioners.

Statement

The number of people suffering from Tuberculosis and Drug resistant tuberculosis as reported under RNTCP in the year 2012

State	Number of tuberculosis patients	Number of MDR-TB patients
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	844	6
Andhra Pradesh	108727	1227
Arunachal Pradesh	2357	122
Assam	35788	182
Bihar	73537	118
Chandigarh	2807	62
Chhattisgarh	27160	41
Dadra and Nagar Haveli *	415	—
Daman and Diu *	330	—
Delhi	52006	1670

1	2	3
Goa	1950	31
Gujarat	72554	1709
Haryana	38036	126
Himachal Pradesh	13615	96
Jammu and Kashmir	12662	73
Jharkhand	36666	136
Karnataka	67572	90
Kerala	25917	299
Lakshadweep**	20	—
Madhya Pradesh	89545	346
Maharashtra	136045	3353
Manipur	2744	26
Meghalaya	5114	88
Mizoram	2337	50
Nagaland	3525	41
Odisha	49191	142
Puducherry	1430	29
Punjab	39569	276
Rajasthan	100966	1987
Sikkim	1832	99
Tamil Nadu	79576	692
Tripura	2557	16
Uttar Pradesh	271678	109
Uttarakhand	15239	87
West Bengal	93274	730
Grand Total	1467585	14059

*Included in Gujarat and ** included in Kerala for MDR-TB patients

[Translation]

Compliance of Customs and Excise Laws

892. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of cases registered and penalties awarded under various Acts like Customs Act, 1962, Central Excise Act, 1944, etc. during each of the last three years and the current year till date, category-wise;

(b) whether there has been a decline in such cases during the said period;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure strict compliance of customs and excise laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Production of Crude Oil

893. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of crude oil produced in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, company-wise;

(b) whether there has been continuous fall in crude oil production in the country over the last three years;

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

(d) whether the public sector oil companies which are engaged in oil exploration have taken any steps to increase the crude oil production to meet the demand of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details of crude oil production in the country during the last three years from 2009-10 to 2011-12 and the current year 2012-13 (upto January, 2013) by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC), Oil India Ltd.

(OIL) and Private/Joint Venture (Pvt./Jvs) companies is as under:—

Crude Oil Production in Million Metric Tonne (MMT)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto January, 2013)*
ONGC	24.671	24.418	23.712	18.865
OIL	3.572	3.585	3.847	3.095
Pvt/Jvs	5.262	9.682	10.527	9.800
Total	33.505	37.685	38.086	31.760

* Provisional.

(b) and (c) Crude oil production in the country was almost stagnant upto 2009-10 owing to production from aging fields. On commencement of crude oil production from new fields in Rajasthan by Pvt./Jvs companies, crude oil production in 2011-12 has increased to 38.086 MMT from 33.505 MMT in 2009-10.

(d) and (e) Several measures have been taken by the Government/Oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to accelerate the production of crude oil in the country, which includes the following:—

- (i) Carving out more and more areas for exploration for offer under various rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP).
- (ii) Implementation of New Technologies such as horizontal well drilling etc.
- (iii) Application of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)/ Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) techniques for increasing recovery factor from existing fields.

[Translation]

Review of Schemes/Programmes for Scheduled Tribes

894. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed/reviewed the performance of schemes/programmes being

implemented for socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs), particularly those implemented through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the shortcomings noticed therein; and

(c) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the functioning of these schemes/programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (c): The Ministry of Tribal Affairs recently got evaluation of the Schemes implemented through Voluntary Organisations (VOs)/Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) by an Independent Agency, namely, M/s. Development and Research Services Pvt. Limited, Delhi, in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh. Important findings and recommendations of the Agency are:—

- Intervention in health and education sectors through Ministry of Tribal Affairs' projects had a positive impact at grass roots level.
- School projects for tribals are playing the role of a catalyst in educational development of tribal children such as rise in enrolment in schools, decrease in drop-out rates from schools, rise in number of teachers in school as compare to earlier, inclination towards higher education among children and preparation for competitive examinations.
- Need to strengthen interventions in education sector at the middle and high school levels has emerged as one of the critical issues
- Increase in the number of seats for girl children along with better hostel facilities should be the initiating step.
- Special coaching may be provided to tribal boys and girls after their graduation to prepare them as basic school teachers and post them to their respective villages as school teachers.
- The role of the implementing agents (VOs/NGOs) needs to be re-examined for their capabilities in implementing the schemes, as in some cases, their capabilities have been the limiting factor.
- The role, responsibilities and involvement of State Tribal Departments in implementation of the schemes need to be strengthened.

- A decentralized process for release of funds through the state departments to the NGOs would not only create a suitable environment for smoother implementation, it will also ensure the accountability of the NGOs to the state.
- Intervention in health and education sectors through Ministry of Tribal Affairs' projects had a positive impact at grass roots level.
- Systematic monitoring framework need to be designed and used at all levels.
- Empowering the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) to regularly monitor the implementation activities would help reduce the load and onus on the state departments in regular monitoring.

Detailed examination of the Report is currently under progress.

Destitute Children

895. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) the mechanism being adopted by the Government to identify to the number of orphan/street/destitute/neglected children in the country;
- (b) the details of the schemes/programmes being run for the welfare and rehabilitation of such children;
- (c) whether the Government has reviewed these schemes/programmes;
- (d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and
- (e) the funds sanctioned and utilised by the States 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) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the comprehensive Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for the welfare and rehabilitation of children in difficult circumstances. One of the objectives of ICPS is to map the needs and services for children and families at risk. Financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations under the Scheme for, *inter-alia*, undertaking such exercise at

district level and assessing the number of children in difficult circumstances.

Another Scheme being implemented since 2004-05 in urban areas by the Ministry is the Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection for providing support for the wholesome development of child workers and potential child workers, especially those with none or ineffective family support.

(c) and (d) The progress of implementation of ICPS is reviewed from time to time in regular meetings at State, regional and national levels, through monitoring reports received from the States and by the Project Approval Board set up in the Ministry to appraise and approve the financial proposals received from States Governments/UT Administrations.

The Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection was evaluated by National Institute for Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD)

during the year 2009-10. Thereafter, a Committee was set up in the Ministry for examining the evaluation report and recommending changes to the Scheme. The Committee has recommended that, to avoid duplication of efforts and provide more comprehensive services to vulnerable children including working children, it would be advisable to discontinue the Scheme for Welfare of Working Children and cover the targeted children under the Open Shelter Component of the ICPS.

(e) Whereas, under ICPS funds are released to State Governments/UT Administrations and Childline India Foundation (GIF) only, under the Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection, funds are directly released to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for implementing the scheme. The details of funds sanctioned under ICPS and Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection during the last three years and the current year are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Grant-in-Aid sanctioned (Rupees in Crores)			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto 26.02.2013)
1.	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	42.63	115.15	177.54	236.32
2.	Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection	9.50	10.19	9.65	8.11

The funds sanctioned and released to State Governments/UT Administrations/Non-Governmental Organisations are generally utilised by them. However, the unspent balance, if any, is adjusted from the eligible grant for the subsequent year.

[English]

Royalty Rates of Minerals

896. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Study Group set up for review and revision of rates of royalty and dead rent for minerals has

submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Study Group along with the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in submission of the report and the time by which the Study Group is likely to submit its report;

(d) whether the Government proposes to confer the power of revision of royalty rates of minerals to the concerned States and revise its rate on the basis of inflation and market rates instead of revising it once in three years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Ministry had set up a Study Group on 13.9.2011,

inter-alia, for review and revision of rates of royalty and dead rent for major minerals (other than coal, lignite and sand for stowing). The Study Group is likely to submit its final report shortly.

