

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Thirteenth Session**  
**(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)**



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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Friday, March 22, 2013/Chaitra 1, 1935 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour. Question No. 361  
— Shri Avtar Singh Bhadana.

...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri A.K.S. Vijayan, Shri C. Sivasami, Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan, Shri P. Lingam, Shri P.R. Natarajan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: This is Question Hour. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

MADAM SPEAKER: No, please. Bring it down. This is unbecoming of a Member of Parliament.

...(Interruptions)

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### National Tobacco Control Programme

\*361. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:  
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

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

(a) the details of the activities envisaged and taken under the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP), State/UT-wise;

(b) the assistance provided to the States/UTs under NTCP and the achievements made thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed/assessed the implementation of NTCP in various States;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof including the shortcomings noticed and the measures taken/proposed to plug the loopholes in implementation of NTCP; and

(e) the further steps taken/proposed by the Government for effective implementation of NTCP and enforce complete ban on manufacturing and marketing of tobacco products across all the States/UTs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Pilot phase of the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) was launched by Government of India in 2007-08 in 9 States covering 18 districts. The programme was up-scaled to additionally cover 12 more States and 24 more districts in 2008-09. List of districts and States covered under the programme is given in the enclosed Statement-I. State-wise allocation of funds is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Key activities include (i) creating awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption, (ii) reducing the production and supply of tobacco products, (iii) ensuring effective implementation of the provisions made under "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" (COTPA) and (iv) helping people quit tobacco use through Tobacco Cessation Centres.

At State level, the programme includes (i) Dedicated tobacco control cells for effective implementation and monitoring of Anti Tobacco Initiatives in the State and (ii) Sensitization of law enforcers/stakeholders from different departments on their role in implementation of tobacco control laws and other measures for tobacco control.

At district level, the activities include (i) Training of health and social workers, NGOs, school teachers etc., (ii) Information, Education and Communication for generating awareness against tobacco use, (iii) School programmes, (iv) Setting up Tobacco Cessation Centres and (v) Monitoring of tobacco control laws.

Some of the key achievements include setting up State and district level steering committees, school programmes in the NTCP districts, Information, education & communication campaigns, training and advocacy workshops and establishment of tobacco cessation clinics.

Evaluation of the programme has been initiated through the Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI). In the course of review, the following issues have emerged for action, which are sought to be addressed through the 12th plan proposals for the programme:

- (i) There is a need to expand coverage beyond 42 districts and 21 States.
- (ii) There is a need for stronger convergence with the programmes for non-communicable diseases, as tobacco is a big risk factor for such diseases.
- (iii) Capacity of the States needs to be built for effective implementation of COTPA, 2003.

(iv) Information, education and communication activities need to be intensified.

(v) Some important provisions of the anti-tobacco laws have been challenged in the courts of law and are sub-judice. The Ministry is attending to these litigations with due diligence.

Under the Food Safety & Standards Act, 2006, the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations have been notified, which lay down that tobacco and nicotine shall not be used as ingredients in any food products.

In pursuance thereof, 28 States/UT's have already issued orders banning manufacture, sale and storage of Gutka and Pan Masala containing tobacco or nicotine.

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare took up the issue of increasing excise duty on tobacco products with the Finance Ministry, which has resulted in the proposed increase of 18% in the excise duty on cigarettes, cigars, cheroots and cigarillos in the current year's budget proposals. Ministry has also written to the States about the need to increase VAT on tobacco products. States such as Rajasthan, Bihar, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra have notified increase in VAT on tobacco products.

#### **Statement I**

##### *List of districts under National Tobacco Control Programme*

Sl.No.	State	Districts
1	2	3
1.	Rajasthan	Jaipur and Jhunjhunu
2.	Assam	Kamrup and Jorhat
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore (U) and Gulbarga
4.	West Bengal	Murshidabad and Coochbehar
5.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram and Villupuram
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow and Kanpur
7.	Gujarat	Vadodara and Sabarkantha

1	2	3
8.	Delhi	New Delhi and East Delhi
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior and Khandwa
10.	Nagaland	Kohima and Dimapur
11.	Tripura	West Tripura and Dhalai District
12.	Mizoram	Aizawl and Lunglei
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng and East Siang
14.	Sikkim	East Sikkim and South Sikkim
15.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad and Jamshedpur
16.	Bihar	Patna and Munger
17.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun and Tehri Garhwal
18.	Maharashtra	Thane and Aurangabad
19.	Goa	North Goa and South Goa
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur and Hyderabad
21.	Odisha	Cuttack and Khurda

**Statement II***National Tobacco Control Programme - State-wise allocation of funds*

Sl.No.	State	2007-08 Allocation	2008-09 Allocation	2009-10 Allocation	2010-11 Allocation	2011-12 Allocation	2012-13 Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Rajasthan	17,24,000	—	—	—	14,71,626	14,56,623
2.	Assam	17,24,000	4,31,000	12,93,000	16,00,000	29,47,168	26,23,212
3.	Karnataka	17,24,000	—	—	13,29,472	—	—
4.	West Bengal	17,24,000	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Tamil Nadu	17,24,000	4,31,000	—	5,78,000	23,34,000	—
6.	Uttar Pradesh	17,24,000	—	—	—	12,53,900	—
7.	Gujarat	17,24,000	4,31,000	—	12,93,000	2,25,825	—



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Delhi	17,24,000	4,31,000	—	—	25,52,635	—
9.	Madhya Pradesh	17,24,000	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Nagaland	—	12,12,000	—	14,84,000	25,76,000	—
11.	Tripura	—	12,12,000	—	14,84,000	18,91,324	13,63,884
12.	Mizoram	—	12,12,000	—	10,01,382	—	22,20,000
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	12,12,000	—	—	12,13,000	—
14.	Sikkim	—	12,12,000	—	14,84,000	12,39,000	—
15.	Jharkhand	—	12,12,000	—	—	—	—
16.	Bihar	—	12,12,000	—	—	—	—
17.	Uttarakhand	—	12,12,000	—	—	—	22,18,452
18.	Maharashtra	—	12,12,000	—	—	—	—
19.	Goa	—	12,12,000	—	—	13,88,944	—
20.	Andhra Pradesh	—	12,12,000	—	7,42,000	14,05,600	—
21.	Odisha	—	12,12,000	—	—	—	—
Total		1,55,16,000	1,62,68,000	12,93,000	1,09,95,854	2,04,99,022	98,82,171

[Translation]

**Production of Oil and Gas**

\*362. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

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

(a) the aims and objectives envisaged under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP);

(b) the number of rounds completed under NELP including the number of blocks offered/awarded to various public and private sector companies till date and the estimated quantum of oil and gas discovered as a result thereof, company-wise;

(c) whether any time-limit has been fixed for starting oil and gas production by various companies which have

signed production sharing contracts under NELP and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the companies which have not started production within the prescribed time-limit under the said production sharing contracts along with the reasons for the delay in starting production, year-wise and the action taken against them; and

(e) the details of various measures taken/being taken to accelerate exploratory activities for enhancing domestic oil and gas production?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) was introduced by Government of India during 1997-98 and became operational in 1999 with the offer of blocks under the

First Round of Bidding. The aims and objectives of NELP are as under:

- (i) To step up the level of investment in exploration in the country to hasten the pace of reserve accretion, which can serve as a base for higher level of domestic production to meet the rapidly growing demand for petroleum.
- (ii) To provide a level playing field to Private, Foreign and National Oil Companies by offering exploration acreages through International Competitive Bidding Process on equal terms and conditions.
- (iii) To liberalize and open up the Exploration and Production (E & P) sector for Private and Foreign investments, by allowing up to 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

(b) A total of 360 exploration blocks were offered under nine rounds of NELP bidding held so far, of which Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) have been signed for 254 blocks by various Companies (Central/State Public Sector Undertakings: 144 blocks, Private Companies: 70 blocks and Foreign Companies : 40 blocks, as operators)

So far, a total of 118 discoveries (45 oil and 73 gas) have been made in 39 NELP blocks, resulting in establishment of In-Place oil volume of 39.76 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) and gas volume of 705.36 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) respectively. The Company-wise details of blocks awarded, oil/gas discoveries made and reserves established are give in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The PSCs under NELP are signed for exploration blocks. The commercial production of oil/gas depends on exploration success, leading to hydrocarbon discoveries. Since exploration success cannot be predicted upfront

during the signing of the Contracts, no timeline is specified in the PSCs for commencement of commercial production of oil/gas. However, PSCs provide timelines, seven years for on land and shallow water and eight years for deep water, for exploration activities. PSC also has prescribed timelines for notification & appraisal of discoveries and submission of Declaration of Commerciality (DoC)/Field Development Plan (FDP) in respect of commercial oil/gas discoveries etc. Subsequent to the approval of FDPs by the Management Committee (MC), the time taken by the Contractors for execution of field development plan would depend on several factors, such as type and size of the reservoir, geological aspects, location of the discovery (deepwater, shallow water and onland), availability of services and infrastructure etc. Because of uncertainties associated with these factors, the PSC does not mandate a timeline for commencement of commercial production,

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to Question (c) above.

(e) In order to increase the crude oil/gas production in the country, Government has taken the following steps:

- (i) Offering of more unexplored areas for exploration through New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) bidding rounds.
- (ii) Exploring alternate energy sources such as Coal Bed Methane (CBM), Shale Gas/Shale Oil and Gas Hydrates etc.
- (iii) Monitoring of PSCs for undertaking accelerated exploration efforts and fast-track development of commercial discoveries in the awarded blocks/ fields.
- (iv) Introducing Policy/Guidelines allowing exploration in existing Mining Lease (ML) areas with certain conditions.

#### **Statement**

##### *Operator-wise Blocks Awarded, Discoveries and Inplace Volume under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP)*

Sl.No.	Company (Operator)	No. of Blocks	Discoveries			Inplace Volume as on 01.03.2013		
			Oil	Gas	Total	OIL+COND (MMT)	Gas (BCM)	O+OEG (MMT)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>PSU</b>								
1.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	1						
2.	GAIL (India) Limited	2						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	8	15	9	24	13.481	55.440	68.920
4.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	2						
5.	National Thermal Power Corporation	1						
6.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	111	8	23	31	6.576	24.918	31.494
7.	Oil India Ltd.	19	1		1			
	PSU Total	144	24	32	56	20.057	80.358	100.414
	<b>Private</b>							
8.	Adani Welspun Exploration Ltd.	1						
9.	Essar Energy	3						
10.	Esveegee Steel (Gujarat) Pvt. Ltd.	3						
11.	Focus Energy Ltd.	3						
12.	Harish Chandra (India) Ltd.	2						
13.	Hindustan Oil Exploration Company Limited	2						
14.	Jay Polychem (India) Ltd.	1						
15.	Jubilant Oil & Gas Private Limited	6	2	3	5			
16.	Mercator Petroleum Private Limited	2						
17.	Omkar Natural Resources Pvt. Ltd.	2						
18.	Pan India Consultants	1						
19.	Pratibha Oil and Natural Gas Pvt. Ltd.	1						
20.	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	2						
21.	Quest Petroleum Pvt. Ltd.	1						
22.	Reliance Industries Ltd.	38	14	35	49	19.708	623.875	643.583
23.	Sankalp Oil and Natural Resources Ltd.	1						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.	Vasundhara Resources Ltd.	1						
	Private Total	70	16	38	54	19.708	623.875	643.583
	<b>Foreign</b>							
25.	Bengal Energy International Inc.	1						
26.	BHP Billiton Petroleum International Exploration Pty. Ltd., Australia	10						
27.	BP Exploration (Alpha), UK	1						
28.	British Gas Exploration and Production (India) Ltd., UK	2						
29.	Cairn Energy India Pty Ltd.	8	4	1	5			
30.	Deep Energy Llc, USA	4						
31.	ENI (India) Ltd., Italy	2						
32.	Geo-Global Resources (Barbados) Inc.	2						
33.	Geo-Petrol International Inc., France	1						
34.	Naftogaz, Russia	3	1		1			
35.	Niko Resources Limited	2		2	2	0	1.125	1.125
36.	OAO Gazprom, Russia	1						
37.	Petrogas, Oman	1						
38.	Santos International Operations Pty. Ltd., Australia	2						
	Foreign Total	40	5	3	8	0	1.125	1.125
	Grand Total	254	45	73	118	39.765	705.358	745.122

MMT - Million Metric Tonne

BCM - Billion Standard Cubic Metre

*[English]***Counterfeit Notes**

\*363. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity and the target fixed along with the actual production of Indian currency at Currency Note Press (CNP), Nashik during the financial year 2012-13;

(b) whether a state of art technology is deployed for printing of notes in CNP and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether counterfeit notes are still changing hands in transactions; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the efforts being made to check the menace of counterfeiting of notes?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The production capacity of banknotes by Currency Note Press (CNP), Nashik is 4400 million pieces (mpcs) per annum. An initial target of production of 4360 mpcs by CNP, Nashik was fixed for the financial year 2012-13. This was subsequently revised to 4800 mpcs. The actual production by CNP, Nashik as on 16 March, 2013 is 4596 mpcs.

(b) The following state-of-art technology machines are being used at CNP, Nashik:

- (i) One Computer to Off-set Plate making (CToP) machine is used for making of dry off-set printing plates.
- (ii) One number of Bank Note Processing System (BPS-2000) is used for sorting fit (good) notes and unfit (spoil) notes.
- (iii) One number of online inspection system at Intaglio Printing machine is used for detection of printing errors.
- (iv) Three number of Electronic Numbering Control System (ENC) is used for eliminating wrong numbering.

(c) and (d) As per National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs report, 523963 pieces of Fake Indian Currency Notes were recovered and seized during the year 2012. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has informed that to address the multi-dimensional aspects of the menace of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN), 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 on investigation of 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 FICN, coin or any other material has been declared as 'terrorist act'.

To check the menace of counterfeiting of banknotes, the Reserve Bank of India has taken the following initiatives:

- (i) New security features were added to banknotes in all denominations during the year 2005-2006.
- (ii) Instructions have been issued to banks to disburse only sorted and genuine notes through their counters/ATMs.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) 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.

- (vi) Cases of detection of counterfeit notes at the bank branches/treasuries are required to be promptly reported to Police Authorities.

#### **Fake/Counterfeit/Substandard Drugs**

\*364. SHRI RATAN SINGH:  
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

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

(a) whether as per the reports of the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) a sizeable quantum of the medicines sold in India are fake and most of the fake drugs supplied to the world have their origins in India;

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

(c) whether the Government has assessed the results yielded by various measures to check the problem of fake/counterfeit/substandard drugs in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of specially designated courts set up, cases disposed of and offenders punished thereby and the rewards given under the Whistle Blower Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the further measures taken/proposed by the Government to curb the menace of fake/counterfeit/substandard drugs including use of nanotechnology for identifying such drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No such report has been received from WHO stating that a sizable quantum of the medicines sold in India are fake and most of the fake drugs supplied to the world have their origin in India. WHO has clarified in August 2012 that it has not conducted any study regarding fake drugs in the past several years.

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), in its report published in 2008, had mentioned about the import of counterfeit drugs from India into the European Union. The statistics mentioned in the report were related to cases of violation of Intellectual Property Rights recorded in 2005 with TAXUD (European Community's Taxation and Custom Union).

Such cases were considered as 'counterfeit' medicines by European Union. As per the OECD Report, above cases were Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) violations and not related to quality, safety and efficacy of the drugs.

(c) A survey to assess the extent of spurious drugs in the country was conducted in the year 2009 by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO). The survey was statistically designed by the Indian Statistical Institute, Hyderabad. Under the study, 24,136 samples of 62 brands of drugs were drawn from different outlets spread over the country. The survey revealed that the extent of drugs found spurious was 0.046% only.

Further, as per the information made available by the State Drugs Controllers in respect of the drugs samples tested during last three years, the percentage of substandard drugs varied from 5.70% in 2008-09 to 4.54% in 2011-12.

(d) The Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008, enabled setting up of specially designated courts for trial of offences covered under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940. 16 States/UTs have already set up such courts.

A statement containing the information, made available by the State Drugs Controllers giving the number of samples tested, number of samples declared not-of-standard quality, number of samples declared spurious/adulterated, number of prosecutions launched, number of cases decided, number of persons arrested and approximate value of drugs seized during the last 3 years 2009-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 (till December, 2012) is enclosed.

Under the Whistle Blower Scheme, no case has so far been found eligible for any reward so far.

(e) Government has taken the following measures to check spurious/sub-standard drugs in the country:

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 was amended by the Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 to provide for more stringent penalties for manufacture and trade of spurious and adulterated drugs. Certain offences have also been made cognizable and non-bailable.
2. The Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 has also enabled setting up of special designated courts for speedy disposal of cases to deal with the cases of offences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. 16 States/UTs have already set up these special Courts.

3. Guidelines for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of standard quality in the light of enhanced penalties under the Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 have been forwarded to the State Drugs Controllers for implementation.
4. A Whistle Blower Scheme has been initiated by the Government to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country. Under this scheme, the informers would be suitably rewarded for providing concrete information in respect of movement of spurious drugs to the regulatory authorities.
5. On the basis of an Order of the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad in the Criminal (Misc) Writ Petition No. 16212/2008 - Brahmaji vs. State of UP and Others, the Government had constituted a Task Force to examine the feasibility of networking and tracking the drugs distribution system in the country from the manufacturer to the retailer to secure the entire supply chain and detect spurious drugs available in the market. Different options through the use of information technology were considered by the Task Force, including providing bar code on the label of the drugs, for identifying and tracking their movement from the manufacturer to the consumer. On the basis of the recommendations of the Task Force and further consultation with the stakeholders, the Government conducted a study with the help of the National Informatics Centre to examine the feasibility of networking and tracking the drugs distribution system in the country from the manufacturer to the retailer by the use of modern information technological tools to detect spurious drugs available in the market.
6. Overseas inspections of drug manufacturing sites to ensure quality of imported bulk drugs were started in 2011.
7. 216 additional posts were created in 2008 and 2009 for strengthening CDSCO headquarters and ports/zonal offices.
8. During the 12th Five Year Plan, substantial provision has been made for further strengthening of the drug regulatory system of the country, both at central and State level.

#### Statement

*Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs Controller during 2009-10*

Sl.No.	States	No. of Drugs Samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of drugs prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested	Approximate value of drugs seized (In Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4647	97	1	1	Nil	Nil	573.47
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil (report on 32 samples awaited)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Chandigarh	113	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Delhi	539	22	6	2	Nil	5	2.45
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	Nil	1	1	investigation is in progress under the D&C Rules, meanwhile the manufacturing license has been suspended		55.00
31.	Daman and Diu	51	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Chhattisgarh	26	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34.	Jharkhand	186	36	2	1	Nil	Nil	0.19
35.	Uttarakhand	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		39248	1942	117	138	6	173	1007.53
		100%	4.94%	0.29%	0.35%	0.01%	0.44%	

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

Sl.No.	States	No. of Drugs Samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested	Approximate value of drugs seized (In Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4052	52	1	1	Nil	Nil	0.004
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Assam	760	63	1	1	Nil	Nil	0.959
4.	Bihar	2359	58	8	39	Nil	24	22.90
5.	Goa	642	26	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	5037	317	6	17	6	Nil	Nil
7.	Haryana	2348	67	1	4	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1125	17	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1480	27	4	3	Nil	Nil	12.467
10.	Karnataka	3740	136	5	2	Nil	4	1.072
11.	Kerala	3485	128	Nil	36	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1936	82	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Maharashtra	6494	449	31	3	Nil	2	9.400
14.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	157	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	86	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Nagaland	63	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Odisha	3166	111	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Punjab	2864	60	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Rajasthan	2315	133	4	4	Nil	2	9.671
21.	Sikkim	24	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	3632	284	3	6	Nil	38	1.350
23.	Tripura	518	19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1247	179	30	38	2	1	Nil
25.	West Bengal	917	39	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
26.	Puducherry	Nil	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.648

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
28.	Chandigarh	33	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Delhi	651	24	Nil	1	Nil	1	0.140
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	55.000
31.	Daman and Diu	49	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Lakshadweep	Nil	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Chhattisgarh	182	67	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34.	Jharkhand	195	16	Nil	7	Nil	Nil	6.608
35.	Uttarakhand	102	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
Total		49682	2372	95	167	9	72	121.218
		100%	4.77%	0.19%	0.33%	0.02%	0.14%	

*Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs Controller during 2011-12*

Sl.No.	States	No. of Drugs Samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manu- facturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested	Approximate value of drugs seized (In Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4758	22	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	95	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	315	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	711	8	Nil	24	Nil	32	5.69
5.	Goa	765	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	2874	186	64	6	Nil	Nil	137.94
7.	Haryana	1669	32	12	3	Nil	2	25.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33.	Chhattisgarh	36	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3.28
34.	Jharkhand	20	3	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	0.80
35.	Uttarakhand	180	3	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		48082	2186	133	211	16	141	997.47
		100%	4.54%	0.27%	0.43%	0.03%	0.29%	

\*Data is till Oct., 2011, latest data not provided.

*Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs Controller during April 2012-Dec. 2012*

Sl.No.	States	No. of Drugs Samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manu- facturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested	Approximate value of drugs seized (In Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4569	34	1	4	4	-	27244000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	45	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	468	42	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar*	14	1	2	Nil	Nil	1	6700000
5.	Goa	443	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	4863	291	3	1	1	-	-
7.	Haryana	1884	23	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1091	12	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1852	70	2	2	34	-	2387422
10.	Karnataka	4914	144	-	1	Nil	-	23600
11.	Kerala*	1435	42	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Madhya Pradesh*	845	29	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Maharashtra*	2529	117	4	6	Nil	1	860000
14.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	17	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	53	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Nagaland	73	3	-	Nil	Nil	-	45000
18.	Odisha	3028	22	1	1	Nil	Nil	160
19.	Punjab	2100	31	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	14929186
20.	Rajasthan	992	54	8	35	Nil	-	86000
21.	Sikkim	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	2518	160	Nil	8	8	-	260000
23.	Tripura	179	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh*	306	49	2	60	Nil	26	2245700
25.	West Bangal*	314	9	Nil	Nil	5	5	0
26.	Puducherry*	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Chandigarh	76	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Delhi*	190	7	Nil	1	3	Nil	Nil
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Daman & Diu	48	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Lakshadweep*	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Chhattisgarh*	6	2	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	900000
34.	Jharkhand*	6	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Uttarakhand	136	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	Nil
Total		35006	1199	25	113	8	33	28437068

\*data from these States is From April 2012 to July 2012.

[Translation]

**Solar and Wind Power Plants**

\*365. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:  
SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:

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

(a) the share of the wind and solar power in the total power being generated in the country;

(b) whether the Government has identified places in the country where setting up of solar and wind power generation plants are likely to be economically viable and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) the estimated number of jobs created in the new and renewable energy sector during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) the estimated quantum of power likely to be generated from each new and renewable sources of energy during the 12th Five Year Plan and the extent to which the gap between demand and supply of electricity in the country is likely to be bridged and the efforts made/being made by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to encourage the Indian and foreign investors to invest in new and renewable energy sector?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The present installed capacity of power generation in the country is about 2,12,829 MW which includes 18,635 MW from wind power projects and 1,447 MW from solar power projects. This constitutes about 9.4% contribution from wind and solar power in the total power generation installed capacity in the country.

(b) Under the wind resource assessment programme, the Ministry through the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), has established 701 wind monitoring stations in the country. State-wise details of stations is given in the enclosed Statement. C-WET has produced a Wind Atlas which is used by project developers for site identification.

Sites for setting up of solar power plants are not identified by the Central Government. Such plants are being encouraged mainly in private sector with largely private investment and the developers can set up these plants at any shadow free location or land area not excluded by the land use policy regulations or statutory restrictions. Developers use solar radiation data available from different agencies like India Metrological Department (IMD), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) etc. and also from SRRRA stations set up in different States by the Ministry through C-WET.

(c) The estimated employment created is about 3.92 lakh persons in the renewable energy sector during the last 3 years and the current year are as under:

2009-10	-	0.82 lakh
2010-11	-	1.13 lakh
2011-12	-	1.39 lakh
2012-13 (till 31.01.2013)	-	0.58 lakh

(d) The Ministry has projected a capacity addition of about 29,800 MW from renewable energy sources during 12th Plan period. This includes 15,000 MW from wind, 10,000 MW from solar, 2,100 MW from small hydro and 2,700 MW from biomass including waste to energy. It is expected that the contribution of renewable power in the total installed capacity would be in the range of 16% to 17% at the end of 12th Five Year Plan.

(e) The Government is giving various fiscal and financial incentives, such as capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, concessional excise and customs duties to encourage the Indian and foreign investors to invest in new and renewable energy sector. Among the other steps include preferential tariff for purchase of power generated from renewable sources, introduction of Renewable Energy Certificates and Renewable Purchase Obligation. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) upto 100% is also permitted on the automatic route, in the renewable energy sector, subject to applicable laws/regulations, security and other conditions.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of Wind Monitoring Stations established under the Wind Resource Assessment programme*

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
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.	Uttarakhand	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

1	2	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]***Cancer Detection**

\*366. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) the estimated number of people suffering from different types of cancer including lung cancer in the country, separately, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether India lags in early stage cancer detection resulting in higher mortality and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of cancer detection centres in the country and the prevalent methods being employed for detection of cancer therein, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government is supporting any research projects to develop methods/procedures for detection of cancer at early stage and also therapeutic vaccine against cancer and if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and



(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government for early stage cancer detection and scale up cancer detection facilities for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Based upon National Cancer Registry Programme data, the estimated prevalent cases of all cancers including lung cancer in the country State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (e) Yes, Madam. Cancers, if detected and treated early, have better prognosis and prolonged survival rates. Detection and confirmed diagnosis of cancer is possible in hospitals with investigation facilities. A large number of hospitals/medical colleges, both in the private and government sector, across the country, offer such services.

Diagnosis of cancer is done by clinical examination and various investigations such as Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology (FNAC), X-rays, Ultrasound, CT scan, MRI, biochemical tests, tumour marker besides histopathological confirmation by biopsy.

Since Health is a State subject, facilities of diagnosis/treatment of cancer are made available by State Governments. To supplement their efforts, Government of India has supported Tertiary Cancer Centres including erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres and medical colleges. Opportunistic screening for cancer is being promoted under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio Vascular Diseases and Stroke.

The Central Government institutions including AIIMS, PGIMER, JIPMER, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital, Lady Hardinge Medical College etc. also offer cancer diagnosis/treatment facilities.

Under the Indian Council of Medical Research, the Institute of Cytology and Preventive Oncology has developed hand held device called magnivisualizer with inbuilt source of light that can be used in field condition for early detection of cancer cervix and oral cancer lesions. Another project is on preparation of prophylactic Human Papilloma virus vaccine for cervical cancer, which is in developmental stage. Being a research project, time-frame cannot be fixed.

**Statement**

*Estimated Prevalent cases (10 Years duration) of all sites, Lung, - State-wise - 2012*

Sl.No.	States	All Cancer	Lung
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	878	54
2.	Andhra Pradesh	202235	12045
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2835	286
4.	Assam	67692	3229
5.	Bihar	247285	15071
6.	Chandigarh	2462	151
7.	Chhattisgarh	60934	3632
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	829	51
9.	Daman and Diu	621	46
10.	Delhi	36437	2336
11.	Goa	3416	205
12.	Gujarat	94146	5478
13.	Haryana	59594	3672
14.	Himachal Pradesh	16103	967
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	29776	1831
16.	Jharkhand	78419	4733
17.	Karnataka	145166	7979
18.	Kerala	106264	9445
19.	Lakshadweep	154	8
20.	Madhya Pradesh	146381	9091
21.	Maharashtra	259143	15336
22.	Manipur	3915	721

1	2	3	4
23.	Meghalaya	6029	602
24.	Mizoram	3248	448
25.	Nagaland	3991	400
26.	Odisha	98798	5908
27.	Puducherry	3011	178
28.	Punjab	64689	3964
29.	Rajasthan	161970	9839
30.	Sikkim	1031	81
31.	Tamil Nadu	183843	12609
32.	Tripura	7592	759
33.	Uttar Pradesh	472819	28879
34.	Uttarakhand	24014	1445
35.	West Bengal	224459	17075
Total		2820179	178554

Based on CR of five urban registries (2006-08) and Trend Report. Prevalent cases (10 years duration) are estimated by multiplying incidence cases by 2.7.

[*Translation*]

### Public Debt

\*367. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of public debt to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the Union and the States during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the 13th Finance Commission has recommended to bring down the said ratio by the year 2014-15;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Debt to GDP ratio of the Union and State Governments during each of the last three years and the current year is as under:

Year	Union Government	State Governments (Percentage of GDP)
2009-10	48.8	25.6
2010-11	45.3	23.5
2011-12	46.3	22.3
2012-13 (RE)	45.9	22.2

(b) and (c) The breakup of recommended debt targets for Centre, States and Central Government by the 13th Finance Commission by the year 2014-15 is given below:

	(Percentage of GDP) 2014-15
1. Debt Stock-Centre	44.8
2. Debt Stock-States	24.3
3. Outstanding Central Loans to States	1.3
4. Consolidated Debt	67.8

(d) The Central Government has embarked upon a fiscal consolidation roadmap to bring down the fiscal deficit of the Government to 3.0 per cent of GDP by 2016-17. Since fiscal deficit is the annual flow into the debt stock, it will in term lead to reduction in the debt stock.

[*English*]

### Medical Colleges

\*368. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the adequacy of the number of medical colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether participation of public sector undertakings and private players has been/is proposed to be sought for setting up of the medical colleges across various States/UTs in the country including Odisha;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such proposed medical colleges are likely to be set up; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) At present, there are 362 medical colleges including 7 AIIMS with 45629 MBBS and 22850 postgraduate seats in the country. The current doctor population ratio in the country is approximately 1:2000 which yields a density of 0.5 doctors per thousand population. To reach the desired target of 1 doctor per 1000 population by 2030, the country will require 15.4 lakh doctors. As per High Level Expert Group (HLEG) report presented to Planning Commission, we need additional 187 medical colleges in underserved districts during XII & XIII Plan.

(c) and (d) A proposal from Medical Council of India (MCI) has been received by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare allowing the persons desirous of establishing a medical college to utilize the facilities of the hospital owned and managed by appropriate government by entering into an agreement for this purpose. MCI has not received any application from Odisha where participation of Public Sector Undertaking and Private players has been sought for setting up of medical college.

(e) To facilitate setting up of more medical colleges and to increase the intake capacity in various medical colleges, the Central Government has amended the respective regulations in terms of teacher-students ratio, land requirement, bed strength, bed occupancy, maximum admission capacity, increase in age of teaching faculty and allowing establishment of government medical colleges by utilizing the facilities of the hospitals owned and managed by respective State Governments.

### **Non-Communicable Diseases**

\*369. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:  
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government has comprehensive nationwide data on both behavioural and biological risk factors for various Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs) in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is shortage of trained manpower and medical equipment in Government medical colleges/hospitals, CGHS Wellness Centres and Health Centres to screen NCDs at initial stages;

(c) if so, the corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard including the details of the activities taken under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) and the findings of screening programmes carried out thereunder, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has proposed/drawn the Standard Treatment Guidelines (STGs) for certain NCDs including cardiovascular diseases and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the further measures being taken by the Government for having a better and dedicated surveillance system and treatment facilities for non-communicable diseases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) implemented the comprehensive Non-communicable Disease Risk Factor Survey under the World Bank supported Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) for the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India in 2007-08. The first phase of the survey included seven States namely Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand. It collected data on demographic information of individuals including age, sex, marital status, education and occupation. In the behavioural information section,

information about tobacco use, alcohol consumption, diet, physical activity, history of raised blood pressure and history of diabetes were collected. A summary of survey is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals have the manpower and facilities to screen patients for non-communicable diseases such as diabetes and hypertension. Screening for common cancers such as breast, oral and cervical cancers can also be undertaken in such medical colleges/hospitals. In so far as the beneficiaries covered under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) are concerned, such screening facilities are available at designated CGHS Wellness Centres. Suspected cases are referred to higher centres for further investigations and confirmation of diagnosis.

While Health is a State subject, the Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments for providing health services. Under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) launched in 2010 in 100 Districts of 21 States, opportunistic screening of diabetes and hypertension at sub-centres has been taken up for persons aged 30 years and above. In addition, health promotion for behavioural change, augmentation and training of health personnel, referral of suspected cases of diabetes and hypertension and up-gradation of health facilities is also being done. The programme also envisages strengthening of Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals including erstwhile

Regional Cancer Centres (RCC) across the country as Tertiary Cancer Centre (TCC) for providing comprehensive Cancer care services. Government of India also supplements the efforts of the State Governments under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and infrastructure and manpower support is provided to States to upgrade their healthcare facilities.

Details of screening, State/UT-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Two guidelines have been issued by Government regarding NCDs as under:

1. Clinical Management Guidelines for Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) for National Programme for Diabetes, CVDs and Stroke (NPDCS)
2. Manual for Medical Officers contains guidelines on following diseases:
  - (a) Diabetes
  - (b) Hypertension
  - (c) Hypercholesterolemia
  - (d) CAD
  - (e) Stroke
  - (f) Cancer

#### **Statement I**

##### *IDSP-NCD Risk Factor Survey Fact Sheet-India Phase-1 States*

States	AP	MP	MH	MZ	KE	TN	UTK
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Population</b>							
Household Surveyed	4905	4998	4997	4569	4430	4799	4932
Individual Surveyed	6218	5853	6091	4495	4859	5105	5443
<b>Behavioural Information (%)</b>							
<b>Current Tobacco Users</b>							
Smokers	18	22	10	44	13	14	20
Male	32	41	16	67	27	27	35
Female	4	1	3	19	0.2	*	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Smokeless tobacco users	9	39	33	51	5	11	12
Male	14	54	41	47	7	14	21
Female	5	23	24	55	3	8	2
Any form of tobacco use	24	47	37	68	16	22	28
Male	39	68	48	76	29	36	48
Female	8	23	24	60	3	8	7
<b>Mean age of initiation (In years)</b>							
Smoking	19	19	20	17	20	20	19
Male	19	*	20	17	20	20	19
Female	14	19	20	19	*	*	19
Smokeless tobacco	20	20	20	18	20	20	20
Male	20	20	20	17	19	20	20
Female	23	15	20	18	*	20	20
<b>Alcohol Consumption (%)</b>							
Consumed Alcohol (last 30 days)	14	14	10	6	11	11	12
Male	27	24	16	11	24	21	24
Female	2	3	3	1	*	*	*
Consumed Alcohol (last 12 months)	20	19	14	11	18	15	16
Male	37	33	24	21	36	30	32
Female	3	4	3	1	*	0.1	*
<b>Consumed Alcohol (%) (last 7 days)</b>							
Binge Drinkers	23	13	7	9	11	47	52
Male	24	14	7	8	11	47	52
Female	11	4	3	*	*	*	*
<b>Mean age of initiation alcohol (in years)</b>							
Male	20	20	21	21	22	21	21
Female	15	18	21	23	26	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Fruits and Vegetables consumed (%)</b>							
less than five servings per day	88	83	76	85	87	99	89
Urban	86	71	74	79	82	98	88
Rural	90	88	77	91	92	99	89
<b>Physical activity (%)</b>							
Low Physical Activity	68	42	81	71	76	66	67
Urban	78	68	86	79	79	71	92
Rural	64	32	77	63	75	62	58
<b>Hypertension (%)</b>							
Pre hypertension	43	47	47	58	47	43	46
Urban	46	45	50	62	48	44	45
Rural	41	46	45	54	46	42	47
Stage I and II hypertension	20	24	24	19	24	20	21
Urban	20	27	21	20	24	22	25
Rural	21	23	26	19	23	19	18
<b>Physical Measurement-BMI (%)</b>							
Under weight	23	39	23	14	16	25	28
Urban	18	27	18	13	14	18	19
Rural	27	44	27	16	16	30	32
Over weight (Grade I, II, III)	13	8	13	10	27	23	14
Urban	17	20	17	12	31	32	27
Rural	10	4	10	9	26	15	9
Central Obesity	14	11	14	12	43	25	18
Urban	19	22	19	8	45	33	33
Rural	10	7	10	16	42	18	12

**Statement II**

*National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, CVD and Stroke (NPCDCS) Diabetes and Hypertension Data received from the States (As on : 14.03.2013)*

Sl.No.	States	No. of persons screened	Suspected for Diabetes	% of Diabetes suspected	Hypertension	% of Hypertension
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20,97,052	1,52,946	7.29	1,62,162	7.73
2.	Assam	*7,46,642	27,565	3.69	72,001	9.64
3.	Bihar	11,60,744	65,433	5.64	30,220	2.60
4.	Chhattisgarh	2,20,463	8,671	3.93	5,612	2.55
5.	Gujarat	*14,07,946	1,45,037	10.30	1,29,346	9.19
6.	Haryana	9,33,679	40,703	4.36	64,975	6.96
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1,69,195	9,779	5.78	8,416	4.97
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4,09,427	31,544	7.70	48,700	11.89
9.	Jharkhand	5,64,109	31,170	5.53	36,866	6.54
10.	Karnataka	*15,90,969	1,64,544	10.34	49,047	3.14
11.	Kerala	9,96,735	69,176	6.94	85,118	8.54
12.	Madhya Pradesh	**5,84,880	17,171	2.94	14,743	2.53
13.	Maharashtra	15,35,442	60,356	3.93	80,143	5.22
14.	Sikkim	1,23,851	17,193	13.88	31,644	18.09
15.	Odisha	9,59,335	70,133	7.31	33,600	3.50
16.	Punjab	5,83,143	50,878	8.72	53,272	9.14
17.	Rajasthan	**4,47,864	25,157	5.62	18,613	5.22
18.	Uttarakhand	2,13,070	12,589	5.91	7,464	3.50
19.	Tamil Nadu	*7,47,169	1,12,369	15.04	73,473	8.14
20.	Uttar Pradesh	3,63,426	21,483	5.91	21,490	5.91
21.	West Bengal	7,20,459	65,611	9.11	27,203	3.78
22.	Delhi	***4,43,876	22,298	5.02	59,384	13.38
Grand Total		1,70,19,476	12,21,806	7.18	11,13,492	6.57

\* Screening in Urban Slums excluded

\*\* School Based screening excluded

\*\*\* Only Urban Slum

Note: Total 1,70,19,476 and 1,69,40,087 persons have been screened for Diabetes and Hypertension respectively.

**LPG Pipelines**

\*370. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total network of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) pipelines in the country at present and the quantity of LPG transported through these pipelines;

(b) whether the Government proposes to expand LPG pipelines network in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the name of the agencies involved and the funds likely to be invested for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) At present, the total network of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) pipelines

in the country is 2316 Km, the breakup of which is given below:

Sl.No.	LPG Pipeline Network	Capacity (MMTPA)	Length (KMs)
1.	Jamnagar-Loni Pipeline, GAIL	2.5	1,415
2.	Vizag-Secunderabad Pipeline, GAIL	1.3	623
3.	Other pipelines (Gas Processing Unit (GPU) Vijaipur and GPU Gandhar to IOCL plants)	0.225	4
4.	Panipat-Jalandhar Pipeline, IOCL	0.480	274

During the year 2011-12, around 3.95 MMT LPG was transported through these pipelines.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The details of expansion plans of LPG pipelines network by Public Sector oil companies along with estimated cost is given as under:-

Name of the Company	New Pipeline/Expansion	Estimated cost (Rs. crore)	Length of the pipeline (Km)
Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)	Paradip-Haldia-Durgapur	913	710
GAIL (India) Limited	Jamnagar-Loni (Augmentation)**	2,000	—
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)	Mahul-Uran	276.83*	29
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)	(i) Uran-Chakan/Shikrapur	309.82*	164.5
	(ii) Mangalore-Yediyur-Mysore-Solur	660	397

\*Cost is to be shared by HPCL and BPCL

\*\*PNGRB has not yet issued final acceptance of Central Government authorization.

**Global Credit/Debit Cards**

\*371. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/RBI has asked the banks to impose a certain monetary limit on global credit/debit cards and also refrain from issuing new cards with global access;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish an effective monitoring system to tackle credit/debit card frauds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to tackle such frauds in future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)



has in February, 2013, advised banks to put in place *inter-alia* the following measures by 30th June, 2013:

- (i) All the active Magstripe International Cards issued by banks should have threshold limit for international usage. The threshold is to be determined by the banks based on the risk profile of the customer and accepted by the customer. Till such time this process is completed, an omnibus threshold limit (say, not exceeding USD 500) as determined by each bank is to be put in place for all debit cards and all credit cards that have not been used for international transactions in the past.
  - (ii) To issue all new debit and credit cards only for domestic usage unless international use is specifically sought by the customer. Such card enabling international usage will have to be essentially EMV (Europay, MasterCard and Visa) Chip and Personal Identification Number (PIN) enabled.
  - (iii) To convert all existing Magstripe cards to EMV chip cards for all customers who have used their cards internationally atleast once (for/through e-commerce/ATM/PoS).
- (c) and (d) RBI has taken various measures to monitor and prevent frauds and has issued from time to time various guidelines as summarized below:

1. The RBI has issued a Master Circular on 'Credit Card Operations of Banks' dated July 2, 2012, advising banks to set up internal control systems to combat frauds and to take pro-active fraud control and enforcement measures. They were also advised to ensure that credit card operations are run on sound, prudent and profitable lines, fulfil 'Know Your Customer' requirements, assess credit risk of customers, specify terms and conditions in clear and simple language, maintain customer confidentiality, etc.
2. The RBI had issued two circulars namely, 'Security Arrangements for ATMs of Banks' dated 22.02.2006 and 'Skimming of ATM/Credit Cards' dated 26.06.2006. RBI has advised banks to take various preventive measures to combat

frauds relating to skimming or duplicating of credit cards.

3. On the basis of suggestions of a Working Group set up by RBI in April, 2010 on 'Information Security, Electronic Banking, Technology Risk Management and Tracking Cyber Frauds', RBI has issued guidelines on 29.04.2011 to enhance safety, security, efficiency in banking processes relating to benefits for banks and their customers.
4. The RBI vide its circular dated September 22, 2011 on "Security Issues and Risk mitigation measures related to Card Present (CP) transactions" has advised the banks to move to secure Card Not Present (CNP) transactions, making it mandatory for banks to put in place additional authentication/validation for all on-line/ Interactive Voice Response (IVR)/Mail Order Transactions Order (MOTO)/recurring transactions etc.
5. The RBI had also issued a caution circular dated February 16, 2006 to all commercial banks on phishing attacks (*i.e.* creating fake website of banks and collecting customer details such as user ID, password etc. and thereby fraudulently withdrawing money from the customer's account using fake credit card).
6. With a view to reducing the instances of misuse of lost/stolen cards, it was recommended to Banks that they may consider issuing (i) Cards with photographs of the cardholder (ii) Card with PIN and (iii) Signature laminated cards or any other advanced methods that may evolve from time to time.
7. Banks have been advised to take steps to put in place a system of online alerts for all types of transactions irrespective of the amount, involving usage of cards at various channels.

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

*[Translation]***School Health Programmes**

\*372. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:  
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) the details of the School Health Programmes being implemented by the Government;

(b) the details of the funds allocated/released and utilized for this purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the guidelines for the School Health Programme have been modified by the Government recently;

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

(e) the mechanism put in place to monitor and evaluate the programmes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) School Health Programme being implemented under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) entails screening for disease, deficiency and disability among children of 6-18 years, enrolled in Government and Government aided schools. The programme also includes referral of screened children to secondary and tertiary health care facilities, whenever

required. The details of funds allocated and released during the last three years State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Recently under National Rural Health Mission, Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) initiative has been launched that covers children at birth, in anganwadis and in government and government aided schools. The purpose of Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram is to improve survival, development and quality of life of children in the age group of 0 to 18 years through early detection of Defects at birth, Diseases, Deficiencies, Development Delays including Disability and follow-up management. The initiative entails screening of children through dedicated mobile health teams placed in every block comprising of trained doctors and paramedics. The newborns will be screened for birth defects in health facilities where deliveries take place by health personnel and during the home visits by ASHAs and ANMs. An estimated 27 crore children in the age group of 0 to 18 years are expected to be covered in a phased manner. RBSK covers 30 identified common health conditions prevalent in children for early detection and free intervention and treatment. There is also a provision for District Early Intervention Centres at the district level for management of cases referred from the blocks and further referral upto tertiary level health facilities, in case of need. The School Health Programme has thus been subsumed under a more comprehensive and universal initiative.

A standardized quarterly reporting format is put in place for monitoring the progress of the programme. Besides this, the services provided to school children are also reviewed during the field visits by Central teams.

**Statement**

*Funds allocated/released and utilized during each of the last three years and the current year*

State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	RoP approved (Rs. in Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)	RoP approved (Rs. in Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)	RoP approved (Rs. in Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)	RoP approved (Rs. in Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs) (Till 31st December, 2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>A. High focus States</b>								
1. Bihar	1,531.9	176.3	1,200.0	602.8	1,500.0	191.9	3,885.6	13.6
2. Chhattisgarh	0.0	0.0	86.5	3.3	18.5	1.7	1,527.8	21.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Himachal Pradesh	260.5	90.9	452.4	237.9	275.8	191.4	419.5	169.1
4. Jammu and Kashmir	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	273.2	4.0
5. Jharkhand	115.5	0.9	505.4	164.3	215.4	111.1	1,372.1	25.8
6. Madhya Pradesh	0.0	0.0	50.0	20.2	50.0	22.9	0.0	0.0
7. Odisha	686.8	197.8	783.8	360.1	788.7	1,569.6	1,569.6	202.5
8. Rajasthan	140.0	126.2	202.0	42.8	240.6	202.3	423.7	6.0
9. Uttar Pradesh	571.2	438.7	680.3	646.9	729.4	36.0	13,723.6	71.0
10. Uttarakhand	177.2	109.6	282.6	219.3	518.7	376.4	641.0	360.7
Sub-Total	3,483.1	1,140.4	4,257.9	2,297.8	4,337.1	1,720.2	23,836.1	874.6
<b>B. NE States</b>								
11. Arunachal Pradesh*	10.1	5.5	31.2	15.6	8.8	22.4	106.2	9.5
12. Assam	0.0	0.0	1,337.5	0.0	236.9	446.5	1,991.4	9.6
13. Manipur	40.0	10.0	18.0	4.7	3.0	4.0	85.6	2.2
14. Meghalaya	39.2	5.8	28.9	15.0	21.8	1.3	126.6	17.5
15. Mizoram	8.7	6.3	5.0	5.0	63.3	27.9	27.9	24.1
16. Nagaland	15.0	0.0	50.4	0.0	41.9	313.8	313.8	5.5
17. Sikkim	39.8	2.4	11.8	18.2	8.9	8.4	38.9	1.4
18. Tripura	27.3	41.9	101.8	26.1	128.8	16.8	18.9	13.5
Sub-Total	180.1	71.9	1,584.7	84.6	513.3	558.7	2,709.3	83.2
<b>C. Non-High Focus States</b>								
19. Andhra Pradesh*	0.0	0.0	1,083.9	29.3	1,014.4	463.5	2,395.6	1,502.5
20. Goa	0.5	0.0	28.4	18.9	8.2	9.1	68.3	0.1
21. Gujarat*	500.0	1,087.7	800.0	785.6	800.0	155.8	1,500.0	82.5
22. Haryana	128.5	9.9	141.0	1.1	148.1	73.1	182.3	62.8
23. Karnataka*	0.0	0.0	1,100.0	0.0	820.7	440.8	738.0	493.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24. Kerala	285.8	311.1	342.0	246.3	550.0	306.4	577.5	98.6
25. Maharashtra	0.0	0.0	3,941.8	3,696.9	3,277.3	3,494.0	2,037.7	914.0
26. Punjab	200.0	0.0	690.0	0.0	630.0	401.8	1,105.3	217.3
27. Tamil Nadu	0.0	0.0	206.0	0.0	1,194.2	20.1	1,186.7	39.9
28. West Bengal	1,113.0	846.0	1,610.0	70.5	182.3	114.1	3,488.2	17.4
Sub-Total	2,444.1	2,254.8	9,943.1	4,848.5	8,625.2	5,478.7	13,279.4	3,428.2
<b>D. Small States/UTs</b>								
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.0	4.0	3.5	52.9	11.0	44.2	3.9
30. Chandigarh	0.6	0.0	110.3	0.0	129.6	78.0	48.2	0.0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	62.7	34.7	53.8	8.6
32. Daman	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	4.7	4.3	11.6	1.6
33. Delhi*	0.0	0.0	536.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0
34. Lakshadweep	4.9	0.0	20.0	2.5	13.2	0.0	5.5	0.0
35. Puducherry	9.0	4.3	25.5	10.2	5.2	3.3	5.4	2.8
Sub-Total	15.7	4.3	701.4	16.2	268.2	131.4	174.5	16.9
Grand Total	6,123.0	3,471.3	14,902.4	7,247.0	13,743.8	7,889.0	39,999.4	4,402.8

**Bio-diesel Purchase Policy**

\*373. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:  
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the details of the Bio-diesel Purchase Policy being implemented in the country;

(b) the number of centres of the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies for purchasing bio-diesel functioning in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether bio-diesel is being produced commercially in the country;

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

(e) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for production of bio-diesel in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas had announced a Bio-diesel Purchase Policy in 2005 effective from 1.1.2006. Under this scheme, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) proposed to purchase bio-diesel at a uniform landed price for blending with High Speed Diesel (HSD) to the extent of 5% at identified 20 purchase centres across the country.

In terms of this policy, the procurement price of bio-diesel is announced by the OMCs, at purchase centres is Rs. 37.50 per litre. Suppliers have not come forward to offer bio-diesel at the declared price so far.

A list of purchase centres opened by OMCs across the country is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) A National Policy on Bio-fuels has been notified by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India in December 2009, to bring about accelerated development and promotion of the cultivation, production and use of bio-fuels including bio-diesel to increasingly substitute fuel for transport and other applications.

As per the Policy, the responsibility for storage, distribution & marketing of Bio-fuels would rest with OMCs. The Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have also undertaken Jatropha plantation in the States of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The plantations are yet to mature.

Overall coordination of bio-fuel plant production is the mandate of Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, who have informed that they are not implementing any programme for Bio-diesel Production in the country.

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, which is responsible for policy formulation and coordination in respect of all policy issues relating to Bio-fuels, it is supporting Research and Development Projects for development of bio diesel.

#### **Statement**

*The list of Purchase Centres of OMCs for purchasing Bio-diesel*

Sl.No.	State	Location
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Ghatkesar (HPC) (also for Jharkhand and Odisha States)
2.	Chhattisgarh	Mandirhasaud (HPC)
3.	Delhi	Bijwasan (IOC)

1	2	3
4.	Gujarat	Kandla (BPC)
5.	Haryana	Rewari (IOC)
6.	Karnataka	Devanagunthi (Bangalore) (IOC)
7.		Mangalore (IOC)
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Mangliagaon - Indore (IOC)
9.	Maharashtra	Manmad (BPC)
10.		Borkhedi - Nagpur (BPC)
11.		Loni (HPC)
12.		Vashi (HPC)
13.	Punjab	Bhatinda (IOC)
14.	Rajasthan	Sanganer - Jaipur (BPC)
15.		Salawas (HPC)
16.	Tamil Nadu	Korrukupet Chennai (IOC)
17.		Narimanam (IBP)
18.		Karur (BPC)
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Panki (IOC) (also for Uttaranchal State)
20.		Amousi - Lucknow (IBP)

[English]

#### **Gas Supply Agreements by GAIL**

\*374. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of gas supply agreements signed by the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether some companies are drawing gas in excess of the 'daily nominated quantity' and are failing to pay overdrawal charges;

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

(d) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details of the companies and the amount of outstanding dues owed by each of these companies, company-wise along with the penal action taken against responsible companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The details of gas supply agreements signed by GAIL (India) Limited during 2009-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Companies are normally drawing gas as per the nominations, but sometimes companies draw in excess or lower quantities against daily nominations depending on the operational requirements of the plants and the customers are to pay as per the terms of the agreements.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) GAIL (India) Limited has reported that Aavantika Gas Limited, Indore has an outstanding dues of Rs. 1.19 crore which is against the overdrawl of gas for the period of August-November, 2010 and the matter is under resolution as per dispute resolution mechanism under the contract.

#### **Statement**

##### *Gas Sale Agreements signed by GAIL*

State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
1. NCR Region-Delhi, Haryana, UP	41	8	13	24	86
2. Punjab, Haryana, Uttarakhand				9	9
3. West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0
4. Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	3	9	0	1	13
5. Madhya Pradesh	3	6	11	2	22
6. Gujarat	8	4	7	2	21
7. Rajasthan	8	7	2	12	29
8. Andhra Pradesh	0	0	12	0	12
9. Maharashtra, Goa, Silvassa	17	16	5	20	58
10. Karnataka, Kerala, TN				1	1
11. Uttar Pradesh	0	0	6	6	12

Note:

1. The above agreements exclude the renewals of Gas Sale Agreements like APM, Ravva, Ravva JV etc. time to time.
2. The above agreements exclude spot Gas & fallback (Reasonable endeavour) agreements.

*[Translation]***LPG Connections**

\*375. DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:  
SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:

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

(a) the total number of LPG connections issued to the new domestic consumers in the rural and urban areas of the country after the de-duplication exercise was undertaken by the Oil Marketing Companies, State/UT/area-wise;

(b) whether complaints have been received by the Government against LPG distributors who are not issuing LPG connections to the consumers;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the action taken against such distributors;

(d) the total number of consumers who have submitted applications for domestic LPG connections as on date, State/UT-wise including Haryana; and

(e) the time by which new LPG connections are proposed to be provided to these domestic consumers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a), (d) and (e) The State/UT-wise details of the new LPG connections released during October, 2012-February, 2013 and waiting list for release of new LPG connections as on 01.03.2013 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have reported that the new LPG connections are being processed as per the policy in vogue and released as per demand. Waiting list for new LPG connections existing as on 01.03.2013 is expected to be liquidated by April, 2013.

(b) and (c) OMCs have reported that they have detected 14 established cases of not issuing LPG connections by LPG distributors during last three years and the period from April-December, 2012. In all established cases action is taken against the erring LPG distributors through issue of warning/imposition of penalty as per Marketing Discipline Guidelines, 2001.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise details of the new LPG connections released during October, 2012-February, 2013 and waiting list for release of new LPG connections as on 01.03.2013*

State/UT	New LPG Connection Released during October, 2012-February, 2013			Waiting List as on 01.03.2013
	Urban	Rural	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	7189	2159	9348	575
Delhi	160092	0	160092	23027
Haryana	77897	48343	126240	35680
Himachal Pradesh	16442	11679	28121	2519
Jammu and Kashmir	33877	16184	50061	4646
Punjab	106391	88805	195196	10719
Rajasthan	169194	133924	303118	36130

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	417708	326463	744171	63446
Uttarakhand	37276	16790	54066	2998
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	635	1163	1798	0
Arunachal Pradesh	5848	2457	8305	139
Assam	100398	32635	133033	3202
Bihar	109510	202785	312295	17600
Jharkhand	53097	29939	83036	2603
Manipur	3991	4814	8805	2088
Meghalaya	4837	1328	6165	235
Mizoram	1079	4288	5367	1287
Nagaland	5501	1608	7109	1
Odisha	32348	65916	98264	10772
Sikkim	1045	522	1567	0
Tripura	13851	8653	22504	3
West Bengal	186688	183110	369798	22416
Chhattisgarh	32245	23870	56115	2067
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2367	0	2367	12
Daman and Diu	865	368	1233	223
Goa	3785	1323	5108	1043
Gujarat	117940	38472	156412	8801
Madhya Pradesh	165939	105673	271612	16341
Maharashtra	350663	187600	538263	67293
Andhra Pradesh	317408	382942	700350	28606
Karnataka	129645	84561	214206	20798
Kerala	78626	49529	128155	29217
Lakshadweep	115	29	144	0
Puducherry	3762	975	4737	237
Tamil Nadu	290540	195784	486324	17132
All India	3038794	2254691	5293485	431856



*[English]***IT Assesseees**

\*376. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of assesseees who filed Income Tax returns in the country during the last two financial years;

(b) the number and percentage of such assesseees out of the above, who declared their annual income of Rs.10 lakh and above;

(c) whether the Government has made any survey assessment regarding the likely number of people in the country who fall in the income bracket of more than Rs. 10 lakh per annum;

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

(e) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to widen the tax net in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a)

Financial Year	Number of effective assesseees	Number of returns processed electronically so far
2010-11	3,35,79,831	3,26,88,129
2011-12	3,63,45,994	2,95,33,820

(b)

Financial Year	Number of assesseees who have filed Income-tax returns declaring income above Rs. 10 Lacs	Percentage
2010-11	9,40,094	2.80%
2011-12	12,54,125	3.45%

(c) and (d) Survey assessments are not undertaken on the basis of income brackets. However, under the Income-tax Act, a person is required to furnish his return

of income in accordance with the provisions of section 139. Information is also collected from other sources such as Registrar of property, banks, recognized stock exchanges etc. by way of annual information return in respect of specified financial transactions. Data mining is carried out by the Income-tax Department to gather information regarding the potential tax-payers. Information so collected from the returns of income and other sources is collated and specific targeted action is taken.

(e) Expansion of tax base is a continuous process and involves measures on both legislative and administrative fronts. Under the existing provisions of section 285BA of the Income-tax Act every assessee and certain other specified persons are required to furnish annual information returns in respect of specified financial transactions. Further, areas within the ambit of TDS/TCS have been expanded and the quoting of PAN has also been made mandatory. Besides, some of the proposals in the Union Budget 2013-14 intended to widen the tax net are:

- Tax Deduction at Source at the rate of 1 per cent on immovable property (other than agricultural land) having value of Rs. fifty lakh or more.
- Tax on domestic companies at the rate of 20 per cent on the income distributed to shareholders through buy back of unlisted shares.

**Enforcement Wing of IBM**

\*377. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the role assigned to the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), particularly in the matter of exploration of mineral resources and checking of illegal mining;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up an enforcement wing of the IBM; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the procedure for the appointment of the Controller of Mines (Enforcement)?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):  
(a) The role of Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) *inter-alia* is

to supervise systematic and scientific development of mineral resources, conservation of minerals and protection of mining environment. The IBM supervises the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 in all minerals except fuel, atomic and minor minerals. The IBM supervises mining operations carried out as per the approved Mining Plan, Schemes of Mining and Mine Closure Plan within the mining lease area. Any activities of illegal mining which come to the notice of IBM is referred to the concerned State Government for taking necessary action. Under Section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, is empowered to make rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals and for the purposes connected therewith. The IBM does not undertake exploration of mineral resources.

(b) to (c) Yes Madam, in terms of the policy directions given in the National Mineral Policy 2008, the Government constituted a Committee for review and restructuring of the functions and the role of Indian Bureau of Mines in 2009. The Committee submitted its report to the Government in May, 2012. The Committee, *inter-alia* has recommended setting up of an Enforcement Wing in the Mines Control and Conservation of Minerals (MCCM) division of IBM, headed by the Controller of Mines (Enforcement). The recommendations are being considered.

#### **Cultural Tourism Ambassadors**

\*378. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a special scheme to train educated rural youths as cultural tourism ambassadors of their local areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds earmarked for the purpose;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to include training in hospitality and local cultural history as part of national skill development mission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no proposal in the Ministry of Tourism

to introduce a special scheme to train educated rural youth as cultural tourism ambassadors of their local area.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tourism has an existing programme, namely 'Hunar Se Rozgar Tak', under which training is imparted to youths in the age group of 18-28 years covering certain hospitality trades. Under another programme, namely 'Earn While You Learn', college going students are imparted training to enable them to work as student volunteers. The curriculum of the programme also covers some aspects of Indian society and culture.

The Ministry of Rural Development under Special Project component "Placement Linked Skill Development of Rural BPL Youth" of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) offers certain Hospitality courses covering trades like Bakery, F&B service, F&B production, Front office & Reception, Front office operation etc.

#### **Reservation for Women in Panchayats**

\*379. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are provisions for reservation for women to be elected as Sarpanches in the Panchayati Raj System in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of women Sarpanches in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether some States/UTs have not implemented the said provision;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) Article 243D(4) of the Constitution of India provides that not less than one third of the total number of offices of Chairpersons in Panchayats at each level shall be reserved for women. The actual number of offices reserved is determined by the provisions in the Panchayati Raj Act of each State. Fifteen States have so far enacted legislation for 50% reservation of women in seats and offices of Chairpersons as indicated in enclosed Statement. The number of

Panchayats in the country is 239582. Data on the number of women sarpanches in the country is not available at Central level in the Ministry.

(c) As per information available with this Ministry, concerned States/UTs have provided for such reservations.

(d) and (e) Do not arise, in view of the reply given to part (c) above.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of 50% Reservation for Women in Panchayats*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Panchayats	Whether 50% reservation in seats and offices of Chairpersons
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22945	√
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1789	
3.	Assam	2431	√
4.	Bihar	9040	√
5.	Chhattisgarh	9982	√
6.	Goa	191	
7.	Gujarat	14068	
8.	Haryana	6325	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3330	√
10.	Jharkhand	3979	√
11.	Karnataka	5833	√
12.	Kerala	1165	√
13.	Madhya Pradesh	23412	√
14.	Maharashtra	28277	√
15.	Manipur	169	
16.	Odisha	6578	√

1	2	3	4
17.	Punjab	12604	
18.	Rajasthan	9457	√
19.	Sikkim	258	
20.	Tamil Nadu	13031	
21.	Tripura	540	√
22.	Uttar Pradesh	52890	
23.	Uttarakhand	7335	√
24.	West Bengal	3713	√
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	75	
26.	Chandigarh	19	
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	
28.	Daman and Diu	15	
29.	Lakshadweep	11	
30.	Puducherry	108	

[Translation]

**Reports on Malnutrition**

\*380. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) or any other study/survey have stated in their report that about 42 percent malnourished children of the world are in India;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken constructive measures to improve the health of pregnant women and malnourished children; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the initiatives likely to be taken up in the 12th Five Year Plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per a UNICEF report 'Tracking Progress on Child and Maternal Nutrition' in 2009, the proportion of India's underweight children under five to the developing world is 42%. It is mentioned that these estimates are calculated on basis of data collected from 2001-02 or later and may not be comparable. However, as per the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3), 2005-06, 42.5% children under 5 years are underweight in the country.

The problem of malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, and cannot be improved by a single sector alone. 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.

(c) and (d) 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.

The main schemes/programmes of Ministry of Women and Child Development which have a bearing on the

nutritional status includes the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme which provides a package of six services namely supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition & health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services. ICDS Scheme has since been universalised with effect from 2008-09. The total number of sanctioned Projects are 7076 and Anganwadi centres (including Mini AWCs and Anganwadi on demand) are 13.71 lakhs. Against this there are 7025 operational projects and 13.31 lakh operational AWCs as on January 2013. The services are currently availed by 927.66 lakh beneficiaries which include 746.81 lakh children (6 months to 6 years) and 180.85 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers.

Government has recently approved strengthening and restructuring of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme with a budget allocation of Rs. 1,23,580 crore during 12th Five Year Plan.

Another scheme, the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) or Sabla provides a package of services including health and nutrition to adolescent girls in the age 11-18 years (with a focus on out-of-school AGs) in 205 districts on a pilot basis. The scheme has two major components *i.e.* Nutrition and Non Nutrition Component. The beneficiaries in 2011-12 were 100.77 lakhs and during 2012-13 are 88.49 lakhs so far.

