

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

(Fifteenth Session)
Fifteenth Lok Sabha



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Dated 24 Dec 2020.....

(Vol. XXXVII contains Nos. 11 to 22)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 115.00

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CONTENTS

Fifteenth Series, Vol. XXXVII, Fifteenth Session, 2014/1935 (Saka)

No. 22, Friday, February 21, 2014/Phalgun 2, 1935 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
OBITUARY REFERENCES	1
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.	
*Starred Question Nos.401 and 402.....	2-36
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos.403 to 420.....	36-107
Unstarred Question Nos.4459 to 4688.....	107-637
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.....	637-667 and 673
MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA.....	667
COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS	
Minutes.....	667
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION	
33rd Report.....	668
STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT	
45th Report.....	668
COMMITTEE ON VIOLATION OF PROTOCOL NORMS AND COMTEMPTUOUS BEHAVIOUR OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS WITH MEMBERS OF LOK SABHA	
2nd Report.....	668
STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS	
(i) Revision of MGNREGA wage rates for the period 2014-15.	
Shri Pradeep Jain.....	669
(ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 40th Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2013-14), pertaining to the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	
Shri Bharatsinh Solanki.....	669-670
(iii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 71st Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2013-14), pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs	
Shri Sachin Pilot.....	670-671

* The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(iv)	Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 36th Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants (2013-14), pertaining to the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	
	Shri Manikrao Hodlya Gavit.....	671
(v)	Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 18th Report of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on 'Long Term Purchase Policy and strategic storage of Crude Oil', pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	
	Shrimati Panabaka Lakshmi.....	672

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i)	Need to construct pucca roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in reserve forest areas in Bharuch and Narmada districts of Gujarat	
	Shri Mansukhbhai D. Vasava.....	674
(ii)	Need to augment railway services and facilities in Himachal Pradesh	
	Shri Anurag Singh Thakur.....	674-675
(iii)	Need to sanction adequate funds for Jolarpet-Tirupathur-Kandili-Barugur-Orappam-Krishnagiri-Sulagiri-Hosur railway line project in Tamil Nadu	
	Shri E.G. Sugavanam.....	675
(iv)	Need to cancel the proposed coal-bed methane gas exploration in Mannargudi area of Cauvery delta region in Tamil Nadu keeping in view its serious ill-effects on the ecology of the region	
	Shri A.K.S. Vijayan.....	675-676
(v)	Need to introduce a direct train service between Delhi and Aurangabad, Maharashtra	
	Shri Chandrakant Khaire.....	676

NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI BUDGET (2014-15)

Shri Jesudasu Seelam.....	676-677
---------------------------	---------

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI), 2013-14

Shri Jesudasu Seelam.....	677
---------------------------	-----

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

Re: Possible impact of Model Code of Conduct on development works in Uttar Pradesh on account of forthcoming elections to Lok Sabha.....	685-696
--	---------

MOTION RE: SUSPENSION OF RULE 205.....	696-697
--	---------

NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI BUDGET (2014-15)- GENERAL DISCUSSION, DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT – NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI (2014-15).....	699-701
--	---------

AND

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS–NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI (2013-14).....	702-705
---	---------

DELHI APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 2014

Motion to Introduce.....	705
Motion to Consider.....	705-706
Clauses 2, 3 and 1.....	706-707
Motion to Pass.....	707

DELHI APPROPRIATION BILL, 2014

Motion to Introduce.....	707
Motion to Consider.....	707-708
Clauses 2, 3 and 1.....	708
Motion to Pass.....	708

VALEDICTORY REFERENCES

Shri Sushilkumar Shinde.....	738-740
Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav.....	741-742
Shri Sharad Yadav.....	742-744
Shri Dara Singh Chauhan.....	745
Prof. Sougata Roy.....	746-747
Shri T.R. Baalu.....	747-748
Shri Basu Deb Acharia.....	748-750
Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab.....	750-751
Shri Sharad Pawar.....	751-752
Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.....	752-753
Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.....	753-754
Shri O.S. Manian.....	755
Shri S.D. Shariq.....	755-756
Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.....	757-758
Dr. Manmohan Singh.....	758-759
Madam Speaker.....	759-766

NATIONAL SONG.....	766
--------------------	-----

ANNEXURE-I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions.....	767-768
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions.....	768-774

ANNEXURE-II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions.....	774-775
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions.....	774-775

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, February 21, 2014/Phalgun 2, 1935 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan who was a member of the Second, Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabhas representing the Coimbatore Parliamentary Constituency of Tamil Nadu.

Shrimati Krishnan was also a member of the Rajya Sabha from 1954 to 1957.

Shrimati Krishnan worked relentlessly for the welfare of the working class.

A widely travelled person, Shrimati Krishnan represented the country at the United Nation's Conference for International Women's Year at Mexico in 1975.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan passed away on 20 February, 2014 in Coimbatore at the age of 95.

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

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

11.02 hrs.

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

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour, Q. No. 401, Shri S.R. Jeyadurai.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us have the Question Hour today.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I know you have many issues. But today is the last day; let us have the Question Hour today.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: We will take up all these issues dueing zero hour.

...(Interruptions)

11.03 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan and
some other hon. Members came and stood
on the floor near the Table.*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Today is the last day; let us have the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Well take it up during zero hour.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: We'll, well take it up during zero hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Today, let the question hour go on. It is the last Question Hour of the 15th Lok Sabha.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, alright. I belong to Bihar, but you please sit down. Do not be so angry.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go in record. Nothing will go in record.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Do you want to have the Question Hour on the last day, the last Question Hour of the 15th Lok Sabha or not? What is all this?

...(Interruptions)

11.04 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

...(Interruptions)

At this stage, Shri Maheshwar Hazari and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

11.04½ hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q.No. 401 Shri S.R. Jeyadurai.

LPG Connections

*401. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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 country after the de-duplication exercise was undertaken by the Oil Marketing Companies, State/UT-wise;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to eliminate multiple LPG connections/PNG connections along with the number of LPG connections surrendered by the PNG users in the country so far, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of multiple LPG connections cancelled during the ongoing Know Your Customer (KYC)

drive and the nature of complaints received from various quarters during the KYC drive; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The number of LPG connections released by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) after commencement of de-duplication exercise i.e from June 2012 are 21879444 (as on 01.01.2014). State/UT-wise details are at Annexure I.

(b) The OMCs have reported that 325544 LPG connections have been surrendered by PNG users as on 01.01.2014. State/UT-wise details of same are at Annexure II.

The steps taken by OMCs to eliminate Multiple LPG connections includes a Know Your Customer (KYC) compliance for a new connection, software deduplication prior to release of new connection and KYC for existing suspect duplicate connections, coordination with PNG companies to educate consumers and take undertaking to ensure LPG connection is kept in safe custody/ surrendered prior to issue of PNG connections. Multiple LPG connections are blocked by OMCs after detection until KYC is completed.

(c) and (d) The number of multiple connections that have been terminated during the ongoing Know Your Customers (KYC) drive is 108670 as on 01.01.2014. OMCs have reported that there are no established complaints on this account.

However, in case where the LPG connection of someone else is being utilised by a LPG consumer, which comes to light as part of KYC compliance, provisions have been made so that regularisation of LPG connections in the name of family members or outside the family is permitted on payment of differential deposit amount to ensure that genuine consumers can regularise their LPG connection.

*Not recorded.