(c) The Study Group has to undertake detailed consultations with all stakeholders.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

Death of Children in Government Hospitals

897. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether a large number of children have reportedly died due to conduct of clinical trials of drugs on them in certain Government hospitals in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details along with the facts in this regard including the number of death of children reported during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has sent any notices on the matter;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The Government has received a notice dated 07.02.2013 from the National Human Rights Commission regarding clinical trials on 3479 children in three Government hospitals in Delhi without the consent of their guardians. The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has constituted three Committees (one for each hospital) to investigate the matter, Each Committee comprises an outside expert, an officer of

CDSCO and one officer from the Drug Control Department of NCT of Delhi. These Committees have already submitted their reports to the CDSCO which are under examination.

[English]

Research on Flu

898. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per a new research of the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention in the United States of America (USA), climate change is likely to prompt more severe flu seasons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to meet the situation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) is not aware of any research done by Centres for Disease Control and Prevention in the United States of America (USA) in this regard. However, it has reported that a research has been done at Arizona State University published on January 28, 2013 in USA, climate change may be a factor in the flu seasons early timing. Temperature and humidity also play a role in outbreaks. According to the study authors, climatic conditions affect the transmission and severity of influenza.

(c) Directorate General of Health Services has reported that under the Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP), there is a network of 12 established laboratories. All the laboratories are functional and are testing samples in influenza and are also involved in carrying out influenza surveillance through 3 sentinel sites attached to each laboratory. The activities are being monitored by the IDSP and all activities in the States are being coordinated by the State Surveillance Officers.

Hostels for Scheduled Tribes' Girls and Boys

899. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of scheme of 'Hostels for Scheduled Tribes (STs) Girls and Boys' being implemented by the Government along with the funds allocated thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of hostels for ST girls and boys presently functioning in the country, separately along with the number of students benefited therefrom, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of proposals received from various States and Universities for construction of hostel buildings along with the funds released and utilized thereunder during the said period, State/UT-wise and University-wise;

(d) the status of construction of such hostels in the country along with the monitoring mechanism adopted by the Government to ensure timely construction of hostels and optimum utilization of funds for the purpose; and

(e) the further measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make the scheme effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Hostels for ST boys and girls" is being implemented by the Ministry under which grant-in-aid is released to State Governments/UT Administrations and Universities for construction of hostel buildings for ST boys and girls based on proposals sent by the States/UTs/Universities according to their requirement of such hostels. As per the provisions of the scheme, 100% central assistance is provided for construction of all Hostels (both boys and girls) in naxal-affected districts identified by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time. For areas other than naxal-affected districts, full cost of Hostel for girls and 50% of the total estimated cost in respect of hostel for boys are borne by the Government of India. The details of fund allocated during each of the last three years and current year is given as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Year	Amount
1	2009-10	64.00
2	2010-11	78.00
3	2011-12	78.00
4	2012-13	78.00

(b) Under the Scheme, the Ministry provides financial assistance to States/UTs and Universities for construction of hostels building for ST Girls and Boys at the middle, secondary, college and university level of education. The running and maintenance of the hostels sanctioned by the Government is solely the responsibility of States/UTs and Universities the State/UT. The number of hostels sanctioned State/UT and Universities along with number of seats created during the last three years and current years is given at enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The receipt of proposal from the State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities for grant of funds under the scheme is an ongoing and continuous process. Funds are released only if the proposals are complete in all respects including utilization certificates and physical progress report of funds released earlier and subject to availability of funds in a particular year. The State/UT/University has to revalidate the proposal for the next financial year. The details of proposals which were complete in all respect during the last three years and funds for which were released as per availability of funds under the scheme during the last three years and current year (State-wise) are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) While the primary, responsibility of monitoring the progress in the construction of hostels and ensuring their timely completion rests with the State Governments/UT Administrations, this Ministry also does secondary monitoring by obtaining "Utilisation Certificate" in GFR-19A format as well as Physical Progress Report from the State Government/UT Administration/Universities. Funds for construction of Hostels are released by the Ministry on installment basis upon the receipt of the Utilization Certification in GFR-19A format as well as Physical Progress Report from the State Government/UT Administration/Universities. The status on construction of hostels since 2002-03 onward is at enclosed Statement-III.

(e) The Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys has proven to be a very popular one considering the great demand received each year from the State Governments/UT Administrations. The Ministry has been holding meetings with State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to stress upon the importance of ensuring timely completion of constructions of the hostels so that the maximum number of ST girls and boys may avail of the benefits, and thereby make the Scheme even more effective.

26	West Bengal	1	20	2	200	0	0	0	0
27	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	University of Hyderabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	JNU/IIT, Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Punjab University, Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	The English and Foreign University (Shillong Campus), Hyderabad (AP)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla	0	0	1	88	0	0	0	0
37	Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat, Gujarat	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0
38	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi, U.P.	0	0	1	80	0	0	0	0
39	Mizoram University	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0
40	National Law School of India University, Bengaluru (Karnataka)	0	0	0	0	1	19	0	0
41	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishva Vidyalaya, Jabalpur (MP)	0	0	0	0	3	110	0	0
Total		148	10695	160	11248	284	6304	34	2205

Statement-II

Details of grant-in-aid released to State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys during the last three years and current financial year i.e. from 2009-10 to 2012-13

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT/University	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (As on 26.02.2013)	
		Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	418.30	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	75.09	75.09	1201.64	1201.64	0.00	0.00
3	Chhattisgarh	830.83	830.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Gujarat	646.10	646.10	1296.43	1296.43	0.00	0.00	187.06	UC not due
5	Himachal Pradesh	236.04	236.04	180.47	UC awaited	223.00	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
6	Jharkhand	259.17	*102.04	0.00	0.00	716.00	716.00	0.00	0.00
7	Karnataka	250.00	250.00	105.38	105.38	283.995	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
8	Kerala	0.00	0.00	146.79	146.79	250.00	250.00	0.00	0.00
9	Madhya Pradesh	1300.00	1300.00	0.00	0.00	1223.43	UC awaited	2291.57	UC not due
10	Manipur	0.00	0.00	1372.54	1372.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Odisha	0.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	1697.50	UC not due
12	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	392.33	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
13	Rajasthan	1503.83	539.48	3123.87	3123.87	1000.00	1000.00	1500.00	UC not due
14	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	460.28	UC not due
15	Tamil Nadu	200.00	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

16	Tripura	664.00	664.00	0.00	0.00	1553.83	*664.15	883.77	UC not due
17	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.48	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
18	West Bengal	10.03	UC awaited	179.90	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Delhi University	500.00	500.00	173.20	173.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Veer Narmad South Gujrat University, Surat	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	62.92	UC not due
21	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi	0.00	0.00	46.33	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Mizoram University	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	182.00	UC awaited	437.08	UC not due
23	National Law School of India University, Banglore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
24	JLN Krishi Vishva Vidyala, Jabalpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	218.00	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
Total		6400.00	5068.49	7800.00	7393.30	7800.00	4115.785	7020.19	0.00

*Further UC awaited.