Further, the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), introduced in 2010, is a Conditional Cash Transfer scheme for pregnant and lactating (P&L) women to contribute to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers. The scheme is being implemented initially on pilot basis in 53 selected districts. The beneficiaries in 2011-12 were 3.05 lakhs and during 2012-13 are 3.76 lakhs so far.

The Mid Day Meal Scheme by Department of School Education and Literacy has a provision for providing hot cooked mid day meal to children studying in class I to VIII in Government, Government aided, local body schools as well as children studying in the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) schools and centres run under the Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS)/Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) centres including Madarasas/Maktabs supported under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

(SSA). During 2011-12, 10.54 crore children & in 2012-13, 10.43 crore children were covered under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme in the country.

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and under its umbrella, the Reproductive and Child Health Programme, seeks to improve the availability and access to quality health care including Maternal and Child Health services particularly to rural population throughout the country. Some of the key steps undertaken through this programme are promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana; capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care; antenatal and postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant & lactating women for prevention and treatment of anaemia; Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) (launched on 1st June, 2011) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section; Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services; operationalisation of Sub-centers, Primary Health Centers, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care services.

Under NRHM, the Twelfth Plan strategy seeks to strengthen initiatives taken in the Eleventh Plan to expand the reach of health care and work towards the long term objective of establishing a system of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in the country. Maternal and child care will continue to focus on reduction of IMR and MMR.

Government has also launched an Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Campaign against malnutrition for generating awareness on nutrition issues with the pro bono services of Shri Aamir Khan.

*[English]*

#### **Share of Iron Ore**

4141. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that the country is losing its share in the iron ore market during the last three years in view of closure of mines on directions of the Hon'ble Courts;

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

(c) the losses incurred by the Government thereby; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):  
(a) to (d) Export of iron ore is regulated by the Export-Import (EXIM) Policy of Government of India 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 demand and supply in the international market. The quantum of iron ore export during the years 2009-10 to 2011-12 is as follows:

(Quantity in Million tonnes)

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12(P)
Iron ore exported	117.37	97.66	61.74

(Source: GMOEA, KIOCL & MMTC)

P: Provisional

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.

#### **Price of Minerals**

4142. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of minerals are increasing constantly in the country during the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the extent of increase in their prices from 2007-08 to 2011-12;

(c) whether the employment in the mining sector has gone down due to increasing use of machines; and

(d) if so, the quantum of reduction in employment during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):  
 (a) and (b) The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for minerals (Base year 2004-05=100) increased from 152.78 in the year 2007-08 to 320.65 in the year 2011-12.

(c) and (d) As per available information, the average employment in mining sector (excluding fuel and minor minerals) in the year 2007-08 was 132235 persons and in the year 2011-12 was 135076 persons, showing an increase of 2%.

#### **FRBM Act, 2003**

4143. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:  
 SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of self imposed restrictions of the Government on revenue and fiscal fronts;

(b) whether the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 (FRBM) has been amended;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the positive results achieved there from till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Government under took mid-year course correction to contain the widening fiscal gap. Accordingly, Government imposed economy measures like rationalization of expenditure and optimization of available resources with a view to improve macroeconomic environment including 10% mandatory cut on Non-Plan expenditure in the current financial year, ban on holding of meetings and conferences at five star hotels, ban on creation of Plan and Non-Plan posts, restrictions on foreign travel, restrictions on re-appropriation of funds, observance of discipline in fiscal transfers to States, Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous Bodies such as releases to any entity shall be based on furnishing of Utilization Certificates, no release of funds will be made in relaxation of conditionalities attached to such transfers (matching funding), etc. Similarly, Government undertook measures to mop up resources from Tax and Non-Tax revenue. As a result, fiscal deficit was contained at 5.2 percent in RE 2012-13.

The Government has reverted back to the path of fiscal consolidation with gradual exit from the expansionary measures in a calibrated manner. Government has introduced 'Medium-term Expenditure Framework Statement', setting forth a three-year rolling target for expenditure indicators with a view to undertaking a de-novo exercise for allocating resources for prioritized schemes and weeding out others that have outlived their utility. It would also encourage efficiencies in expenditure management. Government also endeavours to restrict the expenditure on Central subsidies to under 2 per cent of GDP in 2012-13. The same steps are expected to be continued in the next year to contain the fiscal deficit. In the financial year 2013-14, the fiscal deficit has been targeted at 4.8 percent. The Finance Minister has also recently announced a fiscal roadmap to bring down the fiscal deficit to 3% of GDP by 2016-17.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. The proposal for amendment of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003 was presented in the Parliament on 16th March, 2012 as a part of Finance Bill, 2012 (Bill No. 11 of 2012). The Finance Bill, 2012 was passed by the Lok Sabha on 08th May, 2012. This received the assent of the President on 28th May, 2012. The corresponding Act was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II and section 1, dated the 28th May, 2012 as Act No. 23 of 2012.

The focus, with the amendment in the FRBM Act, 2003, has been shifted from Revenue Deficit to "Effective Revenue Deficit" and emphasis is on eliminating Effective Revenue Deficit by March, 2015 while containing revenue deficit at 2 per cent.

(d) The Government adopted a revised fiscal roadmap and the Revised Estimates for 2012-13 and Budget Estimates for 2013-14 are in accordance to the roadmap.

#### **Economic ties with ASEAN**

4144. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:  
 SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to forge deeper economic ties in various sectors with Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof, sector-wise, along with the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the likely benefits of such ties/relationship to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes Madam. India and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries are forging deeper economic relations across multiple sectors covering trade, investment and services.

(b) With a view to forging deeper economic ties with the ASEAN, India has signed the Agreement on Trade in Goods under the broader framework of Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) between India and the ASEAN on 13.08.2009. India and the ASEAN have also concluded negotiations on Agreement on Trade in Services and Agreement on Investment in December, 2012. India has also entered into Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreements with Singapore and Malaysia which came into effect on 01.08.2005 and 01.07.2011 respectively. India and Thailand have signed a Framework Agreement which covers certain items for concessional trade. India and Thailand are presently negotiating a Comprehensive India-Thailand Free Trade Agreement. India and Indonesia have also agreed for negotiating a CECA.

(c) The bilateral trade Agreements would lead to growth in bilateral trade. Indian exporters would gain additional market access in these countries and Indian manufacturers would be able to source products at competitive prices from these markets. Investment would increase and Indian Professionals would gain access in the Services Sectors. This will result in increased business opportunities and closer economic co-operation with these countries.

#### **Rehabilitation of SKO/LDO Dealers**

4145. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to rehabilitate the old Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO)/Light Diesel Oil(LDO) dealers whose depots have become unviable due to the reduction in the SKO/LDO quota of the States/UTs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Provisions have been amended in the selection guidelines for LPG distributorship under which unviable Kerosene Dealers can apply for LPG distributorships with the following relaxed eligibility conditions:

- (i) SKO dealers of OMCs are treated as unviable if the average allocation of SKO is less than 75 KL per month during the immediate preceding 12 months prior to the month of Advertisement for LPG distributorship.
- (ii) Maximum upper age limit has been relaxed to 60 years from 45 years.
- (iii) Minimum educational qualification to X Standard or equivalent from Graduation.
- (iv) Multiple Dealership/Distributorship norm shall not be applicable. However, if selected the applicant will have to surrender the Kerosene dealership prior to issuance of letter of appointment for LPG distributorship.
- (v) SKO dealer should not have been penalized for violation of Marketing Discipline Guidelines within last 5 years preceding the date of advertisement or there should not be any proceedings pending against the dealership under Marketing Discipline Guidelines/Dealership Agreement, Kerosene Control Order or ESMA.

#### **Bamboo Harvesting**

4146. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether forest dwellers have preference over wildlife and Gram Sabha is allowed to regulate bamboo harvesting;

(b) if so, whether such move would not sound the death knell for Indian wildlife including tigers and elephants;

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

(d) whether the naturally fallen bamboo is declared minor forest produce for locals to harvest and the remaining bamboo remain under the control of the forest departments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (e) As per the Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, (FRA) 2006, right of ownership, access to collect, use and dispose of Minor Forest Produce (MFP), which have been traditionally collected within or outside village boundaries, rests with the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers. The amended Rules (2012) under the Act provide for transportation of MFP and issuance of transit permit through a committee constituted by the Gram Sabha or a person authorized by it. The bamboo has been defined as Minor Forest Produce under the FRA and Gram Sabhas are expected to regulate bamboo harvesting. However, the Indian Forest Act, 1927 has defined bamboo as timber. Since the management and administration of forests in different States is largely governed by the Indian Forest Act, it's harvesting and trade is controlled by State Forest Departments.

#### **National Institute of Women Affairs**

4147. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:  
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up National Institute of Women Affairs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Considering the existing lacunae of an institutional mechanism at the Central level for promotion of voluntary action, research, training and documentation within the domain of women, Ministry of

Women & Child Development has earmarked allocation for initiating work on setting up of a National Institute of Women Affairs. Since, the preparations are at conceptual stage, it is premature to provide the details and the time frame for operationalising the same.

*[Translation]*

#### **Ambulance Scheme**

4148. SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently issued any guidelines for implementation of a uniform design and colour coding of Referral Transport System for all the existing and future ambulances being supported by Union Government under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that some States/UTs are designating their own names to the ambulances made available for the hospitals in the States/UTs under NRHM; and

(d) if so, the details of such States/UTs along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government against the States/UTs who do not follow the guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) It came to the notice of the Government that some States/UTs were designating their own names to ambulances made available under the NRHM. Thereafter Government of India has issued above guidelines to all States/UTs to implement the uniform design and colour coding of Referral Transport System under the National Ambulance Service for all the existing and future ambulances being funded and supported by Government of India under NRHM.

The instructions have been reiterated again to implement the guidelines on priority. The Government is not aware of any State designating their own names to the ambulances after the issue of the guidelines.



**Statement***Key Elements of the guidelines are*

- (1) Name of the ambulance service under NRHM will be the National Ambulance Service (NAS).
- (2) All NAS will have common background Color (White) and similar emblems, markings and colour schemes.
- (3) The ambulances will carry logo of NRHM as well as the name - National Ambulance Service.
- (4) Numbers "102/108 (Toll free)" in red color not below 10 cm along with design of phone receiver will be displayed.
- (5) A Joint initiative of MoHFW, Government of India and State of ..... will be written on all ambulances.

*[English]***NBFC Frauds**

4149. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:  
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR *ALIAS* KUSHAL  
TIWARI:  
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of non-banking companies/plantation companies against whom complaints regarding non-payment of money of investors have been received or noticed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)/Company Law Board during the last three years, State/UT-wise and company-wise;

(b) the number of complaints received so far against each company and the details of financial implications thereof;

(c) the details of action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against these companies;

(d) whether several such companies have changed their names or converted into Nidhi companies and are still running their business with the permission of RBI;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has formulated/proposes to formulate a model Chit Fund Act and send to all States/UTs for adoption; and

(g) if so, the details along with the compliance status thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (g) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Floating Solar Installations**

4150. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to build floating solar installations in the country with the help of a Japanese company;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the sites identified for the purpose, State-/UT-wise; and

(c) details of estimated capacity of power generation of each of these solar plants?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

**FDI Proposals**

4151. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target set and steps taken thereon regarding Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) for the next Financial Year 2013-14;

(b) the details of proposals and projects approved by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, till date; and

(c) the proportion of such FDI invested in the rural and backward areas to the total FDI in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) There are no fixed targets for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows, as FDI is largely a matter of private business decisions.

(b) Financial year-wise break-up for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Foreign Technical Collaborations (FTCs) approved during April 2009 to December 2012 is as below:

(Amount in Million)

Year Apr.-Mar.	Total Number of Cases	No. of FDI Approved	No. of FTCs Approved	Amount (In INR Rs.)	Amount (in US \$)
2009-10	214	162	52	86,646.12	1,828.14
2010-11	180	152	28	377,804.65	8,292.58
2011-12	158	147	11	293,147.18	6,289.48
2012-13 Apr.-Dec.	93	93	0	119,792.59	2,186.54
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>877,390.54</b>	<b>18,596.73</b>

(c) No such segregated data is available.

[*Translation*]

#### **NABARD Lending Rate**

4152. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:  
SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has increased its lending rate from 4.5 per cent to 9.75 per cent;

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

(c) whether the Government has directed/proposes to direct the NABARD to reduce/restore its lending rates to the level being charged earlier; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides refinance facilities to Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), State Cooperative Banks (StCBs), State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (SCARDBs) and other eligible agencies against loans extended by these banks to farmers.

NABARD is charging 4.5% interest on Short Term (Seasonal Agricultural Operations) refinance to Cooperative Banks and RRBs for which interest subvention is provided by the Government. However, the interest rates on refinance under investment credit depends upon the money market conditions and is subject to review by Assets Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO) of NABARD, from time to time. The latest rates on long term refinance on investment credit is given in the enclosed Statement.

The rate of interest charged by NABARD on such refinance assistance is fixed taking into account average cost of borrowing funds, transaction costs and subvention support available from the Government. The interest rate on refinance are reviewed from time to time and decided by ALCO of NABARD.

**Statement***Interest Rates on Refinance (Investment Credit)*

w.e.f. 4 March 2013

Sl.No.	Agency	Revised Rate of Interest (p.a) w.e.f. 4.3.2013	
1.	Commercial Banks	Refinance for 5 years	9.20%
		Refinance for 3 years and below 5 years	9.30%
2.	State Co-operative Banks	Refinance for 5 years	9.20%
		Refinance for 3 years and below 5 years	9.30%
3.	Regional Rural Banks	Refinance for 5 years	9.20%
		Refinance for 3 years and below 5 years	9.30%
4.	Primary Urban Co-operative Banks	Refinance for 5 years	9.20%
		Refinance for 3 years and below 5 years	9.30%
5.	Agriculture Development Finance Companies/NABARD Financial Services Ltd.		9.20%
6.	State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks		
(a)	Low Risk category		9.30%
(b)	Moderate & High Risk category		Quantum and interest rate to be decided on case by case basis. (Min. not below 9.30%)
7.	Non-Banking Finance Companies		Quantum and interest rate to be decided on case by case basis. (Min. not below 10%)

*[English]***Civil Rights to Orphans**

4153. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the Government ensures civil rights to the orphans in the country;

(b) whether the Government has enacted any legislation in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which a legislation is likely to be enacted in this regard?

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] is the primary legislation for children in difficult circumstances which provides for care and rehabilitation of children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection, including orphans by providing for proper care, protection and treatment by catering to their developmental needs. The JJ Act, *inter-alia*, provides for procedures and structures such as Child Welfare Committees, Homes of various types including Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs), as well as non-institutional care such as sponsorship and foster-care, to take care of the needs of the children until they become adults. Those children, who do not have parents or have been abandoned or surrendered, are provided a loving family through adoption. Further, support is also provided for children when they leave the Homes on attaining the age of 18 years to help them in transition to independent life.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) to support the services envisaged under the Act for these children. Under ICPS, financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations for children in need of

care and protection, which includes orphans.

[*Translation*]

**Insider Trading**

4154. SHRI P.C. MOHAN:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases relating to insider trading in the merger of companies and present status of each of such case during the last three years;

(b) whether Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has prohibited to resolve the issues through consent order in the light of insider trading by a number of corporate houses/companies in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and alternative action proposed in this regard to protect/safeguard the interests of the investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Details of investigation for insider trading relating to merger of companies is given in the table below:

	April 01, 2010- March 31, 2011	April 01, 2011- March 31, 2012	April 01, 2012- March 18, 2013
Investigation for Insider Trading relating to merger of companies	1	0	0

On the case pertaining to the time period April 01, 2010 - March 31, 2011. adjudication proceedings were initiated on April 23, 2010 against the erring entities, for violation of Regulation 3 of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992.

(b) As per the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) circular dated 25.05.2012, SEBI shall not settle the defaults pertaining to Insider trading *i.e.* violation of Regulations 3 and 4 of the SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992 through consent orders. However, based on the facts and circumstances of the

case, the High Powered Advisory Committee (HPAC)/Panel of Whole Time Members (WTMs) may recommend settlement of the default.

(c) In terms of the Circular dated 25th May 2012, the consent applications filed by certain entities in respect of the alleged violation of Regulation 3 of the SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992 were rejected by SEBI. Pursuant to the rejection of the said consent applications, pending enforcement actions against the said entities have resumed.

*[English]***Taxes Locked In Disputes**

4155. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether income tax authorities had fixed any target for the last three years for recovery of pending dues and if so, the details and achievement made thereof during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the details of companies from whom income tax worth more than Rs. 1 crore is due for recovery and time since when the amount is outstanding along with efforts made to recover the dues?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes Madam. The Income tax department every year fixes the target for recovery of arrear demand through the Central Action Plan. For the last three years this target and achievement thereof is in the Table below:

Financial Year	Target for Arrear Collection	Collection out of arrear demand
2009-10	13153	11939
2010-11	13906	12011
2011-12	23683	19654
2012-13	41115	18757 (till January 2013)

\*Provisional

(b) Raising of demand and subsequent collection/recovery is a continuous process. The assessee-wise data of outstanding demand is dynamic and spread across the jurisdictions throughout the country. The Income-tax Act, 1961 authorises only the Assessing Officers and their hierarchical field authorities to take appropriate action for collection/recovery of arrear demands. Hence the data of outstanding tax demand due for recovery, and time since when the amount is due, is not maintained centrally as the efforts will not be commensurate with the purpose that is sought to be achieved.

Apart from the statutory measures taken for recovery of outstanding tax dues as prescribed under the Income-Tax Act (including attachment of bank account, attachment

and sale of immoveable property etc.), the Department has adopted a comprehensive strategy to improve collection/recovery of outstanding taxes. These are enumerated below:

- Statistics have been revisited to improve reliability and identify cases requiring concerted attention by properly classifying those into actionable and non-actionable cases.
- Actionable cases are to be taken up for expeditious recovery and are to be constantly monitored. If the taxpayer applies for stay of demand/installments, AOs have been advised proper application of mind before accepting such requests and to keep quantum of installments granted (if any) commensurate to the total arrears and take immediate coercive action in case of any default. Carte-blanche stays by A.O.s are deterred.
- Standing Counsels are advised to take up the matter before High Court/Supreme Court for vacation of stay in old cases.
- Departmental Representatives were advised to plead for payment of taxes in the cases of stay before the ITAT and not to seek adjournment in high demand cases.
- In the category of Non-actionable cases are companies under liquidation, cases before BIFR, demand created on protective basis, cases before Income Tax Settlement Commission (ITSC), cases of untraceable taxpayers or taxpayers with no/inadequate assets for recovery, assessee being Notified persons and demand pending write-off. Special focus has been accorded to the cases where assessee are not traceable or assets do not appear sufficient to effect recovery,
- AOs have been advised to make basic verification from Departmental data base like ITDMS data and Individual Transactions Statement (ITS), records with Registrar of Companies, other agencies like FIU-IND, information available on Internet, other material in public domain, etc.

- Liaison is maintained by the field formations with Income Tax Settlement Commission to have an early hearing and disposal of the case with substantial outstanding dues.
- Watch is on BIFR cases to enforce recovery when bar against recovery gets lifted as soon as the rehabilitation period expires or cases abate.
- All possible steps are taken to press tax claims with the court/custodian in security scam cases.

### LIC Home Loan Charges

4156. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the home loan agents operating as Association of two persons comprising himself and Life Insurance Corporation-Housing Finance Limited (LIC-HFL) are required to obtain service tax number and pay service tax on the common service *i.e.* providing home loan to the customers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether service tax can be charged for the common service provided by two persons as stated above;

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

(e) whether LIC-HFL charges fee with service reimbursed to home loan agents in lieu of their assistance provided to LIC-HFL for processing of the applications of customers;

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

(g) whether the Government has accrued any additional benefits by imposing the service tax on such agents; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Any service by way of extending loans in so far as the consideration is represented by way of interest or discount is in the negative list of services and therefore, not taxable. Any charges or amount collected over and above the interest or discount, including the processing or

administrative charges in connection with loan is liable to service tax. Any person providing such taxable service, including association of persons, is required to take service tax registration number for payment of service tax.

As per LICHFL, their Home Loan Agents are required to obtain Service Tax Number and claim reimbursement of the service tax paid by them.

(e) and (f) LICHFL do not charge any fees on service reimbursed to Home Loan Agents in lieu of their assistance provided to LICHFL for processing of the applications of customers.

(g) and (h) Service tax paid by the agents contributes to the revenue. It is not feasible to furnish quantified data relating to revenue as separate detail of service tax paid by such agents is not maintained.

*[Translation]*

### Theft of Petroleum Products

4157. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports have been received with regard to theft of petrol, diesel and kerosene from Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) Depot at Naryavali in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial 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 (IOCL) has stated that no report of theft of petroleum products from its Naryavali Depot has been reported.

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

*[English]*

### Public Sector Refineries

4158. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various refineries in the country are capable and efficient to compete with current international market scenario, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the public sector refineries are also well equipped with modern technology and storage capacity;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the effective steps 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) Indian refineries have adopted state-of-the art modern technologies for production of petroleum products and continuously upgrade the technologies in line with international trend and as per requirement. Adequate storage capacity with regard to crude and products has been provided as per laid down norms.

Further, apart from primary processing technologies, *viz.*, Crude Oil Fractionation by Atmospheric Distillation and Vacuum Distillation for initial separation, following are the major modern process technologies employed across PSU refineries for producing petroleum products:

(i) Secondary/Upgradation Technologies for yield improvement:

- Thermal cracking processes, *viz.*, Visbreaking, Delayed Coking
- Fluidised Catalytic Cracking, INDMAX Technology
- Hydrocracking

(ii) Quality Upgradation Technologies:

- Catalytic Reforming, Isomerisation, Alkylation, Prime G for meeting the quality specifications of Petrol w.r.t. octane number, benzene content, aromatics, olefins, sulphur and distillation.
- Diesel Hydro-desulphurisation (DHDS), Diesel Hydro-treating (DHDT) for diesel for reduction of sulphur & PAH (Poly Aromatic Hydrocarbons) and cetane number improvement.

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

### Exploration of Oil

4159. SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved further exploration by some companies which are operational in oil fields to increase the production; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) On 01.02.2013 Government of India (GoI) as a general policy has allowed exploration in the Mining Lease (ML) Area in the country with a condition that any risk to the Government revenue on account of cost recovery is appropriately mitigated. This has been allowed to derive the maximum value from the asset under ML area, by way of optimally exploiting oil/gas resources present in such areas. The new policy has provisions to protect government revenue, by restricting permission to only those discoveries, which yield net positive revenue to Government.

### Co-operative Bank Gold Loan

4160. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has recently directed State and Central Co-operative Banks not to grant loans for purchase of gold in any form;

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

(c) the compliance status thereof as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Keeping in view the concerns arising out of the significant rise in import of gold in recent years, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued a circular on 7th February, 2013 reiterating its advice to State and Central Cooperative Banks not to grant any loan for purchase of gold in any form, including primary gold, gold bullion,

gold jewellery, gold coins, units of gold Exchange Traded Funds (ETF) and units of gold Mutual Funds. As per inspection reports of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), being supervisor of State Cooperative Banks/District Central Cooperative Banks, so far, no violations in this regard have been reported.

### **Community Kitchens**

4161. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil Marketing Companies have set up Community Kitchens in various parts of the country particularly in Tamil Nadu recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such community kitchens set up during the last three years and the current year and the number of rural families expected to avail this facility under the scheme;

(c) whether it is proposed to set up more such community kitchens in other parts of the country particularly in the rural areas in Tamil Nadu in the coming years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have reported that the Community Kitchen scheme was evolved to enable people from lower income group who cannot afford individual connections to use LPG. Under this scheme, the OMCs were required to provide LPG cylinders and burners at a place identified in consultation with the local community head/Panchayat. OMCs set up 2068 community kitchens all over the Country, including 73 in the State of Tamil Nadu. The scheme was discontinued beyond 2009-10 due to poor response.

*[Translation]*

### **IOC Terminal at Motihari**

4162. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has proposed to set up a new terminal at Motihari in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of work done so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The proposal is for resitment of Raxual Depot in the State of Bihar. The payment for acquiring approximately 51 acres of land has already been made to the local administration.

*[English]*

### **Training and Capacity Building**

4163. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides financial assistance for training and capacity building of panchayats under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana, separately;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised for the purpose by the States/UTs during each of the last three years and the current year?

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

(b) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj provides financial assistance under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) to States/UTs for training of Elected Representatives (ERs) and functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) as well as for establishment of distance learning facility for training.

(c) The RGSY scheme is demand driven in nature and details of funds released and utilized by States/UTs under the scheme during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.



**Statement***Grants Released to State Govt./UTs under Training & Capacity Building component of the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	Component	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (*)	
			Grant Released	Status of utilisation	Grant Released	Status of utilisation	Grant Released	Status of utilisation	Grant Released	Status of utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Training	622	622	623	361	-	-	-	-
2.	Assam	Training	-	-	100	-	442	171	236	Not Due
		RC	237	237	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Training	-	-	69	69	-	-	-	-
		SATCOM	-	-	222	-	-	-	-	-
		R.C.	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	Training	328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	Training	192	192	325	325	150	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	Training	-	-	100	100	150	0.19	-	-
7.	Haryana	Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	247	Not Due
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Training	106.76	106.76	-	-	234	234	674.50	Not Due
		PRTI-Centre	-	-	243	150	-	-	-	-
		R.C.	382.5	382.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Training	-	-	-	-	443	443	443	Not Due
10.	Jharkhand	Training	15.92	12.74	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Karnataka	Training	239	239	127	127	366	-	233	Not Due
12.	Kerala	Training	58.71	58.71	360	360	360	-	-	-
13.	M.P.	Training	-	-	1784	711	-	-	-	-
14.	Maharashtra	Training	339	339	208	208	239	39	447	Not Due
15.	Manipur	Training	210	209	-	-	-	-	-	Not Due

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	Odisha	Training	-	-	314	314	-	-	209	Not Due
17.	Punjab	Training	-	-	357.39	297	220	-	-	-
18.	Rajasthan	Training	-	-	217	217	130	-	-	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	Training	236	236	-	-	195	195	466	Not Due
20.	Tripura	Training	82	82	-	-	82	-	-	-
		Training Institutes	-	-	270	270	125	125	600	Not Due
21.	Uttarakhand	Training	207	200	-	-	206	-	-	-
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Training	94	94	100	100	128.5	-	840	Not Due
23.	West Bengal	Training	189.98	189.98	-	-	94.5	94.5	93.5	Not Due
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Training	-	-	-	-	15.0	-	-	-
Total			3539.87	3200.7	6020	3609	3580	1302	4489.00	-

RC - Resource Centre

SATCOM - Satellite communication facility

(\*) As on 28.02.2013

**Social Security Cover to Lecturers in NCHMCT**

4164. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of lecturers/assistant lecturers working on contract basis in the Institutes of Hotel Management affiliated with the National Council of Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT) along with the present rate of monthly remuneration;

(b) whether the Government has any mechanism for review and revision of the rate of monthly remuneration of these lecturers/assistant lecturers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken by the Government for annual revision of their remuneration rates based on the price index as in the case of regular employees of the Union Government;

(e) whether the Government has taken note that the benefits of either Employees Provident Fund or Employees State Insurance are not available to the lecturers/assistant lecturers working on contract basis in the said institutes; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government to provide social security coverage to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) The number of Teaching Associates working on contract in the Central Institutes of Hotel Management at present is 109. The present rate of monthly remuneration being paid to them is Rs. 18000 per month.

(b), (c) and (d) The present rate of monthly remuneration given to the Teaching Associates appointed on contract basis was revised in the year 2009 raising the monthly remuneration from Rs. 12,000 per month to

Rs. 18,000 per month. The rate of monthly remuneration being paid to them is revised from time to time taking various factors into consideration.

(e) and (f) The engagement of contractual faculties are made in the IHMs for 11 months only *i.e.* for one Academic session. Their contract is further renewed based on requirement and performance up to maximum of three. Since they are contractual employees the benefits of EPF and ESI are not applicable for them.

### Crude Oil and Natural Gas

4165. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:  
SHRI A. SAMPATH:

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

(a) whether the domestic production of crude oil and natural gas has increased during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage of domestic production of crude oil and natural gas in comparison to the total consumption of such products during the said period; and

(d) the average cost per barrel crude production by the domestic oil industry during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The details of domestic production of crude oil and natural Gas in the country during the last three years from 2009-10 to 2011-12 is as under:

Year	Crude Oil Production in Million Metric Tonne (MMT)	Natural Gas Production in Billion Cubic Meter (BCM)
2009-10	33.505	47.51
2010-11	37.687	52.21
2011-12	38.086	47.56

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 Private/Joint Venture (Pvt./JVs) companies, crude oil production in 2011-12 has increased to 38.086 MMT from 33.505 MMT in 2009-10.

Natural gas production also increased from 47.51 BCM in 2009-10 to 52.21 BCM in 2010-11. However, natural gas production in 2011-12 decreased to 47.56 BCM primarily due to less gas production in KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6) block.

(c) The details of the percentage of domestic production of crude oil and natural gas in comparison to the total consumption during the last three years is as under:-

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Domestic Crude Oil Production to Consumption (%)	24.3	26.7	25.7
Domestic Natural Gas Production to Consumption (%)	79.9	81.5	75.2

(d) The cost of production of crude oil depends on several factors such as size of the reservoir, geological and reservoir parameters, extraction technologies being used and type of oil, availability of infrastructures and services, location of the block/fields (onland, offshore, deepwater), transportation facilities for crude oil etc.

The average cost of per barrel crude oil production including statutory levies by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), Oil India Limited (OIL) and Pvt/JVs companies during the last three years are as under:-

	In US Dollar per barrel		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
ONGC	35.98	37.34	38.37
OIL	27.05	27.76	29.18
Pvt/Jvs*	9.66 to 40.43	11.12 to 33.28	12.47 to 37.58

\*The range of cost of production.

### Swadhar Scheme

4166. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely implementation of rehabilitation programmes under the Swadhar Scheme;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the said rehabilitation programmes on the lives of women under the said Scheme;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to revise the per head cost under the said Scheme; 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) Under Swadhar Scheme, the implementing agencies which are mainly non-governmental organizations provide training for the economic rehabilitation of women staying in Swadhar Homes. An evaluation study was conducted through Centre for Market Research and Social Development, New Delhi in the year 2007 to assess the performance of Swadhar Scheme and Short Stay Home Scheme. The Study, among other things observed that:

(i) Vocational training has helped the destitute women to a great extent as is evident from the fact that 65% women rehabilitated by the Short Stay Homes and 72.2% by Swadhar Homes are working after leaving the Homes.

(ii) The Vocational Training Programmes in the Homes should have linkages with the training facilities available in other organizational set up outside the Homes. The various Vocational Training Programmes implemented by the Government may also be availed of.

(iii) To improve the functioning of the Swadhar Homes, residents suggested for improvement in quality of training, financial support by other agencies, more recreational facilities, steps for self-employment and improvement in medical facilities. To improve the functioning of the Short Stay Homes, the key suggestions of the residents are to provide more recreational facilities, police protection and to improve the quality of training.

The Government has since formulated a new scheme namely 'Swadhar Greh' merging existing Swadhar and Short Stay Home schemes with enhanced financial norms. This include enhancement of food charges from Rs. 500/- per month per beneficiary to Rs. 1200/- per month per beneficiary. Expenditure for medicines is also enhanced from Rs. 25/- per month per beneficiary to Rs. 200/- per month per beneficiary.

Under the revised scheme of Swadhar Greh, to facilitate rehabilitation, arrangements have been made for providing vocational training to the women beneficiaries through Vocational Training Institute recognized by Directorate General of Employment and Training under the Ministry of Labour and Employment with provision for reimbursement of fees @ Rs. 1800/- per resident.

*[Translation]*

#### **Honorarium to Members of Panchayats**

4167. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the honorarium/salary/perks are being paid to Members of Panchayati Raj Institutions on uniform basis throughout the country;

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

(c) whether the Government provides financial assistance to States/UTs including Madhya Pradesh for such payments;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to enhance the financial assistance in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (f) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj does not provide any financial assistance to States/UTs for payment of honorarium/salary/perks to Members of Panchayati Raj Institutions nor does the Ministry monitor such payments.

*[English]*

#### **Allocation of Gas by GAIL**

4168. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure regarding allocation of natural gas priced under the Administered Price Mechanism (APM) method;

(b) whether the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) has been supplying APM gas to ineligible customers who generate and supply electricity to their consumers at commercial rates;

(c) the list of companies to which gas was supplied by the GAIL and total loss incurred as a result thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken any penal action against responsible parties;

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

(f) whether the GAIL proposes to pay any liquidated damages for supplying gas to ineligible customers and causing under recoveries in the gas pool account and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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 in 2005.

(b) to (e) GAIL supplied gas to consumers at APM price, based on APM allocations by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas on the recommendations of Gas Linkage Committee (GLC). Seven Power consumers namely M/s MMS Steel, M/s Sai Regency, M/s Arkay Energy (Rameswaram) Ltd., M/s Coromandel Electric Co. Ltd., M/s OPG Energy Pvt. Ltd., M/s Saheli Exports Pvt. Ltd. and M/s Kaveri Gas Power Ltd. in Tamil Nadu & two Power consumers namely M/s Andhra Pradesh Gas Power Corpn. Ltd. (APGPCL) and M/s Andhra Fuels Private Limited (AFL) in Andhra Pradesh were getting gas at APM rate and the power produced was not sold to grid for distribution to the consumers through public utilities/ licensed distribution companies. Thus, APM gas supplied is now being charged at market price since 16.11.2011 and debit notes for the price differential for the past have also been raised. However, consumers have approached court and simultaneously have invoked arbitration against the action taken by GAIL and the matter is now sub-judice.

With Regard to M/S APGPCL a debit note for the difference of Gas price for the past period from 01.07.2005 to 31.12.2012 was raised. Subsequently M/s APGPCL has approached Hon'ble Delhi High Court against the action taken by GAIL. The Hon'ble Court has granted stay on the GAIL's communication till next date of hearing. Accordingly, at present the gas price is being charged at APM rate based on the interim Court order.

Further a debit note for the difference of Gas price was raised on AFL for the past period from 01.07.2005 to 15.02.2013. AFL has also approached Hon'ble Delhi High Court against the action taken by GAIL. Consequently, the matter was heard on 06.03.2013 and operation of GAIL's letter was stayed till next date of hearing. In view of above, at present Gas price is being charged at APM rate till further Court orders.

(f) GAIL is taking corrective measures to realize the dues; and the matter is now sub-judice. The amount shall be credited to the Gas Pool Account after recovery from the consumers for the past period as well as the current period and subject to judicial pronouncements in this regard.

#### **Violation of Rules by Cooperative Banks**

4169. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has taken note of increase in instances of violations of Rules by the cooperative banks in the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise along with the action taken against such banks;

(c) whether the Government has identified/assessed the reasons behind such increase;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures 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 (e) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

(NABARD) is supervising authority for State & District Central Cooperative Banks. Irregularities or violation of rules noticed by NABARD, are communicated to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for regulatory action.

Some of irregularities and supervisory concerns brought out by the Inspection Reports of NABARD relate to (i) non-compliance with statutory provisions; (ii) improper application of Income Recognition and Asset Classification (IRAC) norms; (iii) non-compliance with KYC/AML standards; (iv) high level of non-performing assets/erosion of assets; (v) inadequate financial margins; and (vi) incidences of frauds & weak internal checks and control systems etc.

The no. of State & District Central Cooperative banks not complying with the provisions of Section 11(1) of the

Banking Regulations Act, 1949 (as applicable to cooperative societies) has been steadily declining. It was 88 as on 31.3.2010, 68 as on 31.3.2011, 49 as on 31.3.2012 and 34 as on 31.12.2012.

In respect of non-compliant banks, necessary action to be initiated were communicated to the concerned banks, Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCS) and State Governments for effective functioning of the banks and also for rectification of defects wherever noticed. In case of major violations, RBI had issued Directions to the banks, including the unlicensed ones, under Section 35A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (as applicable to cooperative societies). Details of directions issued by the RBI and other action taken against State and District Central Cooperative Banks is given in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *Broad contents of the Directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of the Bank	Directions issued by RBI
1	2	3	4
1.	Nagaland	Nagaland SCB	<p>The Reserve Bank of India in terms of its letter No. RPCD.CO.RF.No 84/07.38.03/2004-05 dated 26 May 2005 had issued the following directions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Not to accept fresh deposits including saving bank accounts, current accounts, fixed deposits and recurring deposits accounts.</li> <li>ii. Not to grant loans and advances or any other financial accommodation to the Directors of the bank, their relatives and firms/concerns/companies in which they are interested.</li> <li>iii. Not to incur any expenditure except in respect of salaries of employees, rent rates and taxes, electricity bills, printing and stationary, postage and telegram, legal expenses not exceeding Rs. 1000/-, any other items necessary for carrying on the day to day administration not exceeding Rs. 1000/-.</li> </ol>
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh DCCB	<p>RBI had issued Directions <i>vide</i> letter 16.11.2011 as under:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Restricting its loaning operations to non-defaulting borrowers;</li> <li>ii. Restricting non-agricultural loaning operations to the extent of actual recovery effected towards principal; and</li> <li>iii. Ensure to make judicious use of funds in order to reduce its overall establishment expenditure.</li> </ol>

1	2	3	4
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti DCCB	- do -
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur DCCB	- do -
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur DCCB	RBI had issued Directions <i>vide</i> letter 3.11.2011 as under: i. Restricting its loaning operations to non-defaulting borrowers; ii. Restricting non-agricultural loaning operations to the extent of actual recovery effected towards principal; and iii. Ensure to make judicious use of funds in order to reduce its overall establishment expenditure.
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria Kasia DCCB	RBI had issued Directions <i>vide</i> letter 3.11.2011 as under: i. Restricting its loaning operations to non-defaulting borrowers; ii. Restricting non-agricultural loaning operations to the extent of actual recovery effected towards principal; iii. Ensure to make judicious use of funds in order to reduce its overall establishment expenditure; and iv. Freeze its salary and establishment cost at current level.
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi DCCB	- do -
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur DCCB	RBI had issued Directions <i>vide</i> letter 28.10.2011 as under: i. Restricting its loaning operations to non-defaulting borrowers; ii. Restricting non-agricultural loaning operations to the extent of actual recovery effected towards principal; iii. Ensure to make judicious use of funds in order to reduce its overall establishment expenditure; and iv. Freeze its salary and establishment cost at current level.
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia DCCB	- do -
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich DCCB	- do -
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddarthnagar	RBI had issued Directions <i>vide</i> letter 25.10.2011 as under: i. Restricting its loaning operations to non-defaulting borrowers; ii. Restricting non-agricultural loaning operations to the extent of actual recovery effected towards principal; iii. Ensure to make judicious use of funds in order to reduce its overall establishment expenditure; iv. Freeze its salary and establishment cost at current level; and v. To comply with Sections 18 & 24 of B.R. Act, 1949 (AACS).
12.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra SCB	11 Directions issued. Supersession of Board
13.		DCCB, Jalna	05 Directions issued and Supersession of Board
14.		DCCB, Mumbai	05 Directions issued

1	2	3	4
15.		DCCB, Nanded	03 Directions issued and Supersession of Board
16.		DCCB, Ratnagiri	04 Directions issued
17.		Beed DCCB	Supersession of Board
18.		Dule and Nandurbar DCCB	Supersession of Board
19.		Sangli DCCB	Supersession of Board
20.		Kolhapur DCCB	Supersession of Board

**Unlicensed DCCBs**

Directions under Section 35A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACs) were issued by RBI to 26

unlicensed District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs), not to accept fresh deposits. However, renewal of existing deposits would be allowed. The list of 26 unlicensed DCCBs is as under:

*State-wise unlicensed DCCBs*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the DCCB
1, 2, 3	Jammu and Kashmir (3 DCCBs)	Anantnag, Baramulla Jammu
4, 5, 6,7,8 9	Maharashtra (6 DCCBs)	Buldana, Dhule & Nandurbar, Jalna, Nagpur, Osmanabad, Wardha
10 to 25	Uttar Pradesh (16 DCCBs)	Allahabad, Azamgarh, Bahraich, Ballia, Basti, Deoria Kasia, Faizabad, Fatehpur, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Hardoi, Jaunpur, Siddhartha Nagar, Sitapur, Sultanpur, Varanasi
26	West Bengal (1 DCCB)	Birbhum

SCB:- State Cooperative Bank

DCCB:- District Central Cooperative Bank

**Penalty on Private Gas Companies**

4170. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has levied any penalty on the private gas companies due to various reasons like shortfall in production of gas; and

(b) if so, the details of the penalty levied thereon against each of such companies during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The actual cumulative gas production from D 1 and D 3 Fields of KG-DWN 98/3 block operated by Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL) upto 31.3.2012 was 1.584 Trillion Cubic Feet (TCF), as against the projected cumulative gas production of 2.030 TCF as per approved Addendum to Initial Development Plan (AIDP) for the same period relating to above fields.

DGH has reported that the decline in gas production from the block in 2011-12 is due to the following reasons:



- (i) Out of total 18 gas producer wells in D1 & D3 fields of the block, 6 wells have ceased to produce gas due to water/sand ingress in wellbores.
- (ii) Out of 6 oil/gas producer wells in MA field in the same block, 2 oil/gas producers have ceased to flow oil/gas due to water ingress in wellbores.
- (iii) Non drilling of the required number of gas producer wells in D1 & D3 fields by the Contractor in line with the Addendum to Initial Development Plan (AIDP) approved by the Management Committee (MC).

The contractor has attributed various reasons for reduction in reserves such as production performance, pressure decline, early water encroachment, less contribution from the sands outside the main channel areas, results obtained from Material Balance, Simulation and Geological Models etc.

The Government, in May 2012, had issued notice for proportionate disallowance of cost of production facilities amounting to US \$ 1.005 Billion. The Operator of the block KG-DWN- 98/3, M/s RIL, has invoked arbitration proceedings on the matter and Govt. of India (GoI) has also appointed arbitrator.

Further, in case of exploration of oil/gas under the PSC regime, penalty provisions exist for payment of Liquidated Damage (LD) on account of the unfinished minimum work program, phase extension etc. by the Contractors. The company-wise details of such penalties paid to GoI during the last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12) are as under:

*Details of Total Penalty Paid to GOI by the Private Companies during 2009-10 to 2011-12 under PSC Regime*

Sl.No.	Company Name	Amount Paid as Penalty (US\$ Million)
1.	RIL	78.88
2.	Geopetrol	4.73
3.	Focus Energy	0.05
4.	GeoGlobal Resources	0.29
5.	Jubilant Energy	1.49

### **Discrimination against Tribal/ST Students**

4171. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of discrimination against tribals/Scheduled Tribes students in schools and other educational institutions which adversely affects their education;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints reported in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise along with the action taken/being taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) the stringent measures taken by the Government along with direction issued to the States/UTs to curb discrimination against tribal/ST students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (c) No such instance has come to the notice of this Ministry. However, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, which was brought into force for checking crimes against people of these communities, takes strong view against such issues. There are provisions of Courts, Investigating Officers and Nodal Officers to specifically take appropriate actions in such cases. Punishment provided for under this Act for such offences are more stringent than punishments for corresponding offences prescribed under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and other laws.

### **Monitoring of Subsidized Diesel**

4172. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism to monitor supply of subsidized diesel by private refiners; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The subsidized Diesel is being marketed/sold by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) viz. Indian Oil Corporation Limited,

Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited.

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

*[Translation]*

### **Working of Panchayats**

4173. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that the elected sarpanches/pradhans belonging to Scheduled Castes are neither allowed to work nor conduct panchayat meetings;

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

(c) the corrective measures taken/being 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) It is for the States/UTs Governments to make provisions in their respective Panchayati Raj Laws/Rules ensuring that all the elected representatives, including Sarpanches/Pradhans belonging to Scheduled Castes discharge their duty in a free and fair manner. The compliance or otherwise of the related instructions and also taking corrective measures, as and when required in this behalf, are primarily to be looked into by the concerned authority of the States/UTs.

(c) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) provides financial assistance to States to undertake capacity building of elected representatives and Sarpanches/Pradhans to enable them to discharge their responsibilities.

*[English]*

### **Renewable Purchase Obligations**

4174. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to impose penalties on companies failing to comply with the Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPOs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many large companies like SAIL, RIL have failed to fulfil this obligation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Forum of Regulators (A forum comprising of Chairperson of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission and Chairpersons of the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions) has approved a Model Regulation for State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) on Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) and its compliance, wherein there is a provision for levy of compliance charge on the basis of the shortfall in units of RPO at the forbearance price decided by the Central Commission, in event of obligated entities not fulfilling the renewable purchase obligation.

(c) and (d) The Electricity Act, 2003 mandates SERCs to specify a percentage of total power consumed by the obligated entities from renewable energy in their States. The responsibility of monitoring and also ensuring compliance of the same lies with the concerned SERCs.

### **Security Deposits for LPG Connections**

4175. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the security deposits for new LPG connections has been increased recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to avoid putting more burden on the poor people like Below Poverty Line (BPL) card holders and to provide them some concessions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Security Deposit on 14.2 kg LPG cylinder for North Eastern States has been enhanced from Rs. 900/- to Rs. 1150/- and for rest of the country from Rs. 1250/- to Rs. 1450/-.

(c) A scheme for providing one time grant to BPL families in the rural areas for release of new domestic LPG connection under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY) is in operation. As per the scheme, the security deposit for the domestic LPG cylinder and pressure regulator is paid from a fund created through contributions from the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds of ONGC, OIL, GAIL, BPCL, HPCL and IOCL.

### **Abolition of Residential Help**

4176. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 6th Central Pay Commission has recommended abolition of Residential Helps to officers in Central Para Military Forces, Railways and Defence; and

(b) If so, the details along with the present implementation/compliance status thereof, Ministry-wise?

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

*[Translation]*

### **Insurance Cover to Poor**

4177. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether insurance cover is provided to the poor

for reconstruction of their houses in case of natural calamities like fire, flood, cyclone, earthquake etc.;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any policy/scheme in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of assistance provided at Central level for relief during natural calamities during the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority all Non life insurance companies issue Fire Insurance policies for covering against risk of fire, flood, cyclone, earthquake etc. Fire insurance policies like other classes of business are subject to the principle of indemnity whereby on happening of loss/damage due to an insured peril like fire, earthquake, flood, storm, riot and strike etc. the insurer will indemnify the loss suffered by the insured.

(c) and (d) There is no such policy/scheme before the Government in this regard.

(e) The details of assistance provided by the Centre to victims of natural calamities under the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) is given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

### **Statement I**

*Release of Central share of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	CRF		SDRF	
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	313.67	481.63	300.71	420.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.86	33.07	34.72	36.46

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	162.8	237.39	124.63	455.00
4.	Bihar	125.59	250.87	263.41	276.58
5.	Chhattisgarh	139.94	56.75	116.33	122.15
6.	Goa	1.92	1.11	2.28	1.17
7.	Gujarat	224.25	376.59	395.42	415.19
8.	Haryana	167.39	72.34	72.34	75.96
9.	Himachal Pradesh	63.6825	117.68	123.57	129.75
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	108.28	77.61	0.00	77.61
11.	Jharkhand	157.89	194.59	204.32	214.53
12.	Karnataka	104.52	120.72	126.76	133.10
13.	Kerala	77.93	98.31	103.22	54.19
14.	Madhya Pradesh	214.41	371.88	231.97	324.76
15.	Maharashtra	488.895	366.01	140.32	357.33
16.	Manipur	6.96	3.25	6.66	10.57
17.	Meghalaya	9.51	6.60	13.52	6.92
18.	Mizoram	10.94	3.85	7.89	8.30
19.	Nagaland	3.22	2.24	0.00	9.40
20.	Odisha	176.50	293.69	308.37	323.79
21.	Punjab	133.12	83.60	171.37	272.11
22.	Rajasthan	378.9	225.25	698.27	496.67
23.	Sikkim	14.78	10.24	31.74	22.57
24.	Tamil Nadu	142.95	220.14	231.15	121.36
25.	Tripura	16.09	8.69	26.94	9.58
26.	Uttar Pradesh	249.55	289.04	303.50	159.34
27.	Uttarakhand	76.39	105.89	0.00	205.60
28.	West Bengal	197.93	228.62	240.05	252.05
Total		3791.86	4337.63	4279.45	4992.73

**Statement II***Release of assistance from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	NCCF/NDRF			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	685.81	582.11	300.71	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.29	97.24	34.72	100.44
3.	Assam	0.00		124.63	45.00
4.	Bihar	267.48	368.01	263.41	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00		116.33	0.00
6.	Goa	4.04		2.28	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.00		395.42	0.00
8.	Haryana	0.00		72.34	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14.58	149.95	123.57	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00		0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.00		204.32	0.00
12.	Karnataka	1594.36		126.76	679.54
13.	Kerala	0.00	12.78	103.22	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40.53		231.97	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	182.10	310.48	140.32	1022.67
16.	Manipur	0.91		6.66	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00		13.52	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0.00	4.566	7.89	0.00
19.	Nagaland	8.47		0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	0.00	560.17	308.37	0.00
21.	Punjab	0.00		171.37	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Rajasthan	115.12		698.27	0.00
23.	Sikkim	0.00		31.74	0.87
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	317.17	231.15	0.00
25.	Tripura	0.00		26.94	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	148.96	554.26	303.50	0.00
27.	Uttarakhand	0.00	517.66	0.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	166.87	704.85	240.05	0.00
Total		3261.52	4179.25	4279.45	1848.52

\*up to 15.3.2013

#### **Power from Paddy Husk**

4178. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any action plan for generation of power from paddy husk to solve the electricity problem in rural India;

(b) if so, the details of the incentives being given to the States/UTs for installation of this new green solution system; and

(c) the number of such power generation plants set up so far in the country along with total power generated by them, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is promoting rice husk based distributed/off grid electricity generation through biomass gasifier system for meeting unmet demand of electricity in rural areas. MNRE provides Central Finance Assistance (CFA) @ Rs. 15000 per kW besides providing financial support up of Rs. 1.0 lakh per km for a maximum of 3 km, for laying distribution network in association with State Governments, NGOs, village level organizations, institutions, private entrepreneurs etc.

(c) So far about 70 rice husk based gasifier systems of 32 kW each have been installed in rural areas of the country, mainly in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, providing electricity needs of about 200 villages/hamlets so far. Each system is capable of providing electricity to more than 200-250 households and other establishments for 5-6 hours daily in the evening with an average load of 25-30 kW.

[English]

#### **Tax Administration Reforms Commission**

4179. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up Tax Administration Reforms Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the time period, if any, fixed for submission of reports to the Government by the said Commission?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) The proposal to set up a Tax Administration Reforms Commission to review the application of tax policies and tax laws has been announced in the budget. The time period for submission of reports will be indicated when the Commission is constituted.

**HIV/AIDS Treatment Services in Ports Areas**

4180. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide facilities for prevention, care, support and treatment services for HIV/AIDS at various sea ports, airports and surrounding areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the activities and services likely to be undertaken for the purpose; and

(d) the manner in which the above services are likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. Government proposes to provide counselling and testing services for HIV/AIDS in major sea ports and surrounding areas for prevention and management of HIV/AIDS/STI.

Presently there is no such proposal with regard to airports or minor sea ports.

(b) to (d) The Department of AIDS Control, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare signed a MoU with the Ministry of Shipping on 14th February 2013 for the purpose. According to the MoU, the Ministry of Shipping will make available their health infrastructure and human resources at major sea ports for prevention and management of STI/HIV/AIDS.

**Petroleum Products to Pakistan**

4181. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request from the Government of Pakistan for the supply of petroleum products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

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

*[Translation]*

**Central Adoption Resource Authority**

4182. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) to deal with all matters concerning adoption of children in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating its role in the process of adoption of children and the manner in which it coordinates with the States;

(c) whether the CARA has received any proposal from various social organizations to amend the process of adoption; and

(d) 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) has been set up as an autonomous body of the Ministry of Women and Child Development which functions as a nodal body for adoption of Indian children and is mandated to monitor and regulate in-country and inter-country adoption. CARA is designated as the Central Authority to deal with inter-country adoptions in accordance with the provisions of the Hague Conventions on Inter-Country Adoptions, 1993, ratified by Government of India in 2003. CARA interacts with State Governments and UT Administrations through regular training and orientation programmes as well as meetings, consultations and visits to the States/UTs. The implementation of the adoption programme in the States/UTs is reviewed in various consultations organized by the Ministry as well as meetings of the Project Approval Board to consider proposals received from States/UTs for release of grants under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Based on the proposals received from various social organizations, the adoption guidelines have been revised in the year 2011.

*[English]***Narcotics Control**

4183. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any international body/board on narcotics has made recommendation relating to control of narcotics;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Government for fighting the drug menace in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), created under the Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs, 1961, had undertaken a Mission to India in during December 13-17, 2010 and made a few recommendations, inter alia including (i) strengthening the national drug control system, (ii) conducting national survey of drug abuse, (iii) expanding the drug demand reduction activities, (iv) strengthening the supply reduction activities, (v) expanding the scope of national control to more precursor chemicals, (vi) rationalizing access to opioids for medical uses, and (vii) improving the collection of statistics on trade and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. A 'Plan of Action' has been drawn to implement the recommendations of the INCB, which has been added to the National Policy on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

(c) A number of steps have been taken by the Government to counter the drug menace in general. As a part of legislative measures, the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 has been enacted, which provides for stringent penalties for illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. A number of agencies of both Central and State Governments have been empowered to enforce the provisions of the Act. To reduce supply of drugs, these enforcement agencies have adopted various measures, inter alia including, (i) intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes, (ii) strict surveillance and enforcement at entry/exit points of the border, (iii) strengthening of the intelligence system, and (iv) bilateral/multilateral cooperation with other

countries for sharing of information on illicit trafficking. To reduce demand for drugs, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme, namely, Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse to create awareness and educate people about the ill-effects of drug abuse on the individual, family, workplace, and society at large.

*[Translation]***Linear Projects in Tribal Areas**

4184. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has agreed to implement linear projects considering the need for roads and railways in tribal areas by dispensing with the system of consent of the gram sabhas for these projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the issues arising out of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in this regard have been addressed to;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) As per information received from the Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF), the guidelines issued by MoEF on 3.08.2009 on diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 - ensuring compliance of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 has been revised on 5.02.2013. Projects like construction of roads, canals, laying of pipe lines/optical



fibers and transmission lines etc. where linear diversion of forest land in several villages are involved unless recognized rights of PTG/PAC are being affected have been exempted from the requirement of obtaining consent of the concerned Gram Sabha(s) to the proposed diversion.

(c) and (d) The guidelines issued by MoEF on 03.08.2009 on diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose is regarding ensuring compliance of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. The condition of carrying out the complete process for identification and settlement of rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 for the entire forest area proposed for diversion has to be complied with for all the projects and the letter dated 5.2.2013 of MoEF makes no exception regarding fulfillment of this condition.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c) above.

#### **Kerosene Free City**

4185. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:  
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:  
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the Scheme of Delhi Government for making Delhi Kerosene Free;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to grant LPG distributorship to the kerosene distributors/dealers of Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other measures being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to provide jobs to kerosene distributors/dealers of Delhi to save them from unemployment due to above scheme of Delhi Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Provisions have been made in the selection guidelines for LPG distributorship under which unviable Kerosene Dealers can apply for LPG distributorships with the following relaxed eligibility conditions:

(i) SKO dealers of OMCs are treated as unviable if the average allocation of SKO is less than 75 KL per month during the immediate preceding 12 months prior to the month of Advertisement for LPG distributorship.

(ii) Maximum upper age limit has been relaxed to 60 years from 45 years.

(iii) Minimum educational qualification to X Standard or equivalent from Graduation.

(iv) Multiple Dealership/Distributorship norm shall not be applicable. However, if selected the applicant will have to surrender the Kerosene dealership prior to issuance of letter of appointment for LPG distributorship.

(v) SKO dealer should not have been penalized for violation of Marketing Discipline Guidelines within last 5 years preceding the date of advertisement or there should not be any proceedings pending against the dealership under Marketing Discipline Guidelines/Dealership Agreement, Kerosene Control Order or ESMA.

*[English]*

#### **Direct Cash Transfer Scheme**

4186. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:  
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to credit Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) subsidy to an Aadhaar linked bank account of consumers;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its implementation status;

(c) whether the Union Government has received requests from States/UT Governments to extend its deadline; and

(d) 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) A proposal to link transfer of cash subsidy to Aadhaar linked bank account of LPG customers is under consideration.

(c) Requests were received from some of the States/UT Governments to extend the deadline for providing the Aadhaar Number to distributors. The deadline has been extended to 15th April, 2013 in the twenty identified districts.

*[Translation]*

#### **Utilisation of Vacant Mines**

4187. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any provision or formulated any action plan for rehabilitation or alternate utilisation and levelling of mines after cessation of mining and mineral processing operation;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the changes made in the relevant rules/act in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has also issued any direction to the States/UTs in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details and the response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Rule 23A of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 (MCDR 1988) provides that every mine shall have a Final Mine Closure Plan. As per Rule 3(jj) of MCDR 1988, "final mine closure plan" means a plan for the purpose of decommissioning, reclamation and rehabilitation in the mine or part thereof after cessation of mining and mineral processing operations that has been prepared in the manner specified in the standard format and guidelines issued by the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM).

Further, Rule 23C to Rule 23F of MCDR 1988 provides that the lessee has to submit a yearly report setting forth the extent of protective and rehabilitative work carried out as envisaged in the approved Mining Closure Plan, if there is any deviation, reasons thereof. A financial assurance has to be furnished by every lease holder commensurate with the area to be put to use for mining and allied activities. If the competent authority believes that the protective, reclamation and rehabilitation measures as envisaged in the approved mine closure document in respect of which the financial assurance was given may forfeit the sum assured by adopting due procedure.

Rule 34 of MCDR 1988 provides that every holder of prospecting licence or mining lease shall undertake the phased restoration, reclamation and rehabilitation of lands affected by prospecting or mining operations and shall complete this work before the conclusion of such operations and the abandonment of prospect or mine.

Rule 29A of Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 provides that the lessee shall not determine the lease or part thereof unless a final mine closure plan duly approved by the competent authority is implemented to the effect that protective, reclamation and rehabilitation work in accordance with the approved mine closure plan or with such modifications as approved by the competent authority have been carried out by the lessee.

(c) and (d) Provisions exist in the Rules for mine closure which are monitored regularly by the State Governments and IBM.

*[English]*

#### **National Renewable Energy Policy**

4188. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a National Renewable Energy Policy for generation and promotion of renewable energy sources in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The

Government has formulated an Integrated Energy Policy (IEP) covering all sources of energy including renewable energy sources. The IEP document gives a roadmap upto 2031-32 to develop energy supply options and increased exploitation of renewable energy sources. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is targeting a capacity addition of 30,000 MW during the 12th Plan period (2012-17) from various renewable energy sources. The Ministry is also implementing Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission with a target of capacity addition of 20,000 MW of solar power by 2022.

*[Translation]*

#### **Family Planning for Tribals**

4189. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that some primitive tribes in the country have been prohibited from adopting family planning measures to increase their population;

(b) if so, the tribes on whom such a prohibition has been imposed, Tribe and State/UT-wise indicating the population of such tribes separately;

(c) whether such prohibition has also been imposed on the Baiga tribes residing in Chhattisgarh;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is contemplating to lift this prohibition on Baiga tribe; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the above prohibition is likely to be lifted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) No such incidence has come to the notice of this ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per information received from the Government of Chhattisgarh, there is no prohibition on Baiga Tribes to adopt family planning measures.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Thyroid Disorders**

4190. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is high prevalence of thyroid disorders among the people;

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

(c) the estimated number of people suffering from thyroid disorders in the country, State/UT-wise;

(d) the funds allocated and spent for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for early diagnosis and treatment of patients suffering from thyroid disorders and spreading awareness about them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As per surveys conducted over a period of time by the Directorate General of Health Services, Indian Council of Medical Research, State Health Directorates and Health Institutions, out of 365 districts surveyed covering all the States/UTs, 303 districts are endemic where the prevalence of Iodine Deficiency Disorders is more than 10%. The State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. ICMR has estimated that approximately 2.4 crore people in the country are suffering from Goitre.

(d) The State/UT-wise fund allocation and expenditure for the last three years and current year under NIDDCP are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) In order to prevent and control Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD), the Government of India is implementing National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) in the entire country. Financial assistance is provided to all States/UTs for establishment of IDD Cell and IDD Monitoring Laboratories, conducting district IDD surveys, health education and publicity to create awareness amongst people to use only iodized salt.

Further, Regulation 2.3.12 of Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on Sales), Regulation, 2011 restricts the sale of common salt for direct human consumption unless the same is iodized.

**Statement I***The number of districts surveyed and found to be endemic for Goitre in States/UTs*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total districts	No. of districts surveyed	No. of districts endemic for goitre (Total Goitre Rate >10%)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	12	11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	12	12
3.	Assam	27	18	14
4.	Bihar	38	14	14
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	2	2
6.	Goa	2	2	2
7.	Gujarat	26	25	17
8.	Haryana	21	11	10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	10	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	14	14
11.	Jharkhand	24	9	8
12.	Karnataka	30	21	8
13.	Kerala	14	14	12
14.	Madhya Pradesh	50	14	14
15.	Maharashtra	35	30	21
16.	Manipur	9	8	8
17.	Meghalaya	7	4	4
18.	Mizoram	8	4	4
19.	Nagaland	11	7	7
20.	Odisha	30	20	17
21.	Punjab	20	7	5

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Rajasthan	33	4	4
23.	Sikkim	4	4	4
24.	Tripura	4	3	3
25.	Tamil Nadu	32	29	21
26.	Uttar Pradesh	71	29	24
27.	Uttarakhand	13	11	9
28.	West Bengal	19	8	8
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	2	2
30.	Chandigarh	1	1	1
31.	Daman and Diu	2	1	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1
33.	NCT of Delhi	9	9	9
34.	Lakshadweep	1	1	0
35.	Puducherry	4	4	2
Total		640	365	303

**Statement II**

*Fund allocation and utilization under National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme for the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13
		Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.00	13.83	20.00	8.20	26.00	7.18	26.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.00	38.56	38.00	38.00	38.00	40.19	45.00
3.	Assam	42.00	Nil	42.00	23.36	42.00	3.20	45.00
4.	Bihar	18.00	-	18.00	-	24.00	-	24.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Chhattisgarh	18.00	-	18.00	-	24.00	-	24.00
6.	Goa	18.00	8.87	18.00	10.43	20.00	10.12	20.00
7.	Gujarat	24.00	23.48	24.00	24.67	30.00	25.48	30.00
8.	Haryana	24.00	11.04	24.00	19.07	26.00	15.89	26.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18.00	9.03	18.00	11.04	24.00	-	24.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18.00	11.74	18.00	14.22	24.00	18.57	24.00
11.	Jharkhand	18.00	-	18.00	-	24.00	-	24.00
12.	Karnataka	24.00	23.88	24.00	21.32	30.00	18.69	30.00
13.	Kerala	20.00	20.20	20.00	23.66	24.00	27.85	24.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20.00	-	20.00	-	24.00	-	24.00
15.	Maharashtra	24.00	16.25	24.00	23.40	30.00	19.92	30.00
16.	Manipur	36.00	18.50	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	41.00
17.	Meghalaya	36.00	16.34	36.00	13.34	36.00	-	45.00
18.	Mizoram	36.00	26.33	36.00	29.01	36.00	31.32	45.00
18.	Nagaland	36.00	18.00	36.00	32.75	36.00	23.75	45.00
20.	Odisha	20.00	9.29	20.00	1.90	26.00	10.87	26.00
21.	Punjab	20.00	2.17	20.00	7.14	24.00	23.23	24.00
22.	Rajasthan	18.00	13.30	18.00	14.50	24.00	17.95	24.00
23.	Sikkim	38.00	18.43	38.00	21.41	38.00	27.71	43.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	18.00	5.13	18.00	3.50	24.00	-	24.00
25.	Tripura	38.00	7.62	38.00	9.19	38.00	13.32	41.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	24.00	Nil	24.00	Nil	24.00	Nil	24.00
27.	Uttarakhand	18.00	10.40	18.00	9.69	24.00	17.21	24.00
28.	West Bengal	18.00	-	18.00	-	24.00	-	24.00
29.	Delhi	15.00	13.55	15.00	19.58	22.00	20.06	22.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30.	Puducherry	15.00	1.47	15.00	1.47	18.00	1.62	18.00
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12.50	Nil	12.50	-	14.00	-	15.00
32.	Chandigarh	11.75	9.94	11.75	11.59	16.00	9.59	18.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11.00	8.72	11.00	8.97	14.00	9.87	16.00
34.	Daman and Diu	12.50	11.79	12.50	12.00	14.00	13.45	16.00
35.	Lakshadweep	12.25	-	12.25	-	12.00	-	15.00

### Assessment of Solar Panels

4191. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding hazardous or toxic effects of worn out and outdated Solar Panels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken preventive/precautionary measures in advance for safe disposal of expired panels in coordination with the manufacturers of solar panels and environmental NGOs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, the Government is aware that solar photovoltaic cells used in solar panels are essentially large area electronic semiconductor devices and like any other such device, can contain some hazardous/toxic substances, exact levels of which depend on fabrication technology employed.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The Government has formulated rules for management and disposal of hazardous/toxic wastes, which are applicable for disposal of solar panels also. Increased awareness about the same is being created.