Annexure-I

Statewise New Domestic LPG connections released June, 2012 to December, 2013

State/UT	(Fig. in Nos) June'12-Dec'13, Domestic			
	IOC	BPC	HPC	OMC
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	17195	5438	6697	29330
Delhi	339304	167909	86794	594007
Haryana	200572	207887	107388	515847
Himachal Pradesh	122630	17165	17130	156925
Jammu and Kashmir	74727	25633	156494	256854
Punjab	458921	193624	149700	802245
Rajasthan	635728	355429	334449	1325606
Uttar Pradesh	1911100	750897	529310	3191307
Uttanchal	206499	53860	11533	271892
Sub Total North	3966676	1777842	1399495	7144013
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9598	0	0	9598
Arunachal Pradesh	33068	2155	0	35223
Assam	375821	62890	24238	462949
Bihar	567782	306894	300753	1175429
Jharkhand	157776	52157	75791	285724
Manipur	52233	0	0	52233
Meghalaya	19258	2152	0	21410
Mizoram	28487	0	0	28487
Nagaland	28854	816	0	29670
Odisha	171106	128285	138612	438003
Sikkim	16190	0	0	16190
Tripura	72608	0	0	72608
West Bengal	1030773	305457	301016	1637246
Sub Total East	2563554	860806	840410	4264770
Chhattisgarh	128717	25137	79790	233644
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	9632	9632

1	2	3	4	5
Daman and Diu	0	2256	4646	6902
Goa	1836	12400	18448	32684
Gujarat	357618	184067	149904	691589
Madhya Pradesh	522531	256000	268106	1046637
Maharashtra	410730	989756	967555	2368041
Sub Total West	1421432	1469616	1498081	4389129
Andhra Pradesh	1034331	547458	1054412	2636201
Karnataka	501950	295990	360422	1158362
Kerala	376236	188045	144148	708429
Lakshadweep	271	0	0	271
Pudducherry	10255	3405	9035	22695
Tamilnadu	934659	329405	291510	1555574
Sub Total South	2857702	1364303	1859527	6081532
All India	10809364	5472567	5597513	21879444

Annexure-II

Status as Multiple connections surrendered (LPG & PNG) as on 01.01.2014

Sl. No.	State	For IOC	For BPC	For HPC	Total for OMC
1	Delhi	38093	7343	9039	54475
2	Uttar Pradesh	13474	3289	2257	19020
3	Haryana	810	0	98	908
4	Rajsthan	0	0	0	0
5	Maharashtra	351	97000	62013	159364
6	Gujarat	46421	28064	16956	91441
7	Madhya Pradesh	16	25	27	68
8	Andhra Pradesh	34	0	0	34
9	Assam	52	0	0	52
10	Tripura	182	0	0	182
Total		99433	135721	90390	325544

SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI: Madam, the Government recently increased the number of subsidized LPG cylinders from 9 to 12 in a year per family. ...*(Interruptions)* In India, joint families still exist. For them, 12 LPG cylinders are not enough. For poor families, the price of an LPG cylinder is also very high. I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government propose to increase the number of subsidized LPG cylinders from 12 to 15 per year per family and whether the Government would further cut the price of LPG cylinders for rural people who are very poor and cannot pay such high price so that they can get cheap LPG cylinders. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Question Hour go on, please take your respective seats. Listen, this is the last Question Hour of the 15th Lok Sabha. So please let it function. This is not right to disturb it on daily basis. So, go back to your respective seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: This is not right, please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Madam, in fact, we have increased the cap to 12 cylinders per family. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You may raise your issues during zero hour, I will give you time.

...*(Interruptions)*

11.06 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Maheshwar Hazari and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

MADAM SPEAKER: I'll give you time during zero hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you standing holding this? *[Translation]* You too, please sit down Dom Saheb.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Madam, 97 per cent of the total consumers is using less than 12 cylinders per annum. I mean to say, 99 per cent subsidized cylinders are sold. As far as a family is concerned, we have also issued a clarification that LPG connection of someone else is being utilized by an LPG consumer. This fact has come to the light because of our 'know your customer' format. We have, now, made it very clear that the registration of LPG connections in the name of family members or outside the family is permitted on payment of differential amount. It also ensures that the genuine consumers can have regularized LPG connections. So we have clarified many things. As far as the subsidy is concerned, whatever the market price of the LPG cylinder is, we have not enhanced the price of subsidy. It means full subsidy is given. It now comes to about Rs. 700 per cylinder.

SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI: Madam, our forest cover is fast decreasing and if we want to save our forests, we need to encourage people to use LPG and PNG for cooking purposes. In this way we will save our forests and our environment. I would like to ask as to how many LPG connections oil marketing companies have issued in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu particularly, in Thoothukkudi Constituency under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vitrak Yojana till date. There are complaints that there is inadequate supply of LPG in rural areas particularly, in Tamil Nadu. What action Government proposes to take to increase LPG supply?

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Madam, now about 60 per cent of the coverage has been made by both the LPG and PNG. This has been supplied. Our idea is that we should extend it up to 100 per cent. That is why we are opening up more outlets. Not only the general outlets but also through the Kisan Kendra, Seva Kendra and the Rajiv Gandhi Vitrak Yojana, whatever is required, we are covering it. If the hon. Member wants it in some of his villages, we liberally grant it. There is no problem at all. The point which is raised by the hon. Member is quite legitimate and correct and we are going to extend our scheme. In fact, the coverage now is about 16 crore families. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, 1.61 crore consumers are there, and 152 Kendras have been opened under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana. We

are prepared to open more Kendras if there is a demand and there is a requisition. We are doing it. This is a constant process.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Hon'ble Minister, firstly the reply sent by you is not correct. Secondly, I want to state that it was "Know Your Customer Scheme". There is one connection in my name and the second connection is in the name of my son at the same address. how will you not consider it genuine? When my son has taken connection at the same address but he lives separately then how can you say that it is not genuine connection? I just want to say that you had studied the matter before replying, you would have said that these were genuine connections and we scrapped them and we would set it right. You said that you have blocked the multiple connections. Now, people are facing problems. The second annexure given in the questionnaire shows the number of complaints as zero. When people have made so many complaints to me in this regard, how could complaints not reach you? Hon'ble Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister that customers have suffered a lot due to "Know Your Customer Scheme" as a result of same address. It is not right that people have suffered in Rajasthan only, people have suffered across the country. Therefore, I want to know from hon'ble Minister whether these problems will be solved by constituting a cell or people will continue to suffer.

[English]

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Madam, I can appreciate the concern of the hon. Member. That is why, these clarifications have already been issued. If there are two separate connections in the same address, it has been allowed. We have told them to allow it if there are separate kitchens or separate households. There is no problem. ...*(Interruptions)* Please hear me. We have already instructed that on a declaration it can be given. There is no problem. If there is a genuine thing, we have asked them to liberally look into it and it will be given. I think, this clarification will satisfy the hon. Member. If the hon. Member demands, we will definitely issue one more Circular to liberally look into it. If two connections are demanded and if it is a genuine case, it will be done, and there is no problem.

[Translation]

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Along with this, I thank the entire House on behalf of four and a half crore people of Telangana for passing the Telangana Bill. The Hon'ble Minister had assured that an LPG plant will be set up in North Telangana. GAIL had also agreed for laying the pipeline. It will benefit the people and consumers of Karimnagar, Warrangal, Nizamabad and Adilabad districts. The district administration has extended full support to that project. Land acquisition has been carried out technically. Through you, I once again request the hon'ble Minister to complete that project at the earliest. Notification is to be issued, therefore, I request him to complete that project at the earliest. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Madam, the hon. Member requested me that there should be an LPG plant. I have not given him any assurance but I assured him that I would look into the matter. That is the assurance. I am told that the progress is being made. I have also told him that it would be positively responded to. This is the attempt which is being done. I cannot give an assurance like that whenever a request is made by the hon. Member, it will be granted. I do not think the Ministry can function like that.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, when Hon'ble Members visit their constituencies, several people especially from rural areas demand gas connections. Earlier, we were given coupons. Now, instead of giving so many coupons, a few coupons must be given. When we attend marriage ceremonies the father of the bride want coupons from us to give it to the bride in marriage.

We want Hon'ble Minister to arrange some coupons for Members of Parliament as was the practice earlier so that we can recommend for providing connection to the people. Will the hon'ble Minister make any such arrangement?

[English]

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Madam, the LPG connections have been given under very simple formalities; and I do not think that there would be much problem, now. The suggestion has been given by the

hon. Member that the coupons should be given liberally. Earlier also, the Members had come and approached us. ...*(Interruptions)*

All right. We will consider this.

MADAM SPEKER: Thank you.

[Translation]

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to ask the honourable Minister that in my Parliamentary Constituency Thane, Navi Mumbai and Meera Bhayander are cities and in all these areas piped gas supply has already started. In rural areas, matter is different, but in urban areas also the issue is being raised that the progress of supply of piped gas is quite slow. Mahanagar Gas Company is providing gas through pipe line. Last time, you had said that our target would be achieved in the year 2015 but work is not being carried out at that pace.

Madam, through you, I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister whether the government would make efforts to get this work done at the earliest by writing a letter to them?

[English]

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Madam, the hon. Member had already approached me and I had also assured him. I have already called the meeting of the Mahanagar Gas people. I had a meeting even in Mumbai, where I called them and said that the expansion work should be quickened.

So, we will expedite this. We will, particularly, make sure that the house-to-house connection for the gas is done as it is in the interest of the consumer and also in the interest of the country.