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Written Answers

PHALGUNA 10, 1934 (Saka)

to Questions

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Statement-III

Number of Hostels sanctioned for ST girls and boys since 2002-03 to 2012-13 to various State Governments/UT Administrations and status thereof alongwith location. Those Hostels have also been taken into accounts which were sanctioned prior to 2002-03 but arrears have been released during the year 2002-03 onwards

(Status as on 26.02.2013)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ University	No. of Hostels sanctioned	No. of Hostels completed
1	Andhra Pradesh	59	41
2	Arunachal Pradesh	32	11
3	Assam	09	9
4	Chhattisgarh	61	13
5	Gujarat	143	90
6	Himachal Pradesh	12	08
7	Jammu and Kashmir	02	0
8	Jharkhand	81	39
9	Karnataka	37	32
10	Kerala	07	2
11	Madhya Pradesh	283	180
12	Maharashtra	26	10
13	Manipur	59	38
14	Meghalaya	12	07
15	Mizoram	02	0
16	Nagaland	11	10
17	Odisha	369	304
18	Rajasthan	133	48
19	Sikkim	3	0
20	Tamil Nadu	08	0
21	Tripura	43	15
22	Uttarakhand	02	0
23	West Bengal	08	5
24	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	05	0
Total		1407	862

Hostels sanctioned to Universities

Sl. No.	Name of University	No. of Hostels sanctioned	No. of Hostels completed
1	University of Hyderabad	01	0
2	Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh	02	0
3	J.N.U. Delhi	02	02
4	IIT Delhi	01	01
5	University of Delhi, Delhi	01	01
6	Punjab University, Chandigarh	02	02
7	The English and Foreign Language University (Shillong Campus), Andhra Pradesh	02	0
8	Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat, Gujarat	01	0
9	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varansi, Uttar Pradesh	01	0
10	Mizoram University, Mizoram	02	0
11	National Law School of India University, Bangalore	01	0
12	Jawhar Lal Nehru Krishi Vishvavidhalaya, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	03	0
Total		19	6

Refinery Project

900. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) proposes to set up a refinery project in Jagatsinghpur district of Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its likely impact on the people of Kendrapara district who lives in the periphery of the project site;

(c) the steps being taken by IOC for development activities in Kendrapara district;

(d) whether any budgetary provision has been made for periphery area development in Kendrapara district; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) is setting up a 15 MMTPA grassroot Refinery at Paradip in Jagatsinghpur district of Odisha, which is at advanced stage of construction. Outlook of completion of the project is November, 2013. The IOCL has informed that

construction of the Paradip Refinery has generated employment for about ten thousand skilled and unskilled people of nearby areas thereby impacting their social and economic life.

(c) IOCL has taken various Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) works in the surrounding areas to improve the quality of the local people. Some of them are:—

- Installation of Deep bore well hand pumps for drinking water.
- Illuminations of Village roads.
- Health services through periodical medical camps.
- Construction/improvements of village roads.
- Construction of class rooms, supply of education kits/lab equipments and computers to village schools.
- Coaching/Training in sewing and tailoring and local handicrafts and free supply of sewing machines to the trained girls.
- Construction of Cyclone Centers (Multi-Purpose halls).

- Medicines to the District Red Cross Society for the benefit of BPL families.

(d) and (e) The amount spent by IOCL, during last three years for developmental activities in the villages surrounding Paradip Refinery is as under:—

Year	Budget allocation and amount spent (Rs. in Lakh)
2009-10	25
2010-11	90
2011-12	154 *
2012-13 (B)+	175

* In addition, a contribution of Rs. 1 crore has been made to Revenshaw University, Cuttak for development of Educational infrastructure.

+ Budgeted.

[Translation]

Facilities to Vaishno Devi Pilgrims

901. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government and the State of Jammu and Kashmir bear any expenses in providing facilities to Vaishno Devi Pilgrims;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the expense made in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the estimated number of pilgrims visited during the said period;

(d) the details of the facilities made available to the pilgrims by the Union Government and the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(e) the measures taken by the Union Government to provide more facilities to the pilgrims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Central Financial Assistance of Rs. 269.37 crore for Development of various projects in Jammu and Kashmir in the last three years.

In addition to the above, State Government has informed that the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India, under its programs viz. Special Area Demonstration Programme (SADP) and Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) also provide financial assistance for

providing facilities to Vaishno Devi pilgrims. The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir also provides financial assistance alongwith the Shrine Board for providing facilities to Vaishno Devi pilgrims.

(b) As per the State Government, in respect of the above projects which are partially funded by the Central/ State Government, a total of Rs. 37.50 lakh has been released by the Union Government. Out of Rs. 37.50 lakh, Rs. 12.50 lakh and Rs. 25.00 lakh have been spent during 2010-11 and 2012-13 respectively.

The State Government informs that the amount of Rs. 6.83 lakh incurred on water supply project is funded in equal proportions by the State Government and the Shrine Board.

(c) As per the State Government, estimated number of pilgrims that visited Vaishno Devi from 2009 to 2012 is as given below:—

Year	Number of pilgrims (In lakh)
2009	82.34
2010	87.49
2011	101.15
2012	104.95

(d) and (e) Development, Promotion and implementation of tourism projects at identified tourism spots including the locations through which major rivers pass is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects which are prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories. The projects which are in accordance with the scheme guidelines are sanctioned subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority.

[English]

Common Medical Entrance Tests

902. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the proposed National Eligibility and Entrance Test (NEET) for admission to Under Graduate (UG) and Post Graduate (PG) medical courses is mandatory for all the Government and private medical colleges including All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the States/UTs have accepted the proposal for the said common medical entrance tests from 2013-14;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken/proposed by the Government to address their concerns; and;

(e) the manner in which the said common medical entrance tests are likely to be conducted in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Medical Council of India (MCI) has amended its relevant regulations to provide for conduct of single entrance examination for admission to Undergraduate (UG) and Postgraduate (PG) medical courses viz. National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET) from 2013. NEET is mandatory for admissions to UG and PG courses in all the Government and private medical colleges that come under the ambit of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. However, AIIMS which has been set up under separate Act is not covered under NEET.

(c) and (d) Majority of States have accepted the proposal but few States have expressed apprehensions about the proposed NEET which pertained to syllabus, medium of test, reservation policy, etc. Most of the apprehensions have been addressed. A few private medical colleges and the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have filed writ petitions in the respective High Courts seeking exemption from NEET. These petitions have been transferred to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the matter is sub-judice.

(e) NEET-PG has already been conducted by National Board of Examinations during 23rd November, 2012 to 06th December, 2012 as a Computer Based Test with multiple choice questions in English language only.

NEET-UG 2013 is scheduled to be held on 05th May, 2013 by Central Board of Secondary Education in six regional languages viz. Gujarati, Bengali, Tamil, Marathi, Telugu and Assamese in addition to Hindi and English. The test would consist of one paper of three hours duration containing 180 objective questions from Physics, Chemistry and Biology to be answered on the specially designed machine gradable sheet using ball pen only.

However, Conduct of NEET would depend upon the decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the pending transfer petitions.

Widening Current Account Deficit

903. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the country's widening Current Account Deficit (CAD);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; 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) and (b) The current account deficit (CAD) had widened to 4.2 per cent in 2011-12 from 2.8 per cent in 2010-11. In the first half (H1-April-September, 2012) of 2012-13, it has further widened to 4.6 per cent of GDP as against 4.0 per cent of GDP during H1 of 2011-12.

Subdued economic and financial conditions due to euro-zone crisis led to weak external demand for India's exports. This together with higher imports of petroleum, oil lubricants (POL) and gold and silver led to widening of trade and current account deficits.

(c) The Government is seized of the matter concerning higher CAD and has undertaken several measures to address the issue, which *inter-alia* are as follows:—

Measures to increase exports: In December 2012, given the lacklustre performance of exports sector due to global factors, the Government announced second round of incentives for export promotion, which mainly included (i) extension of interest subvention scheme for select employment oriented sectors (including SMEs in all sectors) up to end-March 2014, (ii) introduction of pilot scheme of 2 per cent interest subvention for project exports through EXIM Bank for countries of SAARC region, (iii) broadening the scope of Focus Market Scheme and Special Focus Market Scheme, Market Linked Focus Product Scheme and (iv) incentive on incremental exports to USA, EU and countries of Asia during the period January-March, 2013 over the base period. Notwithstanding these measures, recovery in exports to major trading partners depend upon pickup in growth prospects both in advanced and emerging economies.