One leading foreign manufacturer/supplier of solar panels in India is also undertaking to take back its discarded solar panels for safe recycling and disposal.

### National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for STs

4192. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:  
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government implements National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Tribes (STs);

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

(c) the funding pattern of the scheme along with the allocation made under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) the performance of the scheme along with the number of students benefited therefrom during the said period;

(e) whether the Government proposes to revise the scheme and to include bachelor courses, specialized technological and advance sciences therein and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether only two ST students from Andhra Pradesh have been given scholarship under the scheme during the last few years and if so, the reasons therefor indicating the criteria for selection of students under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The objective of the Scheme is to provide scholarships to 15 ST students including 2 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PTG) students per annum by way of financial assistance to meritorious students for pursuing higher studies in foreign accredited university in certain subjects at Master Level, Ph.D and Post-Doctoral research programmes, in the field of Engineering, Technology and Science. The scheme can be availed of by ST students below the age of 35 years with 1st class with 60% or equivalent grade for pursuing study for the Master's/Ph.D/Post Doctoral degrees respectively and whose monthly income from all sources or his/her parents'/ guardians' income does not exceed Rs. 25,000/- per month.

(c) Under the Scheme, the funds are released to the candidates through the Ministry of External Affairs. The allocation of funds made under the Scheme during the last three years and the current years (2009-10 to 2012-13) are as under:-

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Allocation of funds
2009-10	50.00
2010-11	100.00
2011-12	100.00
2012-13	100.00

(d) During the last three years and current (2009-10 to 2012-13), a total of 13 ST students were sent abroad for higher studies and seven ST candidates have been selected for the selection year 2011-12 for award of Scholarship.

(e) No Madam, the Ministry has no proposal to revise the Scheme for including bachelor courses, specialized technological and advance sciences therein.

(f) During the last few years, three ST students from Andhra Pradesh have gone abroad for pursuing higher studies. As per provision of the Scheme, applications from eligible ST candidates are invited through advertisements

published in leading newspapers and website of this Ministry. Applications received within stipulated period are scrutinized by the Screening Committee. The eligible ST candidates are then called for personal interview before the Selection Committee for final selection and awarding of National Overseas Scholarship.

[*Translation*]

### **Black Marketing of LPG Cylinders**

4193. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether complaints regarding black marketing of unused cylinders from the quota of maximum cylinders fixed by the Government for the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) consumers for one year by the authorized dealers have been received;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide the facility of providing complete information of the quota of LPG cylinders through messaging on the mobile phone of the consumer concerned on delivery of every cylinder; 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) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that they have detected one established case of diversion of LPG refill out of quota of maximum subsidized LPG cylinders for a domestic consumer and action has been taken against the errant LPG distributor for the established case under the provisions of MDG, 2001.

(c) and (d) The information of the LPG cylinders supply is available on transparency portal of the respective Oil Marketing Companies for each consumer. The facility of information on quota of LPG through SMS is not available.



### Reduction In Budget Allocation

4194. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reduced/propose to reduce the budget allocations for various Ministries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and amount saved/likely to be saved therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The budget allocations for various Ministries/Departments during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)		
Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates
2009-2010	1020838	1021547
2010-2011	1108749	1216576
2011-2012	1257729	1318720
2012-2013	1490925	1430825

From the above table it is evident that Government did not reduce the overall budget allocations for various Ministries/Departments during the last three years except in current fiscal *i.e.* 2012-2013. The reduction in budget allocation has arisen out of the economy measures taken by the Government as part of the fiscal consolidation process. These measures included the following steps:

(a) Rationalization of expenditure and optimization of available resources with a view to improve macroeconomic environment by making a thorough assessment of actual requirements during the course of the year, and avoiding un-necessary parking of funds as these have additional expenditure implications in the form of borrowing costs and adversely impact the fiscal deficit of the government;

(b) Detailed review the position of unspent balances/pending utilization certificates position of various Ministries/Departments, so as to avoid release of additional funds wherever the funds earlier released remained either unspent or the utilization certificates were pending. The revised estimates ceilings were fixed keeping these under consideration;

(c) Review of the position of funds lying in the pipeline *viz.* Implementing agencies so as to minimize/rationalize the unspent balances at the close of the financial year;

(d) Mandatory 10% cut on Non Plan expenditure in the current financial year, ban on holding of meetings, ban on creation of Plan and Non Plan posts, restrictions on foreign travel, restrictions on re-appropriation of funds, observance of discipline in fiscal transfers to States, Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous Bodies etc. are some other measures taken during the current year as part of the austerity measures to reduce Non-plan expenditure of the government;

(e) This Ministry also stipulated 33% expenditure ceiling in the last quarter and 15% expenditure ceiling in the month of March. From the current financial year, these last quarter/last month expenditure ceilings have been further amplified by laying down scheme wise restrictions for the same. Instructions have been issued to all Ministries/Departments to abide by these expenditure limits scrupulously;

(f) Government has also introduced 'Medium-term Expenditure Framework Statement', setting forth a three-year rolling target for expenditure indicators with a view to undertaking a de-novo exercise for allocating resources for prioritized schemes and weeding out others that have outlived their utility. This is also expected to encourage efficiencies in expenditure management;

(g) In implementing the 12th Plan, the recommendations made by the Expert Committee to streamline and reduce number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes has been kept in view, while making allocations for BE 2013-14; and

(h) The Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System is being expanded to facilitate wider coverage of schemes/programmes for better tracking of the utilization of funds released by the Central Government.

With these measures in place, the fiscal deficit in RE 2012-2013 is estimated at 5.2 percent of GDP as against 5.3 per cent of GDP set under fiscal consolidation roadmap.

[English]

### Cases of Cheating in Insurance Companies

4195. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of cheating of insurance companies including General Insurance Company (GIC) by some companies/groups have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the losses suffered by the insurance companies during the last three years and the current year, company-wise;

(c) whether the Government has ordered any probe/investigation in this regard;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

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

*[Translation]*

#### **Tourism Role in Country's Economy**

4196. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether tourism plays a vital role in boosting the economy of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the contribution of tourism in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employment of the country;

(c) whether the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) has encouraged the use of environmental clause for international tourism, particularly in developing countries; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government to encourage the use of environmental clause in the development and promotion of tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the 2nd Tourism Satellite Account of India 2009-10, the contribution of Tourism in the Gross Domestic

Product (GDP) and employment of the Country, in 2009-10, has been estimated to be 6.8% and 10.2%, respectively.

(c) As the leading international organization in the field of tourism, UNWTO promotes tourism as a driver of economic growth, inclusive development and environmental sustainability and offers leadership and support to the sector in advancing knowledge and tourism policies worldwide.

UNWTO encourages the implementation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, to maximize tourism's socio-economic contribution while minimizing its possible negative impacts, and is committed to promoting tourism as an instrument in achieving the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), geared towards reducing poverty and fostering sustainable development.

(d) The Ministry of Tourism has a mandate to promote Tourism in the country in a sustainable and responsible manner. Eco-Tourism is one of the emerging segments of Tourism in India. The Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance to various State Governments/ Union Territory (UT) Administrations for Eco-Tourism projects on the basis of proposals received from them subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, availability of funds and inter-se priority.

Various State Governments/UT Administrations are required to obtain necessary pollution control, Forest, Coastal Zone Regulation and Environmental clearances for implementing any project that has impact on environment.

#### **Regional Rural Banks**

4197. PROF. RAM SHANKAR:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main objectives for setting up of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in the country and the guidelines which regulate the credit and other facilities by these RRBs;

(b) the number of RRBs in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) Act, 1976;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be amended; and

(e) whether any Committee/Working Group has been constituted by the Government to suggest measures for strengthening of RRBs in the country and if so, the details thereof and the recommendations made by the said committee along with follow up action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The main objective for setting up of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) was to provide credit and other related facilities in the rural areas, with special focus on small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans and small entrepreneurs. Credit and other facilities to the customers of RRB are governed by the RRB Act, 1976 and directions issued by the RBI and NABARD from time to time.

(b) As on date, 64 RRBs are functioning in the country. State/Union Territory-wise list of RRBs is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The proposed amendments in the RRBs Act, 1976 *inter-alia* include enhancement of authorised & issued capital, enabling provision for raising private capital by RRBs, providing for private shareholder directors and fixing the term of the non official directors appointed by the Central Government. The Government intends to introduce the Amendment Bill in the Parliament in the Budget Session.

(e) A Committee constituted by Government under the chairmanship of Dr. K.C. Chakrabarty in 2009 to review the performance and the financial position of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), *inter-alia* recommended recapitalization of 40 financially weak RRBs to strengthen their capital base and to improve their Capital Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR). The recapitalisation amount estimated at Rs. 2,200 crore was to be contributed by the shareholders, *viz.*, Central Government (50%), concerned State Government (15%) and the

sponsor banks (35%) in proportion to their shareholding. The share of Central Government is released after the release of their respective share by State Governments and sponsor banks.

So far Central Government has released its share of Rs. 668.92 crore. With this 26 RRBs have been recapitalised. The Government has extended the recapitalisation scheme till March, 2014.

### **Statement**

#### *State/Union Territory-wise number of Regional Rural Banks*

Sl.No.	State	Number of RRBs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	2
4.	Bihar	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	3
6.	Gujarat	3
7.	Haryana	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
10.	Jharkhand	2
11.	Karnataka	4
12.	Kerala	2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3
14.	Maharashtra	2
15.	Manipur	1
16.	Meghalaya	1
17.	Mizoram	1

1	2	3
18.	Nagaland	1
19.	Odisha	2
20.	Puducherry	1
21.	Punjab	3
22.	Rajasthan	3
23.	Tamil Nadu	2
24.	Tripura	1
25.	Uttar Pradesh	9
26.	Uttarakhand	1
27.	West Bengal	3
Total		64

**Expert Committee on Price Fixation of Petroleum Products**

4198. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a proposal from the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for constituting an expert committee for fixing the selling price of petroleum products in the country;

(b) If so, the details thereof along with suggestions made therein; and

(c) the reaction of the Ministry of Finance thereto?

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

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

[English]

**Gorakh Singh Committee**

4199. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gorakh Singh Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee and the implementation status thereof as on date;

(c) if not, the time by which the report is likely to be submitted to the Government; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to assist the Arecanut growers from Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Gorakh Singh Committee, in its report submitted to the Government, *inter alia*, recommended rehabilitation of Yellow Leaf Disease (YLD) affected Arecanut gardens under rejuvenation component and encouraging inter crops.

The Government has taken following steps to address the problems faced by arecanut growers:-

(i) Under National Horticulture Mission, an amount of Rs. 705.08 lakh was provided for rejuvenation including YLD affected gardens of arecanut. Under this Mission, assistance is also provided for Integrated Nutrient and Pest Management to improve production and productivity of horticultural crops including arecanut.

(ii) The Government of India has also in January, 2012 approved a Scheme for improving productivity and farm income of Arecanut based farming system in Karnataka which, *inter alia*, envisages re-scheduling of the outstanding loans, financing of additional fresh loans, financing for production credit for good yielding gardens, interest incentive of 1.5% for prompt and regular repayment of loans refinanced and support for technology transfer to improve crop productivity and farm income.

(iii) Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod is undertaking various research and extension activities to promote alternative uses of arecanut and for effective control of YLD of arecanut.

- (iv) During the year 2011-12, Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) was implemented for procurement of 8000 MTs White and 4000 MTs Red variety of arecanut from 6.4.2011 to 31.5.2011 with a Market Intervention Price of Rs. 75,900/- per MT for White and Rs. 97,900/- per MT for Red variety of arecanut in Karnataka.

[Translation]

### Consumption of LPG

4200. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the consumption of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) has decreased in the country after capping the number of subsidized LPG cylinders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the import of LPG has been reduced owing to the decrease in consumption;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated annual import of LPG in the year 2012-13; and

(e) the percentage of the import *vis-à-vis* total consumption of LPG in the country during the year 2012-13?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, the consumption of LPG has decreased in the country. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that during the period September, 2012-January, 2013, OMCs registered a growth of 1.8% as compared to a growth of 6.9%, during September, 2011-January, 2012 in domestic LPG. On the other hand they have registered a growth of 12.5% during September-January, 2013 against 5.4% growth in corresponding period of previous year *i.e.* September-January, 2012 in sales of industrial LPG (NDNE).

(c) and (d) OMCs have reported reduction in domestic sales after introduction of capping on domestic LPG

cylinders had an impact on the imports of LPG. Projected LPG imports for OMCs for the year 2012-13 was 7020 TMT which has reduced to an estimated quantity of 6015 TMT.

(e) The percentage of the estimated import *vis-à-vis* the estimated demand of LPG in the country comes to 39.6% during 2012-13.

[English]

### Trained Manpower in Tourism Sector

4201. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any shortfall of trained manpower in the tourism sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the remedial measures taken/being taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to impart training to cooks, waiters, guides and drivers, etc. to enable them to start their own business;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Ministry of Finance has ensured the allocation of funds for this purpose and the nationalised banks have agreed to sanction loans at cheaper rates to such trained personnel; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to publicise the plan and the time by which it is likely to come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) As per a study carried out by Market Pulse on behalf of the Ministry of Tourism, the Hospitality Sector will require additional 36.14 lakh skilled persons during the 12th Plan period. The Ministry of Tourism has put in place a multi-pronged strategy comprising the following to part-meet this requirement:

(i) Creation of new Institutes of Hospitality Management;

(ii) Strengthening and expansion of existing institutional infrastructure;

- (iii) Broadbasing of Hospitality education;
- (iv) Organising short term training courses; and
- (v) Skill Certification of existing service providers.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tourism has an existing Programme, namely 'Hunar Se Rozgar Tak' to impart training to persons in the age group of 18-28 years also covering certain hospitality trades including Food Production and Food & Beverage Services. Under the same programme training courses are conducted to impart driving skills. Need-based training programmes are also supported to bring up regional guides.

As of date about 47600 persons have been trained in hospitality trades and about 540 persons under driving skills under the HSRT Initiative of the Ministry.

(e) and (f) Indian Banks' Association has formulated and circulated in August, 2012 a Model Scheme for Vocation Educational Education & Training.

The Scheme inter-alia includes provision of education loans to those Indian students who have secured admission in a course run or supported by a Ministry/ Dept./Organisation of the Government or a company/society/organization supported by National Skill Development Corporation or State Skill Missions/State Skill Corporations, preferably leading to a certificate/diploma/degree, etc. issued by a Government organization or an organization recognized/authorized by the Government to do so. The scheme is aimed at benefitting students in acquiring functional skills.

Under the Scheme no concessions in interest rates are provided. The interest rates are linked to the base rate of banks as decided by the individual banks or at reduced rate, if an interest subsidy is provided by the

Central/State Govt. to all or a class of beneficiaries proposed to be targeted. Servicing of interest during study period and the moratorium period till commencement of repayment is optional for students. However, 1% interest concession is provided by the bank, if interest is serviced during the study period and subsequent moratorium period prior to commencement of repayment.

#### **Action against LPG Distributors**

4202. DR. SANJAY SINGH:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

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

(a) whether under the Marketing Discipline Guidelines there is provision to impose fine on an errant Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) distributor;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of action taken under the above provision during each of last three years and the current year, Oil Marketing Company (OMC)-wise and State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Marketing Discipline Guidelines, 2001 provides for penal action against errant LPG distributors found guilty of malpractice/irregularity.

State/UT-wise details of established cases of malpractices/irregularities for which action has been taken under the provisions of MDG, 2001 against the errant LPG distributors for last three years and the period April-December, 2012 is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

*State/UT-wise details of established cases of malpractices/irregularities for last three years and the period from April-December, 2012 against LPG distributors*

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto Dec., 2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chandigarh	5	19	0	0
2.	Delhi	38	16	57	64

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Haryana	13	59	65	45
4.	Himachal Pradesh	11	8	11	2
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	19	16	17
6.	Punjab	75	89	72	50
7.	Rajasthan	82	117	208	37
8.	Uttar Pradesh	281	339	376	543
9.	Uttarakhand	11	4	10	48
10.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	2	2
12.	Assam	8	19	35	18
13.	Bihar	42	81	98	39
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	1	4	2
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	1	0	0
18.	Jharkhand	50	34	44	23
19.	Odisha	41	49	34	33
20.	Sikkim	0	0	1	0
21.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
22.	West Bengal	45	18	57	12
23.	Chhattisgarh	15	29	17	38
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	4	0
25.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0
26.	Goa	5	1	9	5
27.	Gujarat	32	86	78	68

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Madhya Pradesh	155	91	85	72
29.	Maharashtra	179	83	137	101
30.	Andhra Pradesh	133	87	137	81
31.	Karnataka	96	96	123	102
32.	Kerala	87	67	41	35
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
34.	Pudducherry	6	4	15	2
35.	Tamil Nadu	90	79	145	46
Grand Total		1524	1496	1881	1485

### Production of Oil and Gas

4203. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Union Government in consultation with State Government to increase natural gas and crude oil production in the country;

(b) the target set by the Government for natural gas production for the next three years;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any latest scientific survey to identify new probable fields for production of natural gas and crude oil; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) In order to increase the crude oil/gas production in the country, Government has taken the following steps:

- (i) Offering of more unexplored areas for exploration through future New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP)/Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) bidding rounds.

(ii) Exploring alternate energy sources such as Coal Bed Methane (CBM), Shale Gas/Shale Oil and Gas Hydrates etc.

(iii) Acquiring oil/gas assets abroad by oil PSUs.

(iv) Sourcing gas through trans-national Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) pipeline.

(b) As per the XII Plan document prepared based on the projections submitted by the Operators and reviewed by DGH, the natural gas production (including CBM production) under the PSC regime during the next 3 years is projected as under:

Year	XII Plan Target under PSC regime Billion Cubic Meter (BCM)
2013-14	14.00
2014-15	16.50
2015-16	18.50

(c) and (d) 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 in the last three years and the current year (till January, 2013) are given as under:



## GEO-SCIENTIFIC SURVEYS CARRIED OUT BY DGH DURING 2009-10 TO 2012-13 (Till January, 2013)

Sl.No.	Area/Block	Survey Type	Location	Survey Carried Out	Year
<b>I. SEISMIC AND GRAVITY MAGNETIC SURVEYS</b>					
1.	Western and Eastern Offshore	2D seismic	Offshore	9632.5 LKM	2008-10
2.	Western Offshore	2D seismic	Offshore	3607.5 LKM	2009-10
3.	Kutch	Airborne Gravity Magnetic	Onland	13,994.64 LKM	2009-10
<b>II. GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS</b>					
Sl.No.	Area/Basin	State	Location	Number of Samples 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	2011-12
6.	Spiti-Zanskar-Karewa	Jammu & Kashmir/ Himachal Pradesh		1014	2012-13

In addition to the surveys carried out by DGH, the Contractors under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime also carry out various geo-scientific surveys in the awarded blocks in line with the Work Programmes in the PSCs. During the last three years and the current year (till January, 2013), exploration activities in terms of acquisition of 1,08,454 Line Kilo Meter (LKM) of 2D, 1,02,901 Sq. KM (SKM) of 3D seismic surveys.

**Market Borrowing**

4204. SHRI P. KUMAR:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:  
SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:  
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the country's position among the indebted countries of the world in terms of Indebtedness as well as repayment;

(b) whether any estimate of figure relating to gross borrowing and net borrowing of the country during the Financial Year 2013-14 has been made;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any proposals of the States for availing external assistance/loan are pending with the Central Government and if so, the details and current status thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) India's greater reliance for raising debt is on its domestic resources than the external resources. Domestic debt constitutes about 93 per cent of the debt of the Central

Government and the remaining 7 per cent is external debt. There is no default or delay in repayment of debt on any occasion for domestic or external debt. India's fiscal position is not comparable with the fiscal positions of the other countries of the world as the economic conditions and other fiscal parameters are unique to each country.

(b) and (c) The gross and net market borrowings of country through dated securities (excluding buyback of G-Sec for Rs. 50,000 crore) during the financial year 2013-14 have been estimated at Rs. 5,79,009 crore and Rs. 4,84,000 crore respectively.

(d) There are 27 proposals from 15 states seeking assistance from external agencies which are included in the respective agency-wise Rolling plan/Pipeline. These proposals are under the scrutiny of the lending agencies.

#### **Exemption from National Offset Policy**

4205. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has requested the Government for complete exemption from following the National Offset Policy as a special case;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give a special dispensation to ONGC with regard to the National Offset Policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has asked for special dispensation from the proposed National Offset Policy. The matter is under examination.

#### **Royalty on Crude Oil and Gas**

4206. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the royalty on crude oil and gas is to be paid to the State Governments based on the Wellhead Price of Crude Oil;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) unilaterally paid the royalty to the State Governments on post discounted prices;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any of the State Governments has represented to Union Government for payment of royalty as per the said mechanism and as per-discounted prices; and

(f) 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) Royalty on production of crude oil and natural gas is payable to the Central Government (for production from offshore fields) and to the State Governments (for production from onshore fields) in terms of the statutory provisions of Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 (ORDA), Petroleum & Natural Gas (PNG) Rules, 1959, Petroleum & Natural Gas (Amendment) Rules, 2003 read with notifications/resolutions dated 17th March, 2003, 16th December, 2004, 20th August, 2007 and 28th August, 2009 issued by the Government under the ORDA from time to time.

Royalty on crude oil to the Central and State Government is paid at the rates specified in the Schedule to ORDA on the well head price determined in terms of aforesaid statutory provisions.

The current schedule of royalty rates is attached in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) In view of Government of India's directives, vide letter dated 30th October, 2003, since 2003-04 Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has been allowing discount to Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on sale of crude oil. As per the above letter, ONGC was initially directed that revenue of State Governments in terms of royalty on crude oil should not be affected by the discount. In view of specific directive, since April.

2003, ONGC paid royalty on production of onshore crude to State Governments on pre-discount sale price though royalty on production of offshore crude oil to the Government of India was paid at post-discount sale price, in line with statutory provisions.

Subsequently, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas vide letter No. P-20012/28/97-pp (Part-II-A) dated 23 May, 2008 withdrew the earlier directives issued vide letter dated 30th October, 2003. Consequently, ONGC started making payment of royalty to State Governments also on post discount price from 01st April, 2008.

(e) and (f) The State Governments of Gujarat and

Assam have represented to the Government of India on the issue of payment of royalty. After examination, Government of Gujarat was informed on 07.07.2009 that in respect of offshore crude oil, the Royalty paid by upstream companies to the Central Government has always been on the basis of post-discount prices. There is nothing in the legal provisions to suggest that payment of onshore Royalty to State Governments should be on a different principle.

Government of Gujarat has also filed a Special Civil Application in the High Court of Gujarat, Ahmedabad on 27th September, 2011 for payment of royalty at pre-discount prices. At present the matter is sub-judice.

### **Statement**

#### *Schedule of Royalty rates on crude oil production and natural gas production*

#### **(A) Crude Oil/Casing Head Condensate Production:**

	Nomination/Pre NELP PSCs	NELP PSCs	Discovered fields PSC
On-land	20% of well head price on cum-royalty basis	12.5% of well head price on ex-royalty basis	The rates of royalty were Rs. 481 per MT for first round and Rs. 528 per MT for second round respectively in the discovered fields as guaranteed under the PSCs. However, State Governments are taking royalty based on ORDA and P&NG rules and the additional royalty (difference between the rates as per PSC and 20% of well head price on crude oil production) is being paid by OIDB.
Shallow water	10% of well head price on cum-royalty basis	10% of well head price on ex-royalty basis	
Deepwater	5% of well head price for 1st 7 years and 10% thereafter on cum-royalty basis	5% of well head price for 1st 7 years and 10% thereafter on ex-royalty basis	

#### **(B) Natural Gas Production:**

10% of well head value for onland and shallow water areas applicable uniformly for all regimes *i.e.* nomination, pre-NELP, discovered fields and NELP regimes. In deepwater areas under NELP, royalty of 5% of well head price for first 7 years and 10% thereafter on ex-royalty basis is applicable.

*[Translation]*

#### **Cost of Petrol and Diesel Processing**

4207. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding cost involved in processing of diesel and petrol from crude oil by various Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) including Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC);

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

(c) the quantum and the rate per litre at which these companies sold their produce during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) the details of total quantity and the rate, per litre at which OMCs purchased the petrol and diesel during the said period;

(e) whether the OMCs have shown the costs borne by them in an exaggerated manner; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and 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) Refining of crude oil is a process industry, where crude oil constitutes around 90% of the total cost. Crude oil is processed through several processing units. Each of these units produces intermediate product streams, which require extensive reprocessing and blending. This results in difficulty in apportioning the total cost to individual refined products with reasonable accuracy. Therefore, individual product-wise costs are not identified separately.

(c) The quantum of Petrol and Diesel sold by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during the last three years and the current year is as under:

[Quantity in Million Metric Tonne (MMT)]		
Year	Petrol	Diesel
2009-10	12.8	56.2
2010-11	14.2	60.1
2011-12	15.0	64.8
2012-13 (April-December, 2012) Provisional	11.7	51.8

The Retail Selling Price of Petrol and Diesel at Delhi since 1.4.2009 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The details of total quantity and rate at which OMCs have purchased Petrol and Diesel from other refineries are as under:

#### Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)

	Petrol		Diesel	
	Quantity (Million Kilo litre)	Rate/litre	Quantity (Million Kilo litre)	Rate/litre
2009-10	3.27	36.27	16.11	27.27
2010-11	3.44	42.79	16.81	35.17
2011-12	3.41	52.00	16.87	42.79
2012-13#	2.64	53.91	14.79	45.39

Source: IOCL

#### Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)

	Petrol		Diesel	
	Quantity* (Million Kilo litre)	Rate/litre	Quantity* (Million Kilo litre)	Rate/litre
2009-10	3.36	37.43	10.06	28.52
2010-11	2.87	44.07	10.60	35.81
2011-12	3.34	53.63	12.18	44.01
2012-13#	3.12	54.99	10.11	44.54

\*Million kilo litre at 15 Degree centigrade.

Source: BPCL

**Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)**

	Petrol		Diesel	
	Quantity** (Million Kilo litre)	Rate/litre	Quantity** (Million Kilo litre)	Rate/litre
2009-10	3.51	36.42	11.39	27.69
2010-11	2.92	42.61	12.99	34.85
2011-12	2.98	52.50	14.72	42.94
2012-13#	2.75	53.85	12.54	46.83

\*\*Million kilo litre at 29.5 Degree centigrade.

Source: HPCL

Note: The above prices are inclusive of excise Duty but exclusive of Sales Tax/VAT.

#For the period April-December, 2012.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. During the year 2008-09, studies were conducted by the Cost Accounts Branch, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance in coordination with the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to work out the amount of under-recovery of the OMCs under the Trade/Import Parity Price Method and Actual Refinery Cost Method. Similar study was also conducted for the period April-September, 2010. The comparative statement of under-recovery amount under both mechanisms is given below:

**Comparative Statement of Under Recovery under IPP/TPP and Actual Cost Mechanism**

	(Rs. crore)	
Under-Recovery	2008-09	April-September, 2010
As per IPP/TPP method	1,03,292	31,367
As per actual cost of production	1,05,653	31,891
Difference	(-)2361	(-)524

As may be seen from above, the under recovery worked out under Actual Cost Mechanism was more than that of under the existing formula based on TPP/IPP.

**Statement**

*Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol & Diesel since 1.4.2009, at Delhi*

	(Rs./litre)	
Date	Petrol	Diesel
1	2	3
01.04.2009	40.62	30.86
02.07.2009	44.63	32.87
27.10.2009	44.72	32.92
27.02.2010	47.43	35.47
01.04.2010	47.93	38.10
26.06.2010	51.43	40.10
01.07.2010	51.45	40.12
20.07.2010	-	37.62
08.09.2010	51.56	37.71
21.09.2010	51.83	-
17.10.2010	52.55	-
02.11.2010	52.59	37.75

1	2	3
09.11.2010	52.91	-
16.12.2010	55.87	-
15.01.2011	58.37	-
15.05.2011	63.37	-
25.06.2011	-	41.12
01.07.2011	63.70	41.29
16.09.2011	66.84	-
01.10.2011	-	40.91
04.11.2011	68.64	-
16.11.2011	66.42	-
01.12.2011	65.64	-
24.05.2012	73.18	-
03.06.2012	71.16	-
18.06.2012	70.24	41.29
29.06.2012	67.78	-
24.07.2012	68.48	-
01.08.2012	68.46	41.32
14.09.2012	-	46.95
09.10.2012	67.90	-
27.10.2012	68.19	47.15
16.11.2012	67.24	-
16.01.2013	67.56	-
18.01.2013	67.26	47.65
16.02.2013	69.06	48.16
02.03.2013	70.74	-
16.03.2013	68.34	-
Current RSP	68.34	48.16

### Pricing of Petroleum Product

4208. SHRI ARJUN ROY:  
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

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

(a) the criteria for fixing prices of petroleum products in the country;

(b) whether the Ministry of Finance has termed present formula pertaining to pricing of petrol, diesel and other petroleum products as faulty;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether due to the price fixed on the basis of the present formula, the subsidy amount has increased; 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) As per the prevailing pricing policy, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) pay Trade Parity Price (TPP) for purchase of Diesel and Import Parity Price (IPP) for purchase of PDS Kerosene from refineries. The IPP/TPP is determined based on the prices prevailing in the international market. The following elements are taken into account while calculating the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of petroleum products:

- Price paid to refinery
- Inland freight up to the market
- Marketing Margin
- LPG Bottling charges
- Dealer/Distributor commission
- Excise duty
- Value added tax and local levies

However, in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in oil prices in the international market and the domestic inflationary conditions, the retail selling prices of Diesel (to retail consumers), PDS Kerosene and

#### Notes-

1. Petrol price since 26.6.2010 onwards is as per IOCL.
2. Since 13.9.2012, the prices of Domestic LPG are for subsidized dom. LPG cylinders.
3. Price of Diesel effective 18.1.2013 is for retail consumers only.

Subsidized Domestic LPG are being modulated by the Government and their prices not being increased in line with the movement of prices in the international markets, resulting in under-recovery to the OMCs. Based on the Refinery Gate Price effective 16.03.2013 for Diesel (to retail customers) and 1.3.2013 for PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG, the OMCs are incurring under recovery of Rs. 8.64/litre on sale of Diesel, Rs. 33.43/litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 439.00 per 14.2 kg cylinder of Subsidized Domestic LPG.

The prices of petroleum products other than Diesel (to retail customers), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG are market determined and the prices of such products including Petrol are being revised by the OMCs as per the international oil prices and prevailing market conditions.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Finance (MoF) has suggested that (a) under-recovery on sale of subsidized Diesel and PDS Kerosene be calculated on Export Parity based pricing (EPP) and (b) under-recovery on sale of Subsidized Domestic LPG be calculated on a combination of Import Parity (IPP) & Export Parity based pricing. The suggestion of MoF is under examination.

(d) and (e) During the year 2008-09, studies were conducted by the Cost Accounts Branch, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance in coordination with the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to work out the amount of under-recovery of the OMCs under the Trade/Import Parity Price Method and Actual Refinery Cost Method. Similar study was also conducted for the period April-September, 2010. The comparative statement of under-recovery amount under both mechanisms is given below:

**Comparative Statement of Under Recovery under IPP/TPP and Actual Cost Mechanism**

	(Rs. crore)	
Under-Recovery	2008-09	April-September, 2010
As per IPP/TPP method	1,03,292	31,367
As per actual cost of production	1,05,653	31,891
Difference	(-)2361	(-)524

As may be seen from above, the under recovery worked out under Actual Cost Mechanism was more than that of under the existing formula based on TPP/IPP.

*[English]*

**Loss of Documents by Banks**

4209. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of property papers pledged with banks of home loan consumer's being misplaced/lost by certain banks/insurance companies come to the notice of the Government during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government against such banks/insurance companies during the said period; 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) and (b) As per replies received from the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Insurance Companies, some of the PSBs have informed cases of loss of property papers of home loan pledged with their banks during the last three years and the current year as per detail below:

Name of the Bank	Number of cases
Andhra Bank	03
Bank of Baroda	03
Indian Bank	02
State Bank of India	18
State Bank of Mysore	03
IDBI	01
Punjab & Sindh Bank	01
United Bank of India	01

Rest of the banks have informed that they do not have such cases.

(c) and (d) Banks take following steps in the event of loss of documents:

- FIR regarding loss of title deeds lodged with the Police.
- Caution Notice issued in Newspapers stating that property under Housing Loan is mortgaged with the bank, registration of deposit of title deeds has been completed in consultation with legal counsel.
- Reconstruction of documents.
- Make suitable arrangements to obtain certified/duplicate copies of documents/agreement/deed at Bank's cost from concerned Registrar office etc.
- Compensation as per bank's policy/as per advice of Banking Ombudsman.
- Initiation of disciplinary action against concerned officials.

Instructions have issued by the respective Banks to the field functionaries for keeping all property papers under dual custody and records in the matter.

#### **FDI as Compared with China**

4210. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) The comparative Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flowing into India and China during each of the last two years;

(b) the reasons for lesser volume of FDI flowing into India, if any; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Indian Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flowing into India during each of the last two years is given below:

(Amount in USD Million)

Financial Year	Total
2010-11	21,383.05
2011-12	35,120.80
2012-13 (April, 2012-January, 2013)	19,103.23

Government does not maintain data on FDI flowing into China. However, as per World Investment Report 2012 by United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), FDI inflows in China during last two years is as below:

(Amount in USD Million)

Year	Total
2010	1,14,734
2011	1,23,985

(b) and (c) A straight comparison between FDI inflow into two countries is difficult. Government has been taking a number of measures to attract FDI in India which are mentioned as below:

- (i) Government has been making concerted efforts towards creating 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).
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) The Government has also set up 'Invest India', a joint venture company between the Department



of Industrial Policy & Promotion and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), as a not-for-profit, single window facilitator, for prospective overseas investors.

[Translation]

#### Reservation Benefit to STs

4211. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that only few affluent scheduled tribe (ST) communities are being benefited by reservation policy of the Government;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment in this regard;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the corrective measures taken by the Government to provide the reservation benefit to all ST Communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (f) As per the information received from the Department of Personnel and Training, no such data is maintained. Reservation is uniformly provided to all Scheduled Tribe communities in direct recruitment as well as in promotion at the rate of 7.5 per cent.

[English]

#### Sickle Cell Disease Control Programme

4212. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:  
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:  
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
SHRI C.R. PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch a national programme to control Sickle Cell disease in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has made certain recommendations to the Government with regard to Sickle Cell and certain other genetic blood disorders;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) Health being primarily a State subject, diagnosis and the management of these diseases are to be provided by the concerned State.

Central Institutes like AIIMS, PGI Chandigarh, Dr. RML Hospital, JIPMER Puducherry provide facilities for diagnosis and treatment of these diseases.

Under the Reproductive Child Health component of NRHM, the State and UTs can submit area specific proposal for strengthening of hospitals for inclusion of services for haemophilia, sickle cell anaemia and thalassemia/genetic diseases in the State Programme Implementation Plan for the particular year.

(c) to (e) The National Human Rights Commission has informed that the Commission *vide* its communication dated 22.02.2013 has recommended examination of the issue of inclusion of sickle cell disease in the Schedule to the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2012.

[Translation]

#### Scheduled/Non-Scheduled Banks

4213. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scheduled and non-scheduled banks in the country, as on date, State/UT and bank-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to include non-scheduled banks in the category of scheduled banks;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the existing provision to protect the interests of customers of non-scheduled banks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The bank-wise and State-wise details of 26 scheduled Public Sector Banks, 20 scheduled private sector banks and 43 foreign scheduled banks, 50 scheduled Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and 14 non-scheduled RRBs, 16 scheduled State Co-operative Banks (StCBs) and 15 non-scheduled StCBs; and four non-scheduled Local Area banks as furnished by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) RBI has informed that at present there is no proposal to include non-scheduled Local Area banks in the category of scheduled banks.

**Statement**

*Scheduled Public Sector Banks*

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	Head Office
1	2	3
1.	Allahabad Bank	Kolkata
2.	Andhra Bank	Hyderabad
3.	Bank of Baroda	Mumbai
4.	Bank of India	Mumbai
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	Pune
6.	Canara Bank	Bangalore
7.	Central Bank of India	Mumbai
8.	Corporation Bank	Mangalore
9.	Dena Bank	Mumbai
10.	Indian Bank	Chennai
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	Chennai

1	2	3
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	New Delhi
13.	Punjab National Bank	New Delhi
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	New Delhi
15.	Syndicate Bank	Manipal
16.	UCO Bank	Kolkata
17.	Union Bank of India	Mumbai
18.	United Bank of India	Kolkata
19.	Vijaya Bank	Bangalore
20.	State Bank of India	Mumbai
21.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	Jaipur
22.	State Bank of Hyderabad	Hyderabad
23.	State Bank of Mysore	Mysore
24.	State Bank of Patiala	Patiala
25.	State Bank of Travancore	Thiruvananthapuram
26.	IDBI Bank	Mumbai

*Scheduled Private Sector Banks (State-wise)*

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	Registered Office-State
1	2	3
1.	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	Maharashtra
2.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	
3.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	
4.	Indus Ind Bank Ltd.	
5.	YES Bank Ltd.	
6.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	

1	2	3	1	2	3
7.	AXIS Bank Ltd.	Gujarat	14.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	
8.	ICICI Bank Ltd.		15.	City Union Bank Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
9.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	Karnataka	16.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	
10.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.		17.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	
11.	Federal Bank Ltd.	Kerala	18.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	
12.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.		19.	Nainital Bank	Uttarakhand
13.	Dhanlaxmi Bank Ltd.		20.	J&K Bank Ltd.	Jammu & Kashmir

*Scheduled Foreign Bank Branches, State-wise in India as on data*

State	Name of the Foreign Bank	No. of Branche
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait	1
Andhra Pradesh	Bank of Nova Scotia	1
Andhra Pradesh	Barclays Bank	1
Andhra Pradesh	BN Paribas	1
Andhra Pradesh	Citibank	2
Andhra Pradesh	HSBC	2
Andhra Pradesh	Royal Bank of Scotland	1
Andhra Pradesh	Standard Chartered Bank	3
Andhra Pradesh	State Bank of Mauritius	1
Assam	HSBC	1
Assam	Sonali Bank	1
Assam	Standard Chartered Bank	2
Bihar	HSBC	1
Bihar	Standard Chartered Bank	1

1	2	3
Chandigarh	Citibank	1
Chandigarh	HSBC	1
Chandigarh	Standard Chartered Bank	1
Chhattisgarh	HSBC	1
Delhi	American Express Banking Corporation	1
Delhi	Bank of America	1
Delhi	Bank of Nova Scotia	1
Delhi	Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ	1
Delhi	Barclays Bank	1
Delhi	BN Paribas	1
Delhi	China Trust Commercial Bank	1
Delhi	Citibank	5
Delhi	Credit Agricole	1
Delhi	DBS Bank Ltd.	1
Delhi	Deutsche Bank	1
Delhi	HSBC	5
Delhi	JSC VTB Bank	1
Delhi	Mizuho Corporate Bank	1
Delhi	Royal Bank of Scotland	5
Delhi	Shinhan Bank	1
Delhi	Societe Generale	1
Delhi	Standard Chartered Bank	16
Delhi	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	1
Gujarat	BN Paribas	1
Gujarat	Citibank	5

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1	2	3
Gujarat	DBS Bank Ltd.	1
Gujarat	Deutsche Bank	2
Gujarat	HSBC	3
Gujarat	Royal Bank of Scotland	3
Gujarat	Societe Generale	1
Gujarat	Standard Chartered Bank	4
Haryana	Citibank	2
Haryana	Deutsche Bank	1
Haryana	HSBC	1
Haryana	Royal Bank of Scotland	2
Haryana	Standard Chartered Bank	2
Karnataka	Abu Dhabi Commercial	1
Karnataka	Bank of America	1
Karnataka	Bank of Nova Scotia	1
Karnataka	Barclays Bank	1
Karnataka	BN Paribas	1
Karnataka	Citibank	2
Karnataka	Credit Agricole	1
Karnataka	DBS Bank Ltd.	1
Karnataka	Deutsche Bank	1
Karnataka	HSBC	3
Karnataka	Royal Bank of Scotland	2
Karnataka	Standard Chartered Bank	3
Kerala	Citibank	1
Kerala	HSBC	2

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1	2	3
Kerala	Oman International Bank	1
Kerala	Standard Chartered Bank	3
Madhya Pradesh	Citibank	2
Madhya Pradesh	HSBC	1
Madhya Pradesh	Standard Chartered Bank	3
Maharashtra	Abu Dhabi Commercial	1
Maharashtra	Antwerp Diamond Bank	1
Maharashtra	Arab Bangladesh Bank	1
Maharashtra	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.	1
Maharashtra	Bank International Indonesia	1
Maharashtra	Bank of America	1
Maharashtra	Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait	1
Maharashtra	Bank of Nova Scotia	1
Maharashtra	Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ	1
Maharashtra	Barclays Bank	3
Maharashtra	BN Paribas	2
Maharashtra	Citibank	10
Maharashtra	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	1
Maharashtra	Credit Agricole	2
Maharashtra	Credit Suisse A.G.	1
Maharashtra	DBS Bank Ltd.	4
Maharashtra	Deutsche Bank	6
Maharashtra	FirstRand Bank Ltd.	1
Maharashtra	HSBC	14
Maharashtra	Industrial Credit and Commercial Bank of China Ltd.	1
Maharashtra	J P Morgan Chase	1

1	2	3
Maharashtra	Krung Thai Bank	1
Maharashtra	Mashreq Bank	1
Maharashtra	Mizuho Corporate Bank	1
Maharashtra	National Australia Bank	1
Maharashtra	Oman International Bank	1
Maharashtra	Rabobank International	1
Maharashtra	Royal Bank of Scotland	5
Maharashtra	Sber Bank	1
Maharashtra	Shinhan Bank	1
Maharashtra	Societe Generale	1
Maharashtra	Standard Chartered Bank	24
Maharashtra	State Bank of Mauritius	1
Maharashtra	UBS AG	1
Maharashtra	United Overseas Bank Ltd.	1
Maharashtra	Westpac Banking Corporation	1
Odisha	Citibank	1
Odisha	Standard Chartered Bank	1
Puducherry	Citibank	1
Punjab	Citibank	2
Punjab	Deutsche Bank	1
Punjab	HSBC	1
Punjab	Royal Bank of Scotland	1
Punjab	Standard Chartered Bank	3
Rajasthan	Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ	1
Rajasthan	Citibank	1

1	2	3
Rajasthan	HSBC	2
Rajasthan	Royal Bank of Scotland	2
Rajasthan	Standard Chartered Bank	3
Tamil Nadu	Bank of America	1
Tamil Nadu	Bank of Ceylon	1
Tamil Nadu	Bank of Nova Scotia	1
Tamil Nadu	Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ	1
Tamil Nadu	Barclays Bank	1
Tamil Nadu	BN Paribas	1
Tamil Nadu	China Trust Commercial Bank	1
Tamil Nadu	Citibank	3
Tamil Nadu	Credit Agricole	1
Tamil Nadu	DBS Bank Ltd.	3
Tamil Nadu	Deutsche Bank	3
Tamil Nadu	HSBC	3
Tamil Nadu	Royal Bank of Scotland	3
Tamil Nadu	Shinhan Bank	1
Tamil Nadu	Standard Chartered Bank	8
Tamil Nadu	State Bank of Mauritius	1
Tamil Nadu	Woori Bank	1
Uttar Pradesh	Citibank	2
Uttar Pradesh	DBS Bank Ltd.	1
Uttar Pradesh	Deutsche Bank	2
Uttar Pradesh	HSBC	2
Uttar Pradesh	Royal Bank of Scotland	4



1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	Standard Chartered Bank	7
Uttarakhand	Standard Chartered Bank	1
West Bengal	Bank of America	1
West Bengal	BN Paribas	1
West Bengal	Citibank	2
West Bengal	DBS Bank Ltd.	1
West Bengal	Deutsche Bank	1
West Bengal	HSBC	7
West Bengal	Royal Bank of Scotland	3
West Bengal	Sonali Bank	1
West Bengal	Standard Chartered Bank	16

*Non-Scheduled Banks*

1.	Coastal Local Area Bank Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Local Area Bank Ltd.	
3.	Capital Local Area Bank Ltd.	Punjab
4.	Subhadra Local Area Bank Ltd.	Maharashtra

*List of RRBs - State-wise*

Sl.No.	Name of the RRB	State	Sponsor Bank	Scheduled/Non-Scheduled
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank	Andhra Pradesh	State Bank of India	Scheduled
2.	Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank	Andhra Pradesh	Syndicate Bank	Scheduled
3.	Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Bank	Scheduled
4.	Deccan Grameena Bank	Andhra Pradesh	State Bank of Hyderabad	Scheduled
5.	Saptagiri Grameena Bank	Andhra Pradesh	Indian Bank	Scheduled

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank	Arunachal Pradesh	State Bank of India	Scheduled
7.	Assam Gramin Vikash Bank	Assam	United Bank of India	Scheduled
8.	Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank	Assam	State Bank of India	Scheduled
9.	Bihar Gramin Bank	Bihar	UCO Bank	Non-Scheduled
10.	Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank	Bihar	Punjab National Bank	Scheduled
11.	Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank	Bihar	Central Bank of India	Scheduled
12.	Chhattisgarh Gramin Bank	Chhattisgarh	State Bank of India	Scheduled
13.	Durg Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank	Chhattisgarh	Dena Bank	Scheduled
14.	Surguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Chhattisgarh	Central Bank of India	Scheduled
15.	Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank	Gujarat	Bank of Baroda	Scheduled
16.	Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank	Gujarat	Dena Bank	Scheduled
17.	Saurashtra Gramin Bank	Gujarat	State Bank of India	Scheduled
18.	Gurgaon Gramin Bank	Haryana	Syndicate Bank	Scheduled
19.	Haryana Gramin Bank	Haryana	Punjab National Bank	Scheduled
20.	Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank	Himachal Pradesh	Punjab National Bank	Non-Scheduled
21.	Ellaquai Dehati Bank	Jammu & Kashmir	State Bank of India	Scheduled
22.	Jammu & Kashmir Grameen Bank	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu & Kashmir Bank	Scheduled
23.	Jharkhand Gramin Bank	Jharkhand	Bank of India	Scheduled
24.	Vananchal Gramin Bank	Jharkhand	State Bank of India	Scheduled
25.	Kaveri Grameena Bank	Karnataka	State Bank of Mysore	Non-Scheduled
26.	Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank	Karnataka	Syndicate Bank	Scheduled
27.	Krishna Grameena Bank	Karnataka	State Bank of India	Scheduled
28.	Pragathi Gramin Bank	Karnataka	Canara Bank	Scheduled
29.	North Malabar Gramin Bank	Kerala	Syndicate Bank	Scheduled
30.	South Malabar Gramin Bank	Kerala	Canara Bank	Scheduled

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Madhyanchal Gramin Bank	Madhya Pradesh	State Bank of India	Non-Scheduled
32.	Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank	Madhya Pradesh	Bank of India	Non-Scheduled
33.	Central Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank	Madhya Pradesh	Central Bank of India	Non-Scheduled
34.	Vidharbha Konkan Gramin Bank	Madhya Pradesh	Bank of India	Non-Scheduled
35.	Maharashtra Gramin Bank	Madhya Pradesh	Bank of Maharashtra	Scheduled
36.	Manipur Rural Bank	Manipur	United Bank of India	Scheduled
37.	Meghalaya Rural Bank	Meghalaya	State Bank of India	Scheduled
38.	Mizoram Rural Bank	Mizoram	State Bank of India	Scheduled
39.	Nagaland Rural Bank	Nagaland	State Bank of India	Scheduled
40.	Utkal Grameen Bank	Odisha	State Bank of India	Non-Scheduled
41.	Odisha Gramya Bank	Odisha	Indian Overseas Bank	Non-Scheduled
42.	Puduvai Bharathiar Grama Bank	Puducherry	Indian Bank	Scheduled
43.	Malwa Gramin Bank	Punjab	State Bank of Patiala	Scheduled
44.	Punjab Gramin Bank	Punjab	Punjab National Bank	Scheduled
45.	Sutlej Gramin Bank	Punjab	Punjab & Sind Bank	Scheduled
46.	Baroda Rajasthan Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Rajasthan	Bank of Baroda	Non-Scheduled
47.	Mewar Aanchalik Gramin Bank	Rajasthan	ICICI Bank Ltd.	Scheduled
48.	Marudhara Gramin Bank	Rajasthan	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	Non-Scheduled
49.	Pallavan Grama Bank	Tamil Nadu	Indian Bank	Scheduled
50.	Pandyan Grama Bank	Tamil Nadu	Indian Overseas Bank	Scheduled
51.	Tripura Gramin Bank	Tripura	United Bank of India	Scheduled
52.	Allahabad UP Gramin Bank	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad Bank	Scheduled
53.	Aryavart Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Uttar Pradesh	Bank of India	Non-Scheduled
54.	Ballia-Etawah Gramin Bank	Uttar Pradesh	Central Bank of India	Scheduled
55.	Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank	Uttar Pradesh	Bank of Baroda	Scheduled

1	2	3	4	5
56.	Kashi Gomati Samyut Gramin Bank	Uttar Pradesh	Union Bank of India	Scheduled
57.	Prathama Bank	Uttar Pradesh	Syndicate Bank	Scheduled
58.	Purvanchal Gramin Bank	Uttar Pradesh	State Bank of India	Scheduled
59.	Sarva UP Gramin Bank	Uttar Pradesh	Punjab National Bank	Scheduled
60.	Shreyas Gramin Bank	Uttar Pradesh	Canara Bank	Scheduled
61.	Uttarakhand Gramin Bank	Uttarakhand	State Bank of India	Non-Scheduled
62.	Bangiya Gramin Vikash Bank	West Bengal	United Bank of India	Scheduled
63.	Paschim Banga Gramin Bank	West Bengal	UCO Bank	Scheduled
64.	Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin Bank	West Bengal	Central Bank of India	Scheduled

*List of Scheduled StCBs*

Sl.No.	Name of Bank	Scheduled
1.	Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Scheduled
2.	Bihar State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Scheduled
3.	Goa State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Scheduled
4.	Gujarat State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Scheduled
5.	Haryana Rajya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	Scheduled
6.	Karnataka State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd.	Scheduled
7.	Kerala State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Scheduled
8.	Madhya Pradesh Rajya Sahakari Bank Maryadit	Scheduled
9.	Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Scheduled
10.	Orissa State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Scheduled
11.	Pondicherry State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Scheduled
12.	Punjab State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Scheduled
13.	Rajasthan State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Scheduled
14.	Tamil Nadu State Apex Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Scheduled
15.	Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Scheduled
16.	West Bengal State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Scheduled

*List of Non-Scheduled StCBs*

Sl.No.	Name of Bank	Non-Scheduled
1.	Andaman and Nicobar State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Non-Scheduled
2.	Arunachal State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd.	Non-Scheduled
3.	Assam Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd.	Non-Scheduled
4.	Chandigarh State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Non-Scheduled
5.	Chhattisgarh Rajya Sahakari Bank Maryadit	Non-Scheduled
6.	Delhi State Cooperative Bank Ltd.	Non-Scheduled
7.	Himachal Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Non-Scheduled
8.	Jammu and Kashmir State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Non-Scheduled
9.	Manipur State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Non-Scheduled
10.	Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd.	Non-Scheduled
11.	Mizoram Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd.	Non-Scheduled
12.	Nagaland State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Non-Scheduled
13.	Sikkim State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Non-Scheduled
14.	Tripura State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Non-Scheduled
15.	Uttarakhand State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Non-Scheduled

**DTAA and TIEA**

4214. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has signed Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) and Tax Information Exchange Agreement (TIEA) with foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details including the salient features, date of enforcement of such agreements and their present status thereof, country-wise;

(c) whether it is proposed to sign such agreements with some more countries;

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

(e) the manner and the extent to which signing of such agreements is likely to help in countering the menace of tax evasion and bring back black money stashed abroad?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Details of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) and Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) which have been signed by India and have entered into force are given in the enclosed Statement. India has also signed DTAAs with Bhutan, Colombia and Uruguay and TIEAs with Argentina, Bahrain and Monaco, which are yet to enter into force.

The DTAAs contain provisions for allocation of taxing rights between source country and resident country; for

avoidance of double taxation and for prevention of fiscal evasion. DTAA's also contain provisions for exchange of information for tax purpose. TIEAs are agreements for exchange of information for tax purpose.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. Proposal to sign DTAA's with Albania, Croatia, Chile, Cuba, Fiji and Latvia is in process. Further, it is proposed to sign TIEAs with Congo, Marshall Islands and Sint Maarten.

(e) DTAA's and TIEAs help in countering the menace of tax evasion and black money stashed in foreign banks by helping in collection of information regarding tax evasion and foreign bank accounts. DTAA's sometimes also provide for assistance in collection of taxes from assets located abroad.

### **Statement**

*List of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAA's)  
and Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs)  
entered into by India*

#### **DTAA's**

Sl. No.	Country with which India has DTAA	Date of entry into force of DTAA
1	2	3
1.	Armenia	9th September, 2004
2.	Australia	30th December, 1991
3.	Austria	5th September, 2001
4.	Bangladesh	27th May, 1992
5.	Belarus	17th July, 1998
6.	Belgium	1st October, 1997
7.	Botswana	30th January, 2008
8.	Brazil	11th March, 1992
9.	Bulgaria	23rd June, 1995
10.	Canada	6th May, 1997
11.	China	21st November, 1994

1	2	3
12.	Cyprus	21st December, 1994
13.	Czech Republic	27th September, 1999
14.	Denmark	13th June, 1989
15.	Egypt	30th September, 1969*
16.	Estonia	20th June, 2012
17.	Ethiopia	15th October, 2012
18.	Finland	19th April, 2010
19.	France	1st August, 1994
20.	Georgia	8th December, 2011
21.	Germany	26th October, 1996
22.	Greece	17th March, 1967*
23.	Hungary	4th March, 2005
24.	Iceland	21st December, 2007
25.	Indonesia	19th December, 1987
26.	Ireland	26th December, 2001
27.	Israel	15th May, 1996
28.	Italy	23rd November, 1995
29.	Japan	29th December, 1989
30.	Jordan	16th October, 1999
31.	Kazakhstan	2nd October, 1997
32.	Kenya	20th August, 1985*
33.	Korea	1st August, 1986
34.	Kuwait	17th October, 2007
35.	Kyrgyz Republic	10th January, 2001
36.	Libya	1st July, 1982*

1	2	3	1	2	3
37.	Lithuania	10th July, 2012	62.	Singapore	27th May, 1994
38.	Luxembourg	9th July, 2009	63.	Slovenia	17th February, 2005
39.	Malaysia	14th August, 2003	64.	South Africa	28th November, 1997
40.	Malta	8th February, 1995	65.	Spain	12th January, 1995
41.	Mauritius	6th December, 1983*	66.	Sri Lanka	19th April, 1983*
42.	Mexico	1st February, 2010	67.	Sudan	15th April, 2004
43.	Mongolia	29th March, 1996	68.	Sweden	25th December, 1997
44.	Montenegro	23rd September, 2008	69.	Swiss Confederation	29th December, 1994
45.	Morocco	20th February, 2000	70.	Syria	10th November, 2008
46.	Mozambique	28th February, 2011	71.	Taiwan	12th August, 2011#
47.	Myanmar	30th January, 2009	72.	Tajikistan	10th April, 2009
48.	Namibia	22nd January, 1999	73.	Tanzania	12th December, 2011
49.	Nepal	16th March, 2012	74.	Thailand	13th March, 1986
50.	Netherlands	21st January, 1989	75.	Trinidad and Tobago	13th October, 1999
51.	New Zealand	3rd December, 1986	76.	Turkey	1st February, 1997
52.	Norway	20th December, 2011	77.	Turkmenistan	7th July, 1997
53.	Oman	3rd June, 1997	78.	UAE	22nd September, 1993
54.	Philippines	21st March, 1994	79.	Uganda	27th August, 2004
55.	Poland	26th October, 1989	80.	UK	26th October, 1993
56.	Portuguese Republic	30th April, 2000	81.	Ukraine	31st October, 2001
57.	Qatar	15th January, 2000	82.	USA	18th December, 1990
58.	Romania	14th November, 1987	83.	Uzbekistan	25th January, 1994
59.	Russia	11th April, 1998	84.	Vietnam	2nd February, 1995
60.	Saudi Arabia	1st November, 2006	85.	Zambia	18th January, 1984*
61.	Serbia	23rd September, 2008			

**TIEAs**

Sl. No.	Country with which India has TIEA	Date of Entry into Force
1.	Bermuda	3rd November, 2010
2.	Bahamas	1st March, 2011
3.	Isle of Man	17th March, 2011
4.	British Virgin Islands	22nd August, 2011
5.	Cayman Islands	8th November, 2011
6.	Jersey	8th May, 2012
7.	Guernsey	11th June, 2012
8.	Liberia	30th May, 2012
9.	Macao	16th April, 2012
10.	Gibraltar	11th March, 2013

\*Date of Notification published in the Official Gazette.

#The DTAA between India-Taipei Association and Taipei Economic and Cultural Center entered into force on 12th August, 2011. However, Government of India adopted the DTAA through a Notification dated 2nd September, 2011.

[English]

**Nutritious Food in AWCs**

4215. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of non-supplying of nutritious meal under Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) at various Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the action taken or proposed by the Government in this regard;

(c) the details of the total cost of meal per beneficiary per day;

(d) whether the Government proposes to raise the per head cost of said meal; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in which Central Government is responsible for Policy and Programme Planning and States/UTs are responsible for the implementation of the Scheme including procurement, supply and management of supplementary nutrition at the Anganwadi Centres (AWCs). States/UTs are required to provide supplementary nutrition to children (6 months to 6 years) and pregnant women & lactating mothers for 300 days in a year as per the schematic nutritional norms of the scheme. As per information available, the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry are providing 21+ days of SNP. Rest of the States/UTs are providing less than 21 days SNP indicating disruption. From the above reports and during visits instances of disruptions and deficiencies in SNP by the States such as in Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Uttarakhand have been detected and brought to the notice of the respective State Government for remedial measures and action. In addition, any complaint received by the Government is referred to the concerned States/UTs for appropriate action in the matter.

Further Government has also introduced 5-tier monitoring & review mechanism at National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi Levels for which guidelines were issued on 31.03.2011. Under these guidelines, the District and Block level Committees is to be constituted to closely monitor *inter-alia* quality of supplementary nutrition, regularity of functioning of AWCs, etc. and Anganwadi level Committee is required to review and take as well as suggest actions to improve delivery of services including status of supply of supplementary food to all beneficiaries for at least 21 days in a month at the AWC etc.

(c) to (e) The rates of providing SNP for different categories of beneficiaries has been revised as under:



Sl.No.	Category	Rates applicable since 2008-09 (per beneficiary per day)	Revised rates to be rolled out in phased manner (per beneficiary per day)
1.	Children (6-72 months)	Rs. 4.00	Rs. 6.00
2.	Severely malnourished children (6-72 months)	Rs. 6.00	Rs. 9.00
3.	Pregnant women & Nursing mothers	Rs. 5.00	Rs. 7.00

The revised rates would follow the phased implementation over the 3 years of the Strengthened and Restructured ICDS on the existing cost sharing ratio of 50:50 between the Centre and the States other than NER where it will continue to be on 90:10 basis.

#### **Guidelines for Solar Power Project**

4216. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) the details of the guidelines for selection of solar power project under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM);

(b) whether the Government has revised the guidelines after receiving reports of irregularities in JNNSM;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the details of irregularities reported in awarding the contracts for solar power projects to private players;

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the fresh steps taken by the Government for ensuring transparency and fair award of tenders for solar power projects to private players?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Guidelines for selection of grid connected solar power projects for Batch-I & II of Phase-I of JNNSM have been issued which broadly cover the intended capacity of each project, essential financial and technical criteria to be met by

bidders, methodology of shortlisting of projects, power purchase agreement, bank guarantees and timelines for the projects.

(b) Some amendments were already carried out while framing Batch-II guidelines.

(c) to (e) An article appeared in the magazine "Down to Earth" in its issue dated 1-15 February, 2012 in which allegations were made regarding violation of Guidelines of the 1000 MW Solar Power Project Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) being implemented through NVVN. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy appointed an Inter-Ministerial Committee to inquire into the allegations. The Committee in its report has made a number of recommendations and suggestions such as refining of the guidelines so as to bring in greater clarity regarding definitions of "net worth", "control", etc. It has also recommended more specificity in guidelines regarding selection of EPC contractors and has recommended physical verification of the address of the company and more stringent and specific penalty provisions in case of violation of any clause of the guidelines.

The report of the Committee and its recommendations are currently under examination by the Government.

#### **Seizure of Gold**

4217. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of gold has been seized at the international border during the year 2012;

(b) if so, the details along with the total value of the seized gold thereof;

(c) whether the recent spurt in smuggling of gold has led to the increase of prices of gold in the country;

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

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to check incidents of smuggling of gold as well as to bring down the prices of gold in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) A total quantity of 174.625 kgs of Gold valued at Rs. 51.03 crore was seized by the Customs Department at the international borders during the year 2012-2013 (upto Feb., 2013). Further, during the period 2011-12, the total quantity of 160.986 kgs of gold valued at Rs. 34.67 crore was seized.

(c) No, Madam. The prices of gold in the country are determined by the international bullion market prices and domestic demand.

(d) "Nil" in view of (c) above.

(e) All the Customs formations including DRI have been sensitized to prevent smuggling of gold into the country. Constant surveillance is kept on Seaports, Airports and Land Customs Stations.

RBI, as a measure to bring down prices of Gold, has advised banks not to grant advance for purchase of gold in any form including primary gold, gold bullion, gold jewellery, gold coins, units of gold Exchange Traded Funds (ETF) and units of gold Mutual Funds except for genuine working capital requirements of jewelers. Besides RBI has recently advised banks to introduce modified gold deposits scheme.