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Hon'ble Speaker, I would like to know from hon'ble Minister that there are joint families in rural areas and the number of family members is also large there, but if only one gas connection and one gas cylinder will be provided to them then their problem will not be solved. We had demanded earlier about the number of subsidized cylinders being provided. Shri Rahul Gandhiji made efforts for it, and it was also conveyed through the House and it was also appreciated in rural areas. Poor people live there. They are still facing

the problem of fuel supply. There should be some simplified process to connect them to such provisions because our party is representative of poor people. People are suffering from malnutrition. They are poor and belong to poverty stricken areas. They find it very difficult to earn even a single meal a day and they face the fuel problem. They want that they should also be connected with this scheme. So, will the hon. Minister formulate any such scheme so as to connect the poor, Dalit and deprived sections of people with this scheme?

[English]

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Madam, in fact, 96 per cent of the BPL families are using less than six cylinders on the single family basis. But I can very well appreciate the concern of the hon. Members that it should be liberally done and the procedures should be made simplified. That is why two of the schemes had been introduced; and they are picking up very well, particularly, in the rural areas. These two schemes are the Kisan Sewa Kendra and the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana.

In fact, the idea is to cover these sections of the people so that it can be done. Now, every year we are, on an average, releasing about one crore connections and it is more so in the rural areas. I very well appreciate the concern of the people, the vulnerable sections of the people and the people below the poverty line. I think I will definitely think of a new scheme which can reach out to them very early.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, the Minister just mentioned that every year he is releasing one crore connections. It is not borne out by his reply. In his reply he has said that from June 2012 to December 2013, 2,18,79,444 connections have been given. So, what is the actual output? It is because the demand for LPG cylinders continues and you are not able to satisfy.

I have only one question to the Minister. We were told by your dealers that henceforth the subsidized cylinders will be linked to Aadhaar cards. The dealers have said that you quickly get your Aadhaar cards. Otherwise, you would not get subsidized cylinders. Several High Courts have given judgements in the matter. What is the Government's final view on linking Aadhaar cards to subsidized LPG cylinders? It is because the Finance Minister has said that 57 crore Aadhaar cards have been given. So, a large number of the people in the country are

not covered. What is the decision of the Petroleum Ministry in linking Aadhaar cards to subsidized LPG cylinders?

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Madam, under the DBTL, that means, under the Aadhaar based scheme, 4.86 accounts have been seeded by the banks and roughly 2.06 crore households have been receiving these cylinders. In fact, 291 districts have been covered. Even then practical problems have come mainly because the banks have been given originally Rs.400 per cylinder. That was not enough because now the subsidy is Rs.700.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: There is a Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Scheme. What has happened to that?

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: I am coming to that. As far as the Direct Benefit Transfer is concerned, now the Cabinet has taken a decision that it has to be de-linked and the original position as before where they get the subsidized cylinder directly without linking it to the Aadhaar cards should be re-introduced. That has been re-introduced. Clarification is being issued now.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: It has not been issued.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: No, now it is going to be issued. It will be issued within a week.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Is that an assurance?

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Yes, it is an assurance.

Malnutrition and Underweight

*402. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India ranks high in the world in terms of number of children suffering from malnutrition and underweight;

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

(c) the details of the schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government to overcome the aforesaid problems and the funds allocated/released/ utilized along with the achievement made thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme and State/ UT-wise; and

(d) the further measures taken/being taken by the Government to eradicate the problems of malnutrition and underweight among children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes.

As per National Family Health Survey 3 (2005-06), 42.5 percent of under-five children are underweight, 48 per cent are stunted and 19.8 per cent are wasted. However, as per the latest HUNGaMA (Hunger and Malnutrition) Survey, 2011 covering 112 districts across nine states, the prevalence of child underweight has decreased from 53.1% (DLHS 2, 2002-04) to 42% (HUNGaMA 2011).

Problem of malnutrition is complex, multidimensional and inter-generational in nature and requires a multi-sectoral response. The important determinants are inadequate food, poor socio-economic status of women, female illiteracy, early age at marriage and early child bearing, low access of population to health education, safe drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and other social services.

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

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition in the country and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/ Departments through States Government/UT Administrations. The schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Nutrition Mission i.e. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Campaign against Malnutrition, Multi-sectoral Nutrition Programme, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM), Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture

Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or the other aspect of Nutrition.

The budgetary allocation and expenditure under the various schemes on nutrition during the last three years and current year is as below:

Financial Year	Scheme	Budget Estimate (Rs. In Crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)
1	2	3	4
2010-11	NNM	1.00	Nil
	ICDS	9763.11	15337.97
	RCH flexipool under NRHM	3647.00	3705.56
2011-12	NNM	100.00	Nil
	ICDS	14272.21	19196.47

1	2	3	4
	RCH flexipool under NRHM	4009.75	4572.84
2012-13	NNM	83.00	55.69
	ICDS	15701.49	21649.81
	RCH flexipool under NRHM	4710.51	5757.76
2013-14	NNM	200.00	151.22
	ICDS	14483.44	6938.11*
	RCH flexipool under NRHM	5097.01	4181.73**

NNM: National Nutrition Mission
 ICDS: Integrated Child Development Scheme
 RCH: Reproductive & Child Health
 NRHM: National Rural Health Mission
 * Figures only till 30.9.2013
 ** Provisional figures.

State-wise details of funds allocated under ICDS and NRHM in the last three years are enclosed.

Annexure

Consolidated Statement indicating State-wise position of funds released under ICDS Scheme [ICDS (Gen.), SNP and Training]] during 2010-11 to 2013-14 upto 31.01.2014)

Sl. No.	State	Rs. in Lakhs							
		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released (Upto 31.01.2014)	Exp. Reported by States (30.9.2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	52642.99	106831.51	92895.37	149209.67	110011.33	141522.07	98661.51	72608.01
2	Bihar	73521.14	86703.17	81909.11	121393.31	107957.00	157647.59	106420.17	85611.31
3	Chhattisgarh	26276.60	42171.18	38502.25	58677.58	53860.37	60688.87	42543.98	5503.45
4	Goa	1220.97	1580.89	1257.49	1892.62	1859.53	1931.36	1262.30	628.5
5	Gujarat	30918.18	64296.33	80665.68	87087.87	60144.11	87054.57	51482.88	87.03
6	Haryana	16029.44	22680.64	22752.56	29322.76	30331.08	34820.58	26394.28	13709.07
7	Himachal Pradesh	11193.59	13680.11	14723.44	18850.47	17014.46	20201.69	14288.40	5635.29
8	Jammu and Kashmir	16701.40	10596.73	16958.11	18277.40	26029.50	36271.67	20776.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	Jharkhand	41356.78	51301.96	32638.51	46759.24	38673.75	61462.18	44128.72	18537.14
10	Karnataka	42973.88	80997.30	76766.99	97517.46	67426.31	113225.28	61057.80	43450.08
11	Kerala	20823.09	31316.64	37075.31	33076.67	27472.04	39045.33	27933.34	9079.39
12	Madhya Pradesh	70090.32	127947.83	92877.29	152465.91	147086.26	169751.28	102418.63	35650.03
13	Maharashtra	62853.48	121168.51	142969.35	205753.00	140032.78	215117.47	113491.44	42877.45
14	Odisha	41167.69	72423.36	68328.66	86867.96	66424.71	102438.85	84231.54	38683.65
15	Punjab	16235.22	19693.47	26258.52	30732.12	29429.25	31481.2	24546.11	9199.25
16	Rajasthan	37463.41	69639.04	59253.76	89506.17	68853.08	98296.03	59831.58	14358.6
17	Tamil Nadu	38715.60	60292.20	54283.32	47989.84	42882.04	86535.21	58755.96	18859.6
18	Uttarakhand	5161.39	6818.40	11815.29	13143.01	12036.13	12820.79	13456.87	5829.3
19	Uttar Pradesh	186898.41	320591.42	221764.68	335236.64	250471.26	380877.96	226914.76	162285.2
20	West Bengal	65991.03	107997.06	116162.04	133060.91	106618.64	153266.77	108090.77	28517.43
21	Delhi	7648.51	12486.21	6935.94	16488.18	16495.76	21595.7	13680.50	13794.23
22	Puducherry	751.49	993.96	1728.79	1048.54	387.11	1188.33	736.39	129.21
23	Andaman and Nicobar	432.25	755.57	720.73	1087.03	575.17	944.54	391.79	778.43
24	Chandigarh	374.33	524.34	627.50	863.82	685.85	890.47	731.19	14.2
25	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	200.43	214.29	198.43	134.82	238.37	37.57	235.98	37.92
26	Daman and Diu	91.76	124.79	114.85	263.61	188.1	250.16	161.19	114.29
27	Lakshadweep	57.18	175.56	199.52	323.35	146.44	155.97	147.46	6.53
28	Arunachal Pradesh	9439.42	8568.17	9776.70	11325.99	12392.5	10645.63	9190.09	3093.51
29	Assam	57982.42	48660.31	68745.78	83773.51	90085.33	82297.54	84944.74	38037.04
30	Manipur	8157.31	9033.56	8172.36	7641.42	7700.66	5001.89	16093.10	5333.16
31	Meghalaya	8133.31	8856.04	9489.85	10279.31	10608.84	10491.28	10686.27	5467.51
32	Mizoram	4557.61	4858.35	4581.50	5069.31	5480.34	5645.8	4232.69	2912.67
33	Nagaland	7046.38	9860.71	10785.86	9410.71	8526.31	8571.73	6456.03	3729.88
34	Sikkim	865.73	1562.85	1335.71	1968.75	2115.37	1975.25	1805.75	656.74
35	Tripura	11596.61	8395.49	13235.36	13148.74	9437.63	10832.63	11762.37	8596.42
36	AKBY(LIC)#	742.00		663.72		472.18	0	401.42	0
37	NIPCCD (CMU)					50.68	0	0	0
Total		976311.34	1533797.95	1427221.01	1919647.70	1570149.59	2164981.24	1448344.00	693811.18