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

The Government has proposed to provide a link between the Gold ETF (Exchange Traded Fund) and the Gold Deposit Scheme with the objective to unfreeze or release a part of the gold physically held by mutual funds under Gold ETFs to enable them to deposit the gold with

banks under the Gold Deposit Scheme. This would bring the gold lying in stock into circulation and will partly meet the requirements of the gems and jewellery trade. It is hoped that these measures would lead to moderation in the quantity of gold imported into the country.

The Government has revised diesel prices and capped subsidized LPG cylinders to consumers to contain the fiscal burden of subsidies in September 2012. On January 17, 2013, oil marketing companies (OMCs) were permitted to raise diesel prices in small measures periodically. These measures are expected to contain demand for oil imports.

Together these steps are expected to narrow the trade and current account deficit in the medium term.

Inadequate Facilities in Government Hospitals

904. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission has sent a notice to the Safdarjung Hospital regarding deaths of nearly 8200 children during the last five years due to malfunctioning/nonfunctioning of ventilators;

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

(c) whether certain health facilities at the Safdarjung and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia hospitals are inadequate;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Safdarjung Hospital has received a letter from National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) regarding deaths of nearly 8200 children during the last five years. The reported death occurred over a cumulative period of five years (2008-12). No death is attributed due to malfunctioning/non-functioning of the ventilators. These deaths occurred in children who were brought in very critical condition at the time of admission in the hospital.

Out of the total admission of 57637 in pediatrics ward, the total numbers of deaths are 5777 including those brought in very critical condition from outside Government and private hospitals at the time of admission in hospital. Out of 123759 new born in Safdarjung Hospital, there were only 3298 deaths which are only 2.6% of total deliveries of Safdarjung Hospital. At present all the ventilators are functional except one which has been sent to workshop for repair.

(c) to (e) Adequate healthcare facilities are available in these two hospitals. There is a well designated equipment maintenance committee headed by a Consultant. Equipment maintenance is a continuous process and all the life saving equipments including ventilators are under Annual Maintenance (AMC) with authorized agents of the equipment.

[Translation]

Nutritious Diet to Children

905. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any criteria fixed by the Government to open an Anganwadi Centre;

(b) whether the nutrition levels of the current meals offered through Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) is sufficient to meet the nutritional needs of children;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the nutritional contents in meals for children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/Mini-AWCs can be opened on the basis of population of the area, the details of which are given below:—

For Rural/Urban Projects

Population

400-800 1 AWC

800-1600 2 AWCs

1600-2400 3 AWCs

Thereafter in multiples of 800 one AWC

Mini AWC

150-400 1 Mini-AWC

For Tribal/Riverine/Desert, Hilly and other difficult areas/Projects Population

300-800 1 AWC

150-300 1 Mini AWC

Apart from above, rural communities and slum dwellers is entitled to an "Anganwadi on Demand" in cases where a settlement has at least 40 children under six but without any Anganwadi.

(b) to (d) Supplementary nutrition under the ICDS are a nutritional gap filling measure, designed to bridge the gap

between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and the Average Dietary Intake (ADI) in children below six years of age, pregnant and nursing mothers and are sufficient. The nutritional guidelines and norms for the Supplementary nutrition under the ICDS, issued by Government of India on

24.02.2009 are also endorsed by Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 22.04.2009.

The type of food and the feeding (nutritional norms) to be provided to the beneficiaries at Anganwadi Centres are as given below:—

Age group	Type of food	Calories (KCal)	Protein (g)
Children 6 Months to 3 years	Take Home Ration (THR) in the form of Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or Energy-dense Food.	500 800	12-15
Severely under-weight children	THR in small frequent meals to the child.		20-25
Children 3 to 6 years	1. Morning snack. 2. Hot cooked meal.	500	12-15
Severely under-weight children	1. Morning snack. 2. Hot cooked meal. 3. Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or Energy-dense Food as THR.	800	20-25
Pregnant and Nursing mothers	Take Home Ration (THR).	600	18-20

[English]

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana

906. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has implemented the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) for the pregnant and lactating mothers and their infants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of districts likely to be covered and beneficiaries covered under the scheme, State/UT-wise including Bihar;

(d) the total amount of cash transfer benefit given so far to pregnant women and lactating mothers, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the funds sanctioned and released along with its utilisation reported by the State Governments during each of the last three years and the current year under the said scheme State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Indira Gandhi

Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB) is a centrally sponsored scheme for pregnant and lactating (P and L) women to improve their health and nutrition status to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives to pregnant and nursing mothers. It is being implemented using the platform of ICDS. The scheme was introduced in October, 2010 on pilot basis now operational in 53 selected districts including Bihar. The scheme attempts to partly compensate for wage loss to Pregnant and Lactating women both prior to and after delivery of the child. The scheme envisages providing cash directly to the beneficiary through their Bank Accounts/Post Office Accounts, in response to individual fulfilling specific conditions. The scheme covers all pregnant and lactating women above 19 years of age and above for first two live births are entitled for benefits under the scheme except all Government/PSUs (Central and State).

(c) to (e) The scheme is operational in 53 districts across the country including two districts in Bihar i.e. Vaishali and Saharsa. The scheme is 100% centrally sponsored and funds are released from Government of India to States/UTs as prescribed under scheme guidelines. The cash transfer component (CCT) i.e. cash transfer benefit to P and L women constitute more than 90% of the total funds releases to the States/UTs for the implementation of Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY). The funds sanctioned and released to the States/UTs, beneficiaries covered and utilization reported by the States/UTs during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 is enclosed as a Statement.

Statement

Statement indicating State/UT-wise funds sanctioned, released, beneficiaries covered and utilization reported under IGMSY during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

(Rs. in lakh)											
Sl. No.	States/UTs	No of districts covered	Fund released in 2010-11	Fund utilized in 2010-11	Bene-ficiaries covered in 2010-11	Fund released in 2011-12	Fund utilization reported in 2011-12	Bene-ficiaries covered in 2011-2012	Fund released in 2012-13	Fund utilization reported in 2012-13	Bene-ficiaries covered in 2012-13 (as on 31-12-2012)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	1021.11	0	0	2451.79	570.34	17364	2022.18	2329.14	109771
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	15.8	0	0	41.6	57.4	1270	23.59	0	0
3.	Assam	2	674.85	0	0	1751.53	11.63	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	2	983.53	0	0	2420.89	605.18	26171	0	1438.193	40557
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	435.73	NR	NR	1069.62	259.75	6295	557.76	577.01	13613
6.	Goa	1	68.87	0	0	170.34	138.28	0	57.4	32.06	1305
7.	Gujarat	2	276.09	NR	NR	689.79	965.37	24169	1271.23	791.33	19893
8.	Haryana	1	50.01	0	0	130.3	135.43	3760	50.26	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	64.93	NR	NR	173.24	169.08	3884	64.84	51.03	985
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	148.08	NR	NR	378.46	502.6	7873	349.04	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	2	502.52	0	0	1174.25	251.03	9247	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	2	740.61	0	0	1884.22	734.3	21780	0	166.23	5995
13.	Kerala	1	357.69	NR	NR	862.72	1204.32	15280	553.45	400.38	9758
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	770.55	0	0	1931.14	3030.23	73865	1698.75	896.59	24713
15.	Maharashtra	2	456.895	0	0	1121.18	540.06	13897	0	44.82	1200
16.	Manipur	1	48.81	NR	NR	131.88	138.7	3247	43.72	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	61.16	15	15	158.92	92.78	0	0	0	0