*[Translation]*

#### **Mahatma Gandhi's Articles**

4218. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has accorded high priority to ensure hassle free return of various items belonging to Mahatma Gandhi scattered the world over; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) As and when any request for waiver of Customs duty on import of items belonging to Mahatma Gandhi were received in the Ministry, all such cases were granted full exemption from payment of customs duty.

*[English]*

#### **Quality of Solar Panels**

4219. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any arrangement to grade the quality of solar panels imported and sold in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with action being taken by the Government to have quality mark on solar panels;

(c) the details of quantity of solar panels imported during the last three years and the current year, country-wise; and

(d) the expected quantity of solar panels to be imported during the financial year 2013-14?

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

(b) The Government has stipulated certain technical measures to ensure quality of the PV modules used in Solar power projects taken up under different Central schemes of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM). Details thereof are furnished in the enclosed Statement.

(c) During last 3 years and current year since launch of the JNNSM, 148 grid-connected solar power plants of 551MW aggregate capacity have been commissioned under Central schemes. Out of these, nearly 77 projects of 391 MW aggregate capacity or nearly 70% of total SPV panels installed, are using foreign solar cells/modules. Country-wise information is not readily available.

(d) The Government has not made any estimate in this regard as the imports are made by mainly private solar power developers for their plants and are governed by market forces.

**Statement***Technical Requirements of PV Module for use in Grid Solar Power Plants*

The following are some of the technical measures required to ensure quality of the PV modules used in grid solar power projects.

**(a) PV Module Qualification**

1.1 The PV modules used in the grid solar power projects must qualify to the latest edition of any of the following IEC PV module qualification test or equivalent BIS standards:

Crystalline Silicon Solar Cell Modules	IEC 61215
Thin Film Modules	IEC 61646
Concentrator PV modules	IEC 62108

1.2 In addition, PV modules must qualify to IEC 61730 for safety qualification testing. For the PV modules to be used in a highly corrosive atmosphere throughout their lifetime, they must qualify to IEC 61701.

**(b) Authorized Test Centers**

The PV modules must be tested and approved by one of the IEC authorized test centers. In addition a PV module qualification test certificate as per IEC standard, issued by ETDC, Bangalore or Solar Energy Centre will also be valid. Ministry will review the list of authorized testing laboratories/centers from time to time.

**(c) Warranty**

- The mechanical structures, electrical works and overall workmanship of the grid solar power plants must be warranted for a minimum of 5 years.
- PV modules used in grid solar power plants must be warranted for output wattage, which should not be less than 90% at the end of 10 years and 80% at the end of 25 years.

**(d) Identification and Traceability**

Each PV module used in any solar power project must use a RF identification tag. The following information must be mentioned in the RFID used on each module

(This can be inside or outside the laminate, but must be able to withstand harsh environmental conditions.)

- (i) Name of the manufacturer of PV Module
- (ii) Name of the Manufacturer of Solar cells
- (iii) Month and year of the manufacture (separately for solar cells and module)
- (iv) Country of origin (separately for solar cells and module)
- (v) I-V curve for the module
- (vi) Wattage,  $I_m$ ,  $V_m$  and FF for the module
- (vii) Unique Serial No. and Model No. of the module
- (viii) Date and year of obtaining IEC PV module qualification certificate
- (ix) Name of the test lab issuing IEC certificate
- (x) Other relevant information on traceability of solar cells and module as per ISO 9000

All grid solar PV power plants must install necessary equipment to continuously measure solar radiation, ambient temperature, wind speed and other weather parameters and simultaneously measure the generation of DC power as well as AC power generated from the plant. They will be required to submit this data to the Ministry on line and/or through a report on regular basis for the entire duration of PPA.

**Study on Tobacco Use Prevention**

4220. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the recent study conducted by a Delhi based Non-Government Organisation (NGO) in collaboration with the University of Texas regarding tobacco use prevention and impact of

advertisements on tobacco addicts, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether advertisements of tobacco products continue, albeit in a surrogate manner, despite ban on their advertisement in the country;

(c) if so, the response of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government proposes to counteract the promotions of tobacco products through a comprehensive legislation including counter-advertising in order to appropriately inform the consumers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Government is aware of the study conducted in collaboration with University of Texas. However, the said study explores the longitudinal relationship between tobacco advertising and progression towards tobacco use (along tobacco uptake continuum) among urban Indian adolescents.

(b) and (c) Advertisement of all tobacco products has been comprehensively banned under COTPA.

The advertisement of pan masala is allowed under the Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, dated 1st, August, 2011, according to which every package of Supari or Pan Masala and advertisement relating thereto, shall carry the warning, "Chewing of Pan Masala or Supari is injurious to health". (Section 30).

(d) and (e) Section 5 of the Tobacco Control Act of India (COTPA, 2003) comprehensively prohibits all forms of advertisement (direct/indirect), promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products.

Government has notified the revised rules related to depiction of tobacco products or its use in films and TV programmes, vide G.S.R 786 (E) dated 27th October, 2011 which *inter alia* prohibits all forms of brand placements and product placements in films and TV programmes; promos and posters. Government has also been impressing upon the states to strictly implement section-5 of COTPA 2003.

[*Translation*]

### **Intensive Care Training**

4221. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:  
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

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

(a) whether the Government has started any scheme in cooperation with the World Bank to impart intensive care training to the doctors in district hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of doctors trained under the said scheme, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the cooperation of private hospitals has also been solicited in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Government has not started any scheme with the support of the World Bank dedicated to impart intensive care training to doctors in district hospitals.

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

### **Black Marketing of Kerosene**

4222. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any pilot project scheme to check black marketing of kerosene in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has assessed/reviewed the outcome of this scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which such scheme is likely to be implemented in all the States/UTs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The scheme of direct transfer of cash subsidy on PDS Kerosene (DTCK) on Pilot basis was launched on 5th December, 2011 by the Department of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs, Government of Rajasthan at Kotkasim Block of Alwar District (Rajasthan).

(c) and (d) Government of Rajasthan has reported that after launching of DTCK Pilot, the consumption of PDS Kerosene in the said Block, has come down substantially. As the subsidy amount is being transferred to the bank account of beneficiaries as per the scheme, only the actual users are purchasing Kerosene at market price.

(e) As far as DTCK Scheme is concerned, all the State/UT Governments were requested for their willingness and confirmation to participate in the Scheme. 11 States/ Union Territories, namely, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Goa, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Puducherry have confirmed their participation in the scheme of DTCK.

#### **Construction of AWCs**

4223. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds earmarked by the Government for construction of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) during the 12th Five Year Plan are insufficient to meet the demands of States/UTs;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any requests from various States/UTs for enhancing the said allocations;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Under the Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS, Government has approved provision of Construction of 2 lakh AWCs during the 12th Five Year Plan Period. The funding for this would be provided @ Rs. 4.5 lakh per unit with the ratio of 75:25 between Centre and States except NER where it will be 90:10. Cost of the AWC buildings to be in accordance to the State Schedule of Rates (SOR).

Besides this, there are provision for allotment of funds from State resources as well as leverage of funds under BRGF, MSDP, RIDF, IAP, Finance Commission, ACA, MLALAD and other similar schemes for construction of AWC Buildings.

Recently, the Ministry of Rural Development has also included construction of AWCs in the list of new works for extending activities permitted under MGNREGA. In this regard, a joint letter from Secretary, Ministry of Women & Child Development & Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development has been issued to all States/UTs for planning and implementation by concerned Departments in the States/UTs to ensure the construction of AWCs in convergence with MGNREGA.

(c) to (e) During the course of discussion in the National Orientation and Information Dissemination Conference on Restructured ICDS held on 12.01.2013 at New Delhi, the representative of State Government of Madhya Pradesh has flagged the issue of unit cost of Construction of Anganwadi Buildings and matter of MGNREGA convergence. No formal reference is received so far from the State Government.

*[English]*

#### **National Accreditation Board for Hospitals**

4224. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Providers (NABH);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of hospitals in the country which have got accreditation from NABH so far, State/UT-wise;

(c) the benefits to be accrued to patients and hospitals on account of such accreditation; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure NABH accreditation of all the hospitals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Providers (NABH) has been set up as a constituent board of Quality Council of India (QCI), which was set up jointly by the Government of India and the Indian Industry to establish an accreditation structure in the country and to spread quality movement in the country by undertaking a National Quality Campaign. QCI is registered as a non-profit society with its own Memorandum of Association. QCI is governed by a Council of 38 members with equal representations of Government, industry and consumers.

So far, there are 182 Hospitals which have received NABH Accreditation under Hospital/SHCO Accreditation Programme. State-wise list of accredited hospital is given in the enclosed Statement.

Accreditation benefits all stakeholders and patients are the biggest beneficiaries.

Following are the main benefits of accreditation:

(i) Benefits for patients:

Accreditation results in high quality of care and patient safety. Rights of patients are respected and protected. Patient satisfaction is regularly evaluated.

(ii) Benefits for Hospitals:

Accreditation to a hospital stimulates continuous improvement. It enables hospital in demonstrating commitment to quality care. It raises community confidence in the services provided by the hospital. It also provides opportunity to healthcare unit to benchmark with the best.

(iii) Benefits for Hospital staffs:

The staffs in an accredited hospital are provided for continuous learning, good working environment, leadership and above all ownership of clinical processes. It improves overall professional development of Clinicians and Paramedical staff and provides leadership for quality improvement within medicine and nursing.

(iv) Benefits to paying and regulatory bodies:

Accreditation provides an objective system of empanelment by insurance and other third parties. Accreditation provides access to reliable and certified information on facilities, infrastructure and level of care.

**Statement**

*State-wise list of NABH Accredited Hospitals*

Sl.No.	Name of Hospital	
	Government Hospital	Other Hospitals
1	2	3
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		
1.		Yashoda Hospital, Secunderabad
2.		Rainbow Children's Medicare Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad
3.		Star Hospitals, Hyderabad
4.		L V Prasad Eye Institute, Hyderabad
5.		Yashoda Super Specialty Hospital, Malakpet, Hyderabad

1	2	3
6.		Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences Ltd., Secunderabad
7.		Geetha Multi Speciality Hospital, Secunderabad
8.		CARE Hospital, Nampally, Hyderabad
9.		Apollo Hospitals, Secunderabad
10.		Care Hospital - Unit 1, Waltair Main Road, Ramnagar, Visakhapatnam
11.		Kamineni Hospitals Pvt. Ltd., L.B. Nagar, Hyderabad
12.		Omega Hospital, Hyderabad
13.		Prime Hospitals, Ameerpet, Hyderabad
14.		Guru Nanak Care Hospital, Hyderabad
15.		Yashoda Super Specialty Hospital, Somajiguda, Hyderabad
16.		Usha Muilapudi Cardiac Centre, Hyderabad
17.		Sunshine Hospitals, Secunderabad
18.		Nagarjuna Hospital, Vijayawada
19.		Lotus Childrens Hospital, Hyderabad
20.		Narayana Hrudayalaya-Mallya Reddy Hospital, Hyderabad
21.		Aware Global Hospitals, Hyderabad
22.		Sharat Laser Eye Hospital, Warangal, A.P.

**CHHATTISGARH**

23. Ramkrishna Care Hospital, Raipur

**DELHI**

24. B.L. Kapur Memorial Hospital, New Delhi

25. Batra Hospital & Medical Research Centre, New Delhi

26. Chacha Nehru Bai Chikitsalaya, New Delhi

27. Delhi Heart and Lung Institute, New Delhi

28. Dharamshila Hospital & Research Centre, New Delhi

1	2	3
29.		Fortis Escorts Heart Institute, New Delhi
30.		Fortis Fit. Lt. Rajan Dhall Hospital, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi
31.		Jeewan Nursing Home & Hospital, Pusa Road, New Delhi
32.		Max Balaji Hospital
33.		Max Super Speciality Hospital
34.		Max Superspeciality Hospital (A Unit of Devki Devi Foundation)
35.		Moolchand Hospital
36.		Primus Ortho & Spine Hospital
37.		Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, New Delhi
38.		Metro Hospital and Cancer Institute, Preet Vihar, Delhi
39.		Jeewan Mala Hospital Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
40.		Park Hospital, New Delhi
41.		National Heart Institute, East of Kailash, New Delhi
42.		Sri Balaji Action Medical Institute, Paschim Vihar, New Delhi
43.		Metro Hospital & Heart Institute, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi
44.		RLKC Hospital, New Delhi
45.	Institute of Liver & Biliary Sciences, New Delhi	
46.		Indian Spinal Injuries Center, New Delhi
47.	Institute of Human Behaviour & Allied Sciences (IHBAS), New Delhi	
48.		Gujarmal Modi Hospital & Research Centre for Medical Sciences, New Delhi
49.		Khandelwal Hospital & Urology Centre, New Delhi
50.		Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Institute & Research Centre, Rohini, New Delhi
51.		Fortis Hospital, Shalimar Bagh, New Delhi



1	2	3
52.		R G Stone Urology & Laproscopy Hospital, Kailash Colony, New Delhi
53.		Pushpawati Singhanian Research Institute for Liver, Renal & Digestive Diseases, New Delhi
54.		Action Cancer Hospital, New Delhi
55.		Shroff's Charity Eye Hospital, New Delhi
<b>GUJARAT</b>		
56.		Apollo Hospitals International Limited
57.	General Hospital Gandhinagar	
58.		Shalby Hospitals
59.		Sterling Hospitals, Ahmedabad
60.		Sterling Hospitals, Vadodara
61.		Wockhardt Hospital, Bhavnagar, Gujarat
62.		Baroda Heart Institute & Research Centre, Vadodara
63.		Bankers Heart Institute, Vadodara
64.		CARE Hospital, Surat, Ahmedabad
65.	Hospital for Mental Health, Karelibaug, Vadodara, Gujarat	
66.		Nidhi Hospital, Ahmedabad
67.	Hospital for Mental Health, Ahmedabad	
68.		Nirmal Hospital Private Limited, Surat
69.		Care Institute of Medical Sciences (CIMS), Ahmedabad
<b>HARYANA</b>		
70.		Artemis Health Institute, Gurgaon
71.		Columbia Asia Hospital, Gurgaon
72.		Max Hospital, Gurgaon

1	2	3
73.		Fortis Escorts Hospital & Research Centre, Faridabad
74.		Medanta - The Medicity, Gurgaon
75.		Paras Hospitals Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon
76.		Sarvodaya Hospital & Research Centre, Faridabad
77.		Asian Institute of Medical Sciences, Faridabad
78.		Metro Heart Institute, Faridabad
<b>KARNATAKA</b>		
79.		Columbia Asia Hospital, Bangalore
80.		Kasturba Hospital, Manipal
81.		Manipal Hospital, Bangalore
82.		Narayana Hrudayalaya Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore
83.		Nethradhama Superspeciality Eye Hospital, Bangalore
84.		Sparsh Hospital for Trauma, Orthopaedic, Plastic & Maxillo Facial Surgery, Bangalore
85.		Columbia Asia Hospital-Yeshwantpur, Bangalore
86.		Fortis Hospitals Ltd., Nagarbhavi, Bangalore
87.		Narayana Hrudayalaya Pvt. Ltd., Anekal Taluk, Bangalore
88.		Mallya Hospital, Bangalore
89.		Narayana Nethralaya Superspeciality Eye Hospital (NN2), Bangalore
90.		Bangalore Baptist Hospital, Bangalore
91.		Vikram Hospital Private Limited, Mysore
92.		Narayana Nethralaya-NN1, Bangalore
93.		Fortis Hospital Ltd., Bannerghatta Road, Bangalore
94.		Health Care Global - Speciality Centre
95.		M.S. Ramaiah Memorial Hospital, Bangalore
96.		Columbia Asia Hospital, Mysore
97.		A.J. Hospital & Research Centre, Mangalore

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1	2	3
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**KERALA**

98. Amrita Institute of Medical Science, Kochi
99. Baby Memorial Hospital, Calicut
100. General Hospital, Ernakulum
101. Kerala Institute of Medical Sciences (KIMS)
102. Malabar Institute of Medical Sciences Ltd.
103. V.G.M. Hospital, Coimbatore
104. Malabar Institute of Medical Sciences Ltd., Kottakkal
105. Medical Trust Hospital, Cochin, Kerala
106. Trichur Heart Hospital Limited, Sakthah, Thampuran Nagar, Trichur
107. Govt. Women & Children's Hospital, Thycaud, Thiruvananthapuram
108. Taluk Head Quarters Hospital, Cherthala P.O., Alappuzha, Kerala

**MAHARASHTRA**

109. Dr. L.H. Hiranandani Hospital, Mumbai
110. Fortis Hospitals Ltd., Kalyan, Mumbai (Wockhard) 0079
111. Godrej Memorial Hospital, Mumbai
112. Holy Family Hospital, Mumbai
113. Holy Spirit Hospital, Mumbai
114. Lilavati Hospital and Research Centre, Mumbai
115. P.D. Hinduja National Hospital & Research Centre, Mumbai
116. Wockhardt Hospitals Ltd., Nagpur
117. Wockhardt Hospitals Ltd., Nashik
118. Dr. Balabhai Nanavati Hospital, Mumbai
119. CARE Hospital, Nagpur
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1	2	3
120.		Sahyadri Speciality Hospital, Pune
121.		Jupiter Lifeline Hospitals Ltd., Eastern Express Highway , Thane (West)
122.		N.M. Wadia Institute of Cardiology, Pune
123.		Aditya Birla Memorial Hospital, Pune
		<b>ODISHA</b>
124.		Aditya Care Hospital, Bhubaneswar
		<b>PUNJAB</b>
125.		Fortis Hospital, Mohali
126.		Fortis Escorts Hospital, Amritsar
127.		IVY Hospital, Mohali
128.		B.B.C. Heart Care, Pruthi Hospital, Jalandhar
129.		R.G.S. Health Care Pvt. Ltd., Mohali
		<b>RAJASTHAN</b>
130.		Fortis Escorts Hospital, Jaipur
131.		S.K. Soni Hospital, Jaipur
132.		Apex Hospitals Pvt. Ltd., Jaipur
133.		Bhandari Hospital & Research Centre, Jaipur
134.		GBH - American Hospital, Udaipur
		<b>TAMIL NADU</b>
135.		Apollo Speciality Hospital, Chennai
136.		Apollo Speciality Hospital, Madurai
137.		Dr. Mehta's Hospitals Private Limited, Chennai
138.		Frontier Lifeline Hospital (A unit of Frontier Lifeline (P) Ltd.), Chennai
139.		Global Hospitals & Health City, Chennai

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1	2	3
140.		K.G. Hospital, Coimbatore
141.		PSG Hospitals, Coimbatore
142.		Vijaya Medical & Educational Trust, Chennai
143.	District Govt. Headquarters Hospital, Namakkal	
144.	Government Hospital, Sholingur Vellore, Tamil Nadu	
145.		Sankara Nethralaya, Chennai
146.		GEM Hospital & Research Centre Pvt. Ltd., Coimbatore
147.		Kovai Medical Centre and Hospitals Ltd., Coimbatore
148.		Shree Renga Hospital, Chengalpet
149.		Ganga Medical Centre & Hospitals Pvt. Ltd., Coimbatore
150.		Sri Ramachandra Medical Centre, Chennai
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>		
151.	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Combined Hospital, Lucknow	
152.		Fortis Hospital, Noida
153.		Kailash Hospital & Heart Institute, Noida
154.		Metro Hospitals & Heart Institute, Noida
155.		Pushpanjali Crosslay Hospital, Ghaziabad
156.		Yashoda Super Speciality Hospital, Kaushambi, Ghaziabad
157.		Apollo Hospitals, Noida
158.		Metro Hospital & Heart Institute, Meerut City (U.P.)
159.		Yashoda Super Speciality Hospital, Nehru Nagar, Ghaziabad
160.		Regency Hospital Ltd., Kanpur
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>		
161.		Desun Hospital & Heart Institute, Kolkata
162.		Rabindranath Tagore International Institute of Cardiac Sciences, Kolkata
163.		Medica Superspeciality Hospital, Kolkata

*[Translation]***Small Savings**

4225. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of small savings made during each of the last three years and the ratio of small savings in proportion to gross domestic product of the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of utilization of such savings during the said period, sector-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch any scheme to encourage more savings in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh along with 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) The details of the amount received from the investors in the various small savings schemes alongwith the ratio of such savings to the Gross Domestic Product of the country during the last three years are as under:-

Year	Gross Small Savings Collection (Rs. in crore)	%age to GDP (At current market prices)
2009-10	250931	3.87%
2010-11	274720	3.52%
2011-12	221913	2.47%

State/UT-wise collection under Small Savings Schemes through the network of post offices is as shown in table below:

(Rs. in crore)				
Sl.No.	State/UT	2009-10 Gross collection	2010-11 Gross collection	2011-12 (Prov.) Gross collection
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15961.34	18071.29	13537.53
2.	Bihar	8705.12	10088.08	9541.40
3.	Jharkhand	4171.74	4982.21	3752.94
4.	Delhi	9062.00	10904.81	6697.60
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1784.91	1980.71	1767.60
6.	Karnataka	8624.50	10031.26	7523.74
7.	Madhya Pradesh	6744.36	7885.84	7097.03
8.	Chhattisgarh	2488.99	3193.92	3026.06
9.	Odisha	4070.56	4857.93	4051.60
10.	Rajasthan	12337.71	11407.19	9128.07
11.	Uttar Pradesh	21771.68	23685.98	20661.28
12.	Uttarakhand	3401.41	3887.63	3566.99

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Haryana	6181.89	6644.60	5543.43
14.	Tamil Nadu	12282.64	13427.46	10607.71
15.	Puducherry	203.89	177.86	107.84
16.	Maharashtra	20949.18	23662.55	17137.35
17.	Goa	703.15	791.40	539.43
18.	Gujarat	19385.72	19366.08	15245.31
19.	Kerala	6302.67	7433.29	6746.17
20.	Punjab	10455.22	11220.97	9068.78
21.	Himachal Pradesh	3164.24	3811.70	3510.56
22.	West Bengal	30388.38	33250.93	23558.49
23.	Sikkim	90.31	140.35	116.69
24.	Assam	2794.57	3315.11	3151.08
25.	Manipur	113.71	110.44	151.26
26.	Meghalaya	247.99	309.12	298.78
27.	Tripura	702.96	823.66	562.24
28.	Mizoram	114.17	157.78	183.61
29.	Nagaland	49.85	61.98	51.20
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	160.06	143.45	182.80

(b) The funds deposited under small savings schemes are credited to National Small Savings Fund (NSSF). Net collections (gross collections minus withdrawals) are being invested in special Central Government and State Government securities, as per norms decided from time to time by the Central Government. NSSF transfers to the States form part of the Scheme of Financing of the Annual Plans of States.

(c) and (d) Central and State Governments take various measures on continuous basis to promote and popularise small savings schemes through print and

electronic media as well as holding seminars, meetings and providing training to the various agencies involved in mobilising deposits under these schemes. As part of this ongoing exercise, Government has taken the following steps to make the small savings schemes more attractive and investor friendly:-

1. The rate of interest on Post Office Savings Account (POSA) has been increased from 3.5% to 4%. The ceiling of maximum balance in POSA Rs. 1 lakh in single account and Rs. 2 lakh in joint account has been removed.

2. The maturity period for Monthly Income Scheme (MIS) and National Savings Certificate (NSC) has been reduced from 6 years to 5 years.
3. A new NSC instrument, with maturity period of 10 years, has been introduced.
4. The annual ceiling on investment under Public Provident Fund (PPF) Scheme has been increased from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 1 lakh.
5. Liquidity of Post Office Time Deposit (POTD) - 1, 2, 3 & 5 years - has been improved by allowing pre-mature withdrawal at a rate of interest 1% less than the time deposits of comparable maturity. For pre-mature withdrawals between 6-12 months of investment, Post Office Savings Account (POSA) rate of interest will be paid.
6. The rate of interest on small savings schemes has been aligned with G-Sec rates of similar maturity, with a spread of 25 basis points (bps) with two exceptions. The spread on 10 year NSC (New Instrument) will be 50 bps and on Senior Citizens Savings Scheme 100 bps. The interest rates for every financial year will be notified before 1st April of that year.

[English]

#### Allocation of Gas

4226. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has finalised priority list for allocation of gas from Krishna Godavari (KG) D6 blocks for various sectors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether certain small and medium enterprises have been included under the priority list;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether State Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Government to include the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) sector in the priority list; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Domestic gas is allotted broadly in following order of priority:-

1. Gas-based fertilizers plants (Urea)
2. LPG plants
3. Power plants for supply of electricity to State discoms at regulated tariff for the period of PPA.
4. City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities for supply to domestic and transport sectors.
5. Other sectors

(e) and (f) The EGoM has allocated 2.165 MMSCMD of KG D-6 gas on fallback basis, *inter-alia*, to City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities for supply to industrial and commercial consumers who consume less than 50,000 standard cubic meters per day (SCMD).

[Translation]

#### Allotment of LPG Agencies

4227. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to allot Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) agencies to women victims of sexual violence;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has taken any step so far in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Madam. There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.



*[English]***Organ Donation**

4228. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to provide free second class railway pass facility and health insurance cover to the relatives who give their consent for donating the organs of a brain dead person;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry of Railways has sought the compensation from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of his Ministry thereon; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Union Government to promote and simplify the procedure of donation of human organs?

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

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(e) Government of India has enacted the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Act, 2011 which has made following provisions for simplifying the procedure for human organ donation:

(i) 'Retrieval Centres' and their registration for retrieval of organs from deceased donors.

(ii) Swap Donation included.

(iii) Mandatory inquiry by the Registered Medical Practitioner of a hospital in consultation with transplant coordinator (if available) from the near relative(s) of potential donor admitted in Intensive Care Unit and informing them about the option to donate and if they consent to donate, inform the retrieval centre for retrieval of organs.

(iv) Mandatory 'Transplant Coordinator' in all registered hospitals under the Act for coordinating all matters relating to removal or transplantation of human organs or tissues or both and for assisting the authority for removal of human organs.

(v) Constitution of Brain death certification committee has been simplified.

(vi) National Human Organs and Tissues Removal and Storage Network and National Registry of Donors and recipients of Human Organs.

(vii) Enucleation of corneas has been permitted by a trained technician.

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 since the year 2010. Recently, the 3rd Indian Organ Donation Day was organized on 30th November 2012 at Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi. A stall was set up during the India International Trade Fair at New Delhi in 2012 to spread the message of Deceased Organ Donation among the public.

Regional "Organ Donation Awareness Workshops" were organized in coordination with State Governments during 2011-2012 in the cities of Bangalore, Hyderabad, Puducherry, Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Pune, Chandigarh, & Thiruvananthapuram for increasing the awareness among public for organ and tissue donation.

**Interest Free Loans to Sugar Mills**

4229. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided/proposes to provide a comprehensive relief/bail out package as sought/requested for by the sugar industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has issued instructions to the public sector banks (PSBs) to incorporate provision of interest free loans to sugar mills in the said package;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the amount of interest free loan distributed to the sugar mills during the last three years in the country, State/UT-wise, bank-wise and mill-wise;

(e) whether some banks have not yet complied with the said instructions of the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) There is no proposal under consideration to provide a comprehensive relief/bail out package to the sugar industry, at present.

However, interest subvention to sugar mills is provided under (a) Scheme for Extending Financial Assistance to Sugar Undertakings (SEFASU), 2007; and (b) Package for restructuring of Term Loans to Cooperative Sugar Mills.

SEFASU was notified on 7.12.2007 to give assistance through interest subvention to the sugar mills on the loan given by the banks to them. The interest subvention under SEFASU was extended upto 30.9.2012.

Under Package for restructuring of Term Loans to Cooperative Sugar Mills, the outstanding term loans of the sugar mills in the cooperative sector was restructured/rescheduled to enable repayment within a maximum period of 15 years.

The rate of interest on the restructured loans was reduced to 10% per annum w.e.f. 1st April, 2005, irrespective of the original contracted rate. The Government provides interest subvention on the restructured loans subject to a maximum of 3% through funds released to NABARD.

Further development of sugar industry is being supported through the Sugar Development Fund, through soft loans for cane development, modernization, bagasse based co-generation and ethanol projects, etc.

### **Interest Rate on Fixed Deposit**

4230. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector banks (PSBs) in the country have increased interest rates on fixed deposit;

(b) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise including State Bank of India;

(c) the present rate of interest being offered to senior citizens by different banks on fixed deposits;

(d) whether the banks have reduced/propose to reduce the premium being paid on fixed deposits to senior citizens; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Out of the 26 Public Sector Banks (PSBs), 14 PSBs have increased interest rates on fixed deposits between end-December 2012 and March 14, 2013. Bank-wise data on average interest rates on term deposits across all maturities as on December 31, 2012 and March 14, 2013 for those banks that have increased their average deposit rates is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The rate of interest being offered by PSBs to Senior Citizens on fixed deposits of one year and above maturity as on 15.03.2013 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Since December, 2012, five PSBs have reduced the premium payable on fixed deposits to Senior Citizens in the range of 10 basis points to 25 basis points as per the details given in the enclosed Statement-III. Reserve Bank of India has permitted Banks to formulate, with the approval of their respective Board of Directors, fixed deposit schemes specifically for resident Indian senior citizens, offering higher rates of interest as compared to normal deposits of any size. The decision to reduce the interest rates is taken by the banks based on their cost of deposits and market conditions.

**Statement I***Average Interest rate on term deposits across all maturities by Public Sector Banks*

(in per cent)

	As on 31 December, 2012	As on 14th March, 2013	Increase (in percentage points )
<b>Nationalised Banks</b>			
Andhra Bank	7.15	7.43	0.29
Canara Bank	7.23	7.73	0.50
Central Bank of India	7.70	7.84	0.14
Corporation Bank	8.00	8.26	0.26
Dena Bank	7.51	7.73	0.22
Indian Overseas Bank	8.00	8.10	0.10
Oriental Bank of Commerce	7.19	7.69	0.50
Punjab National Bank	6.81	6.92	0.10
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	7.67	8.48	0.81
State Bank of India	7.33	7.44	0.10
State Bank of Mysore	7.84	7.96	0.12
State Bank of Patiala	7.75	7.85	0.10
Syndicate Bank	7.25	7.31	0.06
United Bank of India	7.73	8.33	0.60

Source: Reserve Bank of India

**Statement II**

*Rate of Interest offered by Public Sector Banks to Senior Citizens on Fixed deposits of one year and above maturity*

(In per cent)

Sl.No.	Name of Bank	As on 15.03.2013
1	2	3
1.	Allahabad Bank	9.50
2.	Andhra Bank	9.50

1	2	3
3.	Bank of Baroda	9.50
4.	Bank of India	9.50
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	9.25
6.	Canara Bank	9.55
7.	Central Bank of India	9.50
8.	Corporation Bank	9.50
9.	Dena Bank	9.50

1	2	3	1	2	3
10.	Indian Bank	9.50	19.	United Bank of India	9.25
11.	IDBI Bank	9.50	20.	Vijaya Bank	9.50
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	9.50	21.	State Bank of India	9.00
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	9.50	22.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	9.50
14.	Punjab National Bank	9.00	23.	State Bank of Patiala	9.50
15.	Punjab & Sind Bank	9.50	24.	State Bank of Hyderabad	9.50
16.	Syndicate Bank	9.25	25.	State Bank of Mysore	9.50
17.	UCO Bank	9.60	26.	State Bank of Travancore	9.25
18.	Union Bank of India	9.50			

Source: Public Sector Banks

**Statement III***Details of reduced additional interest rate to Senior Citizens*

(In per cent)

	Additional interest paid to Senior citizens earlier	Additional interest paid to Senior citizens at present	Decrease (in percentage point)
Indian Bank	0.75	0.50 (w.e.f. 3.12.2012)	0.25
Oriental Bank of Commerce	0.60	0.50 (w.e.f. 25.02.2013)	0.10
Punjab National Bank	0.50	0.25 (w.e.f. 01.03.2013)	0.25
United Bank of India	0.75	0.50 (w.e.f. 4.2.2013)	0.25
State Bank of India	0.50	0.25 (w.e.f. 1.3.2013)	0.25

Source: Public Sector Banks

*[Translation]***External Aid to Address the Malnutrition**

4231. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether funding by the International Organisations for addressing the problem of malnutrition with specific

references to infants and mothers in the country are being routed through Government;

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

(c) the quantum of external assistance received for the purpose from international organisations/agencies during the current year; and

(d) the monitoring mechanism in place to ensure optimum and proper utilization of the financial assistance provided by the external agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Funds from the multi-lateral/bi-lateral agencies for various health/nutrition sector projects at the central level or at the State levels are routed through the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

No specific external assistance has been received during the current year to address specifically and solely the problem of malnutrition with specific references to infants and mothers. Such information is also not maintained. However, a new project titled 'ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP)' with financial assistance from the International Development Association (World Bank) in the form of credit has been approved by the Government and made effective from 26th November 2012 for implementation in 162 districts in eight States, *viz.* Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh along with initiating urban pilots in and around NCR of Delhi and convergent nutrition actions pilots in some additional selected districts in two other States *viz.*, Odisha and Uttarakhand.

The World Bank has committed an amount of US\$ 106 million for Phase 1 of the 'ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP)'. No disbursement has been made by the Bank in the current year.

UNICEF, a UN agency, does not provide funds to the Governments directly; rather they provide technical assistance using their funds. These are agreed and implemented through a five year Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) and Annual Work Plans. The CPAP for 2013-17 has recently been signed between Government of India and UNICEF. Estimated allocation for 2013-17 is USD 750 million.

(d) Funds for the approved projects are released to the States as per approved pattern of funding and subject to the audit by the CAG for ensuring proper utilization. Project Management Units both at the central and State levels headed by the Project Directors are responsible

for implementation and monitoring of the project including optimum utilization of the financial assistance provided by the World Bank/Donor agencies.

#### **NCPCR Recommendations on Medical Staff in Schools**

4232. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has recommended for providing medical staff in schools to tackle any emergency situation in schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken or proposed by the Government to provide medical facilities in schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has not made any such recommendation for providing medical staff in schools to tackle with emergency situation in schools.

(c) Mid-Day Meal Guidelines envisage that Schools Health Programme be implemented by the State Health Department in convergence with the National Rural Health Mission. All the States/Union Territories are implementing the School Health Programme.

#### **Allocation of Gas at APM Rate**

4233. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) whether the gas produced by the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) from identified blocks is used for allocation at Administered Price Mechanism (APM) rate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any irregularities in allocation of gas at APM rate by the ONGC has come to the notice of the Government; and

(d) 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) to (d) The gas produced from existing fields of nominated blocks of National Oil Companies *viz.*, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) is being allocated at Administered Price Mechanism (APM) rate. A Gas Linkage Committee (GLC) was constituted on 22.07.1991 under the chairmanship of Secretary (P&NG) for allocating APM gas. The GLC was wound up on 09.11.2005 as there was no additional APM gas available for allocation. So far the GLC has allocated around 120 MMSCMD of APM gas to various sectors across the country.

[*English*]

#### **Blood Transfusion Councils**

4234. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the details of States/UTs where Blood Transfusion Councils are functioning;

(b) whether his Ministry has initiated/proposed to initiate any process along with Ministry of Finance regarding grant of Income Tax exemption to the State/UT Blood Transfusion Councils under Section 10(46) of the Income Tax Act; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) A list is enclosed as Statement.

(b) Ministry has not initiated nor is there pending any such proposal with the Ministry at present.

(c) In view of the (b) above, question does not arise.

#### **Statement**

Sl.No.	Name of SBTC
1.	A & N Islands Blood Transfusion Council
2.	Andhra Pradesh State Blood Transfusion Council
3.	Arunachal Pradesh State Blood Transfusion Council
4.	Assam State Blood Transfusion Council
5.	Bihar State Blood Transfusion Council
6.	Chandigarh (UT) Blood Transfusion Council
7.	Chhattisgarh State Blood Transfusion Council
8.	Daman & Diu Blood Transfusion Council
9.	Delhi State Blood Transfusion Council
10.	Goa State Blood Transfusion Council
11.	Gujarat Council for Blood Transfusion
12.	Haryana State Blood Transfusion Council
13.	Himachal Pradesh State Blood Transfusion Council
14.	Jammu & Kashmir State Blood Transfusion Council
15.	Jharkhand State Blood Transfusion Council
16.	Karnataka State Blood Transfusion Council
17.	Kerala Blood Transfusion Council
18.	Lakshadweep State Blood Transfusion Council
19.	Madhya Pradesh State Blood Transfusion Council
20.	Maharashtra State Blood Transfusion Council
21.	Manipur State Blood Transfusion Council
22.	Meghalaya State Blood Transfusion Council
23.	Mizoram State Blood Transfusion Council
24.	Nagaland State Blood Transfusion Council.
25.	Odisha State Blood Transfusion Council
26.	Puducherry Council for Blood Transfusion
27.	Punjab State Blood Transfusion Council
28.	Rajasthan State Blood Transfusion Council
29.	Sikkim State Blood Transfusion Council
30.	Tamil Nadu State Blood Transfusion Council
31.	Tripura State Blood Transfusion Council
32.	Uttar Pradesh State Blood Transfusion Council
33.	Uttarakhand State Blood Transfusion Council
34.	West Bengal State Blood Transfusion Council

[Translation]

### Requirement of Kerosene and LPG

4235. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the monthly requirement of Kerosene and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the quantum of Kerosene and LPG supplied to States/UTs particularly Rajasthan during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase Kerosene and LPG quota for Rajasthan; 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) Allocation of Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene to States/Union Territories (UTs) is being made on the basis of subsisting allocations which are broadly revised taking into consideration change in coverage of LPG/PNG, national

average of per capita allocation of PDS kerosene for States/UTs (other than States in the North East, island territories and J&K in view of the logistic constraints). Further, such quantity of the quota that remained unlifted by the States/UTs within the stipulated period is reduced from the allocation for the following year.

Details of the PDS Kerosene quota in respect of States/UTs including Rajasthan during the last three years and the current year *i.e.* 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration with the Government to increase PDS Kerosene quota for Rajasthan.

As regard to LPG, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have reported that there is no shortage of LPG supply in the country, including in the State of Rajasthan and they are meeting the demand of the customers registered with them. The State/UT-wise supply of LPG during the last three year and the period from April, 2012 to February, 2013 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Does not arise, in view of (c) above.

### Statement I

*State/UT-wise PDS SKO Allocation (in KL) during 2009-10 to 2012-13*

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7236	7248	7248	7272
2.	Andhra Pradesh	465996	530808	595800	664476
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11556	11628	11736	11783
4.	Assam	328152	330708	331176	331392
5.	Bihar	817212	820320	824760	827265
6.	Chandigarh	3960	7332	9168	9227
7.	Chhattisgarh	186240	186600	186972	187382

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2280	2484	3036	3579
9.	Daman and Diu	912	2016	2328	2663
10.	Delhi	53904	61380	138900	173777
11.	Goa	5460	19776	22680	24684
12.	Gujarat	673584	673584	920556	954329
13.	Haryana	95076	157260	172632	186107
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25140	32472	40260	58424
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	94698	95082	95082	96794
16.	Jharkhand	269988	270276	270852	271089
17.	Karnataka	522888	539544	562812	592822
18.	Kerala	125196	197124	225096	277959
19.	Lakshadweep	1008	1020	1020	1022
20.	Madhya Pradesh	625980	626412	626412	626881
21.	Maharashtra	945720	1258812	1564176	1640416
22.	Manipur	25344	25344	25344	25370
23.	Meghalaya	25944	26064	26136	26162
24.	Mizoram	7836	7836	7920	7942
25.	Nagaland	17100	17100	17100	17113
26.	Odisha	399768	400944	403140	403919
27.	Puducherry	4668	10440	15732	15740
28.	Punjab	103884	272556	285396	301590
29.	Rajasthan	510960	511404	511644	511984
30.	Sikkim	6348	6588	6600	7153
31.	Tamil Nadu	482244	551352	633648	717580
32.	Tripura	39180	39264	39300	39501
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1592148	1592700	1593768	1594413
34.	Uttarakhand	37932	107520	111060	115451
35.	West Bengal	964464	964728	965388	965724
Total Allocation		9480006	10365726	11254878	11698985



**Statement II**

State/UT	Total LPG Supplies by OMCs in the country (in TMT)			
	Apr.-Feb., 2013	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	32.6	44.6	42.9	39.6
Delhi	656.5	730.9	709.5	679.8
Haryana	464.6	509.9	478.5	448.1
Himachal Pradesh	102.3	112.2	107.2	98.9
Jammu and Kashmir	131.9	152.7	141.1	134.4
Punjab	597.4	664.1	617.7	592.1
Rajasthan	681.1	714.2	634.3	556.1
Uttar Pradesh	1505.9	1641.9	1488.5	1361.0
Uttarakhand	180.8	194.6	179.0	162.5
Sub-Total North	4359.1	4765.1	4398.6	4072.7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.2	6.9	6.5	6.1
Arunachal Pradesh	12.2	14.1	13.3	12.0
Assam	192.0	215.5	204.0	185.5
Bihar	433.6	440.6	369.6	323.4
Jharkhand	147.7	155.3	136.8	121.4
Manipur	17.6	15.9	13.5	20.0
Meghalaya	12.7	14.4	14.1	13.2
Mizoram	17.8	20.0	18.8	18.0
Nagaland	14.4	16.9	15.3	14.6
Odisha	194.9	200.8	191.8	170.7
Sikkim	9.3	11.0	10.7	12.1
Tripura	25.1	28.0	24.8	22.5
West Bengal	780.7	822.8	739.4	663.2
Sub-Total East	1864.2	1962.3	1758.5	1582.8

1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	137.2	147.6	135.2	124.1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.5	11.6	14.4	13.8
Daman and Diu	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.2
Goa	54.0	62.1	59.2	56.1
Gujarat	689.1	763.4	727.1	687.5
Madhya Pradesh	563.0	606.0	556.7	509.0
Maharashtra	1955.0	2129.0	2013.7	1878.5
Sub-Total West	3417.3	3727.9	3513.8	3276.2
Andhra Pradesh	1280.8	1343.8	1235.4	1082.2
Karnataka	968.5	1026.8	971.4	884.1
Kerala	609.4	655.5	635.8	573.3
Lakshadweep	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Puducherry	31.8	36.2	35.6	33.1
Tamil Nadu	1358.7	1419.8	1362.5	1234.7
Sub-Total South	4249.4	4482.2	4240.9	3807.5
All India	13890.0	14937.5	13911.8	12739.3

### Mining of Gold and Diamond

4236. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the indigenous and foreign companies engaged in mining of gold and diamond in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether some companies are not complying with the norms/guidelines with regard to mining of gold and diamond and allegedly destroying our precious national property;

(c) if so, the number of complaints received by the Government in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year along with the action taken by the Government thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) At present, the two Indian mining companies namely, M/s. Manmohan Mineral Industries Private Limited (Jharkhand) in private sector and M/s. Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited (Karnataka) in public sector are engaged in production of primary gold. As regards diamond, the production in the country is reported by Directorate of Geology and Mining, Madhya Pradesh and M/s. National Mineral Development Corporation Limited. Section 5 (1) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 provides that only an Indian national or a Company as defined in sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956 can be granted a reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence or mining lease.

- (b) No such particular case has come to notice.  
 (c) and (d) Does not arise.

[English]

### Loan to Horticulture

4237. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Horticulture Board (NHB) has formulated/proposes to formulate any scheme for providing financial assistance to farmers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the assistance provided thereunder during the last three years, State/UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details of financial assistance/subsidy provided by NHB to the Horticulture sector during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the number of farmers 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) The National Horticulture Board (NHB) has informed that it is implementing following schemes for the development of hi-tech horticulture across the country where financial and technical assistance is provided:

- (i) Development of Commercial Horticulture through Production and Post Harvest Management for providing financial assistance to the farmers for hi-tech commercial horticulture. The financial assistance is provided in the form of credit-linked back-ended subsidy at the rate of 20 percent of the total project cost limited to Rs. 25 lakhs per project in general area and Rs. 30 lakhs in North-Eastern, Hilly and Scheduled areas.

However, for capital intensive and high value crops under protected cultivation and open area cultivation of Date Palm, Olive and Saffron, subsidy is 25 percent of project cost with ceiling of Rs. 50 lakhs (33 percent of project cost with ceiling of Rs. 60 lakhs for Scheduled and Hilly areas). For Post Harvest Management/Primary Processing related components, subsidy is provided @ 40 percent of the total project cost limiting to Rs. 50 lakhs per project in general areas and @ 55 percent of project cost limiting to Rs. 60 lakhs per project in Hilly and Scheduled areas. The subsidy for plastic crates is 50 percent of the total cost. The State-wise progress under the Scheme during 2010-11 to 2012-13 (as on 31.1.2013) is attached as Statement-I.

- (ii) Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/Expansion/Modernisation of Cold Storages and Storages for Horticulture Produce for providing credit linked back-ended subsidy to the eligible organizations @ 40 percent of the capital project cost in general areas and 55 percent in case of Hilly and Scheduled areas for maximum storage capacity of 5000 MT per project. The State-wise status of Cold Storages sanctioned under the Scheme during 2010-11 to 2012-13 (as on 31.1.2013) is attached as Statement-II.
- (iii) Technology Development and Transfer for Promotion of Horticulture for providing financial assistance for introduction of new technology, visit of progressive farmers, promotional and extension activities, technical knowhow from India/Abroad etc. The State-wise break-up of projects sanctioned under the Scheme during 2010-11 to 2012-13 (as on 31.1.2013) is attached as Statement-III.

### Statement I

#### National Horticulture Board

*Progress under the scheme "Development of Commercial Horticulture through Production and Post Harvest Management" during the period from 2010-11 to 2012-13 (as on 31.01.2013)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State Name	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (as on 31.1.2013)	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	170	130.52	22	33.52	19	67.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38	17.16	1	0.81	12	4.80
3.	Assam	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Bihar	136	40.46	7	2.25	10	5.57
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	6.75	1	1.82	1	13.38
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Delhi	1	6.52	4	77.04	1	50.00
8.	Gujarat	446	1424.07	118	673.98	93	589.86
9.	Haryana	26	50.06	8	4.86	2	21.67
10.	Himachal Pradesh	35	124.52	16	154.03	10	110.41
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	39.38	7	73.46	7	91.02
12.	Jharkhand	1	17.74	1	11.66	0	0.00
13.	Karnataka	533	1499.12	402	860.66	193	880.74
14.	Kerala	62	95.71	34	60.83	11	88.49
15.	Madhya Pradesh	183	207.26	77	83.71	37	58.44
16.	Maharashtra-Nagpur	76	91.13	46	47.43	14	72.01
17.	Maharashtra-Nashik	1231	1602.14	663	835.63	394	611.66
18.	Maharashtra-Pune	1437	1701.91	942	1083.01	559	976.97
19.	Manipur	78	26.52	0	0.00	0	0.00
20.	Mizoram	7	39.16	10	15.17	0	0.00
21.	Nagaland	4	7.51	0	0.00	0	0.00
22.	Odisha	43	49.85	45	48.84	9	178.13
23.	Punjab	62	209.63	14	66.86	3	6.53
24.	Rajasthan	89	148.49	31	107.20	30	129.30
25.	Sikkim	9	13.22	0	0.00	1	3.64
26.	Tamil Nadu	202	801.27	151	627.99	79	627.91
27.	UP Baraut	5	26.91	1	7.52	1	38.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	UP Lucknow	94	111.09	30	39.53	22	189.74
29.	Uttarakhand	136	433.37	65	212.07	24	126.82
30.	West Bengal	42	20.59	19	32.07	5	13.55
Total		5159	8942.04	2715	5161.92	1537	4957.19

**Statement II**

*Status of Cold Storage sanctioned under the "Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme for Construction/Expansion/Modernization of Cold Storages and Storages for Horticulture Produce" during 2009-10 to 2012-13 (As on 31.1.2013) (NABARD/NCDC/NHB/NAFED)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13 (as on 31.1.2013)		
		No.	Capacity (MT)	Eligible Subsidy	No.	Capacity (MT)	Eligible Subsidy	No.	Capacity (MT)	Eligible Subsidy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Punjab	4	10902	29	5	19296	768.11	14	39927.00	395.00
2.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	11282.00	451.17
3.	Tamil Nadu	4	15745	73	0	0	0	4	15514.00	123.55
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
5.	Uttar Pradesh	137	864166	3027.948	63	358711	2875.73	29	250147.00	492.48
6.	Uttarakhand	1	2400	12	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
7.	Maharashtra	4	15479	81	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
8.	Rajasthan	5	16406	54	1	5440	100	2	10948.00	181.54
9.	Karnataka	2	24540	48	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
10.	Gujarat	15	43871	386	2	6537	112.84	1	111.00	0.50
11.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5	25000	164	0	0	0	2	10608.00	196.20
13.	Chhattisgarh	1	5027	27	3	7092	97.87	1	6108.00	50.00
14.	West Bengal	3	9326	49.117	1	3500	17.50	1	2812.00	24.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15.	Andhra Pradesh	13	91551	320	5	26752	785.35	1	8934.00	62.07
16.	Assam	3	14911	85.47	1	5423	36.66	0	0.00	0.00
17.	Bihar	7	25579	163	3	9376	89.75	3	15996.00	149.39
18.	Jharkhand	3	13886	63	0	0	0	1	4631.00	19.34
19.	Tripura	1	4731	27	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
20.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
21.	Kerala	0	0	0	1	5000	48.75	0	0.00	0.00
22.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
23.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
25.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	5200	400	3	11700	1324.95	1	5000.00	513.60
26.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
Total		209	1188720	5009.535	88	458827	6257.51	64	382018.00	2659.16

**Statement III****National Horticulture Board**

*State-wise break-up of projects sanctioned under the scheme "Technology Development & Transfer for Promotion of Horticulture"*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2010-2011		2011-12		2012-13 (as on 31.01.2013)	
		No. of projects	Amount sanctioned (in lakhs)	No. of projects	Amount sanctioned (in lakhs)	No. of projects	Amount sanctioned (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0.35	1	5.00	0	0.00
2.	Bihar	5	5.48	12	16.47	3	7.02
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	3	6.50	1	0.24
4.	Delhi	11	41.55	18	78.53	18	68.49
5.	Gujarat	4	11.15	4	13.64	2	5.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Haryana	2	5.50	6	11.28	0	0.00
7.	Karnataka	5	13.40	15	37.42	6	11.49
8.	Kerala	4	9.00	3	5.39	2	0.60
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2	4.75	0	0.00	10	17.12
10.	Maharashtra	15	57.64	13	43.18	7	22.38
11.	Odisha	2	4.50	1	5.00	4	7.58
12.	Punjab	2	9.00	5	32.72	0	0.00
13.	Rajasthan	4	6.98	5	6.31	5	4.79
14.	Tamil Nadu	11	21.74	3	1.93	2	1.92
15.	Uttar Pradesh	32	83.38	10	33.80	7	17.42
16.	West Bengal	10	9.38	16	33.01	9	16.43
17.	Jharkhand	0	0.00	5	6.47	0	0.00
18.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	1	0.17	0	0.00
	Total	110	283.80	121	336.81	76	180.78
1.	Himachal Pradesh	8	15.98	5	15.59	0	0.00
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	37.65	6	15.74	0	0.00
3.	Uttarakhand	6	7.60	8	38.00	6	11.42
	Total	23	61.23	19	69.33	6	11.42
1.	N.E. Region	28	111.65	31	110.31	18	8.30
2.	Sikkim	10	13.42	9	14.27	3	11.46
	Total	38	125.06	40	124.58	21	19.76
	Grand Total	171	470.09	180	530.73	103	211.96

[*Translation*]

### **Conservation and Promotion of Tribal Sports**

4238. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special scheme is being implemented by the Government for conservation and promotion of tribal sports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the institute set up at national level for coordination of activities in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Traditional Skill Development Mission to protect tribal folk art forms and crafts as tangible and intangible cultural heritage; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and the Sports Authority of India lay adequate emphasis on promotion of indigenous and traditional games of the country such as archery, chess, hockey, atya patya, malkhamb, wrestling, tug-of war etc. Further, talented youth from tribal areas are scouted and nurtured under the Special Area Games (SAG) scheme of the Sports Authority of India. SAG scheme aims at scouting natural talent for sports and games from inaccessible tribal, rural and coastal areas of the country and nurturing them scientifically for achieving excellence. The scheme envisages tapping of talent from indigenous games and martial arts and also from regions/communities which are either genetically or geographically advantageous for excellence in particular sports disciplines. The scheme is to train sportspersons in the age group of 12-18 years. The trainers admitted under the SAG Scheme are provided free boarding and lodging facilities, sports kit, sports equipment, competition exposure, insurance, medical expenses, etc.

(d) to (e) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has no proposal to set up a National Traditional Skill Development Mission

to protect tribal folk art forms and crafts as tangible and intangible cultural heritage. However, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs runs a Centrally Sponsored Scheme: Research & Training-Grants-in-Aid to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs), under which funds are provided to the State Governments for various activities performed by these institutes which include, conducting research on different aspects of tribal life including their languages and art and culture and also setting up of tribal museums for exhibiting tribal artifacts and promotion of tribal culture. Ministry of Tribal Affairs, in collaboration with Ministry of Culture, also organizes a National Tribal Festival to showcase a holistic picture of tribal culture and heritage in all its vibrance and colours. The Festival provides glimpses of rich cultural heritage through unique forms of folk dances. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs also supports State Governments/Union Territories in organizing tribal festivals in their own environment. Grants are given to various cultural organizations under the Ministry of Culture for providing financial assistance to promote and preserve various cultures and cultural activities including Tribal Culture and activities connected therewith.

[*English*]

### **Expenditure Reforms**

4239. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted/proposes to constitute Expenditure Reforms Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the terms of reference/objective and composition of the said Commission; and

(c) the details of reports submitted by the Commission and the action taken on each such report by the Government during the last three years and the current year?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.



**ADB Loan Agreement**

4240. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any loan agreement with Asian Development Bank (ADB) for Urban Sector Development Investment Program to support rehabilitation and expansion of basic urban infrastructure in various States in the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof and terms and conditions of each such assistance State/UT-wise; and

(c) the manner in which such projects are likely to address the infrastructure deficiencies, tap economic potential and improve the conditions of cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The details of projects under implementation in urban sector with loan assistance from ADB is attached as Statement. The detailed terms and conditions are enumerated in the Loan Agreement, which *inter-alia* includes 25 years term (including grace period) with interest rate determined in accordance with London Interbank Offer Rate (LIBOR) based lending facility and commitment fee 0.15% per annum, along with a maturity premium of 0.1-0.2% depending on repayment schedule.

(c) The projects are intended for infrastructure development in the areas of water supply, sewerage, sanitation, drainage, solid waste management etc. in the project implementation areas and are likely to benefit people as per figures indicated in last column of Statement referred to in reply of parts (a) and (b).

**Statement***Status of ADB assisted ongoing projects*

Sl.No.	Loan No.	Project Name	Loan amount (USD million)	Date of signing	State/City	Disbursement as on 28.2.2013 (US \$ million)	People benefited/ likely to be benefited with improved urban water supply/ sanitation and other municipal services (in million)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2151-IND	Multisector Project for Infrastructure Rehabilitation in J&K	250	17.03.2005	Jammu & Kashmir (Jammu and Srinagar)	230.27	1.50
2.	2226-IND	Kerala Sustainable Urban Development Project	221.2	08.12.2006	Kerala (Kochi, Kollam, Kozhikode, Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur)	72.4	1.30
3.	2293-IND	Kolkata Environment Improvement Project (Supplementary)	80	21.02.2007	West Bengal (Kolkata)	64.94	1.4*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	2331-IND	J & K Urban Sector Development Investment Programme (Project 1)	42.2	28.12.2007	Jammu & Kashmir (Jammu and Srinagar)	20.4	1.00
5.	2366-IND	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Programme (Project 1)	60	17.01.2008	Rajasthan (Jhalawar, Jhalrapatan, Jaiselmer, Baran-Chhabra, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bundi, Alwar, Chittaurgarh, Rajsamand, Dhaulpur, Karuali, Churu, Nagaur, Sawai-Madhopur and Sikar)	49.48	4.00
9.	2506-IND	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Programme (Project-2)	150	18.02.2009	do	59.02	
13.	2725-IND	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Programme (Project 3)	63	17.03.2011	do	13.33	
6.	2312-IND	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Programme (Project 1)	33	23.01.2008	Karnataka (Haveri, Hospet and Raichur)	15.72	0.90
7.	2410-IND	Uttarakhand Urban Sector Development Investment Programme (Project 1)	60	23.10.2008	Uttarakhand (Dehradun, Nainital & Haridwar)	26.4	1.30
16.	2797-IND	Uttarakhand Urban Sector Development Investment Programme (Project 2)	100	31.01.2013	Uttarakhand (Dehradun, Nainital, Haldwani, Roorkee and Ramnagar)	0	
8.	2456-IND	Urban Water Supply and Environmental Improvement in Madhya Pradesh Project- (Supplementary)	62	10.11.2008	Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore & Jabalpur)	33.98	5.9**
10.	2528-IND	North Eastern Regional Capital Cities Development Investment Programme (Project 1)	25.54	08.04.2009	Central [Tripura (Agartala), Mizoram (Aizwal), Meghalaya (Shillong), Nagaland (Kohima) and Sikkim (Gangtok)]	8.59	0.74
15.	2834-IND	North Eastern Regional Capital Cities Development Investment Programme (Project 2)	72	19.11.2012	do	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	2638-IND	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Programme (Project 2)	123	16.12.2010	Karnataka (Badami, Basavakalyan, Bellary, Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamrajnagar, Davangere, Dharwad, Gadag-Betegiri, Gangawati, Gokak, Gulbarga, Haveri, Hospet, Hubli, Ilkal, Jamkhandi, Koppal, Nippani, Rabkavi Banhatti, Ranebennur, Shahbad, Sindhnur and Yadgir)	32.89	1.20
12.	2660-IND	National Capital Region Urban Infrastructure Financing Facility (Project 1)	78	17.03.2011	Central (National Capital Region)	18.1	-
14.	2806-IND	Assam Urban Infrastructure Investment Programme (Project 1)	81	09.03.2012	Assam (Guwahati and Dibrugarh)	0.47	0.30
17.	2861-IND	Bihar Urban Development Investment Programme	65	To be signed	Bihar (Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Gaya and Muzaffarpur)	-	1.40
18.	2882-IND	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Programme (Project 3)	60	To be signed	Karnataka (Bidar, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Sidhanur, Yadgir and Jamakhandi)	-	-
19.	2925-IND	J & K Urban Sector Development Investment Programme (Project 2)	110	To be signed	Jammu & Kashmir (Jammu and Srinagar)	-	-

\* including in LN-1813 closed on 31.12.2012

\*\* including in LN-2046 closed on 30.06.2012

[Translation]

### Power from Waste

4241. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL  
TIWARI:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) the details of steps taken by the Government for generation of power from waste material/garbage in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance to States/UTs, municipal corporations and other voluntary organizations for generation of power from waste material/garbage in the country;

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

(d) whether any new and latest technology has been introduced for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the cost viability of such new technology for generating every unit of energy in comparison to conventional methods?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing scheme on energy recovery from urban and industrial wastes, which, *inter-alia*, includes setting up of five pilot projects based on municipal solid waste/garbage.

(b) The scheme provides for central financial assistance @ Rs 2.00 crore per MW limited to Rs. 10.00 crore per project for five pilot projects based on garbage which are set up by State Nodal Agencies, Urban Local Bodies/Municipal Corporations or entrepreneurs. In addition, customs and excise duty concessions are also provided for these projects.

(c) The State/UT-wise break up financial assistance

provided under waste-to-energy programme is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The projects being set up presently are based on biomethanation, combustion and gasification technologies followed by engines or turbines for power generation. The projects at Bangalore, Delhi and Hyderabad are employing combustion technology based on reciprocating grate boilers, whereas the project at Pune and Solapur are based on gasification and biomethanation technologies, respectively. These projects are being set up on Build, Own, Operate and Transfer basis. These are considered viable and will supply power to the State Transmission Companies at a tariff of Rs. 2.59 to 4.25 per kWh, which is comparable with the cost of conventional power.

#### **Statement**

##### *List of Municipal and Urban waste based power projects taken up*

Sl.No.	Project promoters	Location	Capacity (MW)	Technology	Project cost (Rs. in crore)	Present status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	M/s. Timarpur Okhla Waste Management Private Ltd. (TOWMCL), Jindal ITF Centre, 28, Shivaji Marg, New Delhi (Promoted by Jindal Urban Infrastructure Ltd.)	Old NDMC Compost plant, New Okhla Tank, New Delhi	16	Combustion	188.28	Commissioned
2.	M/s East Delhi Waste Processing Company (P) Ltd., New Delhi (Promoted by DIAL, IL&FS Energy Dev. Co. Ltd. (IEDCL) and SELCO International Ltd.)	Gazipur, Delhi	12	Combustion	155.42	Under installation
3.	M/s Srinivasa Gayatri Resource Recovery Limited No. 303, Shreshta Bhumi Complex, No. 87, K.R. Road, Next to Gayana Samaja, Bangalore	Village Mandur, Bangalore	8	Combustion	70.33	Under installation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	M/s. RDF Power Projects Ltd., 401, Galada Towers, Adjacent Lane to Pantaloons, Begumpet, Hyderabad	Chinnaravulapally Village, Bibinagar Madal in Nalgonda District, A.P.	11	Combustion	114.11	Under installation
5.	M/s. Delhi MSW Solutions Ltd., Sector-5, Pocket No-1, Bawana Industrial Area, Bawana, New Delhi. (promoted by Ramky Enviro Engineers Ltd., Hyderabad)	Bawana, Delhi	24	Combustion	268.27	Under installation
6.	M/s. Rochem Separation Systems (India) Pvt. Ltd., 101, HDIL Towers, Anant Kanekar Marg, Bandra (E), Mumbai	Pune	10	Gasification	90.00	Under installation
7.	M/s. Solapur Bio-Energy Systems Pvt. Ltd., CBD Belapur, Navi Mumbai	Solapur	3	Biomethanation	40.89	Under installation

[English]

### Swavalamban Scheme

4242. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific target for enrollment under the Swavalamban Scheme has been set by the Government;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken to achieve maximum enrollment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) 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. A target of 10 lakh beneficiaries per annum is indicated to Interim Pension

Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA).

(b) The enrollment details as on 16th March, 2013 are as under:-

	Year	Enrollment
i.	2010-11	3,01,920
ii.	2011-12	6,43,980
iii.	2012-13	5,34,172

(c) Following Steps have been taken by PFRDA to promote and achieve maximum enrollment under NPS/ Swavalamban Scheme:

(i) 76 Aggregators have already been appointed by PFRDA to enroll subscribers, out of these 76 Aggregators, 24 Public Sector Banks (PSBs), 13 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), 33 Private Entities, 2 Private Bank and 4 Labour Boards.

(ii) Incentive of the aggregators has been increased

- (iii) State Governments have been requested to enroll unorganised sector workers e.g. Building and Construction workers, ASHA Workers under NPS/Swavalamban.
- (iv) PFRDA has conducted training and capacity building workshop where more than 800 officers/staff of aggregators including PSU banks were trained.
- (v) Standardized Capacity Building Material was supplied to aggregator for in-house training program.
- (vi) Supply of promotional materials (Flyers/Poster/Banners/Standee) to aggregators.
- (vii) Regular media campaign through print media and radio.
- (viii) Use of outdoor publicity method such as nukkad natak, wall painting and puppet show etc. for creating awareness at grass root level.
- (ix) Recently an Aggregators Conclave was organized at New Delhi with an objective to provide platform to discuss the issues and concern faced by Aggregators at ground level. Total of 110 representatives have attended the conclave.
- (x) Nodal Officer for Swavalamban Scheme of the rank of General Manager in each Bank has been appointed to monitor the Swavalamban Scheme.