Allocation, Release, Expenditure and Unspent Balance under RCH Flexible Pool for 2010-11 to 2013-14

		Rs. in crore											
Sl. No.	States	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
		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	1.00	0.94	0.47	1.18	1.18	6.03	1.16	0.87	6.80	1.26	0.94	5.29
2	Andhra Pradesh	212.55	209.19	77.37	235.74	183.56	171.65	258.76	258.76	325.51	280.40	202.5	125.22
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12.14	19.73	15.67	12.93	14.41	17.99	17.30	12.98	16.47	18.53	13.90	12.61
4	Assam	295.64	148.00	223.39	316.76	331.90	404.34	390.06	310.4	446.70	417.68	289.60	273.76
5	Bihar	302.41	327.4	431.69	333.91	333.91	470.36	412.43	309.32	614.78	446.91	301.66	463.51
6	Chandigarh	2.53	2.10	1.73	2.76	2.76	3.39	3.22	2.42	4.79	3.49	2.62	5.93
7	Chhattisgarh	87.56	97.56	90.64	96.58	121.58	138.9	117.09	87.82	167.00	126.88	95.16	105.20
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.62	2.42	1.55	0.79	1.21	2.45	1.05	1.92	3.08	1.14	0.85	1.96
9	Daman and Diu	0.44	0.25	0.32	0.40	0.55	1.56	0.74	0.56	2.86	0.80	0.60	3.03
10	Delhi	38.69	29.02	22.46	42.18	31.64	47.79	51.20	37.39	56.31	55.48	41.61	26.87
11	Goa	3.77	2.00	1.83	4.34	3.33	5.01	4.46	4.46	4.79	4.83	3.62	3.68
12	Gujarat	142.02	162.0	149.35	156.90	176.5	164.5	184.55	184.55	221.49	199.98	143.16	143.12
13	Haryana	59.18	59.18	67.91	65.44	85.44	86.99	77.49	77.49	116.1	83.96	62.97	105.02
14	Himachal Pradesh	25.59	19.19	19.66	28.38	22.85	20.16	31.43	23.55	38.27	34.06	50.53	
15	Jammu and Kashmir	42.40	42.40	39.08	46.91	61.91	84.29	57.53	57.53	112.89	62.34	126.15	90.13
16	Jharkhand	113.29	110.35	114.72	124.97	159.44	150.12	151.13	108.57	166.32	163.77	122.83	129.03
17	Karnataka	148.01	183.01	159.25	163.60	191.26	182.56	186.83	186.83	205.41	202.45	151.84	85.49
18	Kerala	89.36	78.62	80.25	98.56	86.39	71.21	102.04	102.04	160.43	110.57	110.57	106.02
19	Lakshadweep	0.17	0.87	0.48	0.40	0.40	2.20	0.23	1.23	2.36	0.21	0.16	0.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20	Madhya Pradesh	220.34	271.34	396.10	242.84	329.40	369.36	288.44	216.33	466.07	312.56	234.42	408.27
21	Maharashtra	271.56	234.61	214.58	299.61	299.61	338.73	343.44	341.87	384.10	372.16	279.10	294.76
22	Manipur	26.44	0.00	15.86	25.86	12.00	16.12	34.06	0.00	15.01	36.47	27.35	15.22
23	Meghalaya	25.58	0.00	11.12	27.71	0.00	16.83	37.09	33.84	20.50	39.72	23.59	17.98
24	Mizoram	9.97	16.04	12.48	10.62	9.23	14.86	13.65	13.65	22.37	14.62	10.97	16.87
25	Nagaland	22.11	0.00	17.17	23.55	22.03	22.19	24.79	24.79	33.54	26.54	23.13	21.96
26	Odisha	133.94	153.94	193.08	147.83	177.83	215.87	166.66	166.66	260.03	180.60	135.45	198.47
27	Pudducherry	2.73	3.73	3.88	3.15	4.15	6.05	3.80	2.85	6.42	4.12	4.12	5.59
28	Punjab	68.18	68.18	69.28	75.30	68.72	78.00	84.67	84.67	93.21	91.75	58.96	67.97
29	Rajasthan	206.06	231.06	284.73	227.07	299.07	369.45	272.64	204.48	441.66	295.44	221.57	324.48
30	Sikkim	6.07	3.65	3.97	6.46	5.16	7.14	7.61	3.12	9.04	8.14	8.14	7.74
31	Tamil Nadu	174.33	163.08	149.77	193.17	156.66	187.68	220.48	220.48	228.56	238.91	173.26	204.08
32	Tripura	35.55	23.73	15.79	37.86	0.00	21.25	45.94	15.07	21.23	49.19	29.68	15.87
33	Uttar Pradesh	605.90	605.90	655.09	668.60	501.45	563.79	792.97	452.79	674.71	859.27	644.45	549.46
34	Uttarakhand	35.70	40.70	39.82	39.42	59.17	53.69	46.38	46.38	71.20	50.26	56.78	55.95
35	West Bengal	225.17	133.58	125.02	247.97	247.97	260.28	279.19	209.39	337.70	302.53	189.08	248.91
	Grand Total	3647.00	3443.80	3705.56	4009.75	4002.76	4572.84	4710.51	3805.11	5757.76	5097.01	3841.37	4181.73
36	Others						0.00	3.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	
	Grand Total	3647.00	3443.80	3705.56	4012.75	4002.79	4572.87	4710.51	3805.11	5757.76	5097.01	3841.37	4181.73

Note:

Expenditure includes expenditure against central Release, state release & unspent balances at the beginning of the year. Expenditure for the F.Y. 2013-14 (upto 31.12.2013) are provisional.