18.	Mizoram	1	31.43	0	0	84.88	0.52	0	54.76	26.22	0
19.	Nagaland	1	26.99	NR	NR	70.26	97.25		15.79	15.79	0
20.	Odisha	2	557.81	0	0	1258.35	550.1	29325	336.84	1185.08	31508
21.	Punjab	2	373.41	NR	NR	982.3	23	690	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	2	884.82	0	0	2300.22	744.9	25067	0	853.1	22828
23.	Sikkim	1	13.86	NR	NR	39.34	36.37	528	8.75	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	449.085	0	0	1150.07	NR	NR	0	1341.94	39919
25.	Tripura	1	85.59	0	0	213.81	67.61	2642	0	49.26	1433
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3	901.81	NR	NR	2294.67	476.54	11141	0	18.65	706
27.	Uttarakhand	1	134.45	0	0	297.43	419.87	6766	332.14	66.49	1346
28.	West Bengal	2	1023.05	NR	NR	2517.43	0		0	1808.83	54620
29.	Delhi	2	426.56	0	0	1104.53	132.7	3734	0	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Haveli	1	24.02	8.05	259	63.51	62.9	300	12.44	0	0
31.	Puducherry	1	5.76	0	0	18.76	15.4	1404	7.61	0	0
32.	Chandigarh	1	114.64	0	0	283.58	29.3	1700	60.69	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	7.33	0	0	24.04	NR	NR	0	8.64	263
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	35.8	0	0	88.30	55.66	1104	0	15.98	1059
35.	Lakshadweep	1	22.24	NR	NR	50.52	NR	NR	0	0	0
Total		53	11795.89	23.05	259	29383.87	12118.6	305872	7521.24	12116.763	368548

NR: Not Reported.

[English]

Leakages from Oil Pipelines

907. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any monitoring system in place to check various oil pipelines in the country for immediate detection in the event of any leakages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have certain protocols for decommissioning of old oil pipelines;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have implemented Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) System for effective identification, monitoring and control of leakages in the pipelines. This system involves monitoring of various parameters of pipeline operations like flow, pressure/volume of crude/products etc. These operating parameters are monitored by OMCs round the clock and in case of detection of any leakage, immediate remedial action is initiated. Besides, oil companies have also taken the following measures:—

- (i) Intensive patrolling of the entire pipeline network by dedicated teams;
- (ii) Fitting of gas pipe lines with Hi-Lo valves;
- (iii) Intelligent pigging of trunk lines to monitor the health of pipelines;
- (iv) Pipelines Integrity Management programme and practices to manage pipelines integrity.
- (v) Installation of CCTVs at Sectionalizing Valve (SV) and Cathodic Protection (CP) Stations.

(c) to (e) Oil Industry Safety Directorate(OISD) Standard-141 "Design, Construction and Inspection Requirements of Cross country Pipelines" lays down the necessary protocol/guidelines to be followed by oil companies for detection and management of oil leakages. Clause 5.3.5 of OISD Standard-141 states that cross country pipeline system shall be equipped with following:—

- (a) Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) System for pipeline length of 50 Km and

above or line fill of 5000 KI and above except jetty pipelines.

- (b) Leak detection system with provision for identification/location of leak and isolation of affected section from remote operation for pipeline length of 50 Km and above or line fill of 5000 KI and above.

As per the OISD Standard, de-commissioning of old pipeline is required to be carried out by the oil companies.

[Translation]

Cases of Blindness

908. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is one of the countries worst affected by blindness;

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

(c) the number of blind persons in the country, particularly in the rural areas, State/UT-wise;

(d) the funds allocated and spent to deal with the problem of blindness during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check the rising number of cases of blindness in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) As per estimates, based on the survey 2001-04 conducted under the National Programme for Control of Blindness, there are 12 million blind people in the country (visual acuity less than 6/60 in the better eye with available correction).

As per the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates (Global Data on Visual Impairment 2010) out of the total 39.36 million blind persons (Visual Acuity <3/60) in the world, 8.07 million are in India.

Cataract is the major cause of blindness in India, responsible for around two third of blindness. Rising population over the years with high life expectancy is the major reason for increase of blind population in the country.

(c) A Statement showing estimated number of blind persons in the country, State/UT-wise, on the basis of survey conducted under National Programme for Control of Blindness, is given at enclosed Statement-I.

(d) A Statement showing funds allocated and spent

under the National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and the current year (2012-13 till date), State/UT-wise, is given at enclosed Statement-II.

(e) The steps taken/major activities undertaken under National Programme for Control of Blindness to check the rising number of cases of blindness in the country include:—

- (i) Reduction in the backlog of blind persons by active screening of population by organizing screening eye camps and transporting operable cases to fixed eye-care facilities for operation/treatment;
- (ii) Performance of cataract operations through Government and Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Eye Hospitals;
- (iii) Treatment of other eye diseases like, diabetic retinopathy, glaucoma management, laser techniques, corneal transplantation, vitreo-retinal surgery, treatment of childhood blindness etc. as new initiatives;
- (iv) Involvement of private practitioners in eye care services;
- (v) Screening of children for identification and treatment of refractive errors and distribution of free spectacles to those suffering from refractive errors under School Eye Screening Programme;
- (vi) Collection of donated eyes for corneal transplantation and development/strengthening of eye banking services;
- (vii) In-service training to eye surgeons in various fields of ophthalmology for development of skills;
- (viii) Strengthening/developing of eye-care infrastructure at various levels to improve quantity and quality of eye-care services.

Statement-I

Estimated Blind Persons in India-2001-04

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Estimated Blind Persons (Visual Acuity <6/60)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3919
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1075331

1	2	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	24877
4.	Assam	812471
5.	Bihar	646455
6.	Chandigarh	9099
7.	Chhattisgarh	334815
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2359
9.	Daman and Diu	1691
10.	Delhi	155748
11.	Goa	20429
12.	Gujarat	541388
13.	Haryana	398468
14.	Himachal Pradesh	42541
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	162126
16.	Jharkhand	379423
17.	Karnataka	938664
18.	Kerala	178296
19.	Lakshadweep	667
20.	Madhya Pradesh	700467
21.	Maharashtra	919146
22.	Manipur	32963
23.	Meghalaya	17065
24.	Mizoram	6950
25.	Nagaland	20881
26.	Odisha	513897
27.	Puducherry	7596
28.	Punjab	245322
29.	Rajasthan	875333
30.	Sikkim	3513
31.	Tamil Nadu	484465
32.	Tripura	24572
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1560897
34.	Uttarakhand	47486
35.	West Bengal	954632
	Total	12143952

Statement-II

Details of funds released and expenditure reported by the States/UTs under the National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB)