#### **Audit Report on ICDS Scheme**

4243. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent performance audit report of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has revealed several shortcomings, diversion of funds in the implementation of the ICDS including scheme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the appropriate measures taken or proposed by the Government to ensure effective implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The recent Performance Audit of ICDS Scheme by CAG covered the period from 2006-07 to 2010-11 and has revealed some weaknesses in implementation of the scheme. The major findings of CAG in the report is given in the Statement enclosed.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by States/UTs. From 33 community development blocks and 4891 AWCs in 1975 the Scheme has become universal through 7076 approved projects and 14 lakh AWCs across the country with final phase of universalization approved in 2008-09. The rapid universalization mostly after 2005-06, however, resulted into some programmatic, management and institutional gaps that needed redressal.

(c) The report received from CAG will be sent to all the States/UTs for taking corrective measures to improve service delivery under ICDS Scheme.

In the meantime, in order to address various programmatic, management and institutional gaps and to meet administrative and operational challenges, Government approved the Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme with an allocation of Rs. 1,23,580 crore during 12th Five Year Plan. Administrative approval in this regard has been issued on 22nd October 2012. Restructured and Strengthened ICDS will be rolled out in all the districts in three years as per the following details:

- I. In 200 high burden districts in the first year (2012-13);
- II. In additional 200 districts in second year (2013-14) (*i.e.* w.e.f. 1.4.2013) including districts from special category States and NER;
- III. In remaining districts in third year (2014-15) (*i.e.* w.e.f. 1.4.2014).

However, the report received from CAG will be sent to all the States/UTs for taking corrective measures to improve service delivery under ICDS Scheme.

**Statement***The Executive Summary of CAG Report on Performance Audit of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme*

- (i) To universalize the ICDS, Hon'ble Supreme Court had directed the Central and State Governments to operationalise 14 lakh AWCs by December, 2008. The Ministry sanctioned 13.71 lakh AWCs and could operationalise 13.17 lakh. This left a shortfall of 0.54 lakh. Similarly, out of 7075 sanctioned ICDS projects, 7005 projects were operationalised.
- (ii) Sixty one per cent of the test checked AWCs did not have their own buildings and 25 per cent functioning from semi-pucca/kachcha buildings or open/partially covered space. Separate space for cooking, storing food items and indoor and outdoor activities for children was not available in 40 to 65 per cent of the test checked AWCs.
- (iii) Poor hygiene and sanitation were noticed in the AWCs due to the absence of toilets in 52 per cent of the test checked AWCs and non-availability of drinking water facility for 32 per cent of the test checked AWCs.
- (iv) Functional weighing machines for babies and adults were not available in 26 and 58 per cent, respectively, of the test-checked AWCs. The essential utensils required for providing supplementary nutrition to the beneficiaries were also not available in several test-checked AWCs.
- (v) Medicine kits were not available in 33 to 49 per cent of the test checked AWCs due to failure of the State Governments in spending the funds released to them by the Centre.
- (vi) Fifty three percent of the test checked AWCs did not receive annual flexi fund of Rs. 1,000 from the State Governments during the period 2009-11.
- (vii) There were shortages of staff and key functionaries at all levels.
- (viii) The shortfall under various categories of training ranged from 19 to 58 per cent of the targets fixed under the State Training Action Plan (STRAP).
- (ix) The shortfall in expenditure on Supplementary Nutrition (SN) ranged between 15 per cent and 36 per cent of the requirements during the period 2006-11. The average daily expenditure per beneficiary on SN was Rs. 1.52 to Rs. 2.01 against the norm of Rs. 2.06 during 2006-09 and Rs. 3.08 to Rs. 3.64 against the norm of Rs. 4.21 during 2009-11.
- (x) Thirty three to 47 per cent children were not weighed for monitoring their growth during 2006-07 to 2010-11. The data on nutritional status of children had several discrepancies and were not based on World Health Organisation's growth standards.
- (xi) There was a gap of 33 to 45 per cent between the number of eligible beneficiaries identified and those receiving the SN during 2006-07 to 2010-11.
- (xii) The Wheat Based Nutrition Programme suffered from lack of proper coordination among the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Department of Food and Public Distribution and the State Governments. The Ministry could allocate 78 per cent of food grains demanded by the States. The actual off-take by the States was merely 66 per cent of total demand placed by them.
- (xiii) The Pre-School Education (PSE) kits were not available at 41 to 51 per cent of the test-checked AWCs during the period 2006-11.
- (xiv) In six of test-checked States (Bihar, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal) data on beneficiaries of PSE who joined the mainstream education were not available. In five States (Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Karnataka) shortfall in the number of children who actually joined the formal education during 2006-11 ranged between seven and 30 per cent.

- (xv) Shortfall of 40 to 100 per cent was noted on the expenditure against the funds released for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) in many States
- (xvi) Against the total release of Rs. 1753 crore to 13 States during 2008-09 and 15 States during 2009-11 for meeting the expenditure on salary of ICDS functionaries, the actual expenditure was Rs. 2853 crore indicating unrealistic budgeting and consequent diversion of funds from other critical components of the Scheme.
- (xvii) Rs. 57.82 crore was diverted to activities not permitted under the ICDS Scheme in five test-checked States and Rs. 70.11 crore was parked in civil deposits/personal ledger accounts/bank accounts/treasury resulting in blocking of funds.
- (xviii) The Central Monitoring Unit (CMU) under the ICDS Scheme failed to efficiently carry out assigned tasks, which included concurrent evaluation of the Scheme, monitoring through the progress reports received from the States.
- (xix) Impact assessment of the services under the SN and the PSE based on outcome indicators, such as nutritional status of the children, was not being done.
- (xx) The follow-up action on internal monitoring and evaluation by the Ministry was not adequate and resulted in recurrence of shortcomings and lapses in the Scheme implementation.

### **Reproductive and Child Health Programme**

4244. SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been implementing the Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which the interventions through the RCH Programme are helping in improving the child health and addressing the mortality and morbidity of children in the country;

(c) the funds allocated, released and utilised during each of the last three years and the current year under the said programme, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to monitor the expenditure incurred thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes. The Government has been implementing the Reproductive and Child Health programme under the umbrella of National Rural Health Mission.

The available data from Sample Registration System of the Registrar General of India showed that under five mortality rate has reduced from 69 in 2008 to 55 per thousand live births in 2011.

The following interventions are implemented to reduce the mortality and morbidity of children in the country:

1. Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK): Promoting Institutional delivery to ensure skilled birth attendance is a key to reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality. JSY incentivizes pregnant women to opt for institutional delivery and provides for cash assistance. JSSK entitles all pregnant women to absolutely free and zero expense delivery including caesarean section operation in Government health facilities and provides for free to and fro transport, food, drugs and diagnostics. Similar entitlements have also been put in place for sick neonates. This scheme has now been extended to cover all infants in the country.
2. Strengthening Facility based newborn care: Newborn care corners (NBCC) are set up at all health facilities where deliveries take place to provide essential newborn care at birth to all new born babies; Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) at District Hospitals and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) at FRUs are set up for the care of sick newborn. As on date 401 SNCUs, 1542 NBSUs and 11508 NBCCs are functional across the country.
3. Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC): Home based newborn care through ASHA has recently been initiated to improve new born care practices at the community level and for early detection



and referral of sick new born babies. The schedule of home visits by ASHA consists of at least 6 visits in case of institutional deliveries, on days 3, 7, 14, 21, 28 & 42nd days and one additional visit within 24 hours of delivery in case of home deliveries. Additional visits will be made for babies who are pre-term, low birth weight or ill.

4. **Capacity building of health care providers:** Various trainings are being conducted under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to build and upgrade the skills of doctors, nurses and ANM for early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children and care of newborn at time of birth. These trainings include Integrated Management of Neo-natal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) and Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK). A total of 5.8 lakh health care workers have been trained in IMNCI in 505 districts and 89,962 health workers trained in NSSK so far.
5. **Management of Malnutrition:** Emphasis is laid on reduction of malnutrition which is an important underlying cause of child mortality. 605 Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres have been established for management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). Iron and Folic Acid is also provided to children for prevention of anaemia. Recently, weekly Iron and Folic Acid supplementation has been initiated for adolescent population. As breastfeeding reduces infant mortality, exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices is promoted in convergence with Ministry of Woman and Child Development.
6. **Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs)** are also organized for imparting nutritional counseling to mothers and to improve child care practices.
7. **Universal Immunization Program (UIP):** Vaccination against seven diseases is provided to all children under UIP. Government of India supports the vaccine program by supply of vaccines and syringes, cold chain equipments and provision of operational costs. UIP targets to immunize 2.7 crore infants against seven vaccine preventable diseases every year. 21 states with more than 80% coverage have incorporated second dose of Measles in their immunization program. Pentavalent vaccine has been introduced in eight State/UTs. Year 2012-13 has been declared as 'Year of intensification of Routine Immunization'. India has achieved a historic milestone by remaining polio free for two full years now. WHO has taken India off the list of polio endemic countries.
8. **Mother and Child Tracking System:** A name based Mother and Child Tracking System has been put in place which is web based to enable tracking of all pregnant women and newborns so as to monitor and ensure that complete services are provided to them. States are encouraged to send SMS alerts to beneficiaries reminding them of the dates on which services are due and generate beneficiary-wise due list of services with due dates for ANMs on a weekly basis.

(c) and (d) The details of funds allocated, released and utilized during last three years under RCH program State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

The expenditure on various interventions is monitored through reporting in Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System (CPFMS) system and Financial monitoring reports. Besides this, monitoring of expenditure is also carried out during Common Review Missions and state reviews.

### **Statement**

#### *Expenditure under RCH Flexible Pool for 2009-10 to 2012-13*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.88	0.80	0.54	1.00	0.94	0.47	1.18	1.18	6.03	1.16	0.87	4.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2.	Andhra Pradesh	187.22	186.86	138.71	212.55	209.19	77.37	235.74	183.56	171.65	258.76	52.27	273.70
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.92	12.92	13.57	12.14	19.73	15.67	12.93	14.41	17.99	17.30	12.98	7.81
4.	Assam	314.78	314.65	154.62	295.64	148.00	223.39	316.76	331.90	404.34	390.06	291.25	246.36
5.	Bihar	266.36	266.36	331.76	302.41	327.41	431.69	333.91	333.91	470.36	412.43	309.32	407.87
6.	Chandigarh	2.23	2.22	1.28	2.53	2.10	1.73	2.76	2.76	3.39	3.22	0.96	2.04
7.	Chhattisgarh	77.12	77.12	58.55	87.56	97.56	90.64	96.58	121.58	138.90	117.09	87.82	59.56
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.55	0.59	0.80	0.62	2.42	1.55	0.79	1.21	2.45	1.05	0.79	1.96
9.	Daman and Diu	0.39	0.46	0.40	0.44	0.25	0.32	0.40	0.55	1.56	0.74	0.56	1.07
10.	Delhi	34.07	34.01	18.70	38.69	29.02	22.46	42.18	31.64	47.79	51.20	37.39	37.66
11.	Goa	3.32	1.84	0.99	3.77	2.00	1.83	4.34	3.33	5.01	4.46	2.11	2.99
12.	Gujarat	125.09	124.85	122.81	142.02	162.02	149.35	156.90	176.59	164.55	184.55	138.41	124.24
13.	Haryana	52.12	52.12	37.21	59.18	59.18	67.91	65.44	85.44	86.99	77.49	50.20	77.97
14.	Himachal Pradesh	22.54	22.49	11.67	25.59	19.19	19.66	28.38	22.85	20.16	31.43	19.44	14.62
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	37.34	37.27	25.21	42.40	42.40	39.08	46.91	61.91	84.29	57.53	43.15	70.08
16.	Jharkhand	99.79	99.60	54.39	113.29	110.35	114.72	124.97	159.44	150.12	151.13	108.57	113.51
17.	Karnataka	130.37	130.37	155.00	148.01	183.01	159.25	163.60	191.26	182.56	186.83	140.12	130.46
18.	Kerala	78.71	78.56	86.13	89.36	78.62	80.25	98.56	86.39	71.21	102.04	45.50	79.81
19.	Lakshadweep	0.15	0.53	0.91	0.17	0.87	0.48	0.40	0.40	2.20	0.23	0.73	1.68
20.	Madhya Pradesh	194.07	244.07	340.74	220.34	271.34	396.10	242.84	329.40	369.36	288.44	216.33	289.59
21.	Maharashtra	239.19	236.12	159.85	271.56	234.61	214.58	299.61	299.61	338.73	343.44	128.09	227.07
22.	Manipur	28.16	28.16	8.37	26.44	0.00	15.86	25.86	12.00	16.12	34.06	0.00	10.29
23.	Meghalaya	27.23	23.48	6.64	25.58	0.00	11.12	27.71	0.00	16.83	37.09	20.02	14.76
24.	Mizoram	10.62	10.43	8.72	9.97	16.04	12.48	10.62	9.23	14.86	13.65	10.08	8.29
25.	Nagaland	23.54	20.59	9.25	22.11	0.00	17.17	23.55	22.03	22.19	24.79	15.83	20.09
26.	Odisha	117.97	117.97	159.73	133.94	153.94	193.08	147.83	177.83	215.87	166.66	125.00	158.84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
27.	Puducherry	2.41	2.40	2.61	2.73	3.73	3.88	3.15	4.15	6.05	3.80	2.85	2.53
28.	Punjab	60.05	59.81	46.14	68.18	68.18	69.28	75.30	68.72	78.00	84.67	48.92	63.52
29.	Rajasthan	181.50	181.50	279.94	206.06	231.06	284.73	227.07	299.07	369.45	272.64	136.32	306.89
30.	Sikkim	6.46	6.35	4.62	6.07	3.65	3.97	6.46	5.16	7.14	7.61	3.12	4.46
31.	Tamil Nadu	153.55	153.55	133.82	174.33	163.08	149.77	193.17	156.66	187.68	220.48	124.74	157.75
32.	Tripura	37.85	36.79	19.25	35.55	23.73	15.79	37.86	0.00	21.25	45.94	15.07	13.81
33.	Uttar Pradesh	533.68	533.68	555.97	605.90	605.90	655.09	668.60	501.45	563.79	792.97	452.79	179.93
34.	Uttarakhand	31.45	31.45	29.16	35.70	40.70	39.82	39.42	59.17	53.69	46.38	31.26	46.21
35.	West Bengal	198.32	197.94	146.63	225.17	133.58	125.02	247.97	247.97	260.28	279.19	172.30	225.88
Grand Total		3292.00	3327.91	3124.69	3647.00	3443.80	3705.56	4009.75	4002.76	4572.84	4710.51	2845.16	3387.56

Note: (1) Expenditure for the F.Y. 2012-13 (up to 31.12.2012) are provisional, Expenditure figures for the F.Y. 2012-13 for the States of Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Daman & Diu, Mizoram, Puducherry and Uttar Pradesh are up to 30.09.2012.

(2) Release for F.Y. 2012-13 is up to 18.01.2013

(3) The above Releases relate to Central Govt. grants & do not include State share contribution.

### Privacy of a Child

4245. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has sought any legal protection against unlawful intervention into the privacy of a child or any attack on child's honour especially from the media;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed by the Government against the offenders and also to protect child's privacy and honour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the orders dated 08.02.2012 and 07.03.2012 in Civil Writ Petition No. 787/2012 of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) steered a Committee to frame the "Guidelines

to regulate media reporting (both print and broadcasting) and disclosure of details relating to children". These guidelines were accepted by the Hon'ble High Court *vide* order dated 08.08.2012 with directions to implement the guidelines with immediate effect. NCPCR also circulated the guidelines together with the order dated 08.08.2012 of the Hon'ble High Court to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and other stakeholders for implementation. Later on, *vide* order dated 05.12.2012, the Hon'ble High Court also incorporated these guidelines as integral part of its judgment/decision in the matter. Thereafter, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has issued directions requesting print and electronic media to follow these guidelines.

These guidelines stipulate that the privacy, dignity, physical and emotional development of children is of the utmost importance, which is to be preserved and protected at all times, while reporting/broadcasting/publication of news/programmes/documentaries etc. on and for children.

### Priority Sector Lending to Weaker Sections

4246. SHRI MOHAN JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan disbursed by the public and private sector banks to the weaker sections including Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) and minority communities under the priority sector lending (PSL) along with rate of interest charged thereon during the last three years, year-wise and bank-wise;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has laid down any guidelines in this regard;

(c) if so, the details along with the compliance status thereof; and

(d) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to restructure PSL in order to facilitate better credit access to the people belonging to SC/ST and minority communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per data maintained by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), statement showing Bank-wise data (of Public and Private Sector Banks) on outstanding loans to Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs) under Weaker Sections category of Priority Sector Lending (PSL) as on the last reporting Fridays of March 2010, March 2011 and March 2012 is enclosed. Bank-wise data on outstanding loans to specified minority communities as on the year ended March 2010, March 2011 and March 2012 under PSL is also given in the enclosed Statement.

RBI has reported that rate of interest charged by banks on these loans is not captured by them.

(b) to (d) Under the extant guidelines on Priority Sector Lending (PSL), all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), including Public and Private Sector Banks, are required to earmark 10% of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher, for Weaker Sections, which *inter alia*, include Scheduled Castes (SCs) & Scheduled Tribes (STs) and loans to minority communities.

As per revised guidelines on PSL issued by RBI on 20.7.2012, Foreign Banks having 20 or more branches in the country are to be brought on par with domestic banks for priority sector targets in a phased manner over a maximum period of 5 years starting April 1, 2013. The definition of weaker sections has been modified to include loans to distressed persons (other than farmers) not exceeding Rs. 50,000 per borrower to prepay their debt to non-institutional lenders and loans to individual women beneficiaries upto Rs. 50,000 per borrower.

These guidelines further stipulate that domestic SCBs and Foreign Banks with branches 20 and above having shortfall in lending to overall priority sector target/ agriculture target and weaker sections target shall allocate amounts for contribution to the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) established with NABARD or Funds with NHB/SIDBI/other Financial Institutions, as specified by RBI.

#### **Statement**

(Amount in Rs. crore)

#### *Lending to SCs/STs and Minorities by Public and Private Sector Banks*

Name of the Bank	Outstanding loans to SC/STs under Weaker Sections category of PSL			Outstanding loans to Minorities under PSL		
	As on last reporting Friday of March			As on year ended March		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Public Sector Banks</b>						
State Bank of India (SBI)	280.57	466.02	2811.33	29087.77	34380.66	38628.95
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	1147.00	1421.34	1724.79	842.91	749.63	919.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State Bank of Hyderabad	471.59	594.90	727.69	3047.94	3441.40	1123.78
State Bank of Indore	448.18	Merged with SBI		1506.46	Merged with SBI	
State Bank of Mysore	NA	NA	NA	1190.56	1077.47	1359.87
State Bank of Patiala	504.67	308.17	428.91	524.27	4153.65	4867.08
State Bank of Travancore	294.85	1991.11	2372.88	2504.01	5908.04	6968.25
Allahabad Bank	1896.67	2202.15	2421.31	3681.28	4629.56	5681.53
Andhra Bank	905.32	1104.16	790.85	2252.48	2610.91	5010.86
Bank of Baroda	3140.34	3759.61	4336.03	4759.22	7217.13	8550.99
Bank of India	1999.99	2395.80	2958.48	7645.30	9148.43	6854.13
Bank of Maharashtra	526.66	775.74	667.07	522.04	642.62	877.32
Canara Bank	3905.02	5086.81	4293.33	7379.32	11692.72	13219.86
Central Bank of India	1071.76	4763.89	6319.73	3380.56	6136.43	6179.54
Corporation Bank	235.07	561.74	703.05	943.77	1072.41	1648.72
Dena Bank	615.52	753.13	570.03	960.81	1418.72	1723.29
Indian Bank	1667.09	1876.15	2222.69	3358.98	3895.15	4602.62
Indian Overseas Bank	2756.38	2784.97	3564.78	4118.24	4952.66	6514.03
Oriental Bank of Commerce	482.92	526.67	714.36	3185.94	4521.94	6070.99
Punjab National Bank	3395.32	3451.70	2670.81	9576.81	11976.63	14445.40
Punjab and Sind Bank	287.87	292.12	336.64	3869.28	3817.69	4767.37
Syndicate Bank	1982.77	2552.71	951.34	4402.15	5569.30	6609.08
Union Bank of India	2178.78	2811.91	1087.83	4624.64	5839.17	3856.01
United Bank of India	1407.33	2206.77	4094.15	2085.34	2688.08	3345.38
UCO Bank	889.62	828.40	4153.54	4013.90	4108.15	4112.63
Vijaya Bank	705.80	780.70	911.79	1565.81	1411.34	1881.75
IDBI BANK	153.06	238.47	346.73	297.67	453.87	2791.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Private Sector Banks</b>						
Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	41.83	Merged with ICICI Bank Ltd.		25.34	Merged with ICICI Bank Ltd.	
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	12.33	9.558	14.81	446.01	629.01	705.02
City Union Bank Ltd.	33.30	69.87	53.02	212.14	228.74	156.80
Development Credit Bank Ltd.	63.93	49.18	123.60	65.91	109.57	172.31
Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	NA	NA	15.22	204.98	277.36	323.39
The Federal Bank Ltd.	33.94	NA	NA	3658.12	4023.62	4085.65
HDFC Bank Ltd.	NA	NA	NA	488.51	926.64	1798.78
ICICI Bank Ltd.	735.26	719.71	916.38	2320.17	2107.99	2202.17
Indusland Bank Ltd.	228.13	56.57	446.58	1109.57	2232.71	3343.54
ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	39.89	30.30	27.97	27.67	164.24	468.72
Jammu & Kashmir Bank	NA	NA	100.76	4185.06	5216.25	5412.30
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	30.08	37.74	45.33	346.80	351.33	377.93
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	40.25	35.23	31.35	404.87	37.51	51.04
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	229.28	483.72	795.36	389.58	707.51	834.11
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	10.96	12.66	18.75	72.07	100.14	105.11
Nainital Bank Ltd.	15.24	22.74	26.63	29.11	156.37	142.76
Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	2.71	1.99	NA	5.33	5.26	43.03
SBI Comm & Inter Bank Ltd.	NA	NA	NA	0.53	0.47	NA
The South Indian Bank Ltd.	NA	31.61	24.58	1649.73	851.02	900.41
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	4.65	23.53	62.26	494.13	461.16	879.73
Axis Bank Ltd.	98.73	NA	183.47	1336.86	1625.49	2675.69

Source: RBI, Date is Provisional  
 NA = Data not available with RBI

### Exclusive Annual Plan for STs

4247. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has requested the States/UTs to prepare an exclusive annual plan to spend the outlay earmarked for the Scheduled Tribes (STs) population;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the States/UTs thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (c) The State Governments are required to prepare Annual Plans which covers all sectors including tribal development. In addition, as reported by Planning Commission, the State/UT Governments are requested to prepare Tribal Sub Plan as a strategy to channelize the flow of outlays and benefits from the general sectors in the Plan of States for the development of Scheduled Tribes at least in proportion to their population, both in physical and financial terms in the States/UTs as per the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission to the States/UTs in 2005. The State Governments allocate funds for their Annual Plans and also earmark allocations for their Tribal Sub Plans and they are expected to spend the entire outlay.

### Separate Department for STs in West Bengal

4248. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken note that there is no independent/separate department for the welfare and development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) The Government of West Bengal has intimated that in West Bengal the matter of Welfare and Development is addressed and all the plan development schemes of Scheduled Tribes are implemented by the Backward Classes Welfare Department and Directorate of Backward Classes Welfare. Besides, West Bengal Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Development and Finance Corporation,

Government of West Bengal provides the financial assistance for income generation activities to the Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries and West Bengal Tribal Development Co-operative Ltd. addresses the issue the socio-economic development of the Schedule Tribe people by boosting the inherent Co-operative spirit of tribals.

*[Translation]*

### Shortage of Doctors in Government Hospitals

4249. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:  
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:  
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

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

(a) the shortage of doctors particularly specialist doctors/scientists and paramedical staffs in the Central Government controlled medical colleges/hospitals and its associated hospitals during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the reasons for the shortage and its impact on the quality of the medical treatment being provided to the patients hospital-wise;

(c) the details of doctors/scientists leaving the above said hospitals during each of the last three years and the current year along with the reasons therefor, hospital-wise;

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to fill up the vacant posts at the earliest and to ensure timely treatment and better facilities to the patients; and

(e) the further steps taken to set up a monitoring mechanism for ensuring proper functioning of Government hospitals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) 'Health' is a State subject and hence no such information is maintained centrally.





*No. of doctors resigned during the last three years & current year*

(Non-Teaching)

Sl.No.	Year	RMLH	SJH	AIIH&PH Kolkata	AIIPMR Mumbai	Reasons
1.	2010					
2.	2011		1			Personal reason
3.	2012					
4.	2013		1			To join the post at AIIMS, Bhubaneswar

*No. of doctors retired voluntarily during the last three years & current year*

Sl.No.	Year	RMLH	SJH	AIIH&PH Kolkata	AIIPMR Mumbai	Reasons
1.	2010					
2.	2011	1	1	-	-	Personal reason
3.	2012	1	-	-	-	Personal reason
4.	2013	1	1	-	-	Personal reason

**Underweight and Anaemic Children in India**

4250. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:  
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:  
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:  
SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:  
SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

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

(a) whether the rate of underweight and anaemic infants/children in India is the highest in comparison to certain other countries like China and Sub-Saharan African Region;

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

(c) whether the mortality rate of infants and children under the age of 5 years is also higher in India than certain other developing nations;

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

(e) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard along with the funds allocated/released for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) As per World Health Statistics Report 2012, India stands 2nd rank in the prevalence of underweight children below the age of five years with a rate of 42.5 percent and as per Worldwide Prevalence of Anaemia Report 1993-2005, India ranks 33rd in prevalence of anaemia in children, amongst 55 Asian and Sub Saharan countries with a rate of 69.5 percent.

Reasons for high rates of underweight children are multidimensional viz. malnourished and anaemic mothers, limited access to adequate diet, prematurity, insufficient knowledge of optimal feeding practices. Higher rates of anemia are due to poor availability of iron in diet and its limited absorption.

(c) and (d) As per World Health Statistics Report 2012, India stands at 47th rank in the world on Infant

Mortality Rate (IMR) and 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. The various reasons of under five deaths as per Registrar General of India, 2001-03 are as under:

- (i) Diarrhoeal disease (24%), Respiratory infections (23%), Other infections & parasitic diseases (16%), Unintentional injuries: other (8%), malaria (7%), nutritional deficiencies (4.8%), Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions (4.5%), Fever of unknown origin (3%), Digestive Diseases (1.7%), and Congenital anomalies (1.5%).
  - (ii) The various factors contributing to above causes are home delivery by unskilled persons, lack of essential new born care for asphyxia and hypothermia, poor child care practices, lack of early detection of sickness, inadequate/delayed referral mechanisms, inadequate infrastructure at health care facilities for specialized care of sick newborn and children, high levels of malnutrition among children etc.
- (e) The following interventions are implemented to reduce the mortality and morbidity of children in the country:
1. Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK): Promoting Institutional delivery to ensure skilled birth attendance is a key to reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality. JSY incentivizes pregnant women to opt for institutional delivery and provides for cash assistance. JSSK entitles all pregnant women to absolutely free and zero expense delivery including caesarean section operation in Government health facilities and provides for free to and fro transport, food, drugs and diagnostics. Similar entitlements have also been put in place for sick neonates. This scheme has now been extended to cover all infants in the country.
  2. Strengthening Facility based newborn care: Newborn Care Corners (NBCC) are set up at all health facilities where deliveries take place to provide essential newborn care at birth to all

new born babies; Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) at District Hospitals and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) at FRUs are set up for the care of sick newborn. As on date 401 SNCUs, 1542 NBSUs and 11508 NBCCs are functional across the country.

3. Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC): Home based newborn care through ASHA has recently been initiated to improve new born care practices at the community level and for early detection and referral of sick new born babies. The schedule of home visits by ASHA consists of at least 6 visits in case of institutional deliveries, on 3, 7, 14, 21, 28 & 42nd days and one additional visit within 24 hours of delivery in case of home deliveries. Additional visits will be made for babies who are pre-term, low birth weight or ill.
4. Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to build and upgrade the skills of doctors, nurses and ANM for early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children and care of newborn at time of birth. These trainings include Integrated Management of Neo-natal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) and Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK). A total of 5.8 lakh health care workers have been trained in IMNCI in 505 districts and 89,962 health workers trained in NSSK so far.
5. Management of Malnutrition: The Government is implementing the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) programme through Ministry of Women and Child Development with the aim to reduce malnutrition and anaemia among women and children. Besides this 605 Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres have been established for management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). Iron and Folic Acid is also provided to children for prevention of anaemia. Recently, weekly Iron and Folic Acid supplementation has been initiated for adolescent population. As breastfeeding reduces infant mortality, exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate

infant and young child feeding practices is promoted in convergence with Ministry of Woman and Child Development.

6. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are also organized for imparting nutritional counseling to mothers and to improve child care practices.
7. Universal Immunization Program (UIP): Vaccination against seven diseases is provided to all children under UIP. Government of India supports the vaccine program by supply of vaccines and syringes, cold chain equipments and provision of operational costs. UIP targets to immunize 2.7 crore infants against seven vaccine preventable diseases every year. 21 States with more than 80% coverage have incorporated second dose of Measles in their immunization program. Pentavalent vaccine has been introduced in eight States/UTs. Year 2012-13 has been declared as 'Year of Intensification of Routine Immunization'. India has achieved a historic milestone by remaining polio free for two full years now. WHO has taken India off the list of polio endemic countries.

8. Mother and Child Tracking System: A name based Mother and Child Tracking System has been put in place which is web based to enable tracking of all pregnant women and newborns so as to monitor and ensure that complete services are provided to them. States are encouraged to send SMS alerts to beneficiaries reminding them of the dates on which services are due and generate beneficiary-wise due list of services with due dates for ANMs on a weekly basis. Recently, a new initiative "Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram" has been launched under National Rural Health Mission with the objective to improve survival, development and quality of life of children in the age group of 0 to 18 years through early detection of Defects at birth, Diseases, Deficiencies, Development Delays including Disability and follow-up for appropriate management and treatment.

The details of funds allocated, released and utilized during the last three years under RCH program, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

### Statement

#### *Allocation, Release, Expenditure and Unspent Balance under RCH Flexible Pool for 2005-06 to 2012-13*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	A & N Islands	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.2	1.2	6.0	1.2	0.9	4.3
2.	A.P.	176.5	176.5	166.2	187.2	186.9	138.7	212.6	209.2	77.4	235.7	183.6	171.7	258.8	52.3	273.7
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.5	9.5	13.6	12.9	12.9	13.6	12.1	19.7	15.7	12.9	14.4	18.0	17.3	13.0	7.8
4.	Assam	230.3	230.3	182.1	314.8	314.7	154.6	295.6	148.0	223.4	316.8	331.9	404.3	390.1	291.3	246.4
5.	Bihar	251.2	351.2	258.2	266.4	266.4	331.8	302.4	327.4	431.7	333.9	333.9	470.4	412.4	309.3	407.9
6.	Chandigarh	2.1	1.3	1.4	2.2	2.2	1.3	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.8	2.8	3.4	3.2	1.0	2.0
7.	Chhattisgarh	63.0	63.0	45.7	77.1	77.1	58.6	87.6	97.6	90.6	96.6	121.6	138.9	117.1	87.8	59.6
8.	DNH	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	2.4	1.6	0.8	1.2	2.5	1.1	0.8	2.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9.	Daman and Diu	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.6	0.7	0.6	1.1
10.	Delhi	32.1	20.1	17.3	34.1	34.0	18.7	38.7	29.0	22.5	42.2	31.6	47.8	51.2	37.4	37.7
11.	Goa	3.1	2.2	0.7	3.3	1.8	1.0	3.8	2.0	1.8	4.3	3.3	5.0	4.5	2.1	3.0
12.	Gujarat	117.9	79.1	94.6	125.1	124.9	122.8	142.0	162.0	149.4	156.9	176.6	164.6	184.6	138.4	124.2
13.	Haryana	49.2	49.2	35.5	52.1	52.1	37.2	59.2	59.2	67.9	65.4	85.4	87.0	77.5	50.2	78.0
14.	H.P.	18.4	14.1	12.0	22.5	22.5	11.7	25.6	19.2	19.7	28.4	22.9	20.2	31.4	19.4	14.6
15.	J&K	30.5	28.7	12.9	37.3	37.3	25.2	42.4	42.4	39.1	46.9	61.9	84.3	57.5	43.1	70.1
16.	Jharkhand	81.6	81.6	138.7	99.8	99.6	54.4	113.3	110.4	114.7	125.0	159.4	150.1	151.1	108.6	113.5
17.	Karnataka	122.9	122.9	113.4	130.4	130.4	155.0	148.0	183.0	159.3	163.6	191.3	182.6	186.8	140.1	130.5
18.	Kerala	74.2	74.2	75.2	78.7	78.6	86.1	89.4	78.6	80.3	98.6	86.4	71.2	102.0	45.5	79.8
19.	Lakshadweep	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	2.2	0.2	0.7	1.7
20.	M.P.	183.0	316.8	350.6	194.1	244.1	340.7	220.3	271.3	396.1	242.8	329.4	369.4	288.4	216.3	289.6
21.	Maharashtra	225.6	83.0	170.3	239.2	236.1	159.9	271.6	234.6	214.6	299.6	299.6	338.7	343.4	128.1	227.1
22.	Manipur	20.6	15.7	14.9	28.2	28.2	8.4	26.4	0.0	15.9	25.9	12.0	16.1	34.1	0.0	10.3
23.	Meghalaya	19.9	12.6	6.1	27.2	23.5	6.6	25.6	0.0	11.1	27.7	0.0	16.8	37.1	20.0	14.8
24.	Mizoram	7.8	7.8	8.6	10.6	10.4	8.7	10.0	16.0	12.5	10.6	9.2	14.9	13.7	10.1	8.3
25.	Nagaland	17.2	17.2	11.0	23.5	20.6	9.3	22.1	0.0	17.2	23.6	22.0	22.2	24.8	15.8	20.1
26.	Odisha	111.2	111.2	128.1	118.0	118.0	159.7	133.9	153.9	193.1	147.8	177.8	215.9	166.7	125.0	158.8
27.	Puducherry	2.3	1.4	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.7	3.9	3.2	4.2	6.1	3.8	2.9	2.5
28.	Punjab	56.6	56.6	41.5	60.1	59.8	46.1	68.2	68.2	69.3	75.3	68.7	78.0	84.7	48.9	63.5
29.	Rajasthan	171.2	297.4	289.5	181.5	181.5	279.9	206.1	231.1	284.7	227.1	299.1	369.5	272.6	136.3	306.9
30.	Sikkim	4.7	4.7	5.2	6.5	6.4	4.6	6.1	3.7	4.0	6.5	5.2	7.1	7.6	3.1	4.5
31.	Tamil Nadu	144.8	144.8	95.5	153.6	153.6	133.8	174.3	163.1	149.8	193.2	156.7	187.7	220.5	124.7	157.8
32.	Tripura	27.7	25.3	14.2	37.9	36.8	19.3	35.6	23.7	15.8	37.9	0.0	21.3	45.9	15.1	13.8
33.	Uttar Pradesh	503.3	373.3	459.2	533.7	533.7	556.0	605.9	605.9	655.1	668.6	501.5	563.8	793.0	452.8	179.9
34.	Uttarakhand	25.7	25.7	40.9	31.5	31.5	29.2	35.7	40.7	39.8	39.4	59.2	53.7	46.4	31.3	46.2
35.	West Bengal	187.0	157.0	122.8	198.3	197.9	146.6	225.2	133.6	125.0	248.0	248.0	260.3	279.2	172.3	225.9
	Grand Total	2973.0	2955.8	2928.8	3292.0	3327.9	3124.7	3647.0	3443.8	3705.6	4009.8	4002.8	4572.8	4710.5	2845.2	3387.6
36.	Others			0.0			0.0			0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
	Grand Total	2973.0	2955.8	2928.8	3292.0	3327.9	3124.7	3647.0	3443.8	3705.6	4012.8	4002.8	4572.9	4710.5	2845.2	3387.6

*[English]***Assistance from Foreign Agencies**

4251. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has been receiving Development Assistance in Health (DAH) in the form of financial and in kind contributions from foreign agencies;

(b) if so, the total assistance received from the foreign agencies during each of the last three years and the

current year along with the terms and conditions in this regard, company-wise;

(c) the manner in which such financial DAH is being utilized; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to monitor utilisation of these assistance properly?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Government is receiving financial assistance in the form of loans and grants from various foreign agencies for funding projects to strengthen health sector in the country. The agency and year-wise details of the loan and grants received during the last three years and the current year are as under:

**As Loans**

(Rs. in crore)

Agency	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
GODE, Germany	279.79	33.45	24.43	0.00
IDA	1032.02	79.88	1436.57	1421.32

**As Grants**

(Rs. in crore)

Agency	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
EEC	0.00	0.00	21034.20	0.00
GLF Global Fund	768.80	458.01	735.02	643.88
GODE, Germany	31.33	102.17	40.27	0.87
GOUK, UK	845.46	723.99	803.55	506.81
GOUS, USA	14.16	30.53	55.11	23.61
UNDP	18.90	9.74	9.65	0.91
UNFPA	65.62	0.00	19.99	15.80

The financial assistance received is utilized for specific projects, including, Pulse Polio Immunization Programme, National Vector Borne Disease Control and Polio Eradication Support Project, Reproductive and Child Health-II Programme, TB and HIV/AIDS Control Programme, Leprosy Elimination Project and Various

Projects meant for strengthening health systems in States etc. Various steps, including statutory and concurrent audits, periodic reviews namely Joint review missions and Common review missions, field inspections and regular feedback system, have been taken by the Government for monitoring utilizations of the assistance.

**Health Parameters**

4252. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether as per the Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries and Risk Factors (GBD), 2010 study by a United States (US) based health information institute, India lags behind many South Asian countries in key health parameters;

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

(c) whether the Government has made any study regarding the major causes of deaths in India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) As per Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries and Risk Factors Study 2010, India ranked 9th for age-standardized Years Lived with Disability (YLD) rate, 11th for Age-standardized death rate and Age-standardized Years of Life Lost (YLL), 12th for Life expectancy at birth and Health-adjusted life expectancy at birth, across 15 comparator countries, selected and ordered by income per capita, for five matrices of interest. A statement showing status of India and the other comparator countries on benchmarking of Burden of Diseases for the year 2010 is enclosed.

Outcome of any study is based on the indicator selected and assumptions underlined for the analyses. Notwithstanding this, the 12th Plan proposes to increase total public funding by the Centre and States, plan and non-plan, on core health 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 Twelfth Plan strategy is to strengthen initiatives taken in the Eleventh Plan to further expand the reach of health

care with focus on vulnerable and marginalized sections of population. The Plan envisages substantial expansion and strengthening of the public health systems and provision of robust primary health care. The Government is taking steps as indicated in answer to part (e) of the question.

(c) and (d) As per report on "Causes of Death in India 2001-2003" published by Office of Registrar General of India, overall non-communicable diseases are the leading causes of death in the country, constituting 42% of all death. Communicable, maternal, prenatal and nutritional conditions constitute another 38% of deaths. Injuries and ill-defined causes constitute 10% of death each. The majority of ill-defined causes are at older ages (70 or higher years) and most of ill-defined deaths are likely to be from non-communicable diseases.

(e) The Government has been taking several steps to improve the health care delivery system which inter-alia include:

- Effective implementation of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to provide primary and secondary healthcare. The main focus areas of NRHM include improvement in health infrastructure, providing adequate human resources to man health facilities and to provide quality health care services. Various programmes like Reproductive and Child Health and National Diseases Control Programmes are covered through NRHM.
- Making available tertiary health care services through strengthening of hospitals and establishment of AIIMS like institutions in the country.
- Up-gradation of existing Government medical colleges across the country.
- Effective Implementation of programmes for control of Communicable and Non-communicable diseases
- Mainstreaming of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy.
- Increased public allocation for health programmes.

**Statement***Status of India and other comparator countries on benchmarking of Burden of Diseases for the year 2010*

Country	Age-standardized death rate (Per 100,000)		Age-standardized YLL* rate (Per 100,000)		Age-standardized YLD** rate (Per 100,000)		Life expectancy at birth		Health-adjusted life expectancy at birth	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
	Iraq	783	5	22488	5	11933	5	70.9	5	60.8
Federated States of Micronesia	1258	13	31526	9	12681	11	65.6	11	56.7	9
Kiribati	1528	15	43508	14	14585	15	61.0	14	51.8	14
Congo	1401	14	49063	15	14357	14	58.8	15	49.9	15
Cape Berde	586	1	16730	2	12947	12	75.1	2	63.7	3
Philippines	868	6	23262	7	12483	8	70.1	6	60.3	7
Mangolia	1218	12	34325	13	11482	3	64.6	13	56.5	11
India	1097	11	33366	11	12494	9	65.2	12	56.2	12
Vietnam	595	2	15123	1	10909	1	75.6	1	65.8	1
Moldova	912	8	22769	6	11362	2	70.0	7	61.0	5
Nicaragua	652	3	16911	3	11835	4	74.4	3	64.0	2
Palestine	694	4	18413	4	12639	10	73.2	4	62.2	4
Pakistan	982	9	33518	12	12323	7	65.7	10	56.5	10
Yemen	1068	10	32041	10	14318	13	65.8	9	55.2	13
Uzbekistan	911	7	26063	8	12150	6	68.8	8	59.3	8

Note: \*Years of Life Lost                      \*\*Years Lived with Disability

Source: Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries and Risk Factors study 2010.

[Translation]

**Savings from Capping of LPG Cylinders**

4253. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the savings made from capping the number of subsidized Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinders for consumers in the country;

(b) if so, the estimated savings made by the Government per annum by capping LPG cylinders in the country so far; and

(c) the percentage of LPG import likely to be curtailed as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have estimated (based on previous year consumption data) that only 10% of cylinders will be sold at market prices at current cap level of 9. This translates to saving fiscal subsidy and under recoveries on around 9.2 crore cylinders at the rate of Rs. 461.58/domestic subsidized cylinder w.e.f. 01.03.2013.

(c) OMCs have reported that the percentage of LPG import likely to be curtailed in 2012-13 *vis-à-vis* 2011-12 is 14.3%.

[*English*]

#### **Tax Collection**

4254. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI P. KUMAR:  
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed by the Government for collection of taxes for each quarter of the current Financial year along with the achievement thereto;

(b) whether the Government has issued notices to large number of persons to deposit their tax dues;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The quarter-wise targets for collection of taxes are not fixed by the Government. However, the Revised Estimates (R.E.) in respect of collection of direct taxes and indirect taxes fixed during

the current Financial Year alongwith its achievement thereto is given below:

(Rs. in crore)		
Nature of Taxes	R.E. for 2012-13	Total amount of taxes collected during current F.Y. 2012-13*
Direct Taxes	565835.00	413994
Indirect Taxes	469546.09	416896

\*Upto February, 2013.

(b) and (c) Issue of notices to recover tax dues is an ongoing process. Details about notices issued by various offices of Income Tax, Customs & Central Excise, (located all over India) are not maintained centrally. However, the Income Tax Department has issued letters to 1,05,000 persons having Permanent Account Number (PAN) who have undertaken high-value financial transactions and are likely to have taxable income but have not filed their returns of Income for Assessment Year 2010-11 and Assessment Year 2011-12.

(d) In order to achieve the collection target of direct taxes, the Government has taken various steps which inter alia include; monitoring of Advance Tax payment especially by top taxpayers; conducting surveys for detection of concealment of income and for compliance of Tax Deduction at Source (TDS) provisions; detection of new areas of violation/avoidance of the provisions of TDS and taking action for proper deduction and deposit of TDS; organizing training programmes for senior management as well as for Drawing & Disbursing Officers (DDOs) (particularly of Government departments and PSUs) to spread awareness about TDS & TCS (Tax Collection at Source) provisions; emphasis on disposal of high demand cases by CIT(A) and also a multi-media campaign to encourage voluntary compliance of tax laws. So far as indirect taxes are concerned, besides the multi-media campaign to encourage voluntary compliance of tax laws, a number of steps are being taken to achieve the targets for collection in respect of indirect taxes which inter alia include improved anti-evasion checks, increased audit, faster adjudication of pending cases and liquidation of arrears.



**Lack of Modern Facilities in Government Hospitals**

4255. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KCHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

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

(a) whether most of the Government controlled medical institutions in the country lack modern facilities to deal with extreme emergencies;

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

(c) whether in the recent shifting of gang rape victim from Delhi to Singapore, Government has to borrow an Air Ambulance from a private agency;

(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) Health is a State subject and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to provide modern facilities in the medical institutions comes under their jurisdiction to deal with extreme emergencies.

As far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital are concerned, there are adequate facilities to deal with medical emergency.

(c) to (e). A private air ambulance was arranged to take the gang-rape victim to Singapore. The air ambulance was arranged by the Medanta-Medicity hospital as there is no air-ambulance with Safdarjung Hospital.

[Translation]

**HIV/AIDS Awareness in Rural Areas**

4256. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in villages indicate that awareness messages have not reached to the rural areas of the country as desired;

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

(c) whether the funding for phase III of the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) has adequately reached to the village level;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to create the desired impact of NACP at the grassroot level and focus more on the rural population, which accounts for 40 per cent of HIV/AIDS cases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No. As per recent HIV Estimations 2012, the overall HIV prevalence among adults in India in 2011 is low at 0.27%. There is no study to indicate that HIV prevalence in villages as a whole is high. Also, as per Behaviour Surveillance Survey 2006, around 75.4% of rural population is aware of HIV/AIDS indicating high reach of awareness messages in the rural areas.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Yes. Funding for Phase III of the National AIDS Control Programme has adequately reached the village level through various projects like Link Worker Schemes, Folk Media campaign, targeted interventions etc. being implemented for rural population.

The Link Workers Scheme is implemented in 156 districts, to cover 100 villages each with significant number of High Risk Groups (Female Sex Workers, Men who have sex with Men, Injecting Drug Users, Transgenders/Hijra), vulnerable population, Bridge Population (migrants and truckers) and People Living with HIV/AIDS. The villages are selected based on situational need assessment carried out by the project.

Besides, the Department of AIDS Control under the National AIDS Control Programme has developed a communication strategy to create awareness about HIV/AIDS and promote safe behaviors among vulnerable

sections of people in all parts of the country. Campaigns are conducted regularly on mass media supported by outdoor media such as hoardings, bus panels, information kiosks, folk performances and exhibition vans. At the inter-personal level, training and sensitization programmes for Self-Help Groups, Anganwadi Workers, Accredited Social Health Activists ASHAs, members of Panchayati Raj Institutions and other key stakeholders are carried out. Vulnerabilities of High Risk Groups including commercial sex workers, men having sex with men, injecting drug users and also truck drivers and migrants are specifically addressed through behaviour change communication programmes implemented as part of Targeted Intervention projects. In addition, Integrated Counseling & Testing Centres, STI clinics and Antiretroviral Therapy centres have provision of counseling and provide necessary information to clients approaching them. Department of AIDS Control has also launched three phases of Red Ribbon Express project, in 2007-08, 2009-10 and 2012-13 to generate awareness about HIV/AIDS across the country through a special exhibition train supported by outreach activities. Overall, 2.56 crore people had been reached through special exhibition and outreach activities around the halt stations through three phases of Red Ribbon Express.

#### **Study Report on Effect of FRA, 2006**

4257. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:  
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any study report on the effect of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006 on the lives of tribal population in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome/findings thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to create awareness among tribals about their rights under the said Act along with the achievements made thereunder so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise, in view of reply to part (a) above.

(d) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 had been enacted in 2006 and operationalized w.e.f. 31.12.2007 with the objective of remedying the historical injustice to the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers of the country. The Act seeks to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. For implementing the provisions of the Act, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rule, 2008 were notified on 1.1.2008. As per the provision of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder, the onus of implementation of the Act lies at the level of the State/UT Governments and as such the State Governments were requested by Ministry of Tribal Affairs on 11.1.2008 to create awareness about the objectives, provisions and procedures of the Act and Rules amongst the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers and the concerned authorities under the Act through measures to achieve the purpose for which the Act has been enacted. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs also undertook an exercise to arrive at certain provisions and steps for facilitating effective implementation of the Act and has issued comprehensive guidelines to the State/UT Governments on 12.7.2012 in this direction. These guidelines direct the State Governments/UT Administrations to prepare suitable communication and training material in local language for effective implementation of the Act. The guidelines also direct the State Governments/UT Administrations to organize public hearings on local bazaar days or at other appropriate locations on a quarterly basis in order to generate awareness about the various provisions of the Act and the Rules, especially the process of filing petitions. The Ministry organized five regional consultations in order to orient the officials of the key State Government Departments regarding the guidelines issued on 12.07.2012 and also the amendments in the Forest Rights Rules. These regional consultations were followed up by a National review-cum-orientation meeting with all States on Forest Rights Act. As per reports received from State Governments/UT Administrations, as on 28.02.2013, 32,45,191 claims have been filed and 12,80,710 titles

have been distributed. Further, 16,226 titles were ready for distribution. A total of 27,93,405 claims have been disposed of (86.07%).

[English]

### LNG Terminal

4258. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:  
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a few Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Terminals in the country including at Gangavaram Port, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) whether any difficulty is being faced in setting up of LNG Terminal at Gangavaram Port;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the environment impact assessment conducted for the purpose; and

(e) the other steps being taken by the Government to resolve the differences between various stakeholders regarding the setting up of the said LNG Terminal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No Madam. However, various Public and Private Companies have planned to set up Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) terminals in the country, *inter-alia*, by IOCL at Ennore, by HPCL in Gujarat, by ONGC at Mangalore, by GAIL Gas Ltd. at Kakinada, by Petronet LNG Limited (PLL) in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d) PLL is in the process of obtaining required regulatory approval from the State Government for Gangavaram. PLL has carried out the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Study and Public Hearing held in this regard. In the EIA, no adverse impact has been envisaged on the environment.

(e) The Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas has notified the "Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board

(Eligibility Conditions for Registration of Liquefied Natural Gas Terminal) Rules, 2012" on October 30, 2012 to encourage setting up of LNG Terminals with equitable access and commercial transparency for higher availability of imported Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) in the country.

### Educational Schemes for STs in Lakshadweep

4259. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheme for Post-Matric Scholarship, Book Banks, upgradation of Merit and other educational schemes to improve the literacy level of Scheduled Tribe students are being implemented in Lakshadweep;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of beneficiaries therein; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs operates Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Post-Matric Scholarships, Book Banks and Upgradation of Merit for ST students as also the other educational schemes of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students, Construction of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys, Establishment of Ashram School in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas and Vocational Training in Tribal Areas through the State Governments and UT Administrations all over the country including Lakshadweep.

(b) All these Schemes are demand driven and need based and are applicable to all States/UTs having Scheduled Tribe population. Central Assistance under the schemes is released to the States/UTs based on submission of proposals complete in all respects and subject to availability of fund.

(c) So far the UT Administration of Lakshadweep has not submitted any proposal and hence, no funds have been released to them under these schemes.

### Funding of Research on Fuel

4260. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering setting up a nodal agency to fund research on fuels and hydrogen based combustion systems;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering incentives for auto companies to invest in alternative fuel research; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is supporting Research and Development (R&D) projects at various academic/research institutions and industry, on biofuels and hydrogen energy, including applications of hydrogen in internal combustion engines and fuel cells for producing motive power/electricity. For implementation of the R&D projects, financial assistance of up to 100% of the project cost is provided by the Ministry. However, the Ministry is presently considering neither any proposal to set up a nodal agency to fund research on fuels and hydrogen based combustion systems nor providing incentives to auto companies to invest in alternate fuel research.

#### **Bio-Energy Mission**

4261. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch National Bio Energy Mission in the country to push sustainable development of renewable energy sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to use agricultural or forest land for plantation for the said purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (d) No, Madam. However, efforts have been initiated to carry out studies required for formulation of National Bio Energy Mission to promote sustainable generation of energy from

various agricultural residues, agro-industrial wastes including raising dedicated energy plantations on suitable waste/degraded/marginal lands in the country.

#### **Investment in and from Pakistan**

4262. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the investment made by individuals and corporate entities of our country in Pakistan and the reciprocal investment inflow from Pakistan during each of the last three years and the current year till date Sector-wise and channel-wise;

(b) the sectors proposed to be closed to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) from Pakistan along with reasons therefor;

(c) whether any proposal for setting of Joint Ventures with entities from Pakistan has been received and if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to protect/safeguard the security interests of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Till date no investment has been made by Indian individuals and corporate entities in Pakistan or Pakistani individuals or corporate entities in India.

(b) As per the Press Note 3 (2012 series), FDI from Pakistan is not permitted in Defence, Space and Atomic Energy due to sensitive nature of the sectors.

(c) No proposal for setting up of JV with entities from Pakistan has been received.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Investment in Oil Fields of Iran**

4263. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several oil companies of the country have invested capital in a number of oil fields of Iran;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the oil companies and the oil fields they have been allotted till December, 2012, and the details of their respective allocation; and

(d) the time-frame by which the work of oil production from these oilfields is likely to become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Incentives to Foreign Tourists**

4264. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:  
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any policy to promote tourism in domestic and international markets;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the new incentives and subsidies provided therein;

(c) whether the Government also has any incentive/special scheme to attract tourists of certain foreign countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of such countries;

(e) whether the Government proposes to give such incentives to some more countries for the purpose; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism, as part of its ongoing activities, releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line. In addition, the Ministry of Tourism through its overseas offices also organises Road Shows, Know India Seminars, Workshops; participates in various Fairs, Exhibitions and Events to promote various Indian tourist destinations and products.

As a facilitative measure to attract more foreign tourists to India, the Government launched a scheme of Tourist Visa on Arrival (TVOA) for the nationals of five countries, namely, Finland, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand & Singapore with effect from 01.01.2010. This scheme was extended to the nationals of Cambodia, Laos, the Philippines, and Vietnam with effect from 01.01.2011 and the nationals of Indonesia and Myanmar with effect from 28.01.2011. Presently, the scheme is available to the nationals of eleven countries. TVOA facility is presently, available at the International airports of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai & Kolkata.

(e) and (f) An independent study was conducted by the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, which noted that TVOA scheme has a significant and positive impact on the decision to travel to India. Extension of TVOA is an ongoing process which is based on various parameters which include travel trends and security concerns.

#### **India-Japan Cooperation in Tourism Development**

4265. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Japan propose to cooperate with each other for development of tourism in both countries and any meeting with Senior Vice Minister of Tourism of Japan has been held recently in this regard;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held and decisions arrived at;

(c) whether Japan has shown keen interest for investment in hospitality sector in India and any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the detailed plan chalked out by the Government to attract more investment from Japan in hospitality sector and by India in Japan on reciprocal basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A meeting was held between Dr. K. Chiranjeevi,

Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism and Mr. Hiroshi Kajiyama, Senior Vice Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Government of Japan in Delhi on 12th February 2013. During this meeting both the Ministers discussed various issues relating to bilateral cooperation in the field of tourism inter alia, increasing air connectivity, signing of Memorandum of Understanding for tourism cooperation, easy visa facilities for tourists, cooperation in the field of human resource development etc.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Japanese delegation was informed that Foreign Direct Investment up to 100% under the automatic route is permitted in 'Hotels & Tourism sector', subject to applicable laws/regulations, security and other conditionalities.

#### **LED System for Rural Homes**

4266. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision to have Light Emitting Diode (LED) System in place of Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFL) for rural homes across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its advantages on cost and availability;

(c) the details of the estimated expenditure to be involved and number of rural homes to be benefited, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Madam. Government has not taken any decision to replace Compact Fluorescent Lamps by lights emitting diodes in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Losses of GAIL**

4267. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether losses of the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) have increased sharply over the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years along with the reasons for such losses; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to improve the profits and turnover of GAIL in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No Madam. GAIL (India) Ltd. has reported profits in last three years and upto quarter three of current financial year. The Profit After Tax (PAT) in the last three years is as follows:

Financial Year	Profit After Tax (Rs. Crore)
2009-10	3,140
2010-11	3,561
2011-12	3,654

(c) The major steps being taken or proposed to be taken by GAIL to improve its profits and turnover in the coming years are, *inter alia*, to increase its Natural Gas Transmission capacity (from 150 MMSCMD) during 2010-11 to more than 300 MMSCMD in next 3-5 years, setting up of Floating Storage and Regasification Unit (FSRU) in the east coast, securing RLNG from overseas market, increasing its petrochemical capacity and Exploration & Production business.

#### **Reforms in Health Sector**

4268. DR. RATNA DE:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) the major health issues highlighted by the Government during the 11th Five Year Plan period;

(b) the extent to which success has been achieved in mitigating the aforesaid health problems;

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to address the aforesaid health problems during the 12th Five Year Plan period;

(d) whether the Government has proposed certain reforms in the health sector during the 12th Five Year Plan period, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken/proposed to meet the financial requirement for the above purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) The Eleventh Plan highlighted various health issues in the country, which *inter-alia* included high Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and called for initiatives for improving health care indicators. Various initiatives taken by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in partnership with States/UTs have resulted in improvement of health care indicators in the country. MMR in India declined from 254 per one lakh live births for the period 2004-06 to 212 per one lakh live births during the period 2007-09. IMR registered a decline of 14 points from 58 per 1000 live births in 2005 to 44 per 1000 live births in 2011. TFR declined from 2.6 in 2008 to 2.5 in 2010.

(c) and (d) Government has taken several steps during the Eleventh Plan which *inter alia*, included the following:

- Effective implementation of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to provide primary and secondary healthcare. The main focus areas of NRHM include improvement in health infrastructure, providing adequate human resources to man health facilities and to provide quality health care service.
- Effective planning and implementation of Reproductive Child Health (RCH) related intervention which *inter-alia* include development of Community Health Centres (CHCs) as First Referral Units (FRUs), Upgradation of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) as 24x7 PHCs,

implementation of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK), Life Saving Anesthetics Skills (LSAS) and Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) training of doctors, improved ante-natal, intra-natal and post natal care, development of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs), Newborn Care Units (NBCUs) and Newborn Care Corners (NBCCs), Home based newborn care, distribution of contraceptives through Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs), improving access to spacing and terminal methods etc.

- Making available tertiary health care services through strengthening of hospitals and establishment of AIIMS like institutions in the country.
- Up-gradation of existing Government medical colleges across the country.
- Effective Implementation of programmes for control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- Mainstreaming of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy.
- Increased public allocation for health programmes.

Moreover, the Twelfth Plan strategy is to strengthen initiatives taken in the Eleventh Plan to further expand the reach of health care with focus on vulnerable and marginalized sections of population. The Plan envisages substantial expansion and strengthening of the public health systems and provision of robust primary health care.

(e) 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 been substantially increased to Rs. 300018 crore.

### Mineral Deficiency

4269. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is high rate of prevalence of mineral deficiency including zinc and folate deficiency among women and children noticed in the country;

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

(c) the schemes/programmes launched in rural as well as urban areas to address the problem; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the mineral deficiency among women and children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) There is no survey data (NFHS or DLHS) specifically on rates of prevalence of zinc and folate deficiency among women and children in the country.

(c) and (d) Government of India under the National Rural Health Mission is implementing the following key strategies and interventions to address the problem of anaemia and other mineral deficiencies:-

- Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation along with management of mild, moderate and severe anaemia in pregnant and lactating women, children from 6 months to 10 years and all adolescent girls.
- Steps have been taken by the States for identification and tracking of cases of severe anaemia and their timely management.
- Zinc is used as an adjunct to ORS in management of diarrhea in children older than 2 months for which Zinc dispersible tablet of 20mg/day is prescribed for 14 days.
- Name based web enabled tracking of mothers and children to provide quality care to them during pregnancy, lactation and childhood.
- Nutrition Counseling of pregnant and lactating women, adolescents etc. by frontline workers e.g.

ASHAs, Anganwadi Workers and ANMs to ensure regular intake of Iron Folic Acid, to promote dietary diversification and consumption of iron rich food and to promote exclusive breast feeding in infants for the first six months of life etc.

- Prophylaxis for parasitic infestation and diagnosis and treatment of parasitic infestation particularly in children.
- To tackle Iodine Deficiency Disorders in the entire population including women and children under the National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme, financial assistance is provided to all States/UTs for establishment of IDD Cells and IDD Monitoring Laboratories, conducting District IDD surveys and health education and publicity to create awareness among people to use only iodated salt.
- Further, under the ICDS programme of Ministry of Women and Child Development, efforts are made to reduce malnutrition including mineral deficiency through nutrition counseling and supplementary nutrition.

### Prices of Petroleum Products

4270. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no mechanism to regulate the prices of petroleum products, Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Piped Natural Gas (PNG) at present in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) the reasons for delay in notifying section 11(f) of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government to prevent restrictive trade practices in the marketing of petroleum products and natural gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI



PANABAKA LAKSHMI: (a) and (b) In the light of the recommendations made by the Expert Group headed by Dr. Kirit S. Parikh, the Government made the price of Petrol market-determined with effect from 26.06.2010. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on the pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions.

However, in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in oil prices in the international market and from the domestic inflationary conditions, Government continues to modulate the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Diesel (partially), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG, resulting in incidence of under-recoveries on the sale of these products to the OMCs. In the light of the recommendations of the Kelkar Committee and in order to reduce the under recovery of OMCs, the Government, on 17.01.2013, authorized OMCs to (a) increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paise to 50 paise per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different States/Union Territories) until further orders, and (b) sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at the non-subsidized market determined price with immediate effect.

Even after the above measures, based on the Refinery Gate Price effective 16.03.2013 for Diesel and 1.3.2013 for PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG, the OMCs are incurring under recovery of Rs. 8.64/litre on sale of Diesel (to retail customers), Rs. 33.43/litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 439.00 per 14.2 kg cylinder of Subsidized Domestic LPG.

The retail price of PNG/CNG in any city is fixed by the City Gas Distributor (CGD) entity operating in the city. The price of PNG/CNG is not decided or approved by the Government. The CGD entity uses a varying mix of domestic gas, Long-term RLNG and spot RLNG prices. The price of PNG/CNG is a function of the weighted average of the price of gas (domestic gas/RLNG/Spot LNG), operating expenses, various Central, State and Local taxes and levies.

(c) and (d) Considering the volatility of the international oil prices and in view of the Government's commitment to provide sensitive petroleum products to the common man at affordable price, the Government has been modulating retail selling prices of Diesel (to retail consumers), PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG.

*[Translation]*

### FEMA Violation

4271. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of increase in the cases of violation of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1995 (FEMA) in the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of complaints received by the Government in this regard, State/UT and company-wise during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government against the violators in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) Complaints of alleged contraventions of the provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) are received at various locations in Zones and Sub-zones. These are not maintained Centrally. However, the Directorate of Enforcement takes appropriate action in matters of suspected contravention of the provisions of FEMA, which come to its notice. Consequent to investigations made by the Directorate, in respect of information/complaints received, the Adjudicating Authorities in Directorate of Enforcement, have, during the relevant period issued 1624 Show Cause Notices to various authorities including companies for alleged contravention of the relevant provisions of FEMA, to the extent of about Rs. 35035.48 crore.

Besides, in terms of the extant instructions under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, the individuals/companies who violate the provisions of the Act, have the option of applying for compounding to the Reserve Bank of India. Reserve Bank of India has received 2107 compounding applications from the period between October, 2009 to March, 2013.