Release figures for the F.Y. 2013-14 are updated upto 20.01.2014

The above Releases relate to Central Govt. grants & do not include state share contribution.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Hon. Speaker Madam, the Hon. Minister in his reply has also admitted this fact and presented the survey of the year 2011 in which he covered 112 districts in 9 states. He has admitted in the reply that more than 53 percent children are malnourished and underweight. I want to say just one thing and he has accepted this and also mentioned the names of various schemes which they are implementing. Malnutrition can only be the result of illiteracy and poverty. Have any schemes been formulated to educate rural women, particularly the women of poor families? Various schemes are indeed implemented for the economic upliftment but the financial schemes do not reach the poor people and get stuck up in the midway and Rajiv Gandhi had also acknowledged this fact during his regime. I want to tell the Hon. Minister that the people in the rural areas still don't have any information about the schemes run by the Government. The people even don't know the names of the schemes. These schemes should be publicized so that the rural areas can get the benefit of these schemes. Have you done any planning to publicize these schemes?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Hon. Speaker Madam, the Hon. Member has asked a very good question. This question actually pertained to the Ministry of Women and Child Development, but I will surely reply to his question because my Ministry has taken an initiative in this regard. Perhaps, it is the first Ministry which has taken the initiative to ensure widespread reach of the schemes formulated by the Government to the villages. Although all the Ministries, Union Government and the State Governments give advertisements in the national newspapers and regional newspapers, our Ministry formulated a new scheme in the year 2011. Out of the funds we received for advertisements, we gave a larger part of it to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. In all the states, from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, the news is broadcast in all the languages. We took the evening prime time slot on a total of 59 doordarshan and radio channels i.e. 29 radio station regional channels and 30 doordarshan channels. We prepared a list of 12000 doctors and super-specialists in the whole country which includes specialized doctors of every disease, from cancer to each other type of disease. It includes cardiologists, oncologists, pediatricians and gynecologists. Those officers who air executive programmes on doordarshan and radio were given a week's training to inform them as to which

programmes have been taken up by the Ministry for child health and which schemes are being run by the Government particularly those schemes of the Government which are health-related. Capsules were also given and it was also taught how to present the programme. Half an hour programme is run in the evening between 6:30 to 7:30 five days a week. I haven't taken the latest data of last one and a half months and approximately 30000 specialists and super-specialists programmes have been aired on radio stations and Doordarshan. We started it in April, 2012. I am glad that it is going to complete almost two years. The name of the programme is 'Swastha Bharat'. I have told the Hon. M.Ps. several times that unfortunately they watch the regional channels quite less and everyone takes keen interest in watching sensational news. I want to request them to watch this programme on radio and Doordarshan in their regional language in their states. If it requires some change or there is any shortcoming in it, we would make an effort to address the same.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Hon. Speaker Madam, not even a single penny has been spent in ANM scheme in the year 2011 under the budgetary provision made in this regard. When schemes are formulated, funds are provided to the state governments and they implement those schemes in their states. There are several states where the government does manipulation of figures on the paper and the schemes do not get implemented on actual basis, but here it comes on paper. This scheme can be compared with the mid-day-meal scheme in Bihar in which 23 children had died due to the consumption of toxic food.

The State Government is given the funds and figures are sent to the Government of India on paper from the states like Bihar. Have you formulated any plan for monitoring the scheme there to ensure proper utilization of the funds and implementation of the scheme at ground level? Have you made any provision for taking action in case the figures sent by any Government on paper turn out to be false? Have you thought of making any such provision in future in case it is not formulated yet?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Hon. Speaker Madam, ANM has been mentioned which is not covered under our Ministry. As I have earlier mentioned that the actual question is not related to our Ministry. The issue of malnutrition does not pertain to our department, it is related to the treatment of children. I could have given the

reply but the amount was also not big. One crore was allocated and this also did not get spent. You would have read out the figures of the same department for making comparison. 9700 crore rupees were earmarked under ICDS programme and rupees 15000 crores got spent. Rupees 15337 crores got spent against Rupees 9663 crores. You did not read out the amount of Rupees 15337 crores but read out the figure of one crore. There is no scheme of one crore rupees. Budget was only of Rs. 3000 crore and Rs. 15000 crore have been spent. I think you should appreciate that department. It is not under me. The total amount of one crore could not be spent because no scheme can be made for the country with one crore rupees.

As regards the points you mentioned about the State Governments, I want to remind the honourable Member that health is a state subject. In spite of this, all the schemes made by the Central Government during the last ten years can be regarded as spoon feeding. We formulate schemes and provide funds. If the State Governments follow these schemes and programmes, I think a revolution and transformation will come.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Tell us about monitoring.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Honourable Madam Speaker, the scheme of monitoring of each department is formulated separately. I shall speak about my department. We formulated a new scheme in 2009 to check child and infant death rate which is totally integrated. We provide funds and vaccines to prevent seven different diseases from the Central Government. Vaccines are provided free of cost. We also provide funds for vaccination, transportation and cold chain. In the year 2009, when I was replying to a question in this House, I noticed that the number of infant deaths was very high in our country. When I saw the number of vaccines which was administered for immunization, it was also very high. There was a big mismatch that if vaccines are provided to such a large number of children then why do they die? I went to the Ministry immediately and said that there was something wrong and mismatch. If crores of children are vaccinated, why do they die? We asked the State Governments, our Ministry and districts as to what was the source of getting names of the children who get vaccinated. Then we came to know that all the data are collected from the states and presented in the Legislative Assemblies and the Parliament.

That time, we started a mother-child tracking system. I use the technology very less and I have not used mobile till date, but for the first time I formulated the scheme myself to use the technology that we shall not rely on the data of states today onwards until they are web based and until the telephone numbers and home addresses of the parents of the vaccinated children are mentioned. After that when we made this scheme, all the states said that they shall not implement it because no one wanted to take responsibility. I don't want to blame any state, be it from my party or from any other party. When we implemented that, as I suspected, the number of children in the data they sent became half, when they had to give telephone based and name based data the next time. Today, I tell all the Members of the House and the Leader of Opposition, who is present here and has been the Health Minister and takes interest in this sector, that our Mother-Child Tracking System attracts not only our country but the other countries also. Around 100 boys and girls work in this system and we have telephone numbers and addresses of those pregnant ladies who have given birth to babies. Anyone can ring and ask the pregnant ladies or the ladies who have given birth to a baby if she is getting the facility or not. Due to this, the number of vaccination and immunization has suddenly increased during the last three years. These are some long term processes which will increase the responsibility of not only one state but all the states in future and our infant mortality rate will come down gradually.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I am standing not to ask a question but to thank the Health Minister(Interruptions). you can turn off the mike at criticism, but turn it on at least for congratulations.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please turn on the mike. Now mikes of good quality have been installed.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mike is not working.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: There are standing instruction that my mike should not work. I am saying that you can turn it off at the time of criticism, but turn it on at the time of congratulations. The vaccinations which are being done through Mother-Child Tracking System will be very effective in future, but I would like to tell the entire House that we should congratulate the Health Minister that India has become polio-free. No polio case has been

reported for three years due to vaccination. For this, World Health Organization (WHO) has given India a certificate of Polio-free India. I, on behalf of my party and the entire House, want to congratulate the Health Minister with a wish that his Mother Child Tracking System be very effective like this.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Thank you very much Leader of Opposition Madam. You had laid some foundation, we took it further, we congratulate you also for this. Apart from it, I would like to respond to the questions raised by the Hon. Member. Apart from monitoring which I have discussed, we have health management information system of monitoring, financial management monitoring system, integrated field monitoring system as well as central review mission. There are a lot of such programmes which we keep on reviewing after three months, six months or one year.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam, I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this last day.

MADAM SPEAKER: It became possible because you listened to me and remained calm.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam, this favourable atmosphere should have remained and just as the Hon. Minister, and the Leader of Opposition gave the message from here that only uproars do not take place in the Parliament but constructive work also takes place. There is a mention of Hungama Report. You are a witness to the fact and Hon. Advaniji as well as the Leader of the Opposition are also witness that the young parliamentarians together formed a group on malnutrition. For this task, we took both the government and opposition into confidence and several of our colleagues like Sachin Pilot, Supriya Sule together took forward this drive in the last tenure. This Hungama report came and the Government included it in the National Development Council's report. Just as the Leader of Opposition said that we should have Polio-free India, we also want a malnutrition-free India. If children remain healthy, the country will be healthy. When this question was raised, I thought if the Women and Child Development Minister will make a reply or the Health Minister will reply. The Health Minister is very knowledgeable person and he has presented a collective reply including other departments also, because the Ministry of Rural Development also works on malnutrition, Ministry of