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of the State/ UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (till date)	
	Released	Expenditure	Released	Expenditure	Released	Expenditure	Released	Expenditure
Andhra Pradesh	2049.46	1627.66	1560.02	1903.95	2470.55	1665.94	1082.26	
Bihar	278.56	214.85	819.82	525.90	1077.00	512.31	—	
Chhattisgarh	167.30	335.15	0	519.67	399.62	753.36	366.89	
Goa	0.00	88.80	65.20	61.60	135.17	85.70	—	
Gujarat	1888.63	1854.88	1530.76	1615.24	1608.00	1488.95	1033.65	
Haryana	294.97	303.32	306.39	288.30	744.85	555.52*	128.88	
Himachal Pradesh	57.82	52.44	0.00	52.74	176.05	46.81	155.00	
Jammu and Kashmir	40.00	40.00	0.00	0.10	332.69	132.43	—	
Jharkhand	350.97	90.12	253.90	482.52	543.55	592.85	465.01	
Karnataka	1173.90	1173.08	1189.01	1453.42	1114.82	1312.22	700.17	
Kerala	729.20	487.53	267.00	370.87	302.21	449.90	195.64	
Madhya Pradesh	1286.78	429.20	1000.00	3633.25	1977.34	1816.96	1627.69	
Maharashtra	2341.59	1010.61	774.77	1293.38	1535.83	1341.60*	1500.00	
Odisha	1559.63	885.02	565.93	96.48	321.42	781.00	294.13	
Punjab	286.42	324.21	656.200	280.06	729.80	487.10	210.74	
Rajasthan	873.73	674.24	862.62	1075.29	739.50	1035.58	678.43	
Tamil Nadu	2478.00	1953.10	2189.00	2006.97	1597.67	2510.84	419.91	
Uttar Pradesh	3630.91	2307.05	2877.54	2757.75	979.57	1944.26	872.74	
Uttarakhand	319.66	187.35	0.00	156.22	277.66	188.56	304.1	

West Bengal	1170.64	695.92	926.50	1203.69	580.58	1511.48	606.31
Arunachal Pradesh	139.20	66.76	154.58	225.85	194.06	125.00*	124.09
Assam	885.73	1069.98	1203.93	1067.84	661.90	1946.77	547.8
Manipur	67.39	56.17	0.00	92.92	210.63	69.90	105.32
Meghalaya	140.04	168.80	125.54	215.38	232.64	184.55	175.16
Mizoram	302.80	313.20	363.55	333.64	533.98	502.89	44.8
Nagaland	207.55	100.12	0.00	1.58	121.90	93.06	119.29
Sikkim	157.00	36.43	0.00	44.55	131.25	123.8	29.39
Tripura	418.29	215.75	0.00	269.76	191.52	135.84	330.35
Andaman and Nicobar Island	42.43	19.30	30.00	36.85	54.61	66.98	—
Chandigarh	64.80	32.99	47.74	51.2	46.45	51.34	61.55
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42.00	45.99	63.58	66.44	127.32	42.100	28.83
Daman and Diu	11.90	0.01	31.72	11.68	27.45	15.00*	—
Delhi	82.89	83.05	412.03	273.60	82.88	186.12	—
Lakshadweep	0.00	5.81	9.22	2.92	28.38	20.00*	—
Puducherry	15.00	42.01	120.48	133.12	70.50	116.25	57.37
Total	23555.19	16990.90	18407.03	22604.73	20359.35	16492.42	12265.50

*Based on Unaudited Reports.

*[English]***Allocation of Gas**

909. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the Union Government in allocation of gas to States/UTs and fixing prices of gas;

(b) whether some State/UT Governments have expressed unhappiness over the Union Government's decision to provide gas at a uniform price;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) APM gas was allocated by Gas Linkage Committee (GLC) to various entities till it was dismantled. As far as non-APM gas, which is produced from new fields of nominated blocks of National Oil Companies is concerned, allocation is done as per "pricing and commercial utilization of non-APM gas" Guidelines of MoP&NG. The New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP) gas is allocated as per the Gas Utilization Policy decided by the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) constituted to decide issues pertaining to commercial utilization of gas under NELP.

As regards fixing prices of gas, at present there are broadly three major pricing regimes for domestic gas in the country — gas priced under Administrative Pricing Mechanism (APM), Pre-NELP, non-APM and NELP (New Exploration Licensing Policy). The price of APM and non-APM gas is fixed by the Government. As regards NELP and pre-NELP gas, its pricing is governed in terms of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) signed between the Government and the Contractor. As far as imported Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is concerned, the price of LNG imported under term contracts is governed by the Sale and Purchase Agreement (SPA) between the LNG seller and the buyer, the spot cargoes are purchased on mutually agreeable commercial terms.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

National Clean Energy Fund

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

(a) whether the Government has set up a National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF);

(b) if so, the details of aims and objectives envisaged therein;

(c) whether any study has been conducted by the Government to evaluate the performance of the fund; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and 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) Yes, Madam, the Government has set up a National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) in April, 2011.

(b) The National Clean Energy Fund is to be used for funding research and innovative projects in clean energy technologies. Any project/scheme aimed at innovative methods to adopt clean energy technology and research and development is eligible for funding under the NCEF.

(c) So far, no study has been conducted by the Government to evaluate the performance of the Fund. However, provision to do so is available as per para 2.4 of O.M. No.16(5)/PF-II/2010 dated 18th April, 2011.

(d) Not applicable.

*[Translation]***Autonomy of Panchayats**

911. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is satisfied with the autonomy provided to the Panchayats;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government conducts periodic review of the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs); and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) Within the Constitutional framework, 'local government' is a State subject. Under Article 243G, State legislatures may endow Panchayats with powers and authority to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and plan and implement schemes for economic development and social justice including on matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule. States vary in the extent to which they have devolved powers to the Panchayats. Ministry of

Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has constantly urged States/UTs to devolve functions, funds and functionaries (3Fs) to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and incentivized States to devolve powers to PRIs.

(c) and (d) The working of Panchayati Raj Institutions is evaluated from time to time, and an award under Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) is given on the basis of such evaluation. MoPR periodically reviews the working of the PRIs with the State Governments in meetings, through field visits and studies.

[English]

Illegal Trading of Human Organs

912. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

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

(a) the number of cases of illegal trading and smuggling of human organs came into the notice of the Government in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps against the unscrupulous persons indulging in such activities;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the further steps taken by the Government to strictly deal with such unscrupulous persons in order to check illegal human organs trading?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Health being a State

subject, such information is not maintained centrally. However, some incidents of illegal transplant of human organs have come to the notice. Information supplied by various states during the last few years is given in the enclosed Statement. One complaint has been received regarding a website by the name of www.abroadkidney.com offering kidney transplantation in India through illegal trading. The complaint has been forwarded to Delhi Police and Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India on 22.11.2012 for appropriate action as per law.

(d) Government has enacted Transplantation of Human Organs Act (THOA) 1994 to provide a system of removal, storage and transplantation of Human Organs for therapeutic purposes and for the prevention of commercial dealings in human organs. The Act has defined near relatives who can donate the organ. No Indian donor can donate to a foreigner except in near relative cases. Appropriate authority has been provided for registration and monitoring the transplant centres. The relationship in case of foreigners has to be certified by the concerned embassy in India.

- Authorization Committees have been formed under the Transplantation of Human Organs Act and Rules for approval of unrelated and foreigner cases of organ transplantation.
- IEC activities are carried out to improve deceased organ donation rate in the country, which is likely to decrease the illegal organ donation.

The Transplantation of Human Organ (Amendment) Act 2011, provides that whoever contravenes any provision of the Act or any rule made or any condition of the registration granted there under for which no punishment is separately provided, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years or with fine which may extend to twenty lakh rupees.