*[English]*

### Supply of Subsidised HSD

4272. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various public sector oil companies have allowed their respective dealers of the area to make supplies of subsidized High Speed Diesel (HSD) to the bulk consumers through their tankers in violation of the Government's directions;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Government against such companies;

(c) whether the dealers are allowed to make supplies of HSD upto 2500 litres per consumer in containers other than tankers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the prescribed mode for making the HSD supplies for generators of consumers/agriculturists?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Petroleum Rules, 2002 provides for filling High Speed Diesel (HSD) in approved container of capacity not exceeding 200 litres provided that no vehicle with its

engine running be allowed within 4.5 metres of the container and the dispensing pump.

#### Release of Grants to States

4273. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grants have been released by the Centre to some States in the recent past;

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

(c) the purpose for and the present status of utilisation of these grants, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Plan Grants to States/UTs are provided under Central Assistance to State/UT Plans, Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Details of Plan Grants released to States/UTs by the Centre during the last three years and current year (upto 19.3.2013) are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Besides, Ministry of Finance is also releasing Non-Plan Grants to the States in pursuance to the recommendations of Finance Commissions. Details of Non-Plan Grants released to States during the last three years and current year (upto 19.3.2013) under Demand No. 35 (now Demand No. 36 from 2013-14) are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Utilization of Grants for the meant purposes is monitored by the respective line Ministries administering the grants as per guidelines.

#### Statement I

##### State/UT-wise release of Central Plan Grants

States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	(Rs. in crore)
				2012-13 (upto 19.3.2013)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	6,133.17	5,933.32	7,676.90	5,821.97
Arunachal Pradesh	2,689.00	2,728.70	3,052.50	2,781.82
Assam	5,126.91	5,777.08	6,564.24	7,025.75
Bihar	5,309.46	7,553.09	7,607.93	6,801.59

1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	2,137.42	3,112.95	3,220.89	3,194.19
Goa	135.86	369.30	219.78	185.59
Gujarat	2,781.03	3,368.34	3,950.85	4,170.92
Haryana	1,548.43	1,273.42	1,558.49	1,309.19
Himachal Pradesh	3,016.34	2,824.44	3,788.50	4,300.92
Jammu and Kashmir	8,130.58	5,831.71	9,671.44	9,027.85
Jharkhand	1,670.04	2,825.00	3,671.75	2,390.26
Karnataka	4,467.34	4,567.41	5,529.62	4,421.95
Kerala	1,583.28	1,716.75	2,274.72	2,226.14
Madhya Pradesh	5,163.23	7,467.86	7,806.27	7,901.18
Maharashtra	7,492.45	8,595.89	9,097.85	7,661.19
Manipur	1,703.47	2,391.15	2,490.00	2,723.59
Meghalaya	1,697.68	1,736.56	2,050.46	1,738.34
Mizoram	1,556.33	1,480.61	2,021.28	2,100.00
Nagaland	1,562.80	1,885.05	2,394.76	2,255.63
Odisha	4,088.95	4,676.62	5,514.86	4,934.77
Punjab	1,917.78	1,612.40	1,637.67	1,503.23
Rajasthan	3,429.42	4,314.60	4,583.38	4,202.58
Sikkim	1,084.14	936.11	1,363.96	1,217.43
Tamil Nadu	3,627.85	4,040.18	4,465.71	4,322.06
Tripura	1,656.59	1,960.34	2,838.81	2,399.24
Uttarakhand	2,470.24	2,594.61	3,324.55	3,293.20
Uttar Pradesh	9,699.20	12,499.21	13,187.51	12,186.12
West Bengal	4,811.15	5,602.18	9,638.36	7,094.13
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.35	4.93	2.68	2.45

1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	18.76	36.96	8.78	12.75
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.36	2.38	2.30	3.30
Daman and Diu	1.60	0.40	0.90	0.73
Delhi	139.71	293.59	567.02	1,024.55
Lakshadweep	2.53	0.05	0.02	-
Puducherry	33.85	137.82	348.39	438.65
Total (States & UTs)	96,891.30	110,151.01	132,133.13	120,673.2

Source: Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System (CPSMS) of CGA

**Statement II**

*State-wise release of Non-Plan Grants under Demand No. 35*

(Rs. in crore)

States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto 19.3.2013)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1,369.39	1,473.73	1,576.91	699.95
Arunachal Pradesh	346.83	707.95	660.84	761.45
Assam	1,110.51	583.75	733.04	1,157.55
Bihar	1,883.79	1,451.66	2,468.29	2,309.99
Chhattisgarh	555.58	497.88	1,027.11	890.18
Goa	25.93	22.44	13.09	28.71
Gujarat	799.74	887.74	1,628.14	1,285.84
Haryana	378.82	300.67	669.05	601.08
Himachal Pradesh	2,025.75	2,465.17	2,563.09	2,404.46
Jammu and Kashmir	2,608.66	5,161.01	4,024.60	3,605.00
Jharkhand	617.08	666.36	1,180.44	1,292.08
Karnataka	882.04	973.84	2,091.29	1,942.64

1	2	3	4	5
Kerela	602.13	425.88	1,277.56	458.82
Madhya Pradesh	1,277.41	1,416.16	2,083.74	1,769.25
Maharashtra	1,722.42	1,503.43	2,633.64	2,958.17
Manipur	998.64	1,246.72	1,236.86	1,819.86
Meghalaya	346.81	475.13	500.98	867.21
Mizoram	697.34	776.45	817.39	994.80
Nagaland	1,274.74	1,644.46	1,713.18	1,961.26
Odisha	922.87	877.69	1,671.06	1,246.00
Punjab	316.52	345.84	815.05	817.92
Rajasthan	1,040.25	1,080.44	2,660.53	2,316.12
Sikkim	71.62	112.98	246.09	293.20
Tamil Nadu	928.30	945.40	1,893.04	1,214.48
Tripura	1,206.06	1,122.07	1,134.69	1,237.25
Uttarakhand	1,136.16	664.99	596.45	765.60
Uttar Pradesh	3,582.07	2,403.97	4,335.08	3,722.29
West Bengal	866.67	1,280.37	1,721.47	1,777.81
Total (States)	29,594.13	31,514.18	43,972.70	41,198.97

### E-Filing of IT Returns

4274. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced the facility of e-filing for filing Income Tax Returns and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the measures being taken by the Government to popularise and simplify the said technique/procedure to ensure maximum participation therein?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes Madam. The e-filing project is

an eminent e-governance and e-delivery measure taken by the Income-tax Department for better services to the taxpayers. It was notified in 2006-2007. The project is aimed at enabling e-filing of income-tax returns, audit reports and other forms over the internet directly by taxpayers and through e-return intermediaries on Virtual Private Networks. A portal <https://incometaxindiaefiling.gov.in> is functional with a host of services to the taxpayers.

(b) Measures taken by the Government to popularise e-filing:-

- Advertisements in print media.
- E-filing counters at various important fairs.

- To sensitize the Business community through communication with ICAI, FICCI and other professional bodies.

Measures taken by the Government to simplify e-filing:-

- The e-filing service in itself is the mode of simplification of filing the Returns of Income as the service is available anywhere anytime through internet.
- E-Return Intermediaries are helping our citizen to smoothly file their Returns of Income.
- Pre-filled e-forms have been introduced recently.
- In the new e-filing website, return preparation software with tax calculation facility is available.
- Ayakar Sampark Kendra (ASK), E-filing Help desk and CPC Call Centre have been setup to help the taxpayers in e-filing and to provide assistance in queries relating to post e-filing.
- A new feature enabling taxpayers to view their tax arrears, status regarding receipt of ITR-V, pendency at processing stage and refund is also functional through a utility called "My Account" on the e-filing website.

### Opium Cultivation

4275. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of licensed opium cultivators and the districts notified for opium cultivation in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government is aware about the illegal opium cultivation being done on a large scale, especially in the States/UTs which are not notified for opium cultivation;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the total number of cases reported under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to curb illegal opium cultivation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Details of State-wise total number of licensed cultivators and the districts notified for opium cultivation in the country for the crop year 2012-13 are as follows:

Name of State	Name of District notified	No. of Licensed Opium Cultivators
Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur, Neemuch, Ratlam, Ujjain, Jhabua, Shajapur, Rajgarh	26114
Rajasthan	Kota, Baran, Jhalawar, Chittorgarh, Pratapgarh, Udaipur, Bhilwara	20464
Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki, Faizabad, Ghazipur, Mau, Lucknow, Rai Bareilly, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Budaun, Aligarh	242
Total		46820

(b) and (c) Details of illicit opium crop destroyed alongwith total number of cases reported under the Narcotics Drugs & Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

State/UT	2010		2011		2012		2013 (till February)	
	Area crop (in Hac.) destroyed	No. of cases reported	Area crop (in Hac.) destroyed	No. of cases reported	Area crop (in Hac.) destroyed	No. of cases reported	Area crop (in Hac.) destroyed	No. of cases reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arunachal Pradesh	500.8	Nil	364.3	Nil	180.5	Nil	34.4	Nil
Himachal Pradesh	215.6	10	32.6	66	4.7	32	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu and Kashmir	169.0	10	12.1	20	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Manipur	344.0	Nil	365.8	Nil	507.1	Nil	19.8	Nil
Uttarakhand	173.2	Nil	454.4	Nil	86.4	1	Nil	Nil
Bihar	2.0	08	5.3	05	25.0	11	14.6	7
Jharkhand	84.2	26	4.4	17	127.1	21	92.5	15
West Bengal	1594.9	25	4544.6	27	303.1	25	127.1	Nil
Karnataka	0.2	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Odisha	3.6	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Maharashtra	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	20.1	29	Nil	Nil
<b>Total</b>	<b>3087.6</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>5813.5</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1253.9</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>288.3</b>	<b>22</b>

(d) The following steps have been taken/proposed to be taken by the Central Government to curb illicit opium cultivation in the country:

- (i) Use of satellite imagery besides ground verification for detection and eradication of illicit poppy crop.
- (ii) Narcotics Control Bureau has formulated an Action Plan in coordination with concerned agencies & the nodal officers of the concerned State Governments for the identification and destruction of illicit opium cultivation. The action plan includes, inter-alia using satellite imagery to identify areas under illicit poppy cultivation, constitution of composite teams of district level officers for field verification and destruction of illicit poppy cultivation and initiation of penal action against persons found involved in illicit poppy cultivation.
- (iii) Financial assistance being provided to eligible States for strengthening their narcotic units.

#### **Cardio Hospitals on CGHS Panel**

4276. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) empanelled hospitals for Cardiology and Cardiothoracic surgery demand additional amount to provide Compact Discs (CDs) of angiography;

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

(c) whether the Government plans to instruct all such hospitals to provide the CDs along with the medical reports to CGHS beneficiaries to enable them to seek second opinion or get treatment from any other hospital; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) There was no specific mention about inclusion of the cost of CD records of Coronary Angiography and Coronary Angioplasty in the CGHS package rates for the above procedures. The matter has since been clarified vide Office Memorandum No. S-11045/13/2013/HEC/CGHS(P) dated 04.03.2013 that the package rates for Coronary Angiography and Coronary Angioplasty also include the cost of CD record and the medical report for the procedures performed.

**Medicine Kits in Anganwadi Centres****Statement**

4277. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that medicine kits and other relevant apparatus are not available in almost fifty per cent of the anganwadi centres across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per the Statement of Expenditure (SoE) received from various States/UTs, 64.13% and 54.13% AWCs were provided Medicine kits during 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. The States/UTs are required to submit their periodical Statement of Expenditure (SoE) indicating expenditure incurred on various components under ICDS (General) including Medicine kit, PSE kits etc. every year. A Statement indicating State-wise utilization (%age) of funds on Medicine kit and PSE kit is enclosed.

ICDS is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented by States/UTs. Funds are released to States in lump sum under ICDS (General) to meet the administrative and operational cost which includes programme components like PSE Kits, Medicine Kits etc. Procurement and distribution of medicine kits and other relevant apparatus is the responsibility of the States/UTs.

(c) The Government of India has been repeatedly requesting the States/UTs to incur expenditure on all the components under ICDS (General) including Medicine Kit, PSE Kits etc. The State level committee constituted under the Five Tier Monitoring and Review Committee is required to monitor and review procurement and supply of essential items to AWCs. In the restructured ICDS, the release of funds to States have been linked to the Annual Programme Implementation Plan to ensure incurring of expenditure on all components of ICDS including medicine kit, PSE kit, etc.

*State-wise utilisation during the year 2010-11*

Sl.No.	Components	Medi. Kit	PSE Kits
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	98.76	97.27
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	104.15	100.00
4.	Assam	54.89	107.29
5.	Bihar	73.70	90.66
6.	Chandigarh	92.48	99.37
7.	Chhattisgarh	68.15	94.71
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	57.80	67.01
10.	Delhi	80.50	0.00
11.	Goa	90.36	0.00
12.	Gujarat	86.63	86.59
13.	Haryana	97.26	117.64
14.	Himachal Pradesh	247.47	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	42.85
16.	Jharkhand	84.57	0.00
17.	Karnataka	68.35	71.80
18.	Kerala	87.83	89.90
19.	Lakshadweep	104.36	26.17
20.	Madhya Pradesh	86.81	66.79
21.	Maharashtra	76.93	76.43



1	2	3	4
22.	Manipur	0.00	125.85
23.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00
24.	Mizoram	100.00	100.00
25.	Nagaland	144.72	1025.33
26.	Odisha	0.00	0.00
27.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00
28.	Punjab	0.84	25.02
29.	Rajasthan	101.06	88.72
30.	Sikkim	108.54	105.07
31.	Tamil Nadu	89.76	83.88
32.	Tripura	0.00	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	48.14	107.57
34.	Uttarakhand	55.37	46.42
35.	West Bengal	87.11	63.80
All India		64.13	70.68

*State-wise utilisation during the year 2011-12*

Sl.No.	Components	Medi. Kit	PSE Kits
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	71.27
2.	Andhra Pradesh	72.62	132.93
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	100.01	100.00
4.	Assam	100.00	103.20
5.	Bihar	7.22	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	88.49	99.76
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	72.39
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
9.	Daman and Diu	60.14	60.82
10.	Delhi	0.00	56.52
11.	Goa	100.05	0.00
12.	Gujarat	15.14	65.23
13.	Haryana	0.00	0.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	99.97	85.44
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.24	6.94
16.	Jharkhand	92.85	75.76
17.	Karnataka	95.37	21.90
18.	Kerala	83.58	70.39
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	92.62	95.41
21.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00
22.	Manipur	0.00	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	90.02	90.03
24.	Mizoram	100.00	100.00
25.	Nagaland	100.00	57.89
26.	Odisha	0.00	0.00
27.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00
28.	Punjab	96.48	34.85
29.	Rajasthan	102.91	84.76
30.	Sikkim	104.70	0.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	94.03	90.00
32.	Tripura	99.79	99.86
33.	Uttar Pradesh	89.54	62.45
34.	Uttarakhand	62.94	72.75
35.	West Bengal	0.00	87.53
All India		54.13	59.54

**Foreign Patients in AIIMS**

4278. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of foreign nationals treated in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that large number of foreign patients are getting treatment in the AIIMS at subsidized rates, falsely registering themselves as Indians in collusion with brokers/touts;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the AIIMS to verify the genuineness of the nationals; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure transparency in the maintenance of records?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Number of Foreign Nationals treated in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi during the each of the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	Number of foreign patients treated at AIIMS, New Delhi
2010	394
2011	491
2012	544
2013 (till February)	79

(b) and (c) No.

(d) The records of foreign patients are being maintained as per prescribed Form 'C' at AIIMS. Form 'C' is submitted to Foreigner Regional Registration Officer (FRRO), R.K. Puram, New Delhi. It contains details of demographic parameters like name, age, sex, resident of etc. along with relevant documents like copy of passport which is used to verify genuineness.

**IREDA**

4279. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) has made agreements with foreign banks particularly with the German and Japanese banks for promoting development of sustainable energy in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the agreements made so far; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken for promoting renewable energy system in the country so far?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) had entered into agreements with Kreditanstalt for Wiederaufbau (KfW), Germany and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for availing lines of credit of € 219.97 million from KfW and JPY 30,000 million from JICA for promoting development of renewable energy in the country during the last three years.

(c) The Government is giving various fiscal and financial incentives, such as capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, concessional excise and customs duties to promote renewable energy sources. Among the other steps include preferential tariff for purchase of power generated from renewable sources, introduction of Renewable Energy Certificates and Renewable Purchase Obligation. IREDA is also providing soft term loan for promotion of renewable energy projects.

**Excise Duty on Industries**

4280. SHRI A. SAI PRATAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rates of Central Excise duty fixed on industries of various capacities;

(b) whether the small and medium industries have represented against the existing ceiling and if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of small and medium industries?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Central excise duty is levied on the manufacture of goods, and not on industries. The normal rate of excise duty is 12%.

(b) In their pre-Budget representations, the associations representing the small and medium industries had requested to increase the SSI exemption limit from 1.5 crore to Rs. 3 crore or Rs. 5 crore. The representations were examined and it has not been found possible to accede to the request on grounds of revenue consideration.

(c) To safeguard the interests of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), it has been announced in the Budget 2013-14 that non-tax benefits may be made available to a MSME unit for three years after it graduates to a higher category.

#### Utilisation of Iron Ore

4281. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge surplus of iron ore in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for its optimum utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) and (b) Madam, the present production of iron ore in the country is sufficient to meet the current demand of domestic industries. State-wise opening stock, production, requirement/consumption and surplus availability of iron ore for the year 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Central Government has taken various measures to encourage beneficiation and pelletization in the country. To encourage beneficiation and pelletization, import duty on plants and equipments used for initial setting up and substantial expansion of beneficiation and pelletization plants has been reduced from 7.5% to 2.5% in the General Budget for the year 2012-13. To regulate export of Iron ore the Central Government has increased 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.

#### Statement

*State-wise opening stock, production & requirement and surplus availability of iron ore for the year 2011-12*

(Unit: Thousand Tonnes)

State	2011-12			
	Opening Stock	Production	Requirement	Surplus (+/-)
All India (Total)	120630	167289	110945	176974
Andhra Pradesh	878	1714	6030	-3438
Chhattisgarh	2642	30455	17769	15328
Goa	4309	33372	847	36834
Jharkhand	23900	18942	15574	27268
Karnataka	29614	13189	16930	25873
Maharashtra	245	1470	5598	-3883
Odisha	58333	67013	8877	116469
Others	709	1134	39320	-37477

(Source: Mineral Conservation and Development Rules>Returns to IBM)

[*Translation*]

**Children Trapped in Criminal Gangs**

4282. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:  
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:  
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:  
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note that destitute/minors/underage children are being trapped by the criminals and used for committing heinous crimes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto indicating the number of such children liberated and rehabilitated during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children Act) mandates the Government to take proactive steps for the protection of the children and the Delhi High Court has also issued directions in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon and the success achieved therein; and

(e) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken for counselling, education and rehabilitation of such children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, does not maintain data relating to destitute/minors/underage children trapped by criminals and used for committing heinous crimes, if any, as well as data of such children liberated and rehabilitated.

(c) to (e) No such directions of the Delhi High Court in this regard have been received in the Ministry of Women and Child Development. 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 legislation for rehabilitation

and reintegration of children in difficult circumstances, including children in conflict with law. The JJ Act and the Central Model Rules thereunder, provide for setting up of a network of services and structures for ensuring the well being and rehabilitation such children which includes Child Welfare Committees, Juvenile Justice Boards, Special Juvenile Police Units, State and District Child Protection Units, Homes of various types and non-institutional care through adoption, foster-care and sponsorship. The State Governments/UT Administrations are entrusted with the responsibility for implementation of the JJ Act.

To ensure the proper implementation of the JJ Act and to improve the quality of services for children under the Act, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has introduced the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) under which financial and technical assistance is provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations to put in place the structures and services required for rehabilitation of children under the Act, including both institutional and non-institutional care. Accordingly, grants are provided for setting up and maintenance of Homes of various types, including adoption agencies, as well as Open Shelters in Urban and Semi-Urban areas, for the care and rehabilitation of the children. The Homes provide *inter-alia*, shelter, food, education, medical attention, vocational training, counselling etc. to such children so that they can ultimately reintegrate into the mainstream society.

**Ban on Minor Forest Produce**

4283. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of banning of minor forest produce, the only medium of livelihood for the tribal dominated population of the Kaimur forest area in Bihar;

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

(c) whether ban on the livelihood of forest dwellers has led the people to extreme poverty and starvation making them extremism oriented;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government to lift the ban; and

(e) the other alternative sources of livelihood provided by the Government to wean them away from extremism and bring them into the mainstream of development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) The Kaimur forest areas in Bihar include the protected forest and Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary areas. As per the provision of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, entry into the wild life Sanctuary except the permission from the chief wildlife warden is restricted. The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide dated 14th February 2000 had also prohibited collection of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP). The Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2002 (section 29) has also imposed ban on removal/collection of fallen, dead and diseased tree and even blade of single grass from the National Park and wildlife sanctuary.

As per the circular no.1881 dated 03.07.2004 of the Department of Environment and Forest, the Panchayat were allowed to collect, store and transport the minor forest produce (within the prescribed limit) from the Protected Forests. But the provision was not applicable to Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary area.

(c) to (e) The minor forest produce are the additional source of livelihood for the people living inside the Kaimur Forest area. The people of the Kaimur plateau involve in the agricultural activities in their own land and work as agricultural labor in the plain areas also. Majority of the people living in the Kaimur Plateau are having agricultural land for their livelihood. The Forest department never imposed ban on their livelihood. The Hon'ble Supreme Court ban only restricts entry in the sanctuary area; it does not restrict their agricultural land or livelihood.

Implementation of various schemes like Integrated Watershed Development Programme, implementation of MGNREGA Programme and some other also provide vocational training, bank loans and creating basis infrastructure for the tribal population of the area.

#### Mining and Export of Iron Ore

4284. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the iron ore mined in Bailadila iron ore mines is exported to Japan at lower rates in comparison with the rate at which it is given to industries of Chhattisgarh State;

(b) if so, the rate of iron ore exported to Japan *vis-a-vis* local industries;

(c) the period of agreement regarding export of iron ore to Japan along with the quantity of iron ore exported to Japan during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the quantity of iron ore supplied to local industries of Chhattisgarh from the Bailadila iron ore mines during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Sales under export agreements are done on Free on Board (FOB) port basis whereas domestic sales are done on Free on Rail (FOR)/Free on Truck (FOT) mine basis and as such these two types of prices are not directly comparable. The export price and domestic prices of iron ore of NMDC Limited (National Mineral Development Corporation), during the year 2012-13, are given below:

Period	Domestic price (in Rs./Tonne on FOR mine basis)		Export price (in US \$/DLT-FOB port basis)	
	Baila Lump	Baila Fines	Baila Lump	Baila Fines
1	2	3	4	5
Q1 (April-June, 2012)	5480	2800	146.90	135.20
Q2 (July-September, 2012)	6190	3030	153.60	141.38
October, 2012	6070	2690	131.93	121.43
November, 2012	5380	2610	131.93	121.43

1	2	3	4	5
December, 2012	5380	2610	131.93	121.43
January, 2013	5060	2610	116.57	107.30
February, 2013	5060	2610	116.57	107.30
March, 2013	4950	2610	116.57	107.30

(Source: Indian Bureau of Mines)

(c) NMDC Limited has entered into long term contracts with Japanese Steel Mills and POSCO, South Korea for export of iron ore from Bailadila Sector through MMTC Limited, for a period of three years from 2012-13 to 2014-15. The iron ore exported by NMDC Limited to Japan during the last three years and the current year are given below:

(Quantity in lakh tonnes)

Year	Iron ore export to Japan by NMDC Limited
2009-10	21.81
2010-11	20.76
2011-12	0.69
2012-13 (Till February 2013)	11.05

(Source: Indian Bureau of Mines)

(d) Iron ore supplies to various Chhattisgarh units during the last three years and current year are as under:

(Quantity in lakh tonnes)

Year	Iron ore supplies to Chhattisgarh Units by NMDC
2009-10	17.1
2010-11	26.5
2011-12	33.5
2012-13 (Till February 2013)	20.17

(Source: Indian Bureau of Mines)

### Mineral Based Plants

4285. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the mineral based plants in the country as on date, States/UTs and location-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more mineral based plants during the 12th Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details and locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) Mineral based plants registered with Indian Bureau of Mines under Rule 45 of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules (MCDR), 1988 as on 06.03.2013 is given below:

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	No. of companies/ firm/individual Registered
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	169
2.	Assam	8
3.	Bihar	13
4.	Chandigarh	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	83
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4
7.	Daman and Diu	1

1	2	3
8.	Delhi	51
9.	Goa	22
10.	Gujarat	306
11.	Haryana	27
12.	Himachal Pradesh	10
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	11
14.	Jharkhand	78
15.	Karnataka	133
16.	Kerala	27
17.	Madhya Pradesh	94
18.	Maharashtra	209
19.	Meghalaya	4
20.	Nagaland	0
21.	Odisha	321
22.	Puducherry	3
23.	Punjab	24
24.	Rajasthan	181
25.	Tamil Nadu	207
26.	Tripura	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	69
28.	Uttarakhand	13
29.	West Bengal	235
Total		2305

(b) and (c) Information regarding setting up of mineral based plants is not maintained centrally.

#### **NABARD Loan to Warehouses**

4286. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:  
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:  
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides loans to corporates at concessional rate for construction of warehouses in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised for the purpose by the corporates during the last three years and the current year, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has not provided any direct finance to corporates out of the funds allocated by the Government.

The Government had in 2011-12 made an allocation of Rs. 2000 crore, within Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) XVII (2011-12) for financing warehousing infrastructure. NABARD has reported that the approved Scheme in 2011-12 provided for loans to State Governments/UTs and refinance to banks against the loans disbursed by them for creation of warehousing infrastructure. NABARD provided a refinance of Rs. 759 crore to banks for this purpose under the Scheme. No refinance to banks has, so far, been provided in 2012-13.

#### **Cases of Deafness**

4287. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:  
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether a number of children born deaf every year across the country, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;

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

(c) the activities taken under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD) and also as per the Disabilities Act to deal with deafness in the country;

(d) the financial assistance provided to the States/UTs for the above purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the further measures taken/proposed by the Government to check deafness and create awareness about its treatment at initial stage?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. According to the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) 58th round (2002), 291 persons per lakh population were hearing disabled in India, out of which, about 7% were born with it. The major reasons for deafness among children are genetic, complications during pregnancy and illnesses such as Rubella, Cytomegalovirus (CMV), Toxoplasmosis and Herpes and use of ototoxic drugs, which can damage the hearing system of a baby before birth.

The number of children born deaf State/UT-wise is not available.

(b) The number of Deaf/Hearing Impaired persons in the rural and urban areas State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The major activities under:

(1) National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD) comprise of:

- (i) Early detection of deafness amongst children from 0-14 years by active surveillance in the form of school surveys, deafness detection camps in rural and slum areas of selected districts during 11th Five Year Plan and majority of districts in the country during the 12th Five year Plan;
- (ii) Prevention of deafness by early detection and treatment, medical and/or surgical, wherever required;
- (iii) Provision of deafness detection kit in every PHC of the selected districts;
- (iv) Up-gradation of the equipment for detection, measurement and medical/surgical treatment of the deafness in the District Hospitals of the selected Districts;
- (v) Provision of human resource;
- (vi) Training to the ASHA workers, Medical Officers, obstetricians, pediatricians, school teachers to detect deafness in children.

(2) As per information received from Department of Disability Affairs, M/o Social Justice & Empowerment, the activities under the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 are as follows:

- (i) Undertake or cause to be undertaken surveys, investigations and research concerning the cause of occurrence of disabilities.
- (ii) Promote various methods of preventing disabilities.
- (iii) Screen all the children at least once in a year for the purpose of identifying "at-risk" cases.
- (iv) Provide facilities for training to the staff at the primary health centers.
- (v) Sponsor or cause to be sponsored awareness campaigns and is disseminated or cause to be disseminated information for general hygiene, health and sanitation.
- (vi) Take measures for pre-natal and post-natal care of mother and child.
- (vii) Educate the public through the pre-schools, schools, primary health centers, village level workers and anganwadi workers.
- (viii) Create awareness amongst the masses through television, radio and other mass media on the causes of disabilities and the preventive measures to be adopted.

(d) Statement-II showing details of financial assistance provided to the States/UTs under NPPCD during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is enclosed.

(e) At present NPPCD is implemented in 192 districts. Further expansion to 200 more districts for the period from 2012 to 2017 is planned at a cost of Rs. 304.79 crore. To create awareness about the treatment of deafness at initial stage, the NPPCD plans to augment the IEC activities.



**Statement I**

*Number of Deaf/Hearing Impaired persons  
Number of persons with hearing disability per 100,000 persons for each State/UT (NSSO, 2002)*

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

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Madhya Pradesh	203	178	196
24.	Gujarat	335	237	298
25.	Daman and Diu	180	152	169
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	104	91	102
27.	Maharashtra	380	254	332
28.	Andhra Pradesh	377	222	333
29.	Karnataka	324	156	273
30.	Goa	445	198	376
31.	Lakshadweep	377	759	588
32.	Kerala	467	405	453
33.	Tamil Nadu	449	391	428
34.	Puducherry	553	907	769
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	457	143	372
	All India	310	236	291

**Statement II**

*Funds released to the States/UTs under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD) in last three years including current financial year*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Funds released				Total Funds released
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	33.40	33.40	108.68	Nil	175.48
2.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	6.42	6.42
3.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Delhi	23.8	Nil	Nil	Nil	23.8
5.	Andhra Pradesh	132.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	132
6.	Karnataka	84.30	77.15	276.12	Nil	437.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Gujarat	Nil	238.65	Nil	Nil	238.65
8.	Tamil Nadu	117.10	19.80	408.62	Nil	545.52
9.	Uttarakhand	20.55	Nil	Nil	Nil	20.55
10.	Uttar Pradesh	37.65	Nil	Nil	Nil	37.65
11.	Manipur	19.20	Nil	Nil	Nil	19.20
12.	Madhya Pradesh	34.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	34.00
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	65.70	Nil	Nil	65.70
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	141.90	Nil	Nil	141.90
15.	Maharashtra	Nil	106.40	356.25	Nil	462.65
16.	Puducherry	Nil	11.80	17.94	Nil	29.74
17.	Nagaland	Nil	111.50	Nil	156.05	268.05
18.	Meghalaya	Nil	31.55	Nil	Nil	31.55
19.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	30.25	45.74	Nil	75.99
20.	Odisha	Nil	Nil	Nil	232.48	232.48
<b>Total</b>		<b>502.00</b>	<b>868.10</b>	<b>1213.35</b>	<b>395.45</b>	<b>2978.90</b>

#### **Development of Buddhist Circuit in Uttar Pradesh**

4288. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed a loan agreement with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in 2005 for developing a buddhist circuit in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the total cost of the project and funds sanctioned thereunder; and

(c) the present status of the project and the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) A Loan Agreement was signed by the Government of India with

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) on 31.3.2005 for implementation of Phase II of Baudh Paripath Project or UP Buddhist Circuit Development Project at a total cost of Yen 9495 million (approx. Rs. 396 crore).

(c) After inspection of some of the project sites in July 2012, JICA had conveyed that the ground realities have changed since the signing of the Loan Agreement in 2005 and that continuation of the project would not be possible since implementation of the proposal would have enhanced adverse impact on environment and society and the project would require compliance under a different category.

In view of the above observations of JICA, it has been decided to discontinue and drop the Uttar Pradesh Buddhist Development Project.

**Renovation of Varanasi Ghats in U.P.**

4289. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had sanctioned any tourism project for the renovation and beautification of Varanasi Ghats in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the funds sanctioned and utilisation reported thereunder;

(c) whether the Varanasi Ghats are still in dilapidated condition and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has sanctioned more funds for fixing of the present condition of these ghats;

(e) if so, the details thereof including funds released so far; and

(f) the time by which the said work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned projects in the year 2002-03 and 2004-05 under 10th Plan period for development works of ghats at Varanasi. The projects are completed in the sanctioned amount of Rs. 493.78 lakh with 100% utilization of funds released to State Government. The details of the projects are as given below:

(Rs. in lakh)		
Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amount sanctioned
1.	Development of Rajendra Ghat and Dashashmogh Ghat at Varanasi	29.00
2.	Extension and Development of Assi Ghat at Varanasi	464.78
Total		493.78

(c) Maintenance and upgradation of Varanasi Ghats is the responsibility of the State Government.

(d) and (e) Development, Promotion and Implementation of tourism projects is primarily undertaken

by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories. The projects which are complete as per scheme guidelines are sanctioned subject to availability of funds and inter-se-priority. However, Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Central Financial Assistance of Rs. 401.32 lakh with release of Rs. 321.06 lakh in 2012-13 for Construction of one of the Varanasi Ghats namely Garwa ghat on left bank of river Ganga.

(f) Timely completion of tourism projects is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations and the same is taken up with them during review meetings and field inspections by officers of the Ministry.

**Production Sharing Contracts under NELP**

4290. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:  
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

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

(a) the years in which production sharing contracts have been signed with various companies after the introduction of the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) along with the names of the said companies;

(b) the amount spent on exploration, development and production in different blocks after signing of the production sharing contracts; and

(c) the quantum of production in the said blocks at present, block-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) bidding rounds, so far, Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) have been signed for 254 exploration blocks through International Competitive Bidding (ICB) process. The company-wise numbers of such blocks along with date of signing

contracts and amount spent on exploration and development in different blocks after signing of the PSCs are placed in the enclosed Statement.

(c) So far, Commercial oil/gas production has commenced from 6 NELP discoveries in 3 blocks (KG-DWN-98/3 operated by Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL), CB-

ONN-2000/1 Operated by Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (GSPCL) and CB-ONN-2002/2 operated by NIKO Resources Ltd.). The average oil and gas production during 2012-13 (April to February, 2013) from 6 NELP discoveries are about 9,002 Barrels per day (bbl/day) and 27.73 Million Standard Cubic Meter per day (MMSCMD) respectively.

**Statement**

*Company-wise, Round-wise Number of Blocks Awarded and Investment made under  
New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP)*

Operator Type	Operator	Bidding Round	Date of Signing Contract	Number of Blocks	Exp Inv (MMUSD)	Dev Inv (MMUSD)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PSU	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	NELP IX	8.30.2012	1	0.0	0.0
		Total		1	0.0	0.0
	GAIL (India) Limited	NELP IX	3.28.2012	1	0.0	0.0
		NELP VII	12.22.2008	1	0.7	0.0
		Total		2	0.7	0.0
		NELP II	7.17.2001	1	54.2	13.4
	Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	NELP III	2.4.2003	1	1445.6	595.2
		NELP IV	2.6.2004	1	61.4	0.0
		NELP V	9.23.2005	1	43.6	0.0
		NELP VI	3.2.2007	3	102.9	0.0
		NELP VII	12.22.2008	1	15.0	0.0
		Total		8	1722.8	608.6
	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	NELP VII	12.22.2008	2	7.4	0.0
		Total		2	7.4	0.0
	National Thermal Power Corporation	NELP VIII	6.30.2010	1	0.0	0.0
		Total		1	0.0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	NELP I	4.12.2000	8	591.0	0.0
		NELP II	7.17.2001	15	461.0	0.0
		NELP III	2.4.2003	12	610.5	0.0
		NELP IV	2.6.2004	12	1512.9	0.0
		NELP IX	3.28.2012	4	0.0	0.0
			8.30.2012	1	0.0	0.0
		NELP V	9.23.2005	3	124.0	0.0
		NELP VI	3.2.2007	24	573.1	0.0
		NELP VII	12.22.2008	18	176.4	0.0
		NELP VIII	6.30.2010	14	39.0	0.0
		Total		111	4087.9	0.0
	Oil India Ltd.	NELP I	4.12.2000	1	0.4	0.0
		NELP II	7.17.2001	2	12.8	0.0
		NELP III	2.4.2003	1	18.0	0.0
		NELP IV	2.6.2004	2	13.2	0.0
		NELP IX	3.28.2012	2	0.0	0.0
			8.30.2012	1	0.0	0.0
		NELP V	9.23.2005	1	6.8	0.0
		NELP VI	3.2.2007	6	84.0	0.0
		NELP VII	12.22.2008	1	0.2	0.0
		NELP VIII	6.30.2010	2	14.9	0.0
		Total		19	150.2	0.0
PSU Total				144	5969	609
Private	Adani Welspun Exploration Ltd.	NELP VII	12.22.2008	1	18.7	0.0
		Total		1	18.7	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Essar Energy	NELP VI	3.2.2007	2	3.4	0.0
		NELP VII	12.22.2008	1	0.4	0.0
		Total		3	3.8	0.0
	Esveegee Steel (Gujarat) Pvt. Ltd.	NELP VIII	6.30.2010	3	1.2	0.0
		Total		3	1.2	0.0
	Focus Energy Ltd.	NELP IX	3.28.2012	1	0.0	0.0
		NELP V	9.23.2005	1	10.3	0.0
		NELP VI	3.2.2007	1	0.7	0.0
		Total		3	11.0	0.0
	Harish Chandra (India) Ltd.	NELP VIII	6.30.2010	2	2.2	0.0
		Total		2	2.2	0.0
	Hindustan Oil Exploration Company Limited	NELP I	4.12.2000	1	5.6	0.0
		NELP VII	12.22.2008	1	0.1	0.0
		Total		2	5.7	0.0
	Jay Polychem (India) Ltd.	NELP VIII	6.30.2010	1	0.0	0.0
		Total		1	0.0	0.0
	Jubilant Oil & Gas Private Limited	NELP IV	2.6.2004	3	137.6	0.0
		NELP V	9.23.2005	1	0.5	0.0
		NELP VIII	6.30.2010	2	1.3	0.0
		Total		6	139.4	0.0
	Mercator Petroleum Private Limited	NELP VII	12.22.2008	2	4.0	0.0
		Total		2	4.0	0.0
	Omkar Natural Resources Pvt. Ltd.	NELP VII	12.22.2008	2	0.7	0.0
		Total		2	0.7	0.0
	Pan India Consultants	NELP IX	3.28.2012	1	0.0	0.0
		Total		1	0.0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Pratibha Oil and Natural Gas Pvt. Ltd.	NELP IX	3.28.2012	1	0.0	0.0
		Total		1	0.0	0.0
	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	NELP IX	8.30.2012	1	0.0	0.0
		NELP VI	3.2.2007	1	23.5	0.0
		Total		2	23.5	0.0
	Quest Petroleum Pvt. Ltd.	NELP VII	12.22.2008	1	0.0	0.0
		Total		1	0.0	0.0
	Reliance Industries Ltd.	NELP I	4.12.2000	12	2156.1	7503.6
		NELP II	7.17.2001	4	249.5	0.0
		NELP III	2.4.2003	9	996.8	0.0
		NELP IV	2.6.2004	1	62.4	0.0
		NELP V	9.23.2005	5	289.7	0.0
		NELP VI	3.2.2007	7	84.9	0.0
		Total		38	3839.3	7503.6
	Sankalp Oil and Natural Resources Ltd.	NELP IX	6.27.2012	1	0.0	0.0
		Total		1	0.0	0.0
	Vasundhara Resources Ltd.	NELP VII	12.22.2008	1	0.1	0.0
		Total		1	0.1	0.0
	Private Total			70	4050	7504
Foreign	Bengal Energy International Inc.	NELP VIII	6.30.2010	1	0.0	0.0
		Total		1	0.0	0.0
	BHP Billiton Petroleum International Exploration Pty. Ltd., Australia	NELP VII	12.22.2008	7	30.8	0.0
		NELP VIII	6.30.2010	3	5.3	0.0
		Total		10	36.0	0.0
	BP Exploration (Alpha), UK	NELP VII	12.22.2008	1	0.8	0.0
		Total		1	0.8	0.0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	British Gas Exploration and Production (India) Ltd., UK	NELP IX	9.10.2012	1	0.0	0.0
		NELP VIII	6.30.2010	1	0.1	0.0
		Total		2	0.1	0.0
	Cairn Energy India Pty. Ltd.	NELP I	4.12.2000	1	759	0
		NELP IV	2.6.2004	1	26.6	0.0
		NELP V	9.23.2005	3	112.5	0.0
		NELP VI	3.2.2007	1	30.8	0.0
		NELP VIII	6.30.2010	2	3.3	0.0
		Total		8	932.0	0.0
	Deep Energy Lic, USA	NELP IX	3.28.2012	3	0.0	0.0
		NELP VII	12.22.2008	1	0.0	0.0
		Total		4	0.0	0.0
	ENI (India) Ltd., Italy	NELP V	9.23.2005	2	126.0	0.0
		Total		2	126.0	0.0
	Geo-Global Resources (Barbados) Inc.	NELP V	9.23.2005	1	1.1	0.0
		NELP VI	3.2.2007	1	5.8	0.0
		Total		2	6.9	0.0
	Geo-Petrol International Inc., France	NELP V	9.23.2005	1	0.1	0.0
		Total		1	0.1	0.0
	Naftogaz, Russia	NELP VI	3.2.2007	3	645.2	0.0
		Total		3	645.2	0.0
	Niko Resources Limited	NELP II	7.17.2001	1	36.3	19.1
		NELP V	9.23.2005	1	33.7	0.0
		Total		2	70.0	19.1
	OAO Gazprom, Russia	NELP I	4.12.2000	1	92.9	0.0
		Total		1	92.9	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Petrogas, Oman	NELP VI	3.2.2007	1	74.2	0.0
		Total		1	74.2	0.0
	Santos International Operations Pty. Ltd., Australia	NELP VI	3.2.2007	2	55.9	0.0
		Total		2	55.9	0.0
Foreign Total				40	2040	19
Grand Total				254	12058.9	8131.3

[English]

**Training and Capacity Building of Elected  
Representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions**

4291. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the number of elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Panchayat officials in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether there is adequate staff at Gram Panchayat level;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise, if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) the details of the schemes run by the Government to provide comprehensive training and capacity building of elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and orientation of the key officials associated with the functions devolved to Panchayats including key training areas; and

(e) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the States/UTs for the purpose and for construction of panchayat ghars during each of the last three years and the current year and the outcome as a result thereof, State/UT and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER, OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (c) The number of Elected Representatives (ERs) of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) State/UT-wise on the basis of State of Panchayati Raj Report 2007-08 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The provision of staff for panchayats is primarily the responsibility of State/UT Government concerned. The staff pattern at panchayat level varies across the States. Broadly the posts available in panchayats are Panchayat Development Officers (PDOs), Gram Vikas Adhikari, Head Clerks, Junior Superintendent, Accountant, Assistant Engineers, Gram Sevaks, Gram Rozgar Sahayaks etc. Under the Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) provision for augmenting technical and administrative support at GP level has been made available for States/UTs.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Panchayati Raj provides financial assistance to States for training of ERs and functionaries of Panchayats mainly under the Capacity Building component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY). The details of funds released and utilized by the States/UTs under these schemes during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise are at Statements-II and III. The financial assistance provided by this Ministry for the capacity building and training of ERs and functionaries of Panchayats have enabled States to extend their outreach and improve the quality of training. Training has been provided by States on basis of Panchayat functioning, Centrally Sponsored Schemes etc. The amount sanctioned and the number of GP Ghars sanctioned under the RGSY scheme are at Statements-IV and V respectively.

**Statement I***Number of elected representatives in the country, State/UT-wise*

Sl.No.	State	Elected Representatives		
		Gram Panchayat	Intermediate Panchayat	District Panchayat
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	225276	16148	1097
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7415	1646	136
3.	Assam	22898	2148	390
4.	Bihar	124339	11566	1162
5.	Chhattisgarh	157250	2831	305
6.	Goa	1509	0	50
7.	Gujarat	109209	4161	819
8.	Haryana	66588	2833	384
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22654	1676	251
10.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	90748	3665	1003
13.	Kerala	16139	2005	343
14.	Madhya Pradesh	388829	7008	855
15.	Maharashtra	223857	3922	1961
16.	Manipur	1675	0	61
17.	Odisha	93781	6227	854
18.	Punjab	88136	2483	196
19.	Rajasthan	113437	5257	1008
20.	Sikkim	905	0	100
21.	Tamil Nadu	109308	6524	656
22.	Tripura	5352	299	82

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Uttar Pradesh	703294	65669	2698
24.	Uttarakhand	53988	3152	360
25.	West Bengal	49545	8563	720
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	758	67	30
27.	Chandigarh	104	15	6
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	114	0	11
29.	Daman and Diu	77	0	20
30.	Lakshadweep	85	0	25
31.	Puducherry	913	108	0
Total		2678183	157973	15583

**Statement II***BRGF : Capacity Building Grant Status of Entitlements, Releases and Utilization under BRGF*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Total Entitlement 2012-13	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (as on 28.02.2013)	
			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	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.00	22.11	22.11	13.00	7.37	6.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.00	2.90	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	13.00	0.00	0.00	13.08	12.34	9.76	0.00	1.24	0.00
4.	Bihar	38.00	25.78	0.00	31.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	15.00	8.46	8.46	17.54	17.54	13.00	0.69	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	6.00	5.47	1.88	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Haryana	2.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	1.04	0.73	1.49	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2.00	1.76	1.76	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.84	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Jharkhand	23.00	0.00	0.00	8.46	7.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	6.00	8.39	8.39	5.00	5.00	2.69	0.79	3.50	0.00
12.	Kerala	2.00	2.00	1.82	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	30.00	5.66	5.66	24.00	15.22	12.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	12.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	12.00	5.06	0.80	6.94	0.00
15.	Manipur	3.00	0.00	0.00	2.02	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	3.00	2.36	2.36	3.00	2.37	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.52	1.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	5.00	6.00	6.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.70	4.20	0.00
19.	Odisha	20.00	23.27	11.16	0.00	0.00	4.99	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Punjab	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.08	0.00	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	13.00	32.08	32.08	8.45	6.35	8.70	0.00	8.68	0.00
22.	Sikkim	1.00	0.73	0.73	0.84	0.84	0.63	0.63	0.53	0.53
23.	Tamil Nadu	6.00	0.00	0.00	5.24	5.24	6.00	1.50	0.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	1.00	0.89	0.89	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.39	0.30	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	35.00	20.26	20.26	28.07	9.69	12.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.99	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	11.00	10.52	10.52	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	9.84	0.00
Total		272.00	190.64	138.10	197.17	123.32	106.58	19.34	39.23	0.53

**Statement III**

*Grants Released/Utilised under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana  
Grants Released to State/UT Governments*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	Component	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
			Grant Released	Status of utilisation	Grant Released	Status of utilisation	Grant Released	Status of utilisation	Grant Released	Status of utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Training	622	622	623	361	-	-	-	-
2.	Assam	Training	-	-	100	-	442	171	236	-
		RC	237	237	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Training	-	-	69	69	-	-	-	-
		SATCOM	-	-	222	-	-	-	-	-
		R.C.	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	Training	328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	Training	192	192	325	325	150	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	Training	-	-	100	100	150	0.19	-	-
7.	Haryana	Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	247	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Training	106.76	106.76	-	-	234	234	674.50	-
		PRTI-Centre	-	-	243	150	-	-	-	-
		R.C.	382.5	382.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Training	-	-	-	-	443	443	443	-
10.	Jharkhand	Training	15.92	12.74	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Karnataka	Training	239	239	127	127	366	-	233	-
12.	Kerala	Training	58.71	58.71	360	360	360	-	-	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Training	-	-	1784	711	-	-	-	-
14.	Maharashtra	Training	339	339	208	208	239	39	447	-
15.	Manipur	Training	210	209	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Odisha	Training	-	-	314	314	-	-	209	-
17.	Punjab	Training	-	-	357.39	297	220	-	-	-
18.	Rajasthan	Training	-	-	217	217	130	-	-	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	Training	236	236	-	-	195	195	466	-
20.	Tripura	Training	82	82	-	-	82	-	-	-
		Training Institutes	-	-	270	270	125	125	600	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21.	Uttarakhand	Training	207	200	-	-	206	-	-	-
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Training	94	94	100	100	128.5	-	840	-
23.	West Bengal	Training	189.98	189.98	-	-	94.5	94.5	93.5	-
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Training	-	-	-	-	15.0	-	-	-
Total			3539.87	3200.7	6020	3609	3580	1302	4489.00	-

RC - Resource Centre

SATCOM - Satellite communication facility

**Statement IV**

*Grant Released/Utilized for Panchayat Ghars at Gram Panchayat Level during last three years and current year under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Component	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
			Grant Released	Status of UC	Grant Released	Status of UC	Grant Released	Status of UC	Grant Released	Status of UC
1.	Assam	Panchayat Ghar	-	-	-	-	3.75	-	-	-
2.	Chhattisgarh	Panchayat Ghar	-	-	6.00	6.00	13.50	-	-	-
3.	Karnataka	Panchayat Ghar	1.00	1.00	6.50	2.75	3.00	-	7.60	-
4.	Haryana	Panchayat Ghar	-	-	-	-	0.64	-	8.02	-
5.	Himachal Pradesh	PRTI Mashobra	-	-	-	-	1.90	-	-	-
6.	Odisha	Panchayat Ghar	-	-	-	-	5.44	-	-	-
7.	Manipur	Panchayat Ghar	0.94	0.94	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Maharashtra	Panchayat Ghar	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.69	-
9.	Punjab	Panchayat Ghar	-	-	-	-	8.73	-	-	-
10.	Rajasthan	Panchayat Ghar	3.00	3.00	-	-	5.96	-	7.69	-
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Panchayat Ghar	-	-	-	-	6.08	-	-	-
Total			4.94	4.94	12.50	8.75	49.00	-	34.00	-

**Statement V**

*Panchayat Ghars/Resource Centres at Gram Panchayat Level sanctioned since inception under the scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana*

(Position as on 20.03.2013)

Sl.No.	State	Infrastructure sanctioned	No. of Units	Year of sanction
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	Gram Panchayat Ghars	95	2006-07
2.	Gujarat	Gram Panchayat Ghars	240	
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Gram Panchayat Ghars	120	
4.	Rajasthan	Gram Panchayat Ghars	180	
5.	West Bengal	Gram Panchayat Ghars	5	
6.	Assam	Gram Panchayat Ghars	770	2007-08
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Gram Panchayat Ghars	120	
8.	Odisha	Gram Panchayat Ghars	350	
9.	Manipur	Gram Panchayat Ghars	82	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	GP Resource Centre	150	2008-09
11.	Himachal Pradesh	GP Resource Centre	150	2009-10
12.	Manipur	Gram Panchayat Ghars	82	
13.	Rajasthan	Gram Panchayat Ghars	180	
14.	Karnataka	Gram Panchayat Ghars	40	
15.	Chhattisgarh	Gram Panchayat Ghars	580	2010-11
16.	Karnataka	Gram Panchayat Ghars	260	
17.	Assam	Gram Panchayat Ghars	50	2011-12
18.	Haryana	Gram Panchayat Ghars	6	
19.	Karnataka	Gram Panchayat Ghars	40	
20.	Odisha	Gram Panchayat Ghars	72	
21.	Chhattisgarh	Gram Panchayat Ghars	390	



1	2	3	4	5
22.	Rajasthan	Gram Panchayat Ghars	79	
23.	Punjab	Gram Panchayat Ghars	116	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Gram Panchayat Ghars	81	
25.	Karnataka	Gram Panchayat Ghars	101	2012-13
26.	Rajasthan	Gram Panchayat Ghars	102	
27.	Haryana	Gram Panchayat Ghars	107	
28.	Maharashtra	Gram Panchayat Ghars	145	
Total			4693	

### Monitoring of NRHM

4292. SHRI RATAN SINGH:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has carried out any integrated monitoring field visits to monitor the implementation of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the shortcomings noticed therein along with the corrective measures taken by the Government thereupon;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up an independent monitoring mechanism to monitor the construction and service delivery under the NRHM;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be set up; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government for effective monitoring of the NRHM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes. Integrated Field Monitoring Teams for periodic review of RCH Programmes

in High Focus Districts have been constituted. The details of the districts visited by the team as part of the Integrated Field Monitoring visit are given in the enclosed Statement.

The shortcomings noticed by the team have been discussed with concerned State level programme officers. The reports along with action points have been shared with States to take necessary corrective actions at the State level. The progress made by the States against the action points have been closely monitored through review meetings and subsequent supervisory visits.

(c) and (d) No such proposal has been finalised.

(e) For effective monitoring of the working of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the following mechanisms, in addition to visits by Integrated Field Monitoring Teams, have been put in place for adherence to physical and financial procedures:

- Reviews are conducted from time to time through Annual Common Review Missions (CRM). Earlier Joint Review Missions were also undertaken.
- Regular monitoring of various operational parameters through online Health Management Information System (HMIS) & Mother & Child Tracking System (MCTS).
- Monitoring through District Level Household Survey (DLHS) & Annual Health Survey (AHS).

- National level reviews with State Officials.
- Financial monitoring through submission of quarterly Financial Monitoring Reports by the States, Annual Statutory Audits, Concurrent Audits, and Visits by the teams of the Financial Management Group of the Ministry to States for periodical reviews.
- States have been asked to ensure mandatory disclosure on the State NRHM website on the following parameters:
  - √ Facility-wise deployment of all contractual staff engaged under NRHM with name and designation.
  - √ Details of Mobile Medical Units (MMUs), Patient transport ambulances and Emergency response ambulances.
  - √ Buildings under construction/renovation—total number, name of the facility/hospital along with costs, executing agency and execution charges (if any).

**Statement**

*Details of Integrated field monitoring visits performed to the high focused Districts since 2011*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total number of High Focus Districts	Number of High focusses districts visited as part of integrated monitoring field visits
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6	2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0
4.	Assam	14	0

1	2	3	4
5.	Bihar	36	3
6.	Chhattisgarh	16	5
7.	Gujarat	6	6
8.	Haryana	1	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	2
11.	Jharkhand	19	3
12.	Karnataka	7	2
13.	Lakshadweep	1	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	34	8
15.	Maharashtra	3	1
16.	Manipur	4	0
17.	Meghalaya	5	2
18.	Odisha	18	5
19.	Punjab	4	2
20.	Rajasthan	19	10
21.	Tripura	2	0
22.	Uttar Pradesh	46	4
23.	Uttarakhand	4	0
24.	West Bengal	6	2
Total		264	58

**National Health Bill**

4293. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce the National Health Bill;

(b) if so, the salient features of the Bill;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be finalised and introduced; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to promote safe and efficacious drugs to the people at affordable prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) to (c) As of now, the Government has no plans to introduce National Health Bill.

(d) In order to provide relief to the common man in the area of healthcare, a countrywide campaign in the name of "Jan Aushadhi Campaign" has been initiated by the Department of Pharmaceuticals, in collaboration with the State Governments, by way of opening up of Jan Aushadhi Generic Stores in the Government Hospitals to supply of generic medicines through Central Pharma Public Sector Undertakings, to make available quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all. So far, 149 Jan Aushadhi Stores have been opened in different States/UTs in the country as on 28.02.2013.

Further, under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices & Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995), the prices of 74 bulk drugs listed in its First Schedule and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes or revise prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. In respect of drugs not covered under DPCO, 1995 *i.e.* non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of the Government/NPPA. However, the trend in prices of non-scheduled drugs is monitored and suitable action is taken by NPPA where price increase is more than 10% in a period of one year on moving basis.

The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy-2012 (NPPP-2012) notified on 07.12.2012 provides all the manufacturers/importers manufacturing/importing the medicines as specified under National List of Essential Medicines-2011 (NLEM-2011) shall be under the purview of price control. The objective of NPPP-2012 is to put in place a regulatory framework for pricing of drugs so as to ensure availability of required medicines "essential medicines" at reasonable prices.

The Government is also providing support to the States under the NRHM for providing free Generic Drugs in Public health facilities. States have been encouraged to bring out essentials drugs lists (EDL) facility-wise and Standard Treatment Guidelines to promote safe and efficacious drug use.

#### Loan through Fake Documents

4294. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:  
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of raising loans from banks on the basis of fake documents have come to the notice of the Government during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount along with the number of bank officials involved therein;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry in this regard;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that Public Sector Banks report cases involving raising of loans on the basis of fake documents under the classification Cheating and Forgery, number of such cases along with amount involved therein for the last three calendar years and for the current year (upto March 15, 2013) is as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Calendar Year	No. of frauds cases reported	Amount involved
1.	2010	1651	120204.28
2.	2011	1520	217381.11
3.	2012	1352	535934.02
4.	2013 (Till March 15th)	230	31476.06

Bank-wise detail in this regard is given in the enclosed Statement-I and total number of officials probed in this regard is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

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

(e) Reserve Bank of India has issued detailed instructions vide Master Circular dated July, 02, 2012 on "Frauds-Classification and Reporting" containing all the details/aspects relating to frauds. On receipt of fraud related reports from banks, various aspects related to the frauds are examined and concerned banks are advised to report the case to Central Bureau of Investigation/Police/Serious Fraud Investigation Office, examine staff accountability; complete proceedings against the erring staff expeditiously; take steps to recover the amount involved in the fraud, claim insurance wherever applicable and streamline the system as also procedures so that frauds do not recur.

Reserve Bank of India as a part of its supervisory process also takes the following measures to prevent/reduce the incidence of frauds:

- (i) Sensitizes banks from time to time about common fraud prone areas through issuance of *modus operandi* circulars on various types of frauds and the measures to be taken by them.
- (ii) Issues caution advices in respect of borrowers who have defrauded the banks.
- (iii) In order to make third parties and professionals accountable, who have played a vital role verification of the property/document or facilitated the perpetration of frauds, banks have been advised vide circular dated March 16, 2009 to report to Indian Bank's Association (IBA). IBA in turn will prepare caution lists of such parties for circulation among the banks.

The Government has set up the Central Registry, as the nodal agency for maintaining records of registrations relating to securitization, reconstruction of financial assets and security interest created over properties on 31.03.2011 to minimize the frauds relating to multiple mortgaging of a property with different lenders.

### **Statement I**

#### *Bank-wise Fraud Cases involving Cheating and Forgery since Calendar Year 2010*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Bank Name	2010		2011		2012		2013* (upto March 15, 2013)	
		Total Cases	Amount Involved	Total Cases	Amount Involved	Total Cases	Amount Involved	Total Cases	Amount Involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Allahabad Bank	80	5657.82	88	5858.73	116	34760.65	10	716.33
2.	Andhra Bank	65	1448.49	59	3694.96	57	15908.19	9	577.54
3.	Bank of Baroda	146	2958.82	95	3857.99	77	40937.05	17	341.1
4.	Bank of India	24	822.9	24	359.84	99	960.23	7	96.11
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	16	531.75	7	119.88	7	405.31	1	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Canara Bank	73	12043.32	52	35773.76	42	20569.65	8	1471.18
7.	Central Bank of India	69	6103.99	69	2272.69	49	12503.55	9	639.36
8.	Corporation Bank	44	951.65	39	8410.42	35	16622.13	9	304.68
9.	Dena Bank	28	570.2	45	2162.37	27	24832.25	2	487.9
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	47	16170.24	121	12620.81	47	3543.66	21	4520.66
11.	Indian Bank	81	2158.06	63	5626.09	46	14489.97	15	9368.28
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	46	13886.81	55	32045.11	83	91409.86	12	1416.58
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	68	11629.41	22	5775.93	22	640.54		
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	16	411.35	17	2097.37	16	882.15	3	93.23
15.	Punjab National Bank	69	1647.42	103	3600.28	70	2006.03	10	184.14
16.	Syndicate Bank	72	4357.43	54	2040.67	77	18814.43	11	1212.84
17.	UCO Bank	147	11428.3	161	12042.21	71	34468.84	10	169.92
18.	Union Bank of India	76	4504.66	49	7592.48	88	69768.18	11	1620.61
19.	United Bank of India	4	29.1	42	21363.97	46	362.21	2	24.52
20.	Vijaya Bank	48	841.73	45	4619.7	23	9921.85	3	28.46
21.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	36	823.31	30	525.17	34	14250.19	4	43.6
22.	State Bank of Hyderabad	32	1483.5	33	487.44	29	19005.79	5	58.55
23.	State Bank of India	281	17226.46	184	36649.37	143	71935.48	30	7861.03
24.	State Bank of Indore	7	64.73						
25.	State Bank of Mysore	17	1381.56	12	406.25	7	114.75	2	36.13
26.	State Bank of Patiala	48	974.72	28	8096.38	20	16229.99	2	81.43
27.	State Bank of Travancore	11	96.55	23	1281.24	21	590.19	2	96.48
Grand Total		1651	120204.28	1520	217381.11	1352	535934.02	230	31476.06

**Statement II***Bank/FI Employees Probed in Cheating and Forgery cases since Calendar Year 2010*

Sl.No.	Bank Name	Total Employee probed
1	2	3
1.	Allahabad Bank	580
2.	Andhra Bank	520
3.	Bank of Baroda	204
4.	Bank of India	12
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	25
6.	Canara Bank	340
7.	Central Bank of India	255
8.	Corporation Bank	244
9.	Dena Bank	236
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	265
11.	Indian Bank	411
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	160
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	71
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	67
15.	Punjab National Bank	568
16.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	168
17.	State Bank of Hyderabad	139
18.	State Bank of India	887
19.	State Bank of Indore	10
20.	State Bank of Mysore	38
21.	State Bank of Patiala	161
22.	State Bank of Travancore	67
23.	Syndicate Bank	233
24.	UCO Bank	431

1	2	3
25.	Union Bank of India	143
26.	United Bank of India	105
27.	Vijaya Bank	22
Total		6362

*[Translation]***Exploration of Oil and Gas**

4295. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prohibited exploration in certain oil and gas blocks in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, block-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Defence (MoD) had placed restrictions on exploration and development activities in respect of 39 exploration blocks in offshore areas including Krishna-Godavari and Mahanadi basins, subsequent to the grant of Petroleum Exploration License (PEL). These blocks were awarded to different companies under various bidding rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP).

MoD had placed restrictions on account of strategic and security related considerations. The area-wise details of the affected blocks are as under:

Basin Name	Location	No. of Blocks Affected
Krishna-Godavari	Eastern Offshore	22
Mahanadi-North-East Coast	Eastern Offshore	9
Cauvery	Eastern Offshore	3
Pranhita-Godavari	Eastern Offshore	2
Gujarat-Saurashtra	Western Offshore	2
Andaman	Andaman Offshore	1
Total		39

In addition to above, the exploration activities have been restricted/stopped by the State Governments in other 10 blocks awarded, in onland areas:

State	No. of NELP Blocks Affected	Reasons
Nagaland	3	Nagaland Government has either stopped or not allowed to commence exploration activities in these blocks.
Assam	4	Environmental Clearance/Forest Clearance not granted by MoEF/ Government of Assam
Manipur	2	Environmental Clearance/Forest Clearance not granted by MoEF/ Government of Manipur
Maharashtra	1	Environmental Clearance/Forest Clearance not granted by MoEF/ Government of Maharashtra
Total	10	

#### Maintenance of Liquidity in the Financial Markets

4296. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has asked/issued any directions to the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to bring down the rates of interests applicable in the existing loan of major companies registered in the share market;

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

(c) the likely impact of the said move on the liquidity of the PSBs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are governed by their Board driven policies within the regulatory framework prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in the operational matters including determination of their lending rates. The Government has not asked/issued any directions to the PSBs to bring down the rate of interest applicable in the existing loan of major companies registered in the share market. The banks determine their lending rates with

reference to their Base Rate. Since the Base Rate will be the minimum rate for all loans, banks are not permitted by the RBI to resort to any lending below the Base Rate.