Women and Child Development also does the same and the Education Department also does this work just as Prabhunath Babu said that they run mid-day-meal schemes for children, so they have their contribution in this regard. Through you, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister as to whether the Government had any intention and now it is difficult to ask whether there is any intention because the future will tell whether we have to do it or you have to do it. However, if I ask whether Government had any intention it would be correct because asking in present tense does not indicate much possibility. Whether the Government had any intention to club all these schemes and if this country is made malnutrition-free by bringing the schemes of different ministries together, the effort of parliamentarians like us will become successful. That was a unique effort which we made rising above political lines and we went to various states, met all the leaders, met Advaniji and Sushmaji and all the Members came to meet you as well as the Prime Minister. We are glad that the report has come and it mentions that there has been a decline in malnutrition cases since we started the drive in this regard. It has come down to 42% and we are hopeful that next time when any Members of Parliament stands to ask this question, the reply will be zero percent and till the Minister of this country gets a certificate in this regard, we will not sit quietly. We want to know from the Minister as to how this zero percent will be achieved.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, I want to congratulate the former Minister and the Hon. Member for asking this very good question. When I was reading this question in the morning, I was apprehensive whether the House will run or not. I was observing that three Ministries were particularly dealing with the issue of malnutrition and those three different ministries are - Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Women and Child Development and the Department of Education. Your suggestion of their coordination is very good, even if the Ministries are different but there should be a coordination at the Secretary level and the Ministerial level because all the departments are working in their own way but it would be easier to take it up at Secretary level and Minister level by making a collective policy. Just as you have said that everyone is in the election mode and I am hopeful that whichever Government is formed next time, it will be a victory of democracy but whoever comes, we all will be part of it. It is not of much importance in democracy as to who will be on which side. But, perhaps we all will be here, and there is a need to implement this

suggestion that we proceed with this programme by clubbing it. Just as I had told that a few years back, United Nations had set millennium development goals to bring down maternal mortality rate and infant mortality rate and the figures coming before us in the last one or two years are suggesting that we are moving ahead towards achieving M.D.G.-4 and M.D.G.-5 of United Nations in the year 2015 regarding which you have held meeting two-three days back under your chairmanship and I want to congratulate all the countrymen and Parliamentarians, those who work in the health sector as well as the doctors, that they worked in this direction, helped in taking the schemes forward and we are achieving success in the field of bringing down the infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate under millennium development goal of the year 2015, which will be great leap for India.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Madam Speaker, I want to thank you for giving me an opportunity to ask a question on malnutrition.

Madam, malnutrition is a serious problem and we have to search for nutritious food to remove malnutrition. Nutritious food is available in our country. If the food like Amaranth grain (Ramdana) found in the Himalayas and Quinoa found in Peru are made available in India, I think that *[English]* there will be a protein revolution. *[Translation]* I would like to ask the hon. Minister through you, if there is any other central scheme similar to this.

[English]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, malnutrition is very complex and multi-dimensional in nature that requires a multi-sectoral response. The important determinants are inadequate food, poor socio-economic status of women, female illiteracy, early age of retirement and early child bearing. We have taken two steps in this direction. One is the Scheme which is being run by the Ministry of Women and Child Development. This Scheme is called Integrated Child Development Services, and there is a National Nutrition Mission. The third multi-sectoral nutrition programme is through NRHM, Mid Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment and then the Indira Gandhi Scheme. Besides these, as the hon. Member was mentioning, there are multi-sectoral interventions which include the Targeted Public Distribution System, the National Horticulture Mission — the hon. Member talked about some fruits, vitamins and

some nutrients - the National Food Security Mission, MGNREGA and Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan. All these, Schemes have the potential to address one or the other aspect of nutrition.

[Translation]

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Madam Speaker, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to why the government did not conduct any survey regarding malnutrition after the year 2004-2005. This shows the lack of seriousness on the part of the government regarding the problem of malnutrition in the country. Such surveys are being conducted by private companies. These people conducted surveys in nine states. India has the highest rate of malnutrition. The rate of malnutrition in our country is higher even than the African nations. In 65 years, we have not been able to assess what to feed our children. We are giving the 'Right to Food' to our children but do not know the kind of food that is required for their nutrition. We give no thought to this issue. We are simply interested in filling their stomach but malnutrition occurs even after that. We do not know this simple fact. Both the height and weight of children has to be taken into account, but we just think about the weight not height and our children remain stunted. You can see how serious the Health Department or the three Ministries are about this issue. As Hon. Shahnawaz said, we visited a number of places. We went to one place where we were not aware but the doctor with us told us about it. All the girls examined were short in height and the nails of all the girls revealed that they were anemic. If the Union Government is giving the Right to Food then we need to know what kind of food to provide. I would like to know what the Union Government thinks about this.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, different programmes are being run by both the departments. As I said, there are two types of deficiency- macro nutrient deficiency and micro nutrient deficiency. Separate programmes have been formulated for these deficiencies. Macro deficiency is caused due to lack of protein and needs energy giving food to tackle it. Food is required for tackling it. There are the established systems of agriculture, livelihood and public distribution in this regard. Similarly, home rations are provided under ICDS.

[English]

It is provided to the infants of age 6 months to 3 years, pregnant and lactating mothers. Cooked food is

provided to children in the age group of 3 to 6 years. Sick children with acute malnutrition are treated in nutrition rehabilitation centres.

[Translation]

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: They are provided the same rice and wheat. This is not enough(Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Besides this, you talked of micro nutrient deficiency. There are three kinds of micro nutrient deficiencies - iron deficiency, anemia, Vitamin-A deficiency and iodine deficiency. For this, National Iron Plus Scheme has already been started.

Ever since the inception of the NRHM scheme of the Ministry, pregnant women are being provided iron and folic acid through ASHA. The lactating mothers are also given iron and folic acid for prevention of anemia and to tackle iron deficiency.

We had formulated a national programme for weekly supplementation of iron and folic acid in January, 2013. He is right in saying that in our country more than 50 percent of pregnant women are anemic. Anemia is also prevalent in adolescents, children between the ages of five and fifteen years. The Health Ministry ran this programme in January last year and it has completed one year and two months. This programme was run across the country through which nearly 12 crore children get weekly supplementation of iron and folic acid. This is a national initiative. Similarly, Vitamin A syrup is provided to children upto the age of five years. [English] Zinc tablets are being provided for prevention and treatment of diarrhoea amongst the children above the age of 2 months and [Translation] the Government of India had started the National Iodine deficiency Disorder Control programme many years ago.

[English]

DR. P. VENUGOPAL: The Tamil Nadu Government has started the scheme from 1999 onwards.(Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Though Health is a State subject, so somebody has to do it. Every State should have done it themselves.(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri B. Mahtab will ask his question.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, the issue is of Malnutrition and Under-Weight and the hon. Minister

very rightly has mentioned that another Ministry looks into that. We are concerned here with the health of the children and the lactating mothers of this country. The country is a signatory to the MDGs set by the United Nations. I am thankful and we congratulate you that you have formed a Forum of Parliamentarians relating to MDG. But I am sorry to mention here that on that day no other Minister arrived to address the concerns of the concerned Minister other than the External Affairs Minister. It would have been better if the Health Minister would have been present that day. But here, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the present progress that has been made especially in Health Sector relating to the 8 issues. The parameters which have been fixed by MDG are to be achieved by 2015. Hardly, we have another 18 to 20 months time. But I am concerning my question to this Maternity Mortality Rate and the Child Mortality Rate which is far above the CMR and MMR of the sub-Saharan countries. Can we achieve that? Can we go above the sub-Saharan CMR and MMR? That is a slur on us and on this country. The steps that have been taken, I think, are not sufficient enough and we have to not only target the States but also target the Districts. Is that the way which the Government is thinking to go about?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I would like to thank the hon. Member for asking a very pertinent question and this is very important. I would like to mention that the Ministry of Health has given the highest priority in so far as the Infant Mortality Rate is concerned and to reduce the Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate.

As a matter of fact, the maximum programmes which we have launched during the last four years are aimed at reducing the IMR and MMR. I would like to say that maybe for the first time for the last two years, we have now sanctioned about 486 50 bedded to 100 bedded each stand alone hospitals across the country at the district level for Mother and Child Health (MCH) so that these mothers and children do not get infected by the other diseases in the main hospitals. This is a great step which will help us in future. This is a continuous process. I am sure that next year some more hospitals will be there. We have started this at the sub-district hospitals and the district hospitals. I am sure the successive Governments will take it to the primary health centres. That is one of the most important things.

So, to reduce the infant mortality rate, we have now set up different small units, a separate 20 bedded stand

alone ward in a medical college and the district hospitals, stand alone ward at the primary health centres and also at the facility centres where the delivery takes place. There is also a new born baby corner. So, we have taken care of the children from the time of the birth by creating a new born baby corner at the place of the site where the delivery takes place and the rehabilitation centres for the new born, sick bora children at the sub-district hospitals and district hospitals. We have provided as many as 22,000 ambulances to the State Governments and almost half of these are meant to carry the pregnant women and the children from the house to the facility centre and back. It is totally free. During the stay in the hospital, the mothers are provided free medicines, free consumables, free diagnosis, free food and free to and fro facility. The new born children are being treated free up to one year. That is one of the schemes.