Statement

Details of cases of Illegal Kidney and other Organ Transplantations in various Hospitals and Action Taken — as received from various States/Union Territories

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Details of cases reported
1	2	3
1.	NCT of Delhi	In 2009, one case vide FIR No. 412/09 dated 20.11.2009 was registered. In 2010, one case vide FIR No. 79 dated 05.06.2010 was registered. In 2012, two cases vide FIR

1	2	3
		No. 158 and 370 dated 18.05.2012 and 21.08.2012 respectively were registered.
2.	Maharashtra	In January, 2004 Dr. S.P.Trivedi of Bombay Hospital, Mumbai was prosecuted for the charges of cheating, forgery and illegal trafficking of human organs.
3.	Punjab	Sale of human organs for transplant, particularly kidneys was detected in a few cases in the State which are under investigation of the Special Investigating Team constituted for this purpose. As a result, of the investigations, many people have been arrested and one hospital, namely, Ram Saran Dass Kishorilal Charitable Trust Hospital, Amritsar has been deregistered. However, there is no report of large scale exploitation of the poor for illegal/commercial organ trade in the State.
4	Gurgaon, Haryana	CBI has registered two cases pertaining to Gurgaon (Haryana) and Moradabad (Uttar Pradesh). CBI has arrested 8 suspected doctors and their associates.
5	Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh	
6	Madhya Pradesh	In the year 2008 in Ujjain district an International gang was exposed for carrying out illegal kidney transplantations. The case was Registered in thana Mahkal as crime No, 408/27.6.08 under sect. 420, 467, 468, 471, 120-B IPC and 18, 19 under the Transplantation Human Organs Act. Ujjain Police has arrested six (6) persons.
7	Kerala	The Chairman, District Level Authorization Committee for Organ Transplantation for the district of Alappuzha and Ernakulam has reported that 18 forged cases and 1 cheating case have been reported in the year 2010 at their zone. All the cases have been intimated to the respected Superintendent of Police and the matter is under trial.
8	Mizoram	NIL
9	Uttarakhand	NIL
10	Rajasthan	NIL
11	Puducherry	NIL
12	Gujarat	NIL
13	Trupura	NIL
14	Chandigarh	NIL
15	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NIL
16	Goa	NIL
17	West Bengal	NIL

1	2	3
18	Assam	NIL
19	Lakshadweep (UT)	NIL
20	Himachal Pradesh	NIL
21	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	NIL
22	Daman and Diu (UT)	NIL
23	Sikkim	NIL
24	Nagaland	NIL

Other States/Union Territories have not reported any such incident.

[*Translation*]

Bank Branches for Direct Transfer of Benefits

913. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of preparedness of the Government for direct transfer of benefits in terms of banking penetration and the steps taken in this direction;

(b) the details of bank branches identified for direct transfer of cash;

(c) whether banks have raised certain difficulties/objections/demands in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) There are 100,277 branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) (of which 36,972 are in rural areas and 26,595 in semi-urban areas) and 105,784 ATMs as in December, 2012, in the country.

Under "Swabhimaan-the Financial Inclusion Campaign" banking facilities have been provided to over 74000 villages having population of 2000 and above primarily through Business Correspondents model.

All banks which are on the core banking platform and have joined the Aadhaar Payment Bridge System (APBS) can participate in the Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme. All Public Sector Banks have joined the APBS.

Guidelines have been issued to Banks for opening of account of beneficiaries for transfer of benefits under various schemes of Government directly into their account, seeding of Aadhaar Number in accounts detail of the beneficiaries and strengthening of infrastructure for withdrawal of cash benefits.

[*English*]

Protection Officers under PWDVA, 2005

914. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has to appoint Protection Officers under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005 as per the number of police stations existing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of Protection Officers appointed under the said Act, State/UT-wise along with the mechanism in place to monitor their appointments;

(c) whether the Government undertakes any training programme for capacity building and knowledge updation of Protection Officers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Protection Officers have to carry out other tasks in addition to the responsibilities assigned to them under the said Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Section 8 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (PWDVA) states that the State Government shall by notification appoint such number of Protection Officers in each district as it may consider necessary and shall also notify the area or areas within which a protection officer shall exercise the power and perform the duties conferred

on him by the Act. List of Protection Officers appointed per State/UT is at enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) As per Section 11 of the PWDVA, 2005 the State Governments are required to carry out sensitization and awareness training programmes to Protection Officers.

(e) and (f) In most of the States/UTs, the duty of protection officer has been given as additional charge to existing state functionaries. The details are at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of Protection Officers appointed State/UT-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Protection Officers appointed		No. of Protection Officers appointed Total
		Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	77	27	104
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	11	15
3.	Assam	11	11	22
4.	Bihar	0	21	21
5.	Chhattisgarh	70	111	181
6.	Goa	11	2	013
7.	Gujarat	13	11	24
8.	Haryana	0	21	21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	69	290	359
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		Act not Applicable	
11.	Jharkhand	7	129	136
12.	Karnataka	170	44	214
13.	Kerala	0	14	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	202	166	368
15.	Maharashtra	3484	246	3730
16.	Manipur	0	8	8
17.	Meghalaya	1	6	7
18.	Mizoram	0	9	9
19.	Nagaland	27	3	30
20.	Odisha	0	30	30

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Punjab	30	124	154
22.	Rajasthan	248	326	574
23.	Sikkim	1	3	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	33	33
25.	Tripura	48	12	60
26.	Uttar Pradesh	54	17	71
27.	Uttarakhand	10	3	13
28.	West Bengal	4	16	20
Union Territories				
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	6	6
30.	Chandigarh	0	3	3
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	1
32.	Daman and Diu	0	2	2
33.	Delhi	0	16	16
34.	Lakshadweep	0	9	9
35.	Puducherry	4	3	7
Total		4545	1734	6279

Statement-II*Portection Officers given Additional Charge*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of Protection Officers appointed			Additional/ Independent charge
		Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	77	27	104	Additional
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	11	15	Additional
3.	Assam	11	11	22	Additional
4.	Bihar	0	21	21	Independent
5.	Chhattisgarh	70	111	181	Additional
6.	Goa	11	2	13	Additional
7.	Gujarat	13	11	24	Additional

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Haryana	0	21	21	Independent
9.	Himachal Pradesh	69	290	359	Additional
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		Act not applicable		
11.	Jharkhand	7	129	136	Additional
12.	Karnataka	170	44	214	NA
13.	Kerala	0	14	14	14 Independent POs
14.	Madhya Pradesh	202	166	368	Additional
15.	Maharashtra	3484	246	3730	NA
16.	Manipur	0	8	8	Additional
17.	Meghalaya	1	6	7	Additional
18.	Mizoram	0	9	9	Additional
19.	Nagaland	27	3	30	NA
20.	Odisha	0	30	30	Additional
21.	Punjab	30	124	154	Additional
22.	Rajasthan	248	326	574	Additional
23.	Sikkim	1	3	4	Additional
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	33	33	Independent
25.	Tripura	48	12	60	NA
26.	Uttar Pradesh	54	17	71	Additional
27.	Uttarakhand	10	3	13	NA
28.	West Bengal	4	16	20	Independent
	Union Territories				
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	6	6	Additional
30.	Chandigarh	0	3	3	Additional
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	1	NA
32.	Daman and Diu	0	2	2	Additional
33.	Delhi	0	16	16	Independent
34.	Lakshadweep	0	9	9	Additional
35.	Puducherry	4	3	7	CDPOs and Welfare Officers identified as Protection Officers

Gross Budgetary Support

915. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed instances of correlation between increase in Gross Budgetary Support and fiscal mismanagement during the recent time; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Madam. Gross Budgetary Support is decided by the Government keeping in view the resources available.

(b) Does not arise.

Educational Complex in Tribal Areas

916. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government implements any scheme to set up Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for the literacy of Scheduled Tribe girls;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of proposals received in this regard from States/UTs along with the funds allocated/utilized

thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the number of tribal girls benefited in such educational complexes in various States across the country during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry is implementing a Central Sector scheme for ST girls-"Strengthening Education among ST girls in Low Literacy Districts." The scheme is implemented in 54 identified districts where the literacy rate of ST female is less than 35% and ST population is more than 25% as per 2001 census. Under the scheme 100% grant-in-aid is released to Voluntary Organizations/Non-Governmental Organizations and autonomous society/institutions of State Government/Union Territory Administration for running Educational Complex for ST girl students.