*[English]*

#### Gas Pipeline Projects

4297. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had cancelled the authorisation issued to a private company to lay down gas pipelines;

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

(c) whether the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has invited bids to build gas pipeline projects originally allocated to the private company, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the PNGRB had reviewed the feasibility of laying the said pipelines passing through agricultural land and forests and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the names of the potential consumers which are likely to be benefited as a result of the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Due to non-compliance of the terms & conditions of authorization, MoPNG on 24.09.2012 has rescinded the authorization granted to Reliance Gas Transportation Infrastructure Limited (RGTIL) for the following four natural gas pipelines:

- (i) Kakinada-Basudebpur-Howrah Pipeline
- (ii) Kakinada-Chennai Pipeline
- (iii) Chennai-Bangalore-Mangalore Pipeline
- (iv) Chennai-Tuticorin Pipeline

(c) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has not yet invited bids for grant of authorization to lay the above four natural gas pipelines.

(d) and (e) Based on various techno-commercial parameters optimal pipeline routes are selected by the concerned entities in accordance with the governing Acts and statutes such as Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (P&MP) Act, 1962, Forest Conservation Act, etc. Accordingly, eco sensitive areas, forests, etc. are avoided to the extent possible. The pipeline route is selected in such a way that it passes through various demand centers.

#### **Adoption Agencies**

4298. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of adoption agencies registered with the Government during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether bogus adoption agencies operating in the country have come to the notice of the Government during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken or proposed by the Government against such agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Government has introduced,

in February, 2011, the Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System (CARINGS) which is a web-based management and monitoring system for adoption of children. All adoption agencies in the country are required to register on CARINGS and *inter alia*, upload data on the children and prospective parents registered with them. At present, 336 Indian adoption agencies are registered and have uploaded data on CARINGS.

(b) No report regarding bogus adoption agencies operating in the country has been received by Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA).

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **ATM Facilities**

4299. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has directed all banks to provide ATM facilities across the country to facilitate cash transfer scheme through Aadhaar Number;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has initially introduced cash transfer scheme wherein ATM facility has been provided;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of villages in the country where ATM facility has been provided till 15th March, 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) In pursuance of the Budget announcement 2012-13, stating that all branches of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) will have an ATM in place by 31.03.2014, all PSBs have been advised to identify branches where ATMs are to be installed and prepare a plan for putting ATM at each such branch by 31.03.2014.

Government has initially introduced the Direct Benefit Transfer scheme in 43 districts. Withdrawal of benefits credited in a bank account can take place from a branch or an ATM or through Business Correspondent Agents.



There are 1,01,746 ATMs in the country as on 31st December, 2012, of which 33,475 are in rural and semi urban areas.

#### **Procurement of Medicines under CGHS**

4300. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:  
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether a different procedure is adopted with regard to procurement, supply and local purchase of Allopathic, Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and Unani Medicines under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS);

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

(c) whether any shortcoming has been noticed by the Government in this procedure;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to follow uniform procedure for procurement of medicines under all the aforesaid systems;

(e) whether Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (IMPCL) has not been able to meet the Government demand of medicines; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government for expansion of IMPCL?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Conventional budgeting system is adopted for anticipating demand and planning procurement of medicines and stores for different systems of medicine under CGHS. Demand is ascertained on the basis of past experience of consumption of different medicines and source of supply is selected as per predetermined policy which inter alia includes direct procurement from manufacturers through a tender process. Proprietary medicines are procured from manufacturer/suppliers under rate contracts. Allopathic medicines are procured through Medical Stores Organization (MSO) and Medical Stores Depot (MSD), CGHS. Medicines are also

procured through Authorized Local Chemists in case of non-availability of prescribed medicines in CGHS stores.

For procurement of medicines under other systems of medicines similar system is followed. However, bulk purchases of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines are made from Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (IMPCL), a wholly owned Government of India undertaking under the Department of AYUSH, at the rates determined by the Department of Expenditure. Homoeopathic medicines are also procured through tender process and Local Chemists.

(e) and (f) IMPCL supplies Ayurvedic, Unani Medicines to CGHS as per orders placed with them. The demand for Ayurvedic and Unani medicines are increasing day by day, and accordingly, the Government approved the capacity expansion and modernization project of IMPCL in 2010-11 and released share capital of Rs. 34 crore.

*[English]*

#### **Withholding IT Refund**

4301. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has withheld Income Tax Refunds of a large number of Income Tax Payees;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years along with the reasons therefor;

(c) the average annual income from interest earned thereby; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to clear the outstanding refund cases at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, there is no withholding of Income Tax refunds by the Government. Refunds arise mainly on account of processing of Return of Income (ROI) or on account of giving effect to the appellate orders. ROI can be processed up to one year from the end of the financial year in which Return is received, and the refund so generated, is issued in due course. Also, the refunds arising as a result of giving effect to appellate orders are issued after due verification of the same.

- (b) Nil, in view of reply to (a) above.
- (c) Not applicable in view of reply to (a) & (b) above.
- (d) Various steps taken by the Government to expedite refunds are as under:
- (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.
  - (viii) Online viewing of status of taxpayers refund is available for better information dissemination.

[*Translation*]

**Import of LPG**

4302. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI ARJUN ROY:

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

(a) whether 25.5 percent of the total quantity of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) required for domestic consumption in the country has been catered through import during the year 2011-2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether quantity of gas to be imported is likely to be increased during the ensuing years due to the less production of LPG in the country;

(d) if so, the estimated increase in the import of LPG likely to occur;

(e) whether import price is approximately three times higher than the indigenous production of the gas; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government for making the country self sufficient by increasing indigenous production of LPG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The total consumption of LPG during the year 2011-12 was 15350 Thousand Metric Tonne (TMT). The quantity of LPG imports by Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL) and Private Parties during 2011-12 is given below:-

Sl. No.	Company	LPG Imports (in TMT)
1.	IOCL	3099
2.	BPCL	630
3.	HPCL	927
4.	Private	428
Total		5084

Source: Oil Companies & Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS) and compiled by PPAC

The %age of LPG imports to domestic consumption during 2011-12 is 33.12%.

(c) and (d) Projected LPG production in the country during the current year and in the next few years is given below:-

Year	Indigenous production (in TMT)
2012-13	9824
2013-14	11043
2014-15	11635
2015-16	12623

Source: Oil Companies and compiled by PPAC

Projected LPG imports during the current year and next three years are given below:-

Year	Projected Imports (in TMT)
2012-13	6015
2013-14	6932
2014-15	7625
2015-16	7794

Source: Oil Companies and compiled by PPAC

(e) Price of indigenous production ex-refineries/fractionators, which is called Refinery Gate Price of LPG (Domestic) is based on Import Parity Principle (IPP) and is revised by OMCs on Monthly basis in line with changes in International Prices.

(f) With commissioning of new refinery at Paradeep (under construction) and expansion of some of the existing refineries, indigenous production of LPG will increase.

[English]

#### **Loan to Corporate Houses**

4303. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that certain corporate houses are not

regularly repaying the loans taken by them from the banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of such corporate houses;

(c) whether the banks have attached/proposes to attach their assets for non-payment of loans;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of those corporate houses whose assets have been attached by the banks; and

(e) the other effective measures taken by the Government/banks in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Advancing a loan to individual and private companies is purely a commercial decision of banks. All the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have in place Board approved Policy regarding sanction and disbursal of loans. In accordance with the practices and usages customary amongst the banks and in conformity with provisions of statutes relating to Fidelity and Secrecy in banks, information relating to the details of the individual borrower of the banks is not divulged. RBI advises banks from time to time, to take effective measures to strengthen the credit appraisal and monitoring of advances to arrest the incidence of fresh Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) and adopt a more realistic approach to reduce the existing and chronic NPAs in all categories.

In order to improve asset quality of the banks and create a good recovery climate, RBI and the banks have already taken various steps over the years, which, *inter-alia*, include prescribing prudential norms for provisioning and classification of non-performing assets, guidelines for prevention of slippages, Corporate Debt Restructuring and other restructuring schemes, One Time Settlement schemes, enactment of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002, the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005 and the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institution (RDDBFI) Act, 1993, etc.

Furthermore, in order to ensure effective and expeditious recovery of defaulted loans of Banks and

Financial Institutions through effective enforcement of their security interest, the SARFAESI Act and RDDBFI Act (DRT Act) have been amended. 'The Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012' (No. 1 of 2013) has been enacted bringing out certain amendments in the SARFAESI Act, 2002 and RDDBFI Act, 1993.

### **Banks Liquidity**

4304. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has infused/proposes to infuse Rs. 10,000 crore liquidity via Open Market Operation route;

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

(c) whether RBI proposes to buy Government securities maturing in 2014; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that based on assessment of the prevailing and evolving liquidity conditions, they undertake Open Market Operations (OMO). During the Financial Year 2012-13 (up to March 19, 2013), RBI has infused Rs. 1,25,680 crore of liquidity through purchase of Government of India dated securities as against the notified amount of Rs. 1,38,000 crore through thirteen OMO auctions.

(c) and (d) As regards buying of Government of India securities (GS) maturing in 2014, RBI had included the security 7.32% GS 2014 in the OMO purchase auction conducted on March 1, 2013 and had purchased Rs. 110 crore (Face Value) of the security.

### **Discount to Air India**

4305. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide a discount to Air India on fuel sales;

(b) if so, whether Air India owes huge amount to oil companies and is paying an interest of 15 per cent on the dues;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the cost of aviation turbine fuel has come down by upto 25 per cent by bringing it under the purview of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) The details of total outstanding of Air India as on 28.02.2013 is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Oil Company	Total overdue outstandings excluding interest	Total overdue outstandings including interest	Total outstandings including interest
IOCL	1289	1762	2545
BPCL	377	504	779
HPCL	372	487	1000
Total	2038	2753	4324

(d) Aviation Turbine Fuel is not under the purview of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

### Illegal Financial Outflow

4306. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the study released by the Global Financial Integrity (GFI) wherein our country has been ranked quite high on the list of countries with illegal financial outflow;

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

(c) the details of such outflows from the country during the last three years and the current year, destination-wise;

(d) whether the Government has identified the reasons for such a large outflow of illegal funds from the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent this outflow?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The Global Financial Integrity (GFI), a U.S. based non-profit organization, has released a report on 17th December, 2012 titled *'Illicit Financial Flows from developing countries: 2001-2010'*. The illicit financial flows from developing countries including India, as mentioned in the GFI report, are only estimates based on various assumptions and presumptions. The Government has not made a formal analysis of the said report regarding its correctness.

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

(c) There is no official estimate of the Government in this regard.

(d) 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 yet to be submitted by these institutes.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to part (d) above.

(f) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (d) and (e) above. However, drive against tax evasion is an ongoing process and appropriate action under Direct Taxes laws including levy of penalty and launching of prosecution are taken on detection of cases of tax evasion. The Government has taken various steps 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. Legislative measures taken through the Finance Act, 2012 in this regard include introduction of provisions requiring reporting of assets (including bank accounts) held outside the country; reopening of assessments up-to 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. Various steps have also been taken to improve intelligence gathering mechanism of the Department. The above steps have equipped the Government better in tackling the menace of tax evasion.

### Minimum Standard Regulations for Ayurveda Colleges

4307. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ayurveda colleges along with the number of under-graduate and post-graduate seats therein, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has framed Minimum Standards Requirement (MSR) regulation for Ayurveda colleges and attached hospitals in the country, if so, the details and the salient features thereof;

(c) whether there is opposition to the aforesaid MSR from various quarters;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor including the representations received in this regard and the action taken/proposed thereon; and

(e) the corrective measures being taken by the Government to address their concerns?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) State/UT-wise number of Ayurveda colleges along with the number of under-graduate and post-graduate seats is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) has framed and notified the regulations namely 'Indian

Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standards Requirement for Ayurveda Colleges and Attached Hospitals) Regulation, 2012', with the previous sanction of the Central Government and these regulations were published in the Gazette of India. Details and the salient features are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) to (e) The Central Government has received a number of representations from various quarters. The representations were mainly on amendments regarding reduction in the age of superannuation of teachers, increase in the minimum requirement of teachers, number of bed, bed occupancy in In-Patient Department and separate building for College and Hospital etc. The CCIM has dealt with doubts in various meetings/workshops organised by them. Based on such interactions certain amendments have been proposed in the regulations by the CCIM. After considering proposal, Government has approved certain amendments in the regulations. These amendments have been sent to the Ministry of Law and Justice for vetting from legal point of view.

#### **Statement I**

##### *State/UT-wise number of Ayurveda Colleges alongwith Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate Seats*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Intake capacity of Ayurveda Colleges			Permission status during the academic session 2012-13*		
		Number of Ayurveda Colleges	Number of Under-Graduate seats	Number of Post-Graduate seats	Number of Ayurveda Colleges	Number of Under-Graduate seats	Number of Post-Graduate seats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	07	320	76	02	90	67
2.	Assam	01	50	12	01	50	12
3.	Bihar	08	340	08	02	100	00
4.	Chandigarh	01	50	00	00	00	00
5.	Chhattisgarh	03	190	17	03	190	17
6.	Delhi	02	140	06	02	140	06
7.	Goa	01	40	00	01	40	00
8.	Gujarat	12	495	61	06	260	51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Haryana	07	360	00	06	330	00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	01	50	39	01	50	39
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	01	90	15	01	80	10
12.	Jharkhand	01	40	00	01	40	00
13.	Karnataka	58	2855	621	34	1815	570
14.	Kerala	17	850	116	12	620	116
15.	Madhya Pradesh	18	840	67	11	510	58
16.	Maharashtra	65	3505	639	49	2710	570
17.	Odisha	06	200	15	04	140	00
18.	Puducherry	01	50	00	00	00	00
19.	Punjab	12	620	08	08	420	00
20.	Rajasthan	09	462	119	06	329	103
21.	Tamil Nadu	05	220	00	02	90	00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	17	830	101	12	640	80
23.	Uttarakhand	05	260	53	04	210	53
24.	West Bengal	03	110	10	03	100	10
Total		261	12967	1983	171	8954	1762

\*Note - In compliance of court orders, some colleges have been given provisional permission/taken admission subject to the outcome of legal proceedings. Such data have not been included in the above table.

### **Statement II**

*Details and the salient features of Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standards Requirement for Ayurveda Colleges and Attached Hospitals) Regulation, 2012*

The Minimum Standards Requirement (MSR) was framed to maintain uniformity in standards of Ayurveda education; to assure quality education in Ayurveda College; to arrest mushroom growth of substandard Ayurveda colleges and to promote and propagate Ayurveda. The

salient features are detailed below:

#### **1. Permission to the Colleges:**

- Conditional permission shall be given to the colleges for 02 years for the academic sessions 2013-14 and 2014-15 on fulfilment of requirement of teachers, functional hospital and equipment.
- Permission to undertake admissions for a period not exceeding five years shall be granted to the colleges on fulfilment of entire requirement of these regulations.

- (c) All the existing colleges, which are not able to achieve full compliance of the requirement of regulations by the 31st December, 2014, shall be denied permission from academic year 2015-16 onwards and action as envisaged under section 21 of the IMCC Act, 1970 shall be initiated against all such colleges apart from rejection of their applications under section 13A or 13C, which have been under consideration by way of conditional permissions or denials.

## 2. Requirement of Land:

03 Acres and 05 Acres land for the colleges with intake capacity up to 60 seats and 61 to 100 seats respectively.

Intake capacity	Minimum number of beds	Minimum per day average number of patients in IPD	Minimum per day average number of patients in OPD
Upto 60 seats	60 beds	24	120
61 to 100 seats	100 beds	40	200

**5. Outdoor Patient Department:** The hospital shall have minimum eight Out Patient Departments namely, Kayachikitsa, Panchakarma, Shalya Tantra, Shalakyia Tantra, Prasooti evum Striroga, Kaumara Bhritiya, Swasthavritta evum Yoga, Aatyayika (Emergency).

In Patient Departments	Distribution	60 beds	100 beds
Kayachikitsa (Panchakarma, Rasayana and Manas Roga etc.)	40% beds	24	40
Shalya Tantra	20% beds	12	20
Shalakyia Tantra	10% beds	6	10
Prasooti evum Striroga	20% beds	12	20
Kaumara Bhritiya (Balaroga)	10% beds	6	10

## 7. Teaching Staff:

- (a) 30 full time and 09 part time teachers for intake capacity up to sixty seats.
- (b) 45 full time and 09 part time teachers for intake capacity from sixty one to hundred seats.

## 3. Requirement of minimum constructed area:

- (a) 2000 square meter build up area each for College and attached hospital for intake capacity up to sixty seats.
- (b) 4000 and 3500 square meter build up area for College and attached hospital respectively for intake capacity from sixty one to hundred seats

**4. Requirement of beds, bed occupancy and Out Patient Department attendance:** The ratio of students with number of beds, bed occupancy and Out Patient Department attendance shall be 1:1, 40% and 1:2, respectively for under graduate course, as given in table below:

**6. In-Patient Department:** The indoor department of the hospital shall have separate male and female wards and distribution of beds shall be as under:

## 8. Other requirements:

The college shall have College Council, College Website, Biometric Attendance and to ensure proper provision of teaching and training material to the students, the colleges shall possess the minimum 90% of required



equipment, machinery etc. in the teaching departments, hospital, laboratories and dissection hall, library, pharmacy and other units of the college in sufficient numbers, as specified in the Regulations.

*[Translation]*

#### **Assistance to Other Countries**

4308. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided assistance to other countries for undertaking relief works in famine affected areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No assistance has been provided to other countries for specifically undertaking relief works in famine affected areas during the last three years and the current year.

#### **Nicotine Replacement Therapy**

4309. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the benefits of Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT);

(b) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to introduce and popularize NRT including the number of centres providing such therapy in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) has included Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) in the 'WHO Model List of Essential Medicines' and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to include NRT in the National List of Essential Medicines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Nicotine Replacement

Therapy is useful in preventing cravings in a smoker whilst allowing him to abstain from tobacco and thus avoid the harmful effects of smoking.

(b) The Nicotine Gum containing upto 2 mg of Nicotine is exempted under Drugs & Cosmetics Rules for the provisions of Sales License. Under the National Tobacco Control Programme, tobacco cessation services are included in the District Tobacco Control Programme with the provision to set up clinics with dedicated staff to provide cessation counseling in the district hospitals of 42 districts in 21 States. Further, the Ministry has developed a 'Training Manual for Doctors', to train them in providing tobacco cessation services including use of NRT.

'Tobacco Dependence Treatment Guidelines' have been developed recognizing the need for professional help to tobacco users to quit as well as with an objective to sensitize, train and equip health care providers with the knowledge and skills for providing treatment for tobacco dependence.

(c) Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) is included in the 'WHO Model List of Essential Medicines'. (17th list March, 2011).

(d) and (e) No such proposal is under consideration as the drug is already exempted for the requirement of Sale License under the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

*[English]*

#### **Price of Petrol**

4310. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Government has increased the price of petrol recently due to rise in price of petrol in international market;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for increase in price of petrol in international market;

(c) the rate at which the Government has imported crude oil after increase in price in international market;

(d) the per litre production cost of petrol in the country *vis-a-vis* the price of petrol per barrel in international market at present; and

(e) the import and excise duties levied on petrol and diesel per litre at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Government has made the price of Petrol market-determined with effect from 26.06.2010. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decisions on the pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions. The details of revision in prices of Petrol since 1.4.2012 as per Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Government does not directly import crude oil. The crude oil is imported by Indian refineries both in Public Sector & Private Sector, as per their requirement, at prevailing international prices and commercial terms.

(d) Refining of crude oil is a process industry, where crude oil constitutes around 90% of the total cost. Crude oil is processed through several processing units. Each of these units produces intermediate product streams, which require extensive reprocessing and blending. This results in difficulty in apportioning the total cost to individual refined products with reasonable accuracy. Therefore, individual product-wise costs are not identified separately. However, the average price of Petrol per barrel in international market during March, 2013 (upto 18.3.2013) is US\$ 121.52 per barrel.

(e) The rate of Customs Duty levied on Petrol and Diesel is currently 2.5%. The rate of Excise Duty on Petrol and Diesel is Rs. 9.48 per litre and Rs. 3.56 per litre (including Education Cess) respectively.

#### **Statement**

##### *Revisions carried out in the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol\**

Sl.No.	Date	RSP before revision	Increase/ Decrease	RSP after revision	Reason for Increase/Decrease
Rs./Litre (as per IOCL)					
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	24.05.2012	65.64	7.54	73.18	Increase in Basic Price
2.	03.06.2012	73.18	(-)2.02	71.16	Reduction in Basic Price
3.	18.06.2012	71.16	(-)0.92	70.24	Rebate in VAT at Delhi
4.	29.06.2012	70.24	(-)2.46	67.78	Reduction in Basic Price
5.	24.07.2012	67.78	0.70	68.48	Increase in Basic Price
6.	01.08.2012	68.48	(-)0.02	68.46	Reduction in Siding chg.
7.	09.10.2012	68.46	(-)0.56	67.90	Increase in Basic Price
8.	27.10.2012	67.90	0.29	68.19	Increase in dealer comm.
9.	16.11.2012	68.19	(-)0.95	67.24	Reduction in Basic Price

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	16.01.2013	67.24	0.32	67.56	Removal of rebate in VAT
11.	18.01.2013	67.56	(-)0.30	67.26	Reduction in Basic Price
12.	16.02.2013	67.26	1.80	69.06	Increase in Basic Price
13.	02.03.2013	69.06	1.68	70.74	Increase in Basic Price
14.	16.03.2013	70.74	(-)2.40	68.34	Reduction in Basic Price
Current RSP at Delhi				68.34	Current RSP

\*Price is as per Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

### Remand Homes

4311. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of remand homes for juveniles, women and children in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken note that the condition of remand homes has worsened in the recent years;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Government does not maintain data relating to the number of remand homes for women in the country on a centralised basis. The State-wise details of various types of Homes for children under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 [JJ Act], including Special Homes and Observation Homes being provided financial assistance under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) To improve the quality of services in Homes and maintain the standards of care stipulated in the Central Model Rules under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, the Ministry of

Women and Child Development is providing financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up, upgradation and maintenance of various types of Homes, including Special Homes and Observation Homes under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). The Rules *inter-alia* specify standards for physical infrastructure, clothing, bedding, nutrition & diet, as well as rehabilitation measures such as education, vocational training, counselling etc. The State Governments/UT Administrations are required to ensure, through regular inspection and monitoring, that the institutions are run as per the provisions of the Act and the Rules framed there-under.

### Statement

*State/UT-wise details of various types of Homes, including Special Homes and Observation Homes being provided financial assistance under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Homes
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	105
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	7
4.	Bihar	14
5.	Chhattisgarh	29

1	2	3
6.	Gujarat	52
7.	Haryana	12
8.	Himachal Pradesh	22
9.	Jharkhand	14
10.	Karnataka	69
11.	Kerala	28
12.	Madhya Pradesh	44
13.	Maharashtra	86
14.	Manipur	13
15.	Meghalaya	18
16.	Mizoram	7
17.	Nagaland	19
18.	Odisha	134
19.	Punjab	15
20.	Rajasthan	74
21.	Sikkim	5
22.	Tamil Nadu	243
23.	Tripura	13
24.	Uttar Pradesh	64
25.	West Bengal	53

1	2	3
26.	Chandigarh	2
27.	Delhi	25
28.	Puducherry	27
Total		1195

#### Refining of Crude Oil

4312. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of crude oil refined in the country during the financial year 2011-2012, company-wise;

(b) the percentage of crude oil refined by private companies in the country out of the total quantity of crude oil refined during 2011-12;

(c) whether the quality of petrol and diesel sold in the market by the public sector and the private sector oil companies are the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The total quantity of crude oil refined in the country during the financial year 2011-12 was 203.8 Million Metric Tonne (MMT). The company-wise details are as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	Quantity of crude refined during 2011-12 (MMT)
1	2	3

#### (A) Public Sector

1.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	55.6
2.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	16.2
3.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	22.5
4.	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited	0.1
5.	Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Limited	12.8
6.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	10.6

1	2	3
7.	Numaligarh Refinery Limited	2.8
	Total(A)	120.6
<b>(B) Joint Venture</b>		
8.	Bharat Oman Refineries Limited	2.00
	Total (B)	2.00
<b>(C) Private Sector</b>		
9.	Essar Oil Limited	13.50
10.	Reliance Industries Limited	67.70
	Total (C)	81.20
Grand Total (A+B+C)		203.80

The percentage of crude oil refined by private companies in the country out of total quantity of crude oil refined during 2011-12 was 39.8%.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The quality of petrol and diesel sold in the market by public sector and private sector oil companies are as per the BIS specifications.

*[Translation]*

#### **Complaints against Customs Officers**

4313. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints received particularly from foreign nationals including diplomats against the officers of the Department of Customs deployed at various national/international airports in the country during the last three years and the current year till date;

(b) the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent such incidents and avoid undue harassment by customs officials/officers in future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Complaints received from foreign

nationals and diplomats against officers of Customs include:-

1. Rude/inappropriate behavior,
2. Inconvenience in baggage clearance,
3. Incorrect collection of duty on jewellery, and
4. Demand of money/bribe.

(b) Complaints have been inquired into. Some complaints were found to be not correct.

(c) Measures taken to prevent such incidents include enquiry into complaints, and action against erring officials/officers and issue of instructions to Customs officers to work in transparent and effective manner without causing harassment. The public is also sensitized to approach higher/supervisory officers to redress their grievances.

*[English]*

#### **Information Technology Programme**

4314. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expert group on Information Technology Programmes had recommended computerisation of 2.5 lakh panchayats by the end of 11th Five Year Plan;

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

(c) the expenditure incurred on computerisation of Panchayats so far, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has set any targets for computerisation of all the panchayats in the country during the 12th Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which all Panchayats are likely to be computerised? .

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) An Expert Group chaired by Director General, National Informatics Centre, on Information Technology (IT) Programmes of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), had recommended preparation of plans incorporating a minimum computing environment for all three tiers of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Accordingly, the MoPR formulated the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) wherein 11 Core Common Applications (together called Panchayat Enterprise Suite) were planned addressing all aspects of Panchayats' functioning *viz.* from internal core functions such as Planning, Monitoring, Implementation, Budgeting, Accounting, Social Audit, etc. to citizen service delivery like issue of certificates, licenses etc. Four of these Applications, namely, PRIASoft, PlanPlus, National Panchayat Portal and 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 before their adoption.

(c) Under e-Panchayat MMP, so far, no funds have been released to States/UTs for procurement of any

hardware including computers. However, the States/UTs have been advised to utilize available funds from other sources such as 13th Central Finance Commission grants, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), State funds, etc. for procuring IT infrastructure including computers at Panchayats.

(d) and (e) Due to differentials in levels of availability of infrastructure as well as preparedness of the States for e-enablement, no time frame has been fixed for computerization of all the Panchayats in the country during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

*[Translation]*

#### **LPG Connections**

4315. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil Marketing Companies have received requests for issuing new Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) connections from different States/UTs including Maharashtra;

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

(c) the total number of LPG connections issued to those States/UTs during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have instructed their LPG distributors to register prospective customers and release new LPG connections to them as per the policy in vogue after due verification. State/UT-wise details of new LPG connections released for last three years and for the period from April-Dec., 2012 is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement***Details of New LPG connections released for the last three years and for the period from April-December, 2012*

State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	April-Dec., 2012
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	11967	13366	14693	12144
Delhi	200464	206778	232685	143310
Haryana	208583	265493	269814	153884
Himachal Pradesh	63678	75760	82781	53918
Jammu and Kashmir	75729	92084	119685	88198
Punjab	273895	304625	366428	254703
Rajasthan	447542	660684	778444	460308
Uttar Pradesh	971798	1178840	1515762	962825
Uttarakhand	118378	146934	147634	74135
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3217	4561	4826	3364
Arunachal Pradesh	9603	13539	18329	12280
Assam	96286	155007	219214	179563
Bihar	309627	402933	584748	382712
Jharkhand	74957	93271	128508	116368
Manipur	8766	11331	29785	22424
Meghalaya	5752	8095	10751	9897
Mizoram	2677	20753	21039	12879
Nagaland	8300	10099	17965	13605
Odisha	97688	151352	230201	156591
Sikkim	9820	18126	7015	5502
Tripura	8087	42662	38824	28641
West Bengal	452275	537773	820671	492215
Chhattisgarh	79770	88520	113172	92660

1	2	3	4	5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7352	11446	6147	3561
Daman and Diu	3363	3929	3988	2141
Goa	21997	31057	22599	9649
Gujarat	327306	374738	480464	273779
Madhya Pradesh	318115	368344	511009	342785
Maharashtra	855017	1060691	1394449	843457
Andhra Pradesh	1122809	1238022	1692968	1045069
Karnataka	682836	701260	750855	453384
Kerala	455251	496256	569862	294577
Lakshadweep	11	0	90	148
Puducherry	36776	151385	15360	7665
Tamil Nadu	1251369	1477371	1051673	671603
All India	8621061	10417085	12272438	7679944

### Project-Saraswati by ONGC

4316. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) had launched Project-Saraswati to explore ground water in Rajasthan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) had launched a project named "ONGC Project Saraswati" for exploration of deep ground water resources of the paleo river Saraswati which flowed through the States of Haryana, Western Rajasthan and North Gujarat regions of India.

One well namely 'Saraswati-I', located six Kilometers South East of Jaisalmer has already been drilled through

M/s Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited (WAPCOS-A Government of India Undertaking) with whom ONGC signed a Memorandum of Undertaking (MoU) for carrying out Geophysical survey and drilling.

MoU with concerned State Government agencies of Rajasthan, Haryana and Gujarat has also been signed to carry out drilling of wells in these States under project Saraswati.

[English]

### Investment by Companies Abroad

4317. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of the amounts invested by the Indian companies abroad during each of the last three years, country-wise;

(b) the policy of the Government in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken thereon?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The break-

up of the amounts invested abroad during each of the last three years (country-wise) is indicated below:

Year	Mauritius	Singapore	USA	Netherlands	UAE	UK
2012-13	1598.09	1533.02	1276.06	844.44	586.66	488.78
2011-12	2581.29	2244.59	966.12	1269.35	432.15	359.95
2010-11	5097.86	4018.66	1214.03	1511.48	865.64	403.98

  

Year	Switzerland	British Virgin Islands	Australia	Sri Lanka	Other Countries
2012-13	485.36	426.20	162.93	150.92	1306.45
2011-12	183.61	577.27	313.12	142.01	2060.46
2010-11	255.94	281.08	182.92	44.63	3087.87

(b) to (c) Overseas investment in India is regulated in terms of the provisions of FEMA Notification No. 120/RB-2000 dated July 7, 2004, as amended from time to time. The regulations governing overseas investment from India are reviewed and framed by the Reserve Bank of India in consultation with the Government of India from time to time.

#### 50 Paisa Coins

4318. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports/complaints of difficulty in using coins of lower denominations like 50 paisa have been received by/come to the notice of the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that they have received three complaints regarding non acceptance of 50 paisa coins. These are from general public alleging that 50 paisa coins are not being accepted. The RBI has advised the complainants that 50 paisa coins continues to be legal tender. The new series coins have been introduced with ₹ symbol and with new security

features at the edge which shall facilitate easy recognition. Moreover, the edge security features shall help in avoiding crude counterfeiting of coins.

*[Translation]*

#### Crude Oil

4319. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific charges, similar to the custom duty, are imposed on the crude oil explored and produced in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the custom duty imposed is reflected in the rates at which petrol and diesel are sold at the retail petrol pump stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Presently, following charges are levied on crude oil produced in the country.

(i) Royalty

(ii) Oil Industry Development (OID) Cess

- (iii) National Calamity and Contingency Duty (NCCD)  
 (iv) Education Cess on OID Cess

(c) The price of Petrol has been made market determined w.e.f. 25.06.2010. As per the prevailing pricing policy, the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) pay Trade Parity Price (TPP) for purchase of Diesel from refineries. TPP is weighted average of Import Parity Price (IPP) and Export Parity Price (EPP) in ratio of 80:20. 2.5% of the Custom Duty on Diesel is considered while working out Refinery Gate Price of Diesel as per TPP formula.

#### Loan for Tubewells

4320. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of marginal farmers who availed loans from cooperative commercial banks and regional rural banks for installation of tubewell in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding irregularities in sanctioning of said loans during the said period;

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

(d) the remedial measures 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) The activity-wise break up under Minor Irrigation and farmer-wise details are not maintained by National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD).

The agency-wise details of loans disbursed under the head 'Minor Irrigation' during 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given below:-

Agency	(Rs. in crore)	
	2009-10	2010-11
Cooperative Banks	679	858
Regional Rural Banks	492	750
Commercial Banks	4,026	2,754
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,197</b>	<b>4,362</b>

State-wise flow of Ground Level Credit Disbursements for Minor Irrigation during 2009-10 and 2010-11 in respect of Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The concerned banks have their own grievance redressal mechanism for resolution of grievances/complaints. Any complaints/grievances which are brought to the notice of Government/NABARD are taken up with the concerned banks for resolution.

The Government has been taking a number of steps to increase flow of credit to the agricultural sector. As a result, 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.

The Agricultural credit in 2011-12 includes Rs. 114,871 crore towards term loan which, *inter alia*, includes loans for minor irrigation and tubewells.

#### Statement

*State-wise flow of Ground Level Credit Disbursements for Minor Irrigation (MI) during 2009-10 and 2010-11*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2009-10		2010-11	
		Co-op.	RRBs	Co-op.	RRBs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chandigarh			0	0
2.	Haryana	7223	1879		

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Punjab	1634	1042	7300	3900
4.	Delhi			584	139
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1385	99	224	148
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	26	90	4210	1722
7.	Rajasthan	6957	3908	5151	3280
8.	Arunachal Pradesh				
9.	Assam				
10.	Manipur				
11.	Meghalaya				
12.	Mizoram				
13.	Nagaland				
14.	Tripura				
15.	Sikkim				
16.	Bihar		6943		27296
17.	Jharkhand				
18.	Odisha	274	595	3206	2412
19.	West Bengal	985	1717	1098	1740
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				
21.	Madhya Pradesh	889	3607	718	4793
22.	Chhattisgarh	550	1063	774	1530
23.	Uttar Pradesh	3491	5122	8170	1507
24.	Uttarakhand	32	10	2	27
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				
26.	Daman and Diu				
27.	Gujarat	7085	1842	7496	2077

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Goa	5	0	1	
29.	Maharashtra	20575	1271	22008	1759
30.	Andhra Pradesh				3542
31.	Karnataka	3394	16989	6401	16009
32.	Kerala	11871	1903	13337	904
33.	Lakshadweep				
34.	Puducherry	93	0	5	7
35.	Tamil Nadu	1396	1115	5158	2236
	Total	67865	49195	85843	75028
	Private Sector CBs	51837		267873	
	Public Sector CBs	350720		7532	
	Total Commerical Banks	402557		275405	
Grand Total			519617		436276

State-wise break-up of Commercial Banks is not available.

[English]

(e) if so, the details in this regard?

### Traditional Medicines

4321. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had participated in the International Conference on Traditional Medicine for South-East Asian Countries held in the recent past, if so, the details in this regard;

(b) the details of the agenda discussed during the said conference;

(c) the details of the suggestions and expert opinion shared by various participant countries during the said conference;

(d) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) has been assisting various countries including India to promote safe and effective use of traditional medicines; and

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes. The Department of AYUSH organized the International Conference on Traditional Medicine for South-East Asian Countries in collaboration with World Health Organisation (WHO)-Regional Office for South East Asia (SEARO) at Delhi during Feb. 12-14, 2013. The Health Ministers of South-East Asian countries, representing the Governments of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Minister of Indigenous Medicine Sri Lanka, and Vice Minister of Health, Timor-Leste, and the representatives of DPR Korea, Indonesia, Myanmar, Maldives and Thailand participated in the Conference. In addition, International Experts in Traditional Medicine/delegates from South East Asian (SEA) countries and other countries such as Brazil, China, Cambodia, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, UK, USA and representatives from WHO also participated in the Conference.

The agenda discussed during the conference includes the following:

- (a) Adoption of Delhi Declaration on Traditional Medicine for the South-East Asian Countries.
- (b) Overview of Traditional Medicine in the National Health System in South-East Asia Region.
- (c) Global scenario of Traditional Medicine/ Complementary Medicine.
- (d) Regulatory issues of Traditional Medicine (TM)/ Complementary Medicine (CM).
- (e) Issues of Integration of TM/CM in Health Care Delivery System.
- (f) Country Experience in Generating Evidenced-based information through Research.

"Delhi Declaration on Traditional Medicine for the South-East Asian Countries" was adopted unanimously by South East Asian Countries on 13th February, 2013. Themes of the Conference on which suggestions and expert opinion were shared by various participant were Strategic framework for the use of TM/CM in Primary Health Care & its Integration in National Health Program, Strategic framework for regulation of TM/CM, Generating evidence based information through Research-Evaluating the efficacy safety and quality of TM/CM and Clinical research on TM/CM products for Primary Health Care. The recommendations emanated for the deliberations include the following:-

- Increase in commitment of National Governments in providing Traditional Medicine/Complementary Medicine (TM&CM) services for meeting primary health care needs, including drafting a policy on use of Traditional Medicine within primary health care and integrate it into national primary health care system, and for translating the policy into action.
- Harmonization of regulations and standards for trade & exchange in Products, Providers and Practices.
- Evolve national research agenda which includes clinical trial validation studies, observational

studies, qualitative and cost effective research on TM/CM products and methodologies based on fundamentals of the systems.

- Recognizing the need of research in TM/CM at Primary Health Care (PHC) and identifying important research areas.

(d) and (e) As informed by the WHO, they have been supporting the Member countries to promote the quality, safety and effectiveness of Traditional and Complementary Medicine through developing guidelines for the regulation of Products, Practice and Practitioners of Traditional and Complementary Medicine etc. The guidelines are shared with all Member countries to develop their own policies and regulations to ensure quality, safety and effectiveness of Traditional Medicine etc.

#### **BIPPA with Countries**

4322. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to undertake a renegotiation of Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements (BIPPA) of India with other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the main clauses renegotiated/likely to be renegotiated therein;

(c) whether several companies have served notices on the Government for breach of bilateral investment protection pacts;

(d) if so, the details thereof and response of the Government thereon, case-wise; and

(e) the mechanism available/proposed to be put in place by the Government to safeguard the interests of the country in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (b) In view of the recent developments, including an adverse arbitration award in the case of White Industries Australia Limited and various other dispute/arbitration notices served on Government of India by foreign investors invoking provisions of various Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements (BIPPA), the Government has decided to put all BIPPA negotiations on hold.

(c) to (d) Several foreign investors/companies have served notices on the Government of India invoking provisions of the various BIPPA's *viz.* (i) CC/Devas (Mauritius) Ltd., Devas Employee Mauritius Pvt. Ltd. (Devas) and Telecom Devas (Mauritius) Ltd.; (ii) Deutsche Telekom, Germany; (iii) Vodafone International Holdings BV; (iv) Sistema Joint Stock Financial Corporation, Russia; (v) Capital Global Ltd., Mauritius; and Kaif Investment Ltd., Mauritius; (vi) Axiata Investment 1 Ltd. & Axiata Investment 2 Ltd., Mauritius and Axiata Berhad Group; (vii) Children's Investment Fund Management (UK) LLP and TCI Cyprus Holdings Limited; and (viii) Mr. Maxim Naumchenko, Mr. Andrey Polouektov and Tenoch Holdings Limited, Cyprus.

(e) The Government has decided to handle various disputes through the mechanism of an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) chaired by the Secretary of the Administrative Ministry/Department concerned.

[*Translation*]

#### **Petrol Pump and Gas Agencies**

4323. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of petrol pumps and gas agencies opened in various parts of the country, State/UT-wise particularly in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the number of petrol pumps and gas agencies regarding which surveys have been conducted during the last three years along with the details of the places in the country where no petrol pumps have been opened, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to open more petrol pumps and gas agencies in various parts of the country particularly in those areas which lack such facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details of Retail Outlet (RO) *i.e.* petrol pump dealerships and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) distributorships including Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitraks (RGGLVs) in the country including in the

State of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the current year (April-Dec., 2012) are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II respectively.

(b) and (c) RO expansion by the public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs) is a regular ongoing exercise to ensure adequate availability of motoring fuels like petrol and diesel in upcoming and rural areas. ROs are set up at identified locations based on field survey and feasibility studies. The locations found to be having sufficient potential and which are economically viable are rostered in the Marketing Plans for setting up retail outlets. RO dealerships of either of the three OMCs are present in all districts of the country except in Union Territory of Lakshadweep, Dibang Valley and Longding districts of Arunachal Pradesh.

Similarly, appointing LPG distributorships is also a continuous process and the locations are identified based on available refill sale potential that can sustain economically viable operation. The refill sale potential is based on several factors including population, population growth rate, economic prosperity of the location and the distance from the existing nearest distributor. The locations found feasible are rostered and advertisements are released for appointment of the distributorships. For expansion of LPG to unrepresented areas, regular LPG distributorship as well as distributorships under RGGLVs are appointed especially in rural areas of the country where the sales potential is low and regular distributorships are not feasible.

#### **Statement I**

*List of retail outlets commissioned during the last three years and the current year (April-December, 2012), State/UT-wise*

State	Commissioned
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1167
Arunachal Pradesh	5
Assam	117
Bihar	574

1	2
Chhattisgarh	273
Delhi	9
Goa	14
Gujarat	469
Haryana	489
Himachal Pradesh	71
Jammu and Kashmir	76
Jharkhand	257
Karnataka	835
Kerala	172
Madhya Pradesh	647
Maharashtra	958
Manipur	5
Meghalaya	27
Mizoram	4
Nagaland	8
Odisha	318
Punjab	425
Rajasthan	507
Sikkim	7
Tamil Nadu	1009
Tripura	4
Uttarakhand	85
Uttar Pradesh	1003
West Bengal	289
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0

1	2
Chandigarh	2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6
Daman and Diu	4
Lakshadweep	0
Puducherry	23
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9859</b>

**Statement II**

*List of LPG distributorships (including Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitraks) commissioned during the last three years and the current year (April-December, 2012), State/UT-wise*

State	Commissioned
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	308
Arunachal Pradesh	5
Assam	35
Bihar	263
Chhattisgarh	52
Delhi	7
Goa	1
Gujarat	54
Haryana	49
Himachal Pradesh	16
Jammu and Kashmir	13
Jharkhand	87
Karnataka	100
Kerala	58

1	2
Madhya Pradesh	128
Maharashtra	257
Manipur	14
Meghalaya	4
Mizoram	14
Nagaland	6
Odisha	115
Punjab	74
Rajasthan	241
Sikkim	0
Tamil Nadu	214
Tripura	10
Uttarakhand	16
Uttar Pradesh	384
West Bengal	146
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
Chandigarh	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
Daman and Diu	0
Lakshadweep	0
Puducherry	4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2676</b>

*[English]***Encroachment in North-Eastern Region**

4324. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the application of the provision of Section 2(O) of the "Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006" in the North-Eastern Region with special mention to Autonomous District Council areas including Bodoland Territorial Areas District in Assam has resulted in unwanted indulgence in encroachment by other non-indigenous, non-scheduled tribes and outsiders;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) No, Madam. The Ministry of Environment & Forests has informed that no report has been received from the North Eastern Region including Assam regarding unwanted indulgence in encroachment by other non-indigenous, non-Scheduled Tribes and outsiders.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply to part (a), above.

**Prices of Life Saving Medicines**

4325. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the reduction in taxes, tariffs, effected in connection with the lifesaving medicines during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the policy of the Government in this regard and the steps taken/being taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) The details of the reduction in customs and excise duties on lifesaving drugs during the period 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are listed in the enclosed Statement. These concessions were granted by the Central Government in public interest based on the recommendation of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.



**Statement****2009-10**

Description of goods	Basic Customs duty	Excise duty
10 specified life saving drugs	Reduced from 10% to 5% <i>vide</i> notification No. 77/2009-Customs, dated 07.07.2009.	Nil <i>vide</i> notification No. 4/2006-CE, dated 01.03.2006, as amended.

**2010-11**

Description of goods	Basic Customs duty	Excise duty
11 specified life saving drugs	Reduced from 10% to 5% <i>vide</i> notification No. 54/2010-Customs, dated 29.04.2010.	Nil <i>vide</i> notification No. 4/2006-CE, dated 01.03.2006, as amended.

**2011-12**

Description of goods	Basic Customs duty	Excise duty
4 specified life saving drugs	Reduced from 10% to 5% <i>vide</i> notification No. 21/2011-Customs, dated 01.03.2011.	Nil <i>vide</i> notification No. 4/2006-CE, dated 01.03.2006, as amended.
Bevacizumab	Reduced from 10% to 5% <i>vide</i> notification No. 39/2011-Customs, dated 10.05.2011.	

**2012-13**

Description of goods	Basic Customs duty	Excise duty
6 specified life saving drugs	Reduced from 10% to 5% <i>vide</i> notification No. 12/2012-Customs, dated 17.03.2012.	Nil <i>vide</i> notification No. 12/2012-CE, dated 17.03.2012.

**Doing Business Study**

4326. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the country's ranking in case of doing business as per the Doing Business global report released by the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any measures to improve the business climate in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and achievements made thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) India ranks 132 out of 185 countries in 2012 on doing business according to the Doing Business Report-2013 published by World Bank and IFC. India's ranking is an improvement over its rank of 139 in 2011. India also ranks 27 in a group of 50 top-improver economies since 2005 for doing business as per the report.

(c) and (d) Government of India along with State Governments and other stakeholders is making concerted

efforts to improve the business climate in the country. The Government has undertaken a number of reform measures to address the issue of procedural hindrances. The reforms include setting up of single windows, reduction in documentation, computerization of services, simplification of taxes and payments, reduction of inspections and dissemination of national and international best practices.

### Standardized Packaging

4327. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to standardize the packaging of food items including milk and mineral water;

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

(c) whether products produced by the inmates of Tihar Jail and marketed by the administration adhere to these quality and packaging standards;

(d) if not, whether the Government assists the concerned authorities in meeting these standards; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) The Government has amended the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011, *inter-alia*, specifying the 19 commodities which are to be packed in specified quantities only. These

19 commodities include milk powder and mineral water and drinking water. Further, the Food Safety and Standards (Packaging & Labelling) Regulations, 2011, prescribe the packaging requirements of food items including milk and mineral water.

(c) to (e) The products produced and marketed as Pre-packaged or Pre-Packed Foods, including those produced by the inmates of Tihar Jail and marketed by the administration, which are ready for sale to the consumer, are required to adhere to the provisions of Food Safety and Standards (Packaging & Labelling) Regulations, 2011.

### Gas Network by GAIL

4328. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) has proposed to arrange vast network of gas connectivity across the country over the next few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the above projects are likely to be taken up along with the expected time of their completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Around 5500 Km of pipelines are under various stages of implementation by GAIL (India) Limited as per the details annexed as Statement.

### Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Pipeline	Length (Km)	Major Cities Enroute	Capacity (MMSCMD)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kashipur-Rudrapur	50	Kashipur, Rudrapur	No capacity upgradation
2.	Vijaipur-Kota Upgradation and spurline to Chittorgarh	278	Baran, Kota, Boondi, Chittorgarh	

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Kochi-Bangalore/Mangalore Pipeline (Ph-II)	884	Kochi, Thrissur, Mallapuram, Khozikode, Kannur, Kasargod, Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Erode, Namakkal, Salem, Trichengede, Hosur, Avinashi, Sankagari and Rasipuram, Mangalore, Bangalore	10
4.	Haridwar-Rishikesh-Dehradun	70	Haridwar, Rishikesh-Dehradun	No Capacity upgradation
5.	Surat-Paradip	2050	Surat, Jalgaon, Amravati, Nagpur, Bhilai, Raipur, Sambalpur, Talcher, Cuttack, Bhuvaneshwar, Jagatsinghpur	75
6.	Jagdishpur-Haldia	2050	Haldia, Kolkata, Durgapur, Sindri, Bokaro, Barauni, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Phulpur	32
7.	Sultanpur-Jhajjar-Hissar	118	Sultanpur, Jhajjar, Hissar	No Capacity upgradation
<b>Total</b>		<b>5500 Km</b>		<b>117 MMSCMD</b>

### Optical Finger Print Identification System

4329. SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to replace the existing Radio Frequency Finger Print Identification System with Optical Finger Print Identification System in all the banks in the country;

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

(c) the likely benefits of the proposed system over the existing system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) With the objective of ensuring enhanced security and reduction in frauds in banking transactions due to sharing or unauthorized use of passwords, Public Sector Banks (PSBs) were advised by the Government to consider implementing biometric authentication of the users of the Core Banking System. Standardisation, Testing and Quality Certification Directorate (STQC), Department of Electronics

and Information Technology, Government of India has in May, 2012 prescribed specifications for such devices which, *inter-alia*, provide such devices to have False Reject Rate (FRR) of less than 2% in Aadhaar authentication system (at False Accept Rate of 0.01%).

Devices using Optical Finger Print Identification System (OFPI) and Radio Frequency Finger Print Identification System (RFFPIS) use different technologies. The specifications issued by STQC are not technology specific. STQC has so far not certified any device using RFFPIS.

This initiative is aimed at ensuring enhanced level of security and reduce possibility of frauds.

### Ethics Committees for Clinical Trials

4330. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has laid down any rules/regulations for constitution and composition of Ethics Committees to safeguard the rights, safety and wellbeing of subjects in clinical trial;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the mechanism put in place by the Government to ensure constitution and composition of Ethics Committees as per the rules/regulations;

(d) the details of cases of contravention of the aforesaid rules/regulations which have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years and the current year along with the action taken/proposed thereon; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government for mandatory registration of Ethics Committees and to make them more accountable and transparent while approving clinical trials?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have been amended *vide* Notification G.S.R No. 72(E) dated 8.2.2013 incorporating Rule 122DD and amending the Appendix VIII of Schedule Y for registration of Ethics Committee. This amendment provides details about the functioning of the Ethics Committee as well as the requirements and guidelines for their registration. The constitution and composition of Ethics Committee will be as per the provisions laid down in the Rule.

As per Rule 122DD, no Ethics Committee shall review and accord its approval to a clinical trial protocol without prior registration with the Drugs Controller General (India) [DCG(I)]. The Ethics Committee shall review and accord its approval to a clinical trial and also carry out review of the trial at appropriate intervals, as specified in Schedule Y and the Good Clinical Practice (GCP) Guidelines for Clinical Trials in India and other applicable regulatory requirements for safeguarding the rights, safety and well-being of the trial subjects. The Ethics Committee shall allow Inspectors or officials authorised by the DCG(I) to inspect their facilities, records, documents etc. If the Ethics Committee fails to comply with any of the conditions of registration, DCG (I) may suspend or cancel the registration of the Ethics Committee.

So far, no such cases of contravention, of the aforesaid Rule 122DD have been reported.

#### **Health Services in Lakshadweep**

4331. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the adequacy of health services in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken note of vacant posts of directors, doctors and other health professionals in various health departments and hospitals/health centres in Lakshadweep, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard including posting of Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic doctors in Lakshadweep; and

(e) the other measures taken/proposed by the Government to strengthen health services including drugs, medical equipment, infrastructure and cardiac care units in Lakshadweep?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The UT Administration of Lakshadweep has informed that it has assessed the adequacy of health services in the Union Territory (UT) of Lakshadweep. It has been further informed by the UT Administration that the Primary Health Care indicators such as like IMR, MMRD/R,B/R and Population growth etc. are much above the National level indicators in UT of Lakshadweep.

The Lakshadweep Administration has informed that despite having better demographic indicators there are inadequate Specialists/Super Specialty Services.

7 posts of Non-Teaching specialist and 2 posts of Teaching specialist sub-cadre of Central Health Scheme (CHS) are lying vacant.

(d) (i) Posting of doctors of CHS cadre is done on rotational basis for 90 days till the posts are filled on regular basis.

(ii) Ayurvedic physicians are provided in all islands excepts Kiltan and Chetlat.

(iii) Homoeopathic doctors are provided in all islands except Kadamat and Kalpeni.

(e) Under Central Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries,

Department of AYUSH has provided financial assistance of Rs. 53.79 Lakh and Rs. 62.56 Lakh for purchase medicine, equipment and infrastructure at co-located AYUSH facilities of Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals during 2010-11 and 2011-12 in the UT of Lakshadweep.

UT Administration has informed that an amount of Rs. 20 crore has been spent for providing medicines and equipment in the current Financial Year *i.e.* 2012-13 and availability of all essential and lifesaving medicines, machinery and equipment including cardiac care unit in Lakshadweep has been ensured.

### **Losses from KG Basin Projects**

4332. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has incurred huge losses in awarding contract in the Krishna-Godavari (KG) Basin projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for incurring such losses;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to recover the losses and to ensure accountability and transparency in those projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) In Krishna-Godavari (KG) Basin at present, commercial oil and gas production is being realized from Ravva field, operated by Cairns Energy Pvt. Ltd. and KG-DWN-98/3 (KG D-6) block, operated by M/s Reliance Industries Ltd. Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, the entire expenditure for Exploration, Development and Production is borne by the Contractors and Government of India (GoI) does not incur any expenditure.

The gas production from D1 & D3 fields of KG-D6 block has been lower than the gas production envisaged in the approved addendum to the Initial Development Plan (AIDP). The lower than estimated gas production from

any field/block may not be construed as the reasons for directly impacting the GOI revenue, as the gas not produced currently may be producible at a later date depending on several factors such as geological and reservoir characteristics of the field/blocks, infusion of latest technology to improve recovery factor etc., which may, therefore, only defer revenue realization from the sale of gas.

DGH has reported that the decline in gas production from the block in 2011-12 is due to the following reasons:

- (i) Out of total 18 gas producer wells in D1 & D3 fields of the block, 6 wells have ceased to produce gas due to water/sand ingress in wellbores.
- (ii) Out of 6 oil/gas producer wells in MA field in the same block, 2 oil/gas producers have ceased to flow oil/gas due to water ingress in wellbores.
- (iii) Non drilling of the required number of gas producer wells in D1 & D3 fields by the Contractor in line with the Addendum to Initial Development Plan (AIDP) approved by the Management Committee (MC).

The contractor has attributed various reasons for reduction in reserves such as production performance, pressure decline, early water encroachment, less contribution from the sands outside the main channel areas, results obtained from Material Balance, Simulation and Geological Models etc.

Therefore, the Government, in May 2012, had issued notice for proportionate disallowance of cost of production facilities amounting to US \$ 1.005 Billion. The Operator of the block KG-DWN-98/3, M/s RIL, has invoked arbitration proceedings on the matter and Government of India (GoI) has also appointed arbitrator.

*[Translation]*

### **Setting up of Petrol and Diesel Pumps**

4333. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) proposes to set up petrol and diesel pumps in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of petrol and diesel pumps set up by the IOCL in various States/UTs during the last three years and the current year;

(d) the impact of the existing as well as newly set up petrol pumps on availability and consumption of petrol and diesel in the rural areas; and

(e) the details of the scheme for setting up additional petrol pumps in the coming years keeping in view the demand and consumption of petrol and diesel in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI

PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. The concept of Kisan Sewa Kendra (KSK) was developed by Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) in the year 2004-05 in order to provide diesel, other petroleum products and non-fuel products at farmers' doorstep.

The number of petrol and diesel pumps including KSKs set up by the IOCL in various States/UTs during the last three years and the current year from April-December, 2012 are given in the enclosed Statement.

A detailed feasibility study of a location is conducted taking into consideration the available sales potential and commercial viability of the location and only then such locations are rostered in the State-wise Marketing Plans for setting up retail outlet including KSK in the country.

#### **Statement**

*State/UT-wise details of new Retail Outlets (including KSKs) opened by IOCL during the last three years and April-December 2012*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	New Retail Outlets (including KSKs) opened			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	April-December 2012
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	100	124	113
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	0
3.	Assam	14	7	11	2
4.	Bihar	66	43	86	66
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	21	32	35
6.	Delhi	2	0	0	0
7.	Goa	0	2	3	0
8.	Gujarat	22	26	51	65
9.	Haryana	44	49	57	49
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8	7	19	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	9	7	9
12.	Jharkhand	15	26	38	25

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Karnataka	37	77	161	99
14.	Kerala	14	6	17	10
15.	Madhya Pradesh	42	36	52	64
16.	Maharashtra	52	53	58	90
17.	Manipur	0	0	1	0
18.	Meghalaya	3	1	1	0
19.	Mizoram	1	1	1	1
20.	Nagaland	0	2	2	0
21.	Odisha	28	30	33	44
22.	Punjab	31	46	53	65
23.	Rajasthan	41	70	62	44
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	66	91	111	135
26.	Tripura	0	1	2	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	87	141	143	166
28.	Uttarakhand	11	6	6	5
29.	West Bengal	26	43	67	25
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	0
4.	Daman and Diu	0	1	0	0
5.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
6.	Puducherry	3	5	5	2
Total		652	901	1205	1115

*[English]***Empowerment of Adolescent Girls**

4334. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal of extending the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls-SABLA to cover the girls upto age of 22 is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken/proposes to undertake a nation-wide survey to understand the nutritional deficiencies of adolescent girls; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) No Madam, at present there is no proposal of extending the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls-SABLA to cover the girls upto age of 22.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Women & Child Development has not undertaken/proposes to undertake a nation-wide survey to understand the nutritional deficiencies of adolescent girls.

*[Translation]***Inclusion in CGHS**

4335. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from the various institutions including Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan regarding inclusion of their employees under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS);

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

(c) the reaction of the Government on the above proposals?

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

Ministry has been receiving proposals from various Institutions/Autonomous bodies/Statuary bodies under Central Government for extending CGHS facilities to their employees/pensioners. A list of such institutions/organizations is given in the enclosed Statement. A request from Commissioner of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan was also received in the month of May 2012 in this regard.

(c) M/o Health and Family Welfare has expressed its inability to extend CGHS facilities to them on account of resource constraints, especially the shortage of medical and paramedical staff besides the financial and other logistic constraints.

CGHS is a healthcare scheme primarily for the Central Government employees and pensioners. CGHS is currently available in only 25 cities across the country and a large section of Central Govt. employees and pensioners are out of CGHS coverage.

Moreover, it is primarily the responsibility of the autonomous institutions to devise their own health schemes for their employees keeping in view their ways and means.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	Name of Institutions/Organisations
1	2
1.	Employees Provident Fund Organization
2.	Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh
3.	Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha
4.	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan
5.	Press Council of India
6.	Delhi Public Library
7.	National School of Drama
8.	National Human Rights Commission
9.	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rastriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth
10.	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development



1	2
11.	Indira Gandhi National Center for Arts
12.	National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur
13.	Inland Waterways Authority of India
14.	Institute of Hotel Management
15.	Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Dehradun
16.	Sahitya Akademi
17.	National Green Tribunal
18.	National Council of Rural Institutes
19.	Central Detective Training School, Jaipur
20.	Clinical Research Unit (Unani), Meerut
21.	National Institute of Technical Teachers Training & Research, Chandigarh.

[English]

**International Advisory Panel on NRHM**

4336. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) the details of the agenda discussed during the recent meeting of the International Advisory Panel (IAP) on National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) whether a need to further strengthen primary care to improve the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and other health indicators in India was felt at the meeting of IAP;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the new initiative to be taken by the Government during 12th Five Year Plan to improve and strengthen the health care system in the country including higher investments and budgetary allocations for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) The important points which

were discussed during 11th Meeting of the International Advisory Panel on NRHM on 31st January, 2013 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) No such specific need was expressed.

(d) The major new initiatives contained in the 12th Plan document are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement I**

- IAP members were informed about various new initiatives undertaken under NRHM such as Reproductive Maternal Neonatal Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) strategy, expansion of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) for improving IMR, MMR and reducing out of pocket expenditure, engagement of ASHAs for micronutrient supplementation, etc.
- IAP members were informed about the path breaking initiative Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for universal screening for all children for birth defects, disease, deficiency and development disorders including disability and early intervention.
- Information was shared about HMIS and upgrading district hospitals as Knowledge Centres.
- Prof. Jeffery D. Sachs Director, Earth Institute, Columbia University & Special Advisor to U.N. Secretary General applauded the success of NRHM and showed keenness in spreading NRHM models to other parts of the world.
- The Earth Institute, Columbia University has undertaken the model district project three years ago in five model districts as a learning process for the country and has identified key needs of districts like staff, infrastructure etc.
- The Ministry advised them to focus on a few key areas in each district such as strengthening the programme management unit, utilizing MCTS data for tracking child development and nutrition status, utilizing data for district knowledge centre, building an institutional mechanism for capacity building and supportive supervision,

operationalization of an effective grievance redressal mechanism. Further, the District Health Action Plans (DHAPs) of model districts should broadly align with National Priorities so that they can be incorporated in State plans.

**Statement II**

- Increase in Health sector expenditure for the broader definition of health sector related resources to 3.04% of GDP by the end of the Twelfth Plan.
- Working towards the long term objective of establishing a system of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in the country to provide each individual with assured access to a defined range of medicines and treatment at an affordable price.
- NRHM will be converted into a National Health Mission (NHM) which would cover all villages and towns in the country. For meeting the health needs of the urban poor, a new scheme, the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) will be launched.
- For bridging the gap in availabilities of skilled human resources, a large expansion of medical schools, nursing colleges etc. will envisaged. In addition, Massive effort to recruit and train paramedical and community level health workers.
- Expansion of Mobile Medical Units (MMU).
- To promote access to essential medicines in all public facilities, a set of measures including revision and expansion of the essential Drugs list, rational use of drugs and setting up of national and state drug supply Logistics Corporation is being encouraged.
- Initiatives will be taken to upgrade existing District hospitals into Knowledge centres, where medical, nursing and Para-medical teaching and refresher courses are held side-by-side with patient care. District Hospitals which cannot be converted into teaching institutions can be accredited with the National Board of Examination for training post graduate candidates in the Diplomat of National Board (DNB) Programme.

*[Translation]*

**Investment in Infrastructure**

4337. SHRI RATAN SINGH:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of infrastructure sector in the economic development and growth of the country;

(b) whether the foreign as well as domestic investment in infrastructure sector has declined over the years;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the break-up of domestic and foreign investment made in the infrastructure sector of the country during each of the last three years and the current year and the reasons therefor;

(d) the estimated investment likely to be made in various segments of infrastructure sector viz. roads, Railways, ports and power during the 12th Plan period; and

(e) the initiatives taken/being taken by the Government for development and growth of infrastructure sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The importance of infrastructure for sustained economic development is well recognized. High transaction costs arising from inadequate and inefficient infrastructure can prevent the economy from realizing its full growth potential. Physical infrastructure through its backward and forward linkages facilitates growth. Social infrastructure including water supply, sanitation, sewage disposal, education and health are in the nature of primary services and they have a direct impact on the quality of life. The performance of infrastructure is largely a reflection of the performance of the economy.

(b) and (c) Investments (domestic and foreign) in infrastructure are broadly in line with the trends. Details of domestic and foreign investment made in the Infrastructure sector during each of the last three years are annexed at Statements-I and II respectively.

(d) The 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) has projected following investment in various segments of infrastructure sector *viz.* roads, Railways, ports and power (figures provided by Planning Commission):

(Rs. in crore at current prices)

Roads (including Bridges)	9,14,536
Railways	5,19,221
Ports (+ILW)	1,97,781
Power (Electricity)	15,01,666

(e) The Government has taken following major steps for the development and growth of infrastructure sectors:

- (i) **Cabinet Committee on Investment:** The Government has constituted the Cabinet Committee on Investment on January 2, 2013 under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The key objective of the Committee is to fast track approvals and clearances of key projects involving investments of Rs. 1000 crore or more or any other critical projects required to be implemented on a time-bound basis in infrastructure, manufacturing etc.
- (ii) **High Level Committee on Financing Infrastructure:** In order to review the existing framework for financing infrastructure and to make recommendations in this regard, a High Level Committee on Financing Infrastructure has been constituted. The Committee will make a range of recommendations to enable the requisite flow of investment in infrastructure during the Twelfth Plan. The Committee has already submitted its Interim Report and is expected to submit its final report in next few months.
- (iii) **Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC):** For streamlining and simplifying the appraisal and approval process

for PPP projects, the PPPAC has been constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs.