As I said in the beginning, we are very close to achieving MDG-IV and MDG-V which deals with reducing the IMR and MMR to the desired extent which the United Nations has fixed. I am sure, we will either be there or we will be close to that position. That itself will be a great achievement for a size and population of India.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta. He has informed me that this is his last supplementary. Is it so?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Yes, Madam.
....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question quickly, there is less time.

....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Dara Singh ji, please let Guru Dasguptaji put his question.

....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Dara Singh ji, please let Gurudasji put his question. He says it in his last question. Let him ask, otherwise had time will lapse. Please ask quickly.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, everybody has complimented the hon. Minister for the success of the health schemes. I also compliment him for that because there is no polio in the country.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Thank you.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: But, Madam, the question is this. Who are the people responsible for this? It is not the Minister. There are lakhs of Anganwadi, ICDS workers and ASHA workers who are making the scheme successful. I would like to ask him, in view of the success of the schemes what he is going to do to improve the service conditions of the ASHA *karmis* and *Anganwadi* workers without whom the implementation will not be there.

MADAM SPEAKER: Only one minute is left.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, I know that that is a big question. I am very happy to state that only two months back, we have re-framed the whole thing and some more incentives have been given. To begin with, we are giving Rs. 1000 to the ASHA workers instead of nothing. Every scheme is incentive based. We have started with Rs.1000, and for each additional work there is incentive like Rs.100 and Rs.150. There are at least one dozen new schemes added and incentive is being given for each new scheme under the National Rural Health Mission.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Prevalence of Cancer

[Translation]

*403. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether high prevalence of various types of cancer has been reported in certain regions of the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study to ascertain the reasons for the rising number of cases of cancer in the aforesaid regions and other parts of the country and if so, the details and the outcome thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether there are adequate facilities in the Government hospitals/health centres to detect various types of cancer including breast cancer at early stage across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken/proposed by the Government for early detection and providing affordable treatment of various types of cancer and spreading awareness in this regard across the country; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to make cancer a notifiable disease and if so the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per latest data provided by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the estimated prevalent cases (10 years duration) of all cancers in the country, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement. The rising number of cancer cases may be attributed to ageing population, unhealthy lifestyles, use of tobacco and tobacco products, unhealthy diet, better diagnostic facilities etc.

(c) and (d) While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer. In addition to cancer diagnosis and treatment facilities under the State Governments, the Central Government Institutions such as All India Institutes of Medical Sciences, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER, Puducherry, Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata etc. provide facilities for diagnosing and treatment of cancer.

At present, the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Health Mission for interventions upto the district level includes Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level Institution for treatment. The focus is on three sites namely breast, cervical and oral cancer.

Government has recently approved a scheme for enhancing the Tertiary Care Cancer facilities in the country under NPCDCS. Under the scheme, for eligible institutions upto Rs. 45 crores per Tertiary Care Cancer Centre and upto Rs. 120 crores per State Cancer Institute is available to assist 20 State Cancer Institutes and 50 Tertiary Cancer Care Centres in different parts of the country. The Central and State share for the said amount will be in the ratio

75:25 and for North East and Hill States the share would be 90:10.

To further augment diagnosis and treatment facilities, the development of 2nd Campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata and establishment of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar, Haryana has also been approved.

Financial assistance to patients is provided under the Health Minister's Discretionary Grant and Health Minister's Cancer Fund under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi. To spread awareness about Cancer, campaigns are carried out through print and electronic media.

(e) Government of India does not propose to declare Cancer as a notifiable disease. The National Cancer Registry Programme is already implemented by National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research (NCDIR), Bengaluru, under the aegis of Indian Council of Medical Research. The data made available is sufficient for the programme and policy related to Cancer prevention and control in the country.

Statement

Estimated Prevalent Cancer cases-Statewise - India-2013 - Both sexes

States	Prevalent
1	2
Jammu and Kashmir	30855
Himachal Pradesh	16462
Punjab	66182
Chandigarh	2530
Uttaranchal	24767
Haryana	61346
Delhi	40055
Rajasthan	166706
Uttar Pradesh	488554
Bihar	256449
Sikkim	1456
Arunachal Pradesh	3132
Nagaland	4353

1	2
Manipur	5649
Mizoram	2430
Tripura	8480
Meghalaya	6639
Assam	68556
West Bengal	221635
Jharkhand	81070
Odisha	101190
Chhattisgarh	62980
Madhya Pradesh	177649
Gujarat	147064
Daman and Diu	700
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	886
Maharashtra	269652
Andhra Pradesh	209366
Karnataka	148192
Goa	3494
Lakshadweep	164
Kerala	82004
Tamil Nadu	169641
Pudducherry	3132
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	894
Total	2934314

Prevalence (10 years of duration) is assumed to be 2.7 times of Incidence cases (2009-2011 PBCR report). This has been calculated from the estimated pooled survival (1 year, 3 year, 5 year) of the IARC scientific publication No.162.

Contents in Tobacco Products

[English]

*404. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has laid down any provision in the Tobacco Control Act of 2003 for depiction of tobacco/nicotine contents and other ingredients on packages of cigarettes and other tobacco products being marketed in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has notified the above provisions of the Act;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to make it compulsory for manufacturers of tobacco products to depict the contents/ ingredients on packages of cigarettes and other tobacco products?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The legislative framework for testing the contents of tobacco products is laid down in the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA). Section 7 (5) of COTPA 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."

However, the said section has not been notified in the absence of adequate testing facilities for tobacco products, as currently only limited testing facilities are available with the Food and Drug laboratories. Moreover, the extant provisions of display of only nicotine and tar on tobacco product packages is self-limiting, as in addition to nicotine and tar, there are a large number of chemicals and additives/intoxicants in tobacco as well as second hand smoke (SHS) that are harmful to health. There is no internationally accepted standard of any minimum (safe) or maximum permissible limit for tar and nicotine content in tobacco products. As tar and nicotine, abinitio, are harmful in any quantity whether it is smoking or smokeless forms of tobacco. Hence, these provisions under COTPA

will need to be aligned to the latest scientific and research based evidence.

(e) The following steps have been taken by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to make compulsory provisions for manufacturers of tobacco products to depict the contents/ingredients on packages of cigarettes and other tobacco products:

1. Setting up tobacco product testing laboratories is one of the key national level activities under the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP). EFC in its meeting held on 12.12.2013 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (H & FW) has approved the NTCP. The EFC has been duly endorsed by Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare and is currently in the Finance Ministry for endorsement of Finance Minister.

2. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is creating the requisite institutional capacity by identifying existing laboratories whose capacity will be augmented to test tobacco products. The laboratories identified are:

Apex Laboratory - (1)

- i. National Institute of Biologicals (NIB), Noida.

Regional Tobacco Product Testing labs - (4)

- i. Central Drugs Testing Laboratory, (CDTL) Hyderabad.
 - ii. Regional Drugs Testing Laboratory, (RDTL) Chandigarh
 - iii. Central Drugs Testing Laboratory, (CDTL) Mumbai and
 - iv. Food Research and Standardization Laboratory (FRSL) Ghaziabad.
3. A team of experts from MOHFW and Central Design Bureau (CDB) has been constituted to visit the identified labs to take a stock of the readiness of the labs and help them identify the spaces available, help in the designs and also solve all pending issues.
 4. The team first visited Central Tobacco Research Institute [CTRI] to study the tobacco

testing laboratory. Thereafter, teams have visited the following laboratories:

- (a) Regional Drug Testing Laboratory, Chandigarh
 - (b) Central Drug Testing Laboratory, Mumbai
 - (c) Food Research Standardisation Laboratory, Ghaziabad
 - (d) National Institute of Biologicals, Noida
5. The Technical Specification Committee has been reconstituted under the Chairperson ship of Special DGHS, Dr. S.Y. Kothari, to look into the specifications of the equipments to be procured for testing of tobacco products.
 6. The Technical Specification Committee met 5 times (11.3.13, 16.4.13, 17.5.13, 17.6.13, 23.12.13) for finalising the specification of the identified equipments.
 7. The Committee further met again on 15.1.14 to examine the matter in the light of the comments obtained from prospective bidders in the pre-bid process. Hence, the technical specification committee is in the process of finalisation of the technical specifications of the equipments for the Tobacco Testing Laboratories.