(c) and (d) The grant-in-aid under the scheme of "Strengthening Education among ST girls in Low Literacy District" is considered on receipt of complete proposal along with the recommendation of the State Level Committee, District Collector and subject to availability of funds under the scheme during a particular year. Accordingly, the details of grant-in-aid released (State-wise) and number of beneficiaries benefited during the last three years and during the current year is at enclosed Statements-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

Details of Funds released to NGOs under the Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 26.02.2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	175274250	159306090	118832038	—
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2204200	1222500	3976457	—
3	Chhattisgarh	2893762	3491440	3663316	—
4	Gujarat	3792905	5355183	8244694	—
5	Jharkhand	1134600	2335999	3602800	1846586
6	Madhya Pradesh	11423289	76903415	61280555	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Maharashtra	2770400	5144400	5159400	—
8	Odisha	123882951	113342664	98668331	12302770
9	Rajasthan	11623643	8500847	8891580	—
Total		335000000	375602538	312319171	14149356

Statement-II

State-wise no. of beneficiaries covered during 2009-10 to 2012-13 in Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Year 2009-10	Year 2010-11	Year 2011-12	2012-13 (as on 26.02.2012)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7771	6265	6736	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	330	100	—
3.	Chhattisgarh	180	180	180	—
4.	Gujarat	200	505	205	—
5.	Jharkhand	50	100	200	100
6.	Maharashtra	142	100	240	—
7.	Madhya Pradesh	722	1587	2391	—
8.	Odisha	11449	5900	6094	661
9.	Rajasthan	632	400	398	—
Total		21246	15367	16544	761

Child Marriage

917. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether any core group on child marriage has been constituted by the Government;

(b) if so, the details along with the terms of reference thereof;

(c) whether any national consultation on child marriage was held in the country recently;

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

(e) whether the core group has finalized draft

National Strategy to address the problem of child marriage in the country;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the time by which it is likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) A core group on child marriage for strengthening the implementation of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 was formed in January 2012, for holding a National Consultation on prevention of child marriage.

(c) Yes, Madam. A National Consultation on Prevention of Child Marriage was organized on 25th May, 2012 in New Delhi, where representatives from concerned Ministries/Departments of Government of India, State Governments, Officers of District Administrations, Non-

Government Organizations (NGOs) and other institutions deliberated on issues relating to child marriage. The discussions in the consultation primarily centred on legislative and implementation aspects of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) 2006 and other related laws. Various initiatives taken by State Governments and NGOs to prevent child marriage were also discussed.

(d) It was agreed in the consultation that "Information, Education and Communication (IEC)" measures and advocacy particularly after mapping of vulnerability was the way forward for changing mind sets towards child marriage.

(e) to (g) The core group has finalized a National Strategy Document on Prevention of Child Marriage stressing on law enforcement, access to quality education and other opportunities, changing mind sets and social norms, empowerment of adolescents, compilation of relevant data and developing monitorable indicators.

Panchayati Raj Institutions

918. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes which are currently implemented by the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and achievements made thereon, State/

UT-wise;

(b) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the States/UT Governments during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to restructure various Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) in order to give greater role to Panchayats;

(d) if so, the details thereof, schemewise;

(e) the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that all the works under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act would be undertaken by the Panchayats only?

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

(a) There is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj being directly implemented by Panchayati Raj Institutions. However, this Ministry implement the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana in non-BRGF districts for the capacity building and infrastructure development and e-Panchayat for e-enablement of PRIs through States/UTs.

(b) The funds sanctioned, released and utilized by State/UT Governments during each of the last three years and the current year under CSS of MoPR is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13	
		BE	RE	Expt.	BE	RE	Expt.	BE	RE	Expt.	BE	RE
A	CSS											
1.	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY)	39.00	38.00	38.22	43.00	63.00	63.00	84.00	84.80	84.80	115.0	90.00
	(a) Training and Capacity Building	35.00	34.00	34.28	34.00	50.50	50.50	60.00	35.80	35.80	75.00	55.00
	(b) Infrastructure Development	4.00	4.00	3.94	9.00	12.50	12.50	24.00	49.00	49.00	40.00	35.00
2.	e-Panchayat	20.60	19.67	19.67	21.60	21.60	21.29	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	36.00
3.	Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)										50.00	50.00
	Total (A)	59.60	57.67	57.89	64.60	84.60	84.29	124.00	124.80	124.80	205.00	176.00

(c) to (e) During the 12th Plan period, Ministry of Panchayati Raj proposed to implement a new CSS i.e. Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA). RGPSA will be implemented to strengthen the Panchayati Raj Institutions by providing Panchayat infrastructure, manpower for Gram Panchayats, Training and Capacity Building of Elected Representatives and Panchayat Functionaries etc. The existing schemes of the Ministry like PMEYSA, RGSY, PEAIS, e-Panchayat and capacity building component of BRGF programme (ACA) etc. will be subsumed in the new scheme. EFC has recommended the implementation of this scheme. The final approval of the Government is being obtained.

(f) Section 16 (1) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) provides that Gram Panchayats shall be responsible for identification of projects in the Gram Panchayat area to be taken up under the scheme as per the recommendations of the Gram Sabhas and Ward Sabhas and for executing and supervising such works. Section 13 (1) of MGNREGA provides that the Panchayats at district, intermediate and village levels shall be the principal authorities for planning and implementation of the schemes made under the Act. Panchayats have been given a pivotal role in the planning and implementation of projects under MGNREGA. The Act [Section 16(5)] mandates that the Programme Officer shall allot at least 50% of the works in terms of cost to be implemented through Gram Panchayats. However involvement of Gram Panchayats would depend on their capacities, pro-activeness and of extent of autonomy and assertions exercised by them.

Release of Funds to States

919. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the project-wise amount of funds sanctioned and released under different schemes to help in the industrialization of the States during each of the last three years and current year along with the amount yet not released, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the reasons for withholding the balance amount and time by which the same is likely to be released, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) There is no scheme under which the Ministry of Finance releases funds to the States for providing assistance towards industrialization in the States.

(b) Does not arise.

IT Systems in Health Sector

920. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to invest in developing Information Technology (IT) systems in order to decentralize the health sector and measure qualitative outcomes;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the funds being allocated by the Government for the purpose;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to introduce IT systems to transmit samples in laboratories; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to increase the use of IT tools in the health sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) to (d) Government wants to increase the use of IT tools in the health sector. The Twelfth five year plan document mentions that Information Technology (IT) can be used in at least four different ways to improve health care and systems:—

1. Support public health decision making for better management of health programmes and health systems at all levels;
2. Support to service providers for better quality of care and follow up;
3. Provision of quality services in remote locations through Tele-medicine; and
4. Supporting education, and continued learning in medicine and health.

Health has been included as the Mission Mode Project (MMP) under National Governance Plan (NeGP). In this regard, various IT initiatives such as Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS), Tracking system for Tuberculosis

(NIKHAY) and Health Management Information System (HMIS) have been taken for improving health service delivery in the country.

Further, National Institute of Smart Government (NISG) has been engaged to prepare a core scoping document that will identify the key priorities for IT in Health and Family Welfare sector. There is no proposal to introduce IT systems to transmit samples in laboratories.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, the 41 March, 2013 at 11.00 a.m.

11.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 4, 2013/Phalguna 13, 1934 (Saka).

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