- (iv) **Empowered Committee/Institution (EC/EI):** An institutional framework has been established for appraising and approving PPP projects for availing the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) grant of up to 20 per cent of the cost of infrastructure projects.
- (v) **Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme:** To enhance the financial viability of competitively bid PPP infrastructure projects which do not pass the standard thresholds of financial returns, VGF grant up to 20 per cent of capital costs is provided by the Central Government to projects undertaken by any Central Ministry, State Government, statutory entity or local body. An additional grant of up to 20 per cent of the project costs can be provided by the sponsoring authority.
- (vi) **India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL):** The IIFCL was set up as a non-banking company for providing long-term loans for financing infrastructure projects that typically involve long gestation periods. The IIFCL lends up to 20 per cent of the project costs.
- (vii) **Model Documents:** Model documents that incorporate key principles and best practices relating to the contract terms and the bid process for PPP projects have also been developed. Guidelines for the pre-qualification of bidders along with a Model Request for Qualification (RFQ) document have been issued by the Ministry of Finance.
- (viii) **Infrastructure Debt Fund:** The setting up of Infrastructure Debt Fund (IDF) has been announced to accelerate and enhance flow of long term debt in infrastructure projects by tapping into savings through Pension and Insurance Funds.

**Statement I***Sectoral share and growth rate of credit in Infrastructure [As given in the Economic Survey (2012-13)]*

(Rs. in crore)

Sectors	Sectoral Share and growth rate of credit		2011-12				2012-13		
	2010-11	2011-12							
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Infrastructure	4640.08	5745.35	5477.70	5581.83	5832.68	6089.19	6218.46	6431.96	6799.16
Power	2317.28	3031.76	2864.55	2965.78	3080.25	3216.48	3263.97	3536.92	3745.00
Telecommunications	898.51	930.43	973.58	903.76	918.46	925.93	966.70	894.66	917.66
Roads	818.37	1048.02	976.03	1023.90	1068.86	1123.29	1142.40	1204.62	1262.44
Other Infrastructure	605.92	735.13	663.53	688.39	765.10	823.50	845.39	795.75	874.06
<b>Share</b>									
Power	49.94	52.77	52.29	53.13	52.81	52.82	52.49	54.99	55.08
Telecommunications	19.36	16.19	17.77	16.19	15.75	15.21	15.55	13.91	13.50
Roads	17.64	18.24	17.82	18.34	18.33	18.45	18.37	18.73	18.57
Other Infrastructure	13.06	12.80	12.11	12.33	13.12	13.52	13.59	12.37	12.86

**Statement II***Financial Year-wise FDI Equity inflows in the Infrastructure Sector from April, 2009 to December, 2012 [As communicated by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion]*

Sl.No.	Sector	2009-10 Apr-Mar		2010-11 Apr-Mar		2011-12 Apr-Mar		2012-13 Apr-Dec		Total	
		Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Power	6,138.32	1,271.79	5,796.22	1,271.77	7,677.74	1,652.38	2,867.49	525.47	22,479.77	4,721.40
2.	Non Conventional Energy	2,872.41	622.52	977.71	214.40	2,197.50	452.17	2,521.08	467.07	8,568.69	1,756.17
3.	Petroleum & Natural Gas	1,296.90	265.53	2,543.14	556.43	9,955.17	2,029.98	1,170.57	210.73	14,965.78	3,062.68
4.	Telecommunications	12,269.66	2,539.26	7,542.04	1,664.50	9,011.53	1,997.24	386.55	70.65	29,209.78	6,271.66
5.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	111.37	23.71	620.83	136.60	145.71	31.22	81.90	15.00	959.82	206.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6.	Ports	304.61	65.41	49.84	10.92	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	354.47	76.33
7.	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	1,535.03	324.56	3,027.21	675.07	1,878.62	386.28	972.50	179.64	7,413.35	1,565.56
8.	Construction Development Township, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction-development projects	25,975.80	5,466.13	7,590.35	1,663.03	15,236.03	3,140.78	5,915.33	1,086.76	54,717.52	11,356.69
Grant Total		50,504.10	10,578.92	28,147.34	6,192.73	46,102.32	9,690.06	13,915.42	2,555.32	1,38,669.18	29,017.02

[English]

### NCPCR Report on Child Abuse

4338. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent report by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has revealed that cases of child abuse in the country have gone up unprecedentedly in the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NCPCR has not succeeded to the desired level in preventing incidences of child abuse in the country;

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

(e) the concrete steps taken or proposed by the Government to address the issue and also to ensure proper check on such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has not prepared any report on 'Child Abuse'.

(c) and (d) The NCPCR is mandated, inter-alia, to examine and review the safeguards provided by law for the protection of child rights and to inquire into cases of violation of child rights and recommend initiation of proceeding. The prevention of child abuse in the country

is the responsibility of the concerned authorities of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

(e) To deal with cases of child sexual abuse, the Government has brought in a special law "The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012". Besides, to check on cases of child abuse, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 provides for mandatory registration of all Child Care Institutions housing children in need of care and protection.

### Service Tax on Infrastructure Companies

4339. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to impose service tax on infrastructure companies that build and manage projects on behalf of the Government in the country;

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

(c) the revenue likely to accrue as a result thereof; and

(d) the likely impact of the said move on the general public?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Sir, no such proposal is under consideration.

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

**Investment in Tourism Sector**

4340. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tourism sector in the country needs an urgent image makeover and higher investment in infrastructure, including through Public-Private Partnership mode to capitalize on opportunities provided by overall growth in world tourists arrival;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether there is a need to address issues such as high luxury taxes on hotels by States and ensure greater cleanliness and safety for tourists in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) Tourism is an important economic activity in India and it contributes 6.8% (direct and indirect) to the national GDP. There has been awareness about growing demand for tourism services and infrastructure and accordingly the State Governments and private enterprises are showing interest in the development of tourism infrastructure in the country.

The Ministry of Tourism has a scheme for providing Financial Assistance for Large Revenue Generating (LRG) tourism infrastructure Projects to be developed in Public-Private Partnership mode.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tourism has been requesting, from time to time, the State Governments to rationalize the tax structure, improve hygiene & cleanliness and ensure safety and security of the tourists. The Ministry of Tourism has also launched 'Campaign Clean India' for improving cleanliness around various tourist destinations in association with private stakeholders. The Ministry of Tourism also runs social awareness campaigns for creating mass awareness about the need for cleanliness and hygiene, bring up attitudinal change toward tourists etc. The Ministry of Tourism has adopted Code of Conduct for "Safe & Honorable Tourism" on 01st July, 2010 to make India a Safe and Honorable tourism destination.

**New Norms for illiquid Assets of Banks**

4341. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated/proposes to formulate new norms on treatment of illiquid assets of banks;

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

(c) whether comments from various quarters have been received in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued a Draft Supplementary Guidance to banks on "Treatment of Illiquid Positions" on 17.09.2012 for comments and feedback. As per this draft guidance banks have to make certain adjustments to their Tier 1 capital for illiquidity of the positions which are fair valued. The Draft guidance are available at RBI website [www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in).

(c) and (d) Comments on the draft supplementary guidance have been received by RBI from Indian Banks' Association (IBA), Fixed Income Money Markets and Derivatives Association of India (FIMMDA), ICICI Bank, HDFC Bank, Deutsche Bank, ING Vysya Bank and DBS Bank.

**Exploitation of Children in Orphanages**

4342. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute a vigilance committee to keep a check on sexual and physical exploitation of children in orphanages;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other appropriate measures taken or proposed by the Government to protect the children in orphanages and for their proper rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Does not arise.

(c) Section 34 (3) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 [JJ Act] provides for mandatory registration of all Child Care Institutions (CCIs) housing children in need of care and protection with the intent of enforcing minimum standards of care, under the Act and Rules thereunder, for the services provided for children in these Homes. The JJ Act and Central Model Rules thereunder 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.

To ensure that children in all the Homes receive the best of care, and are not subject to abuse and neglect, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has been strongly urging the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to identify and register all CCIs under the JJ Act and set up functional inspection committees, where not available.

Further, with a view to protect children, including children in the Homes, from sexual abuse, 'The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012', which provides for stringent punishment for perpetrators of such crimes, has come into force with effect from 14th November, 2012, alongwith the Rules framed thereunder.

#### **Proposal for HMT**

4343. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Finance has received proposals from the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises to provide financial support for the revival of Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT) in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the Ministry in this regard?

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

(b) The proposal of Ministry of Heavy Industry was for both Cash Infusion and Non-cash Assistance for the Revival/Restructuring of Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT) Ltd., Bangalore, the Ministry of Finance has already examined the proposal and remitted the same to the

Administrative Ministry. No further action is pending in Ministry of Finance.

#### **Ingredients of Tobacco Products**

4344. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had given instructions to the manufacturers of tobacco products to list the ingredients of the products on their pouches/packets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the facts that these instructions are not being properly followed by the tobacco products producers;

(d) if so, whether the Government has constituted any study in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which it would be made statutorily compulsory for manufacturers of tobacco products to list the ingredients of the products on the pouches/packets?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (b) There is a provision in the Tobacco Control Act, 2003 for depiction of nicotine and tar contents on product packages. The said section 7(5) lays down as under:

'No person shall, directly or indirectly, produce, supply or distribute cigarettes or any other tobacco products unless every package of cigarettes or any other tobacco products produced, supplied or distributed by him indicates thereon, or on its label, the nicotine and tar contents on each cigarette or as the case may be on other tobacco products along with the maximum permissible limits thereof.'

(c) These provisions of the Act have not been notified.

(d) and (e) No study has been commissioned in this regards by the Government.

(f) No such time frame can be given.

*[Translation]*

#### **Availability of Oil and Natural Gas**

4345. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:  
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

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

(a) the present status of availability of oil and natural gas in the country along with the potential of new exploration of such products;

(b) the percentage of demand of oil and natural gas met through domestic resources of the country at present;

(c) the total quantity of oil and natural gas imported from various countries to meet their shortage during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise; and

(d) the funds spent on these imports during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The crude oil and natural gas production in the country under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime during the last year and current year is as under:

Oil/Gas	2011-12	2012-13 (till January, 2013)
Crude Oil Production (Million Metric Tonnes)	10.53	9.80
Natural Gas Production (Billion Cubic Meters)	21.61	12.68

Under the PSC regime, contracts have been signed for 282 exploration blocks under Pre-NELP and New

Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) bidding rounds (28 in Pre-NELP and 254 in NELP to various companies in onland and offshore areas, including deepwater area. So far, a total of 176 hydrocarbon discoveries have been made in the awarded exploration blocks of which 89 are oil discoveries and 87 are gas discoveries. Out of these, commercial production has commenced from 21 discoveries. As on 01.04.2012, in-place oil volume of 368 MMT and in-place gas volume of 732 BCM have been established from these discoveries.

(b) During the current financial year, for the period from April, 2012 to November, 2012, the percentage of demand of oil met through domestic resources is around 23.7%.

(c) The total quantity of crude oil imported from various countries during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The value of import of crude oil during the last three years and the current year is given below:

Year	Import of Crude Oil (Rs. in crore)
2009-10	3,76,277
2010-11	4,55,276
2011-12	6,72,220
2012-13 (April-November)	5,03,918

#### **Statement**

##### *Country-wise Crude Oil imports from 2009-10 to 2012-13 (April-November)*

Sl.No.	Country	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (April-Nov.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Saudi Arabia	27.13	27.39	32.63	22.40
2.	Iraq	14.96	16.83	24.51	15.50
3.	Kuwait	11.80	11.49	17.70	11.50
4.	Iran	21.20	18.50	18.11	8.30



1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	UAE	11.60	14.74	15.87	10.60
6.	Qatar	5.42	5.72	6.62	5.00
7.	Oman	5.39	5.05	2.82	0.40
8.	Yemen	2.92	2.90	1.38	0.60
9.	Neutral Zone	3.05	2.36	—	—
10.	Syria	0.23	—	—	—
11.	Nigeria	13.20	15.81	14.13	8.70
12.	Angola	8.99	9.95	9.12	5.60
13.	Egypt	3.05	1.76	3.06	1.60
14.	Algeria	1.83	2.65	2.07	0.40
15.	Equatorial; Guinea	1.25	1.38	0.85	0.80
16.	Sudan	1.11	1.25	0.75	0.10
17.	Congo	1.46	0.91	0.48	0.60
18.	Cameroon	0.28	0.33	0.44	0.40
19.	Ivory Coast	0.15	—	0.17	—
20.	Libya	0.95	1.09	0.17	1.10
21.	Gabon	0.14	0.45	0.05	1.10
22.	Chad	0.29	—	—	—
23.	West Africa	0.24	—	—	—
24.	Malaysia	2.64	2.21	2.34	1.30
25.	Brunei	0.91	0.93	1.09	1.00
26.	China	0.14	—	—	—
27.	South Korea	0.23	0.13	—	—
28.	Japan	—	—	—	0.08
29.	Venezuela	7.30	10.40	9.50	12.60
30.	Brazil	2.56	2.88	3.60	2.80

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Colombia	0.85	1.33	0.99	1.30
32.	Ecuador	1.31	0.45	0.34	0.40
33.	Panama	0.07	—	—	—
34.	Azerbaijan	2.26	0.76	1.05	1.40
35.	Kazakhstan	0.13	—	—	—
36.	Russia	1.59	0.78	—	0.20
37.	Mexico	1.89	1.28	2.20	2.30
38.	Canada	0.08	—	—	—
39.	Albania	—	—	—	0.20
40.	Norway	—	0.20	0.64	0.30
41.	Turkey	0.13	—	—	0.30
42.	UK	0.09	—	—	—
43.	Australia	0.36	1.69	—	—
Total		159.21	163.39	172.67	118.88

#### **Appointment of Nodal Officers under FRA, 2006**

4346. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the compliance status of the States in the appointment of nodal officer for examining the cases related to implementation of the provisions under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006; and

(b) the efforts being made by the Government to pursue the States for appointing these nodal officers to implement the proviso of the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) As per Section 11 of the Forest Rights Act (FRA),

2006, the Ministry of the Central Government dealing with Tribal Affairs or any officer or authority authorized by the Central Government in this behalf shall be the nodal agency for the implementation of the provisions of this Act. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, thus, has nominated the Secretary in-charge of the Tribal Welfare Departments of the respective States as nodal officer/nodal agency for the implementation of the provisions of the Act. The details of the States/UTs who have consented to this nomination and appointed nodal officers under this Act is given in the enclosed Statement. However, the State Government of Sikkim has appointed Chief Conservator of Forest (Territorial) as Nodal Officer. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been constantly pursuing with the State Governments to implement the provisions of the Act in a time-bound manner which include appointment of all the authorities (including nodal agency/nodal officer) required under the Act.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise details who have appointed Nodal Officers under Forest Rights Act, 2006*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT Governments
1	2
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Assam
3.	Bihar
4.	Chhattisgarh
5.	Goa
6.	Gujarat
7.	Himachal Pradesh
8.	Jharkhand
9.	Karnataka
10.	Kerala
11.	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Maharashtra
13.	Meghalaya
14.	Odisha
15.	Rajasthan
16.	Sikkim*
17.	Tamil Nadu
18.	Tripura
19.	Uttar Pradesh
20.	Uttarakhand

1	2
21.	West Bengal
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
24.	Daman and Diu

\*The State Government of Sikkim has appointed Chief Conservator of Forest (Territorial) as Nodal Officer.

*[English]*

**Under Recoveries of OMCs**

4347. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the under recoveries in monetary terms of the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during the last two financial years;

(b) the cost sharing plan for the subsidy set by the Government for each of the said financial year;

(c) the percentage and actual subsidy burden borne by the downstream oil marketing companies during the last two years;

(d) the percentage and actual subsidy burden borne by the upstream oil and gas exploration companies during the last two years; and

(e) the percentage and actual subsidy burden borne by the Government in the form of oil bonds during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) The total under-recovery incurred by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) *viz.* Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited on sale of sensitive petroleum products *viz.* Petrol (upto 25.6.2010, when it was deregulated), Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG during 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Petrol	Diesel	PDS Kerosene	Domestic LPG	Total Under- recoveries
2010-11	2,227*	34,706	19,484	21,772	78,190
2011-12	NA	81,192	27,352	29,997	1,38,541

\*Under-recovery on petrol is only up to 25th June, 2010

The under-recoveries incurred by the OMCs are being compensated through 'Burden Sharing Mechanism' in the following manner:

- Government through cash assistance.
- Public Sector Upstream Oil Companies *viz.* Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited, Oil India

Limited and Gas Authority of India Limited through price discount on crude oil and petroleum products to OMCs.

- OMCs to bear a portion of the under-recoveries.

The details of burden sharing during 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Total U/R	Cash Assistance from Government		Upstream Oil companies		OMCs	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
		2010-11	78,190	41,000	52.44%	30,297	38.95%
2011-12	1,38,541	83,500	60.27%	55,000	39.70%	41	0.03%

### UK Aid

4348. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether UK has announced its plans to focus on technical cooperation and private sector investment to assist some of the backward regions of our country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of United Kingdom has, *inter-alia*, announced on November 09, 2012 that Technical Assistance Programme focused on sharing skills & expertise and Pro-poor Private Sector Development Initiatives (PSDI) in eight low income States of the Country

*viz.* Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Bihar, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan will, henceforth, be accorded greater focus under the Bilateral Development Programme.

### Infection through Tattoos

4349. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of tattoo parlours in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether tattoos are a potential cause for spreading hepatitis B and C virus and also HIV;

(c) if so, the number of such cases of infections reported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any steps/raids to ensure that the tattoo artists replace needles and ink bottles for each customer; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):** (a) Information on number of tattoo parlours in the country is not available.

(b) Tattoos are a potential causes of spreading Hepatitis B and C virus and also HIV, if the infection control practices are not properly followed.

(c) Information on reported infection is not available.

(d) and (e) Tattooing is not regulated under Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules made thereunder.

#### **Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme**

4350. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of crèches sanctioned and operational for the children of the working mothers under the Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme (RGNCS) during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether there has been a gap between the sanctioned and the operational strength of crèches during the above said period;

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

(d) the budget allocation made and the funds sanctioned and released along with its utilization reported by the State Governments/UT Administrations during the said period; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard alongwith the number of crèches likely to be set up in the near future?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH):** (a) to (c) The State-wise details of functional crèches during the last three years and the current year under Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme (RGNCS) is given in the enclosed Statement. New crèches were not sanctioned during the last three years and the current year.

The scheme envisages implementation through the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB), Indian Council for Child Welfare (ICCW), and Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh (BAJSS). The crèches run by BAJSS were transferred to CSWB with effect from 18th November, 2008 due to complaints of irregularities in the management of crèches. A number of these crèches could not be made functional after the transfer. The case for inquiry into the allegations of irregularities in the running of crèches has been sent to the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Further, the implementing agencies have, from time to time, closed down crèches for various reasons, including non-performance, resulting in further reduction in number of crèches during the period.

(d) and (e) Funds are released directly to the implementing agencies and no State-wise releases are made. Funds released during the last three years are as under:-

Year	Budget allocation	(Rs. in crore)
		Amount Sanctioned/ Released
2009-10	100.00	99.93
2010-11	70.00	69.36
2011-12	95.00	73.83
2012-13	107.50	93.68*

\*till 01.03.2013

New crèches are not being sanctioned by the Government at present.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of creches functional during the year			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2694	2247	2247	2247
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	102	59	59	59
3.	Bihar	1191	1013	1013	1013
4.	Chandigarh	95	89	89	89
5.	Chhattisgarh	848	940	1190	1190
6.	Delhi	661	375	343	343
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	11	11
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
9.	Goa	68	37	37	37
10.	Gujarat	1187	1028	1202	1202
11.	Haryana	646	598	588	588
12.	Himachal Pradesh	708	651	651	651
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	711	592	595	595
14.	Jharkhand	630	576	576	576
15.	Karnataka	1384	1084	1084	1084
16.	Kerala	1031	880	880	880
17.	Lakshadweep	60	50	50	50
18.	Madhya Pradesh	2494	2044	2295	2295
19.	Maharashtra	1969	1704	2090	2090
20.	Odisha	929	621	707	707
21.	Puducherry	195	144	142	142
22.	Punjab	383	323	323	323
23.	Rajasthan	859	718	723	723

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	1483	1277	1277	1277
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1965	1689	1687	1687
26.	Uttarakhand	509	577	577	577
27.	West Bengal	1390	1149	1209	1209
28.	Assam	746	584	625	625
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	249	211	211	211
30.	Manipur	421	366	375	375
31.	Meghalaya	169	155	165	165
32.	Mizoram	283	228	248	248
33.	Nagaland	159	136	144	144
34.	Tripura	397	329	247	247
35.	Sikkim	169	125	125	125
Total		26785	22599	23785	23785

\*as on 01.03.2013

### Soil Borne Infections

4351. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is high prevalence of soil borne and other infectious diseases among the school going children in the country;

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

(c) whether Government proposes to train teachers and inspection staff at schools about these preventive measures for such infectious diseases, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether deworming programmes are also taken up as and when required in such schools on a regular basis; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Soil Transmitted Helminthiases (STH) are the most important infections among the school going children in the country. There is no regular surveillance of such infections. Thus State/UT-wise status is not available. However as per WHO progress report on Soil Transmitted Helminthiases, 42 % of the children in South East Asia region are in need of deworming treatment and out of this 64% of children are from India.

(c) to (e) Under the school health programme, deworming tablets are provided to all the children bi-annually. Beside this, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has also launched National Iron plus strategy for control of iron deficiency anaemia where all the children from 6 months to 18 years of age are provided weekly supplementation of iron and folic acid. Teacher and Anganwadi workers are also trained to supervise administration of the medicines and refer sick children.

### Crude Oil Deposits

4352. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has recently discovered huge crude oil deposits off Mumbai coast and in some other parts in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the quantity of crude oil likely to be explored from the new discoveries?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) ONGC has made 18 discoveries (11 Oil & 7 Gas) during the current year (2012-13) as on 01.03.2013. In Mumbai Offshore total 4 (3 Oil, 1 Gas) discoveries have been made including D1-D-1 which was reported to Directorate General of Hydrocarbon on 25.08.2012 and is being considered as Major discovery.

Other discoveries made are 4 in KG Onland Basin (1 Oil + 3 Gas), 4 (Oil) in Cambay basin, 1 (Oil) in Assam, 3 (2 Oil+1 Gas) in Cauvery Onland Basin, 1 (Gas) in Gulf of Cambay and 1 (Gas) in KG Offshore Basin. All the discoveries are under assessment for estimations of crude oil and gas in them.

### Cess on Crude Oil

4353. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is currently levying a cess on indigenously produced crude oil;

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

(c) the total amount collected by the Government through the levy of cess during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) the total amount released by the Government from the above collection for the development of oil industry along with the funds utilized by various companies indicating the purpose of utilization of funds during the said period; and

(e) whether the entire amount collected through cess is not being released to the oil industry and if so, the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures being taken or 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. Oil Industry Development (OID) Cess is levied on crude oil produced indigenously as a duty of excise under the Oil Industries (Development) Act, 1974.

OID Cess on crude oil produced from nominated blocks, Pre-NELP Exploratory blocks and Pre-NELP onshore discovered fields is payable to Central Government on monthly basis at a specific rate (presently Rs. 4500/Metric Tonne (MT) effective from 17th March, 2012) on the quantity received in the refineries.

OID Cess on crude oil produced from Pre-NELP offshore discovered field is payable at the rates specified in respective Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs).

Crude oil produced from NELP blocks is exempted from payment of OID Cess.

(c) Based on the inputs received from Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), Oil India Limited (OIL) and Directorate General of Hydrocarbon (DGH), the amount of cess collected by the Government during the last three years is given below:

Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2009-2010	6637.13
2010-2011	7671.44
2011-2012	8065.46

(d) and (e) In terms of Section 16 of OID Act the proceeds of the duties of excise levied as Cess is first credited to Consolidated Fund of India and the Central Government may, if Parliament by appropriation made by law in this behalf so provides, pay to the Board from time to time, from out of such proceeds after deducting the expenses of collection, such sums of money as it may think fit for being utilized exclusively for the purposes of this Act.



This is an enabling provision. Central Government has not transferred any funds to Oil Industry Development Board(OIDB) from out of cess proceeds for the years 2009-10 to 2011-12.

### **Early Childhood Care and Education Policy**

4354. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering a comprehensive approach towards providing a sound foundation for survival growth, protection, development and early learning under the proposed Early Childhood Care and Education(ECCE) Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received suggestions from various quarters of the society in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken thereon and the time by which the ECCE Policy is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has prepared draft National Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Policy framework with a view to lay focus on a comprehensive approach towards providing a sound foundation for survival growth, protection, development and early learning.

(c) and (d) The draft National ECCE Policy framework document was circulated to all the concerned organizations and public inviting their suggestions/comments and also hosted on Ministry's website *i.e.* [wcd.nic.in](http://wcd.nic.in). The Ministry received suggestions/comments from various quarters. The suggestions *inter alia* include right-based approach to ECD, enhanced focus on care and protection component in the policy, provision for child friendly Anganwadi buildings, adoption of quality norms and standards, regulation of all ECCE provisions whether in private, public, or voluntary sector, appropriate and

adequate training for ECCE professionals, pre-requisites in terms of qualifications, wages, hours of work, and establishment of career pathways for ECCE professionals, increased funding for ECCE, etc.

(e) The suggestions/comments received were placed in the National Level consultation held on 29.10.2012 at Delhi. On the basis of this consultation, Ministry has finalized the draft National Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Policy Framework. The draft Cabinet Note for the draft National ECCE Policy 2013 has been circulated to the concerned Ministries for their final comments and thereafter would be submitted to the Cabinet for approval.

### **Squad for Missing Children**

4355. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:  
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up/proposed to set up any squad to track down and rehabilitate the missing children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely *modus operandi* of such squads?

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.

### **Geological Report by MECL**

4356. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL) has submitted any Geological report and added mineral reserves in National Mineral Inventory during 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the MECL has completed drilling operation in high altitude areas for geothermal studies for DRDO;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to expand the exploration services of MECL in overseas projects; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):  
(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL) has submitted eight Geological Reports during 2012 (January-2012 to December 2012) on behalf of Ministry of Mines & Ministry of Coal. Details of mineral reserves added in the National Mineral Inventory are as follows:

**(A) Ministry of Mines**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Mineral	District/State	Reserves (million tonnes)	Grade
1.	Tikhi Extension (South)	Lead-Zinc	Ajmer, Rajasthan	2.32	5.98% Lead 0.86% Zinc
2.	Rajabasa	High MgO	Sundergarh, Odisha	15.36	31.69% MgO 33.82% SiO <sub>2</sub>
3.	Tongnub South East Sub Block	Limestone	Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya	274.042	50.7% CaO
4.	Rupa	Dolomite	West Kameng, Arunachal Pradesh	561.26	CaO 30.50% MgO 20.95%

**(B) Ministry of Coal**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Mineral	District/State	Reserves (million tonnes)	Grade
1.	Mangne ki Dhani	Lignite	Barmer, Rajasthan	12.738	CV. 3000 - 4500 K.Cal/Kg.
2.	Ramgarh	Lignite	Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	45.261	CV. 2000 - 3000 K.Cal/Kg.
3.	Dip Side of Venkatapur	Coal	Warangal, Andhra Pradesh	588.182	A - G
4.	Temurda	Coal	Chandrapur, Maharashtra	71.243	B - G

(c) and (d) MECL has completed drilling for Geothermal studies on behalf of DRDO in high altitude area of Chummathang, District Leh, Laddakh, Jammu & Kashmir, involving 400m in 5 boreholes in 2012.

(e) and (f) Yes. MECL with vast experience in exploration of minerals in different parts of the country looks for opportunities overseas to provide exploration services. MECL official participated in the field visit to Badakhshan gold exploration project, Afghanistan along with consortium members of M/s. National Aluminium

Company Ltd. (NALCO), Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL), Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and members of Task Force for Business Stabilisation Operations (TFBSO) under the Afghan Mineral Tender during the period 31.5.2012 to 04.6.2012. The Project did not materialise.

*[Translation]*

**Admission in new AIIMS Like Institutions**

4357. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of undergraduate and post graduate seats fixed/proposed in the All India Institutes of Medical Science (AIIMS) like Institutions being set up in the country, separately;

(b) the present status of admission of students in the above AIIMS like Institutions, separately;

(c) whether a number of seats are vacant in the above Institutions;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to fill up the vacant seats in the above Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The intake for MBBS course would be 100 students for each of six new All India Institutes of Medical Science (AIIMS). However, the intake capacity for post graduate medical course at these institutes has not been fixed.

(b) The academic session for first batch of MBBS students commenced in September, 2012 in all the six new AIIMS with admission of 50 students in each new AIIMS.

(c) No.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Diabetes Among TB Patients**

4358. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a study/survey conducted as a part of the TB Operations Research Training Project which has found presence of diabetes among TB patients in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the findings thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to carry a pilot project for bi-directional screening at various sites in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures 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. A State-wise representative sample of TB patients in Kerala was conducted, where in 243 out of 552 TB patients were found to be having diabetes Mellitus.

(c) and (d) A pilot project has already been completed for bi-directional screening within the routine healthcare setting across the country at eight tertiary care hospitals and eight tuberculosis units.

The study has shown that 1084 TB patients were found to have Diabetes Mellitus out of 8109 tested TB patients. Similarly, there were 254 TB patients out of 13,961 diabetic patients screened for TB.

(e) The programme has made a policy to screen all TB patients for Diabetes in 100 districts where National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) is being implemented. With the expansion of NPCDCS programme to other districts, screening of all TB patients will also be extended to those districts.

#### **Pricing of Bio-Ethanol**

4359. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any committee on pricing of bio-ethanol for blending with petrol and other issues; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) An Expert Committee on Pricing of Ethanol was constituted on 19th July, 2010 under the chairmanship of Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri, Member Planning Commission with a view to proposing the formula/principles for pricing of ethanol taking into

account various factors like pricing of sugar cane and petroleum products, and other factors affecting the pricing.

The Expert Committee submitted its final report in March 2011 containing its recommendations on pricing of ethanol. National Bio-fuel Steering Committee (NBSC), under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary, accepted the pricing formula suggested by the Expert Committee in its meeting held on 20.01.2012 and recommended to solicit the approval of National Bio-fuel Coordination Committee (NBCC).

Subsequently, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has decided on 22.11.2012 that 5% mandatory ethanol blending with petrol should be implemented across the country and procurement price of ethanol will be henceforth decided between Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and suppliers of ethanol. In case of any shortfall in domestic supply, the OMCs and Chemical companies would be free to import ethanol.

*[Translation]*

#### **Death Due to Rabies**

4360. PROF. RAM SHANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons died due to rabies in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether rabies vaccines are available in sufficient quantity at Health Centres as well as Central Government

controlled medical colleges/hospitals and its associated hospitals;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government to supply sufficient quantity of rabies vaccines; and

(d) the preventive steps taken by the Government to check deaths due to dog bite in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) State/UT-wise number of cases/deaths due to rabies reported during the years 2009 to 2012 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) 'Health' is a State subject. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to ensure the availability of anti-rabies vaccine. However, to assist the State Governments, under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) funds are provided to States for procurement of drugs including anti-rabies vaccine to make up for any shortages. Anti-rabies vaccines are available in the Central Government Hospitals.

(d) Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material has been developed and disseminated to create awareness in the community regarding animal bite management. Teaching material covering all aspects of rabies and animal bite management has also been developed and disseminated. Training of medical and paramedical personnel in animal bite management and rabies prophylaxis has been undertaken. National guidelines for rabies prophylaxis and intra-dermal administration of cell culture vaccines have been developed and disseminated.

#### **Statement**

*State/UT-wise cases/deaths due to Rabies reported during the years 2009-2012*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009	2010	2011	2012
		Cases/Deaths	Cases/Deaths	Cases/Deaths	(Provisional) Cases/Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	18	41	21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0*	0	0*
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0

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1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	0*	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0*	1	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	16	23	16	7
8.	Haryana	1	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	4	1	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	3	0
12.	Karnataka	6	3	18	7
13.	Kerala	6	10	1	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9	1	1	3
15.	Maharashtra	12	3	3	5
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1	5	26	25
21.	Punjab	1	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	3	0	0	3
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	3	2	42	25
25.	Tripura	4	0	0	1
26.	Uttarakhand	3	3	2	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	0	1
28.	West Bengal	156	94	80	78

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1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	NR	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	15	14	17	10
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	1	1	3
Total		263	181	253	199

(Source: 'National Health Profile' published by Central Bureau of Health Investigation, Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India)

Notes 1 : NR implies "Not Reported".

2 : Number of Deaths is equal to the number of Cases.

3 : \*Data is for only a few districts.

### Resentment Over the 6th CPC

4361. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether resentment among the employees in the wake of implementation of the recommendations of 6th Central Pay Commission has come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the nature of grievance raised by them; and

(c) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government to address their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The revised pay structure effective from 1.1.2006 based on the recommendations of the 6th Central Pay Commission, as implemented by the Government, is aimed at benefitting all Central Government employees. However, cases of grievances in respect of any matter pertaining to pay and allowances, as taken up with the Government, are considered on a continuous basis having regard to

all relevant factors and an appropriate decision based on the merit of each case is taken. It is as part of this exercise that in the recent past, Government took decisions (i) to allow one increment in the pre-revised scale as on 1.1.2006 in case of those employees whose annual increments were due between February, 2006 and June, 2006 and (ii) to allow the benefit of fixation of pay by way of grant of one increment of 3% of pay (Band Pay + Grade pay) on promotion to a post carrying the same Grade Pay.

### Diagnostic Tests

4362. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether incidents of Union Government hospitals in Delhi asking the patients to get diagnostic tests and x-ray done from outside have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the details of provision for registering complaint by the patients in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry into this illegal practice which causes inconvenience to the patients; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the manner in which such complaints are investigated so that the patients may not face harassment?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) In so far as the three Central Government hospitals in Delhi namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals are concerned, there are no such incidents reported.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) In these three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, there is a separate Complaint and Grievance Redressal Cell to take care of grievances of the public and staffs. Complaint boxes are installed at strategic points in the hospitals and spot redressal of the grievances is also conducted by the hospital authorities, whenever and wherever possible.

[English]

#### **Gas for Core Sectors**

4363. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to discontinue gas to non-core sector and use the same for core sectors such as power and fertilisers;

(b) if so, the details and the purpose thereof; and

(c) the reaction and actual demands from State/UT Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (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 & Purchase Agreement (GSPA). As production continued to fall, vide order dated 30.03.2011, MoP&NG directed the KGD6 Contractors that supply to core sectors *viz.*, Fertilizer, LPG, Power and CGD (domestic & 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 shortfall 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 & transport), Power, LPG, and lastly Fertilizer. Further, any plant operating on natural gas can function by using domestic gas or imported Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (R-LNG), where the difference is only the price of gas as the characteristics of the fuel remain the same. Availability of RLNG is less uncertain and ample in nature.

#### **Price of Natural Gas**

4364. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:  
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up a Panel relating to the determination of the price of natural gas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Panel has suggested mandating a price of domestically produced natural gas at an average of international hub prices and cost of imported LNG instead of the present mechanism of market discovery; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the other recommendations of the Panel and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) A Committee has been

constituted under Chairmanship of Dr.C. Rangarajan, PM's Economic Advisory Council (EAC) with the following Terms of Reference (ToR):-

- (i) Review of the existing PSCs, including in respect of the current profit-sharing mechanism with the Pre-Tax Investment Multiple (PTIM) as the base parameter and recommend necessary modification for the future PSCs;
- (ii) Exploring various contract models with a view to minimize monitoring of expenditure of the contractor without compromising, firstly, on the hydrocarbons output across time and, secondly, on the Government's take;
- (iii) A suitable mechanism for managing the contract implementation of PSCs which is being handled at present by the representation of Regulator/ Government nominee appointed to the Management Committee;
- (iv) Suitable governmental mechanisms to monitor and to audit Government of India (GOI) share of profit petroleum;
- (v) Structure and elements of the Guidelines for determining the basis or formula for the price of domestically produced gas, and for monitoring actual price fixation; and
- (vi) Any other issues relating to PSCs.

(c) and (d) The Committee has made recommendations on ToR (i) to (v). The ToR (v) is regarding structure and elements of the Guidelines for determining the basis or formula for the price of domestically produced gas, and for monitoring actual price fixation. The said report and recommendations of the Committee can be viewed/downloaded from the official website of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister <http://eac.gov.in/>. The said report and recommendations of the committee are under consideration of the Government.

*[Translation]*

#### **Integrated Child Protection Scheme**

4365. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed any shortcomings in the implementation of the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has evaluated the said scheme recently;

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

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure better implementation of the Scheme?

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

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for the welfare and rehabilitation of children in difficult circumstances, from 2009-10. The Scheme being fairly new, it is still premature for its evaluation.

(e) ICPS provides for setting up of Committees at State, District, Block and Village levels for monitoring the implementation of the Scheme. Further, the implementation of ICPS in States/UTs is reviewed by the Ministry in the meetings of the inter-ministerial Project Approval Board (PAB) constituted under ICPS for considering and approving the proposals received from States/UTs under the Scheme. In addition, Regional Consultations are organised by the Ministry with various stakeholders to review the progress of implementation and to promote cross learning of best practices under the Scheme.

**11.02 hrs.**

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 Noon.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.*

**12.00 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.*

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

*...(Interruptions)*



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

*At this stage, Shri R. Thamaraiselvan, Shri C. Sivasami, Shri P. Lingam, Shri P.R. Natarajan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

*...(Interruptions)*

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

*...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Medical Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Medical Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8787/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8788/15/13]

- (2) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8789/15/13]

- (3) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8790/15/13]

*...(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Mines for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8791/15/13]

*...(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): Madam, on behalf of my colleague, Shri M.M. Pallam Raju, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Outcome Budget of the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8792/15/13]

- (2) Outcome Budget of the Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8793/15/13]

*...(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Women and Child Development for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8794/15/13]

- (2) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Women and Child Development for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8795/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8796/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Tourism for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8797/15/13]

- (2) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Tourism for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8798/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Oil Industry Development Board Staff Provident Fund Rules, 2013 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 49(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th January, 2013 under sub-section (3) of Section 31 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8799/15/13]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987:-

(i) S.O. 504(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th March, 2013, exempting the State Agencies from the operation of the Order No. S.O. 2659(E) dated 31st October, 2012 upto the extent of a total quantity of 5.05 lakh bales for the Jute Year 2012-13.

(ii) S.O. 399(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th February, 2013, exempting the State Agencies from the operation of the Order No. S.O. 2659(E) dated 31st October, 2012 upto the extent of a total quantity of 3.92 lakh bales for the Jute Year 2012-13.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8800/15/13]

- (3) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 360(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 13th February, 2013, constituting the Standing Advisory Committee comprising of Chairman and members, mentioned therein, for a period of three years from the date of publication of the notification issued under sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8801/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): Madam, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Jitin Prasada, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Rajya Mission, Tripura, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Rajya Mission, Tripura, for the year 2011-2012.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8802/15/13]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the U.P. Education for All Project Board (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Lucknow, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the U.P. Education for All Project Board (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Lucknow, for the year 2011-2012.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8803/15/13]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Society U.T. Chandigarh, Chandigarh, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Society U.T. Chandigarh, Chandigarh, for the year 2011-2012.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8804/15/13]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8805/15/13]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission Mizoram, Aizawl, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission Mizoram, Aizawl, for the year 2008-2009.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8806/15/13]
- (11) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8807/15/13]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Ujala Society Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Ujala Society Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar, for the year 2010-2011.
- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8808/15/13]
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Ujala Society Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Ujala Society Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar, for the year 2011-2012.
- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8809/15/13]
- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bihar Education Project Council, Patna, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bihar Education Project Council, Patna, for the year 2009-2010.
- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8810/15/13]
- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bihar Education Project Council, Patna, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bihar Education Project Council, Patna, for the year 2010-2011.
- (20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8811/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Madam, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Prateek Prakashbapu Patil, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Coal for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8812/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): Madam, on behalf of my colleague, Dr. Shashi Tharoor, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 2011-2012.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8813/15/13]
- (3) A copy of the Copyright Rules, 2013 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 172(E) in Gazette of India dated 14th March, 2013 under sub-section (3) of section 78 of the Copyright Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8814/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
- (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Pawan Hans Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Pawan Hans Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8815/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8816/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Jammu and Kashmir State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Srinagar, for the year 1996-1997.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Jammu and Kashmir State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Srinagar, for the year 1996-1997, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments for the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8817/15/13]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Jammu and Kashmir State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Srinagar, for the year 1997-1998.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Jammu and Kashmir State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Srinagar, for the year 1997-1998, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8818/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8819/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:-
- (i) S.O. 153(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 232 (Tanda-Raebareilly Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (ii) S.O. 148(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 232 (Raebareilly-Banda Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

- (iii) S.O. 77(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th January, 2013, authorizing the officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (iv) S.O. 2228(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th September, 2012, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2912(E) dated 28th December, 2011.
- (v) S.O. 2251(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th September, 2012, authorising the Special Land Acquisition Officer (Joint Organization), Aligarh, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 93 (Aligarh-Moradabad Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (vi) S.O. 2244(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th September, 2012, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1136(E) dated 18th May, 2011.
- (vii) S.O. 1918(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st August, 2012, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1925(E) dated 19th August, 2011.
- (viii) S.O. 2113(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th September, 2012, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1481(E) dated 4th July, 2012.
- (ix) S.O. 1141(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st May, 2012 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1711(E) dated 22nd July, 2011.
- (x) S.O. 487(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th February, 2013 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8820/15/13]

- (2) A copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 37 of the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988.

- (i) S.O. 293(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st January, 2013, entrusting the stretches, mentioned therein, of new National Highways No. 709, 162, 158 and 927A to National Highways Authority of India.
- (ii) S.O. 486(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th February, 2013 entrusting the stretches, mentioned therein, of new National Highway No. 65 to National Highways Authority of India.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8821/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) regarding allotments made under 5% discretionary quota in accordance with the guidelines issued *vide* Directorate of Estates OM No. 12035/2/97-Pol. II (Pt. II) dated 17.11.1997, for the year ending 31st December, 2012.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8822/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs.

## MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2013, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th March, 2013 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation Bill, 2013, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th March, 2013 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2013, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th March, 2013 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Jharkhand Appropriation Bill, 2013, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th March, 2013 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(v) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Jharkhand Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2013, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th March, 2013 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(vi) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st March, 2013 agreed

without any amendment to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th March, 2013."

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...(Interruptions)

12.05<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

### 45th Report

[Translation]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, I beg to present the Forty-fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on 'The National Cooperative Development Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2012'.

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

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

### Statements

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Labour:-

- (1) Statement showing further Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirtieth Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Labour on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Seventeenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Welfare of Beedi Workers'.
- (2) Statement showing further Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Thirty-fourth Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Labour on the

recommendations contained in the Twenty-ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants for the year 2012-13 of the Ministry of Textiles.

12.06 hrs.

**STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3048 DATED  
15.03.2013 REGARDING CGHS  
EMPANELLED HOSPITALS\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table of the House a Statement correcting the reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3048 for 15th March, 2013, regarding CGHS empanelled Hospitals, due to some typographical error (in English version), the date given in point 2 (ii) of reply to parts (a) & (b) has been shown as (w.e.f. 12.9.2013) instead of (w.e.f. 12.9.2012).

The correct reply of the question is annexed.

*ANNEXURE*

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3048  
ANSWERED ON 15.03.2013**

**CGHS EMPANELLED HOSPITALS**

3048. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:  
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:  
SHRIMATI JAYA PRADA:

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

(a) whether certain private hospitals have been removed from the CGHS empanelled list of hospitals recently;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government for those patients who were already under treatment in such hospitals and have to pay heavy charges on every visit and also on every diagnostic test/medical treatment after removal of such hospitals from CGHS empanelled list?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. Some private hospitals in Delhi NCR are no longer on the list of CGHS empanelled private hospitals. The details are as under:

1. The following hospitals have opted not to renew their empanelment with CGHS after completion of two years of empanelment. Accordingly they have been removed from CGHS panel w.e.f. 13.02.2013:

- (i) Escort's Heart Institute & Research Centre, New Delhi
- (ii) Max Super Specialty Hospital, New Delhi

2. Empanelment of following two hospitals have been suspended:

- (i) Max Devki Devi Heart & Vascular Institute, New Delhi (w.e.f. 13.02.2013) as the hospital stopped credit facility to eligible CGHS beneficiaries;
- (ii) Babu Nature Cure Hospital, New Delhi (w.e.f. 12.09.2013) on account of deficiency in services.

In addition, the following hospitals in Delhi NCR have been removed w.e.f. 18.12.2012 from the CGHS panel for non-compliance of the terms and conditions of their empanelment with CGHS:

- (i) Garg Multispecialty Dental & Research Centre, Ghaziabad
- (ii) Jain Hospital, Jagriti Enclave, New Delhi
- (iii) Kalra Hospital, New Delhi
- (iv) Orthonova Hospital, New Delhi

(c) CGHS beneficiaries already admitted and undergoing inpatient treatment with prior permission at



the time of removal are permitted to complete their treatment at those hospitals.

There is no provision for allowing regular treatment from any private non empanelled hospitals under normal circumstances.

Government has revived continuous empanelment scheme on 14.2.2013 for empanelment of more number of eligible hospitals under CGHS.

12.06<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

## STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

### (I) Status of Implementation of the recommendations contained in the 176th Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): I beg to lay the Statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 176th Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture in pursuance of the direction of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha which reads as under:-

"The Minister concerned shall make once in six months a statement in the House regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Reports of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee of Lok Sabha with regard to his Ministry."

2. The Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism & Culture considered and adopted the 176th Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of Ministry of Tourism in its meeting held on 3rd May, 2012. The Report was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 7th May, 2012.

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 8824/15/13.

3. Madam Speaker, in its Report the Standing Committee made 72 recommendations which have been accepted. The Action Taken Replies on recommendations of the Committee have been furnished to the Rajya Sabha Secretariat on 6th August, 2012.

4. I also lay on the Table of the House the present status of implementation of each recommendation as an Annexure.

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

### (II) Return of two Italian Marines to India accused in the killing of two Indian fishermen\*

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Madam, I seek your permission to lay the paper. I beg to lay the paper and I want to bring to the notice of the House that the marines are now coming back. ...(*Interruptions*)

I rise to inform the House on recent developments on the issue of return of two Italian marines to India accused in the killing of two Indian fishermen.

In response to concerns raised by the Members of the House, Hon'ble Prime Minister had made a statement on 13 March 2013 on the matter regarding the decision by Italy not to send back two Italian marines accused in the killing of two Indian fishermen. Prime Minister had stated, *inter alia*, that the Government has insisted that the Italian authorities respect the undertaking they have given to the Hon'ble Supreme Court and return the two accused persons to stand trial in India. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs Shri Kamal Nath had also stated during the Zero Hour on 13 March, 2013 in the Rajya Sabha that all issues raised by Members in this matter will be addressed and answered at a time and in a manner which the Chair may decide.

It would be recalled that the Supreme Court in its Order of 22 January, 2013 allowed an application by the two Italian marines, Massimiliano Latorre and Salvatore Girone and permitted them to travel to Italy and to remain in the Republic of Italy for a period of four weeks. The Order, *inter alia*, stated that the marines shall travel to

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 8825/15/13.

Italy, remain in Italy and return to India under the care, supervision and control of the Italian Republic. On return, they shall once again be bound by the conditions contained in the Order passed by the court on 18 January, 2013. The Republic of Italy gave an undertaking to the court that the Italian marines will be kept under its constant custody, supervision and control during this period and took full responsibility for securing the return of the Italian marines to New Delhi on or before the expiry of the period permitted by the court.

Earlier the Supreme Court in its order dated 18 January, 2013, in a writ petition filed by the Italian marines and the Republic of Italy raising several jurisdictional issues, had ruled, *inter alia*, that India has jurisdiction, the matter will be put before a Special Court to be set up by the Union of India in consultation with the Chief Justice of India to try this case and to dispose of the same in accordance with the provisions of the Maritime Zones Act, 1976, the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the provisions of UNCLOS 1982, where there is no conflict between the domestic law and UNCLOS 1982.

A communication was received by the Ministry of External Affairs from the Embassy of Italy in New Delhi late in the evening of 11 March, 2013 conveying, *inter alia*, that Italy deems that there is an existing controversy with India concerning the applicability of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982 and the general principles of international law applicable to the Enrica Lexie incident. For these reasons, it requested the Indian Government to set up a meeting at diplomatic level in order to reach an amicable solution of the said controversy, and conveyed that "since a controversy between the two States has been established, the two Italian Marines, Mr. Latorre and Mr. Girone, will not return to India on the expiration of the permission granted to them".

On 14 March, 2013, the Attorney General of India filed an Affidavit before the Hon'ble Supreme Court conveying these developments in this matter to the Hon'ble Court. The matter was heard by Hon'ble Supreme Court on 18 March, 2013. The next hearing is scheduled for 2 April, 2013.

Our position has been conveyed in clear terms to the Italian Government. The Supreme Court has affirmed that India has the jurisdiction to try the case even as it has given another opportunity vide its judgement of 18 January, to the petitioners to raise the issue of jurisdiction by adducing evidence before the Special Court to be set up for trial of this case. The Italian requests for diplomatic or expert level meetings to consider the issue of jurisdiction or referring the case to arbitration or any other judicial mechanism cannot be accepted. I have made it clear that the Republic of Italy is bound to honour the solemn commitment that it has made to the Supreme Court to ensure the return of the marines to India within the time period permitted by the Supreme Court.

Following this, we were informed through a diplomatic approach that the Government of Italy would be willing to send the two marines back to India as per its commitment. It sought from India clarifications regarding the conditions applicable to the marines on their return and the provisions regarding the death penalty that could be applicable in this case which was an Italian concern. Notwithstanding the pending proceedings, the Government has informed the Italian Government that the two marines will not be liable for arrest if they return within the timeframe laid down by the Supreme Court of India, and shall once again be bound by the conditions contained in the order passed by the Court on 18th January, 2013; and that, according to well settled Indian jurisprudence, this case would not fall in the category of matters which attract the death penalty, that is to say the rarest of rare cases. Therefore, there need not be any apprehension in this regard.

These clarifications will also be placed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court appropriately. Following the clarification, we have a confirmation that the Italian Government is arranging for the return of the two Italian marines within the timeframe permitted by the Supreme Court.

I am glad that the matter has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion and the trial of the marines will now proceed as per the directions of the Supreme Court in its order of 18 January, 2013.

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12.06<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. The hon. Members may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House immediately as per practice.

...(Interruptions)

- (i) **Need to give financial assistance to Madhya Pradesh for providing relief to farmers who suffered loss of crops due to frost and hailstorms**

[Translation]

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA (Dewas): The farmers of Madhya Pradesh are currently facing an unfavourable situation. Since last 7-8 years, the frost and hailstorm have been destroying the farmers' crops in Malwa and Nimar regions of Madhya Pradesh and as a result, the farmers are burdened with debt. The State Government is unable to do an accurate estimation and also conduct a survey of the ruined crops.

This February, the crops have been ruined by the hailstorm in different regions in Madhya Pradesh including Malwa and Nimar. This is forcing the farmers to commit suicide.

Therefore, I request the Government to allocate a huge sum of money as a compensation to the farmers of Madhya Pradesh in order to give them relief. The allocated funds released by the Government for the disaster management to the State Governments are not properly utilised. This fund should be allocated to the affected States and they should be instructed that the unit of the survey of the crops ruined by frost and hailstorm should be per field or 'bigha' basis and not hectare basis.

- (ii) **Need to repair and maintain National Highways in Kerala**

[English]

SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP (Kollam): The National Highways in Kerala are in a bad shape. Because

of the poor and dilapidated condition of the roads including the National Highways, Kerala tops in road accidents and thereby loss of lives in the country. Service roads, over-bridges, under passages and signals are lacking in Kerala. The excessive rain almost throughout the year in Kerala is also playing a major role in further damaging roads of Kerala. It is needless to mention that dilapidated National Highways are creating difficulties for thousands of domestic and foreign tourists visiting the State.

I, therefore, urge upon the Hon'ble Minister of Road Transport and Highways to take up the maintenance work as well as new works on the National Highways in Kerala on top priority.

- (iii) **Need to construct a rail over bridge on level crossing no. 427 near Satchiapuram village on Sivakasi-Srivilliputhur section in Virudhunagar parliamentary constituency Tamil Nadu**

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE (Virudhunagar): The level-crossing located at Satchiapuram Village (LC No. 427) at km. 563/100 on Sivakasi-Srivilliputhur section lies on the Sivakasi-Srivilliputhur State Highway and is being used by the people of the surrounding villages such as Ayyampatti, Aalaiyur, Katlapatti, Meenakshipuram. This place falls under the Virudhunagar parliamentary constituency in Tamil Nadu.

In view of the presence of many small-scale manufacturing units involved in the manufacture of fireworks, matches, and also in view of the flourishing printing industry, a large number of transport vehicles ply on this road and the traffic density on this State Highway and particularly on this stretch is too high. All transport vehicles catering to the needs of the match, fireworks, printing and textiles industry that flourish in Sivakasi and its neighbourhood, transporting raw materials into Sivakasi and moving the finished products out of Sivakasi to the southern districts of the State have to cross this Satchiapuram level-crossing. In the absence of a rail over bridge or an underpass at this location, the transport vehicles have to wait for a long time at the level-crossing resulting in heavy traffic jams and congestion on this particular location.

As the people's representative of Virudhunagar constituency, I would like to urge upon the Government

\*Treated as laid on the Table.

to consider construction of a rail over bridge to ease the traffic congestion at level crossing near Satchiapuram village on Sivakasi-Srivilliputhur State Highway in my parliamentary constituency in Tamil Nadu.

**(iv) Need to make River Yamuna flowing through Delhi pollution free**

*[Translation]*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Ignoring the increasing pollution in the Yamuna river which flows through the capital Delhi is unfortunate. The increasing pollution of Yamuna is not only the cause of various problems at present, but also a signal of a big threat in future. The Yamuna river enters Delhi at Palla village and reaches Wazirabad barrage and then reaches Okhla barrage, the end point of Delhi after flowing 22 kms. The catchment area of Yamuna in Delhi is 2 to 3 kms. It means the width of the river Yamuna must have been 2 to 3 kms. But it is surprising that at present the Yamuna looks like a drain in several parts of the capital. The worst mess in Yamuna's entire downstream is in the area of 22 km of Delhi. The reason behind this is that 85 per cent of garbage of Delhi and its surrounding areas is discharged into Yamuna. Three-fourth of the sewerage is discharged by Delhi alone through 22 drains and the most part of this dirty water is discharged into the river without being treated. As a result, Yamuna is one of the most polluted rivers in the world.

Hence, I request the Central Government to take necessary initiative to make the river Yamuna flowing through Delhi pollution free for its survival and to prepare an effective scheme for quick implementation.

**(v) Need to amend the Constitution of India in order to provide reservation to SC/ST community irrespective of their place of birth**

*[English]*

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Some persons belonging to the Scheduled Caste/Tribe and OBC communities of Tamil Nadu migrated to Delhi more than 5 decades ago. Now, they are permanently living as domicile. They are exercising their basic rights such as casting votes in municipal, panchayat and parliamentary elections. But they are denied the privilege to contest the above elections as well as status of SC/ST and OBC

community since they have crossed the borders of State of their origin.

The benefits of reservation as guaranteed by Article 16(4) of our Constitution, which is a basic right and supposed to be enjoyed by fellow SC/ST and OBC is not available to them as the State of Delhi does not provide reservation to them in educational institutes and Government services. They are also not issued caste certificates. Moreover, the caste certificate issued by appropriate authorities of Tamil Nadu Government is also not accepted in Delhi which may enable them to get their dues as enshrined in the Constitution of India. Similarly, when they approach the Government of Tamil Nadu for seeking admission in educational institutes or for employment opportunities, their claim is also rejected on the ground that the individuals belonging to these communities have domiciled in States outside Tamil Nadu i.e. Delhi though their origin is from Tamil Nadu.

Hence I urge upon the Union Government to bring a suitable legislation to amend the Constitution of India to ensure the reservation meant for SC, ST and OBC is also available to them even if they migrate to other States.

**(vi) Regarding inclusion of Anglo-Indians as a separate category among minority communities and provide them reservations in Central Universities in the country**

SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): The Anglo-Indians have been recognized as a separate minority community and clearly defined in the Constitution as per Article 366 (2). They are an ethnic minority with a distinct culture and language. The framers of our Constitution had provided representation to them in the Lok Sabha by Article 331 and in State Legislative Assemblies by Article 333.

The Anglo-Indian community has become economically and educationally backward for historical reasons and when the job reservations to them in Central services ceased in 1960, it has become all the more worse. They are now counted along with Christians for the purpose of categorization as most of them belong to this religion. As the Constitution does not impose any religious tag on them, Anglo-Indians cannot be categorized altogether as Christians. The move of the Central Government to provide reservation of seats in Central

Universities to minorities like Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis, Jains, Buddhists etc. by OM dated 22.12.2011 issued from the Ministry of Human Resource Development was a reasonable one. The Anglo-Indian community had approached the Govt. to include them as a separate category and to provide them reservations in Central Universities along with the minorities now listed in this group. I urge upon the Govt. to consider this matter and also to take necessary steps to pursue the case before the Supreme Court of India in this regard.

**(vii) Need to allocate sufficient funds for completion of National Waterway No. 4 project connecting Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry**

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI (Rajahmundry): The Government had conducted studies to explore the possibilities of development of IWT on the integrated waterway system canals alongwith rivers falling in the areas of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Then the National Waterway No. 4 (NW-4) a 1,095 kilometres long waterway was declared as National Waterway No. 4 on 24 November, 2008 under the provisions of National Waterways Act, 2006. According to this Act, it will take five years and Rs. 542 crore for the completion of the proposed new national waterways and is scheduled for completion in this year.

The river section of the NW-4 comprises two major sections - (a) "Godavari river section" and (b) "Krishna river section". The Godavari river section stretches from Bhadrachalam to Dowleiswaram, Rajahmundry. The Krishna river section stretches from Wazirabad Nalgonda district to Prakasam Barrage, Vijayawada. It connects the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Puducherry. The NW-4 runs along the Coromandal Coast through Kakinada, Eluru, Commanur and Buckingham Canals in South India. The experts in this field have recognised its importance and informed the Government that this is one of the best natural waterways. Though it was announced about 5 years ago, no major progress has been achieved and no fund allocation for this project has been made. In fact, the Ministry of Shipping during last year's Budget had asked for budgetary allocation for this project but due to non-approval by Planning Commission, no budgetary allocation has been made. I, therefore, urge upon the Government

to allocate sufficient funds for this project and expedite completion of this project at the earliest.

**(viii) Need to provide stoppage of important trains at railway stations at Belthara Road, Revati and Kiriharapur In Ballia district of Uttar Pradesh**

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): In Ballia, Uttar Pradesh, which falls under my Parliamentary Constituency, Belthara road 'A' class railway station and Revati Railway Station are the highest revenue earning railway stations in Varanasi Division of North-Eastern Railway. Situated on the border of three districts, Belthara road station attracts thousands of commuters, whereas Revati railway station is situated on the Uttar Pradesh-Bihar border. Since it is a backward region, people go to other cities everyday to earn their livelihood. But, the passengers are facing inconvenience because there is no stoppage at the said two stations. This is also causing loss to the rail revenue. The local people have staged protests and enforced road blockade for the stoppage of the trains there and the Railway Administration/Board have also been informed about it through my memorandum and letter. But the Railway Board has not made any stoppages of trains, even though the headquarter has been sent the proposal twice by DRM North-Eastern Railway. People are holding protests and blocking roads.

Therefore, it is very essential to make stoppages at Belthara Road, Revati and Kiriharapur Railway Stations in the public interest and for increasing the rail revenue. Details of trains are as follows:

1. Stoppage at Belthara road 'A' class
  - a. 12537/12538, Bapudham Superfast Express
  - b. 15021/15022, Shalimar Express
  - c. 11037/11038, Gorakhpur Pune Express
2. Stoppage at Revati Station
  - a. 15159/15160, Chhapra Durg Sarnath Express
  - b. 13105/13106, Ballia Sealdah Express
  - c. 15111/15112, Chhapra Varanasi Intercity Express

## 3. Stoppage at Kiriharapur Station

a. 1504/1503, Varanasi Gorakhpur Intercity Express.

**(ix) Setting up of an airport at Hosur in Tamil Nadu***[English]*

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM (Krishnagiri): Hosur is an important business centre in Tamil Nadu. It is mere 30 kms. away from the Electronics City, Bangalore, Karnataka. Hosur is fast emerging as an industrial city in Tamil Nadu and is having adequate infrastructural facilities. In Hosur, hundreds of companies like Ashok Leyland, TVS, TITAN Industries, Hindustan Motors, other software and engineering companies are located. Several thousands of people, businessmen and workers are getting employment opportunities in those industries. Students pursuing higher education are also living in Hosur.

Hosur is an ideal place for development of airport. The new airport at Bangalore is faraway from Bangalore city and people are facing a lot of difficulties to reach there. It takes more than 2 hours to reach the Bangalore airport from the Bangalore city. Therefore, if an airport is set up at Hosur, it will be very much useful for the people of both Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, particularly for Bangalore city.

Keeping in view of the above, I humbly urge upon the Civil Aviation Minister to take necessary steps to set up an airport at Hosur in Tamil Nadu.

**(x) Regarding inclusion of Odisha under Special Category States to avail benefit of the National Electricity Fund interest subsidy Scheme**

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Government of India has floated the National Electricity Fund (NEF) interest subsidy scheme linking it with the reforms undertaken. The financial implications of NEF would be interest subsidy aggregating to Rs. 8466 crore spread over 14 years for loan disbursement amount of Rs. 25000 crore for distribution schemes sanctioned during the years *i.e.* 2012-13 and 2013-14. The scheme covers both the public as well as private discoms. The criteria met by Odisha are: power sector Reforms in Odisha in

place from mid nineties; Discoms are filling annual revenue requirements and Tariff petitions before the State Regulators and the same is being approved regularly on annual basis; State Commission has been approving the 5 years business plan of Discoms on regular basis.

Odisha has already put in place Rs. 2400 crore CAPEX plan to develop and renovate the intra-State distribution system with equal contribution from the Government as well as Discoms. Therefore, Odisha should be included under special category States like Bihar and Jharkhand to avail the necessary benefit under the NEF interest subsidy scheme.

I urge upon the Government to accept the proposal of the State Government of Odisha at the earliest.

**(xi) Need to raise a Dalit Regiment in Army***[Translation]*

SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI (Hisar): During the Second World War the Britishers had constituted a regiment in the name of Dalit community on March 1, 1943. This regiment was disbanded in 1946.

I demand that a new Dalit regiment should be constituted in Indian Army and the candidates from Dalit community should be recruited in it. I also demand that the Ex-servicemen of the then regiment should be given the status of freedom fighters.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back.

*...(Interruptions)**[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, the 22nd April, 2013 at 11 a.m.

**12.07 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 22, 2013/Vaisakha 2, 1935 (Saka).*

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