Janani Suraksha Yojana

*405. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the activities and initiatives taken under the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for reduction of infant and maternal mortality in the country;
- (b) the financial and technical support extended to the States/UTs under JSY during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the number of women benefited under the said scheme during the said period, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to ensure proper implementation of JSY and extend the benefits of the scheme to large number of pregnant women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) aims at reduction in maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional deliveries. It provides a differential cash assistance to eligible pregnant women who give birth in a government or accredited private health facility. Apart from the eligible mothers, financial incentives are also provided to Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) who promote the institutional deliveries.

(b) Funds allocated under JSY during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise are at enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The number of women benefitted under the Janani Suraksha Yojana, State/UT-wise are at enclosed Statement-II.

(d) For extending the benefits of JSY to large number of pregnant women, this Ministry has removed the conditionalities of minimum age of mother to be of 19 years and the number of children up to two. Now, an eligible pregnant woman can avail JSY benefit regardless of her age and number of children.

For proper implementation of the scheme, the Ministry has issued the following instructions to the state governments who are implementing the scheme:

- Guidelines disseminated to ensure fast and seamless flow of funds under JSY from the State headquarters to the district and further to the health facilities; and to ensure payment of cash assistance before discharge of pregnant women;
- Public display of the names of all JSY beneficiaries in health facilities on a monthly basis so as to ensure transparency and check fraudulent payments;
- Payment of cash assistance under JSY to all beneficiaries only through Direct Benefit Transfer mode (DBT) or through account payee cheques;
- Setting up of grievance redressal cells for prompt redressal of grievances relating to payments;
- Physical verification of the beneficiaries by state and district officials in order to check fictitious payments.

- Further, periodic verification of beneficiaries and assessment of the scheme is being done by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare through the Regional Evaluation Teams and other ongoing reviews through field visits by the Ministry officials.

Statement-I

Details of funds allocated under JASY

Janani Suraksha Yojana					
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Budget Allocation (Rs. in Crores)			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bihar	249.97	250.85	244.29	354.35
2	Chhattisgarh	74.67	68.85	61.32	70.88
3	Himachal Pradesh	2.18	1.9	2.33	2.11
4	Jammu and Kashmir	26.25	21.93	20.57	22.40
5	Jharkhand	70.22	69.7	89.25	89.71
6	Madhya Pradesh	200.78	188.08	191.41	210.25
7	Odisha	121.17	108.31	110.24	120.06
8	Rajasthan	143	184.06	181.41	217.11
9	Uttar Pradesh	399.38	475.33	521.9	471.24
10	Uttarakhand	20.31	15.12	13.51	15.39
11	Arunachal Pradesh	1.64	1.41	1.42	2.18
12	Assam	101.5	93.39	81.07	92.45
13	Manipur	1.32	2.2	1.68	2.17
14	Meghalaya	2.28	1.28	2.14	2.63
15	Mizoram	1.66	1.78	1.39	1.39
16	Nagaland	3.66	2.73	1.82	2.06
17	Sikkim	0.53	0.59	0.44	0.51
18	Tripura	3.17	3.36	2.82	3.13
19	Andhra Pradesh	50.36	32.88	31.79	45.47

1	2	3	4	5	6
20	Goa	0.1	0.1	0.12	0.12
21	Gujarat	22.38	21	25.81	33.83
22	Haryana	6.99	6.6	6.3	5.92
23	Karnataka	46.03	38.54	42.45	66.20
24	Kerala	9.66	13.55	12.13	16.08
25	Maharashtra	22.59	35.28	30.23	31.23
26	Punjab	6.12	6.46	8.07	10.43
27	Tamil Nadu	35.3	34.52	35.72	36.02
28	West Bengal	43.3	58.37	60.16	51.70

1	2	3	4	5	6
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.12	0.06	0.11	0.06
30	Chandigarh	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.05
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.14
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.06	0.04
33	Delhi	3.18	2.18	1.85	2.24
34	Lakshadweep	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.08
35	Puducherry	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.35
Total		1670.39	1741.05	1784.45	1979.98

Statement-II*Number of JSY Beneficiaries*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-2012	2012-13	2013-14*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bihar	1399453	1432439	1829916	1258394
2	Chhattisgarh	303076	334098	277653	205640
3	Jharkhand	386354	559507	282169	205202
4	Jammu and Kashmir	112210	132645	127041	93974
5	Madhya Pradesh	1155915	1085729	979822	757826
6	Odisha	533372	634468	547648	394677
7	Rajasthan	986508	1008490	1072623	1408516
8	Uttar Pradesh	2341353	2327830	2186401	1778316
9	Uttarakhand	79925	87937	89506	68953
10	Himachal Pradesh	21806	21811	13626	11339
11	Andhra Pradesh	254890	261860	341041	266656
12	Goa	1352	1673	1387	777
13	Gujarat	343600	342211	308880	266289
14	Haryana	63171	66084	61902	20788
15	Karnataka	445997	454544	407611	255187
16	Kerala	103605	105205	116816	104297
17	Maharashtra	354108	302040	364039	241066
18	Punjab	155242	109587	79511	68520

1	2	3	4	5	6
19	Tamil Nadu	359734	340454	358224.	344067
20	West Bengal	781168	787604	659996	225266
21	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	132	386	298	259
22	Chandigarh	213	536	449	800
23	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1273	1104	786	800
24	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	0	108
25	Delhi	19441	20145	21722	8287
26	Lakshadweep	866	643	494	931
27	Pudducherry	4680	5236	3728	2005
28	Arunachal Pradesh	9915	12135	12200	7905
29	Assam	389906	412559	421359	321941
30	Manipur	19903	17173	18145	11821
31	Meghalaya	16750	18905	21082	14830
32	Mizoram	13953	12326	12057	9761
33	Nagaland	13291	15863	17609	10633
34	Sikkim	3531	3285	2668	1782
35	Tripura	20202	20871	18682	10102
Grand Total		10696895	10937383	10657091	8377715

*For the period April-December 2013

[Translation]

Petrol and Diesel Pumps

*406. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) proposes to set up petrol and diesel pumps in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the norms/guidelines for the purpose;

(c) the number of petrol and diesel pumps set up in various States during the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise;

(d) the impact of the newly set up as well as the existing petrol pumps on availability and consumption of petrol and diesel in the rural areas; and

(e) the details of the plans for setting up additional petrol/diesel pumps in the coming years keeping in view the demand and consumption of petrol and diesel in future?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Based on the feasibility and commercial viability for setting up of new Retail Outlets (ROs), Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) is contemplating to set up ROs in the country including ROs i.e., Kisan Sewa Kendras (KSKs) in rural areas.

To meet the fuel needs and convenience of customers in emerging markets like upcoming, highways, interior agricultural pockets and industrial hubs etc., retail network expansion is a continuous and regular process. It is undertaken in tandem with the growth in demand for petroleum products, taking into consideration market-wise

demand, socio economic factors leading to growth/de-growth of petroleum products' consumption and number of existing Retail outlets, etc. The locations found feasible and economically viable are rostered in the State Retail Marketing Plan and advertised for selection of dealerships by State Offices of IOCL. As far as Rural KSK's are concerned, the benchmark volume considered for setting of a new KSK is 25 KL per month for High Speed Diesel and 6 KL per month for Motor Spirit.

(c) IOCL has set up 5107 Retail Outlets in the country including 2887 Kisan Sewa Kendras (rural retail outlets) during last three years (2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13) and current year during April-December 2013. The State/ Unwise details of Retail Outlets including KSKs are given in the Statement.

(d) Kisan Sewa Kendra (KSK) concept was developed by IOCL in the year 2004-05, as low cost retail outlet in rural/agricultural market in order to reach diesel, other petroleum products and non-fuel products at Kisan's doorstep. Accordingly, IOCL have been setting up KSKs for catering to Rural/Agriculture markets.

5774 KSKs have already been set up in the country, as on 01.01.2014, since 2004-05 and further KSKs shall also be set up, based on feasibility and commercial viability. KSKs have increased availability of petrol and diesel in rural areas.

(e) During April-December 2013, IOCL has set up 1092 Retail Outlets including 531 Kisan Sewa Kendras (KSKs) in the country. Based on availability of pending LOIs as on 01.01.2014, it is expected to commission Retail Outlets and Kisan Sewa Kendras during next two years, as under:

Year	Retail Outlets	KSKs	Total
2014-15	600	400	1000
2015-16	700	500	1200
Total	1300	900	2200

The expected commissioning of above Retail Outlets is subject to finalization of suitable plots of land and obtaining of required statutory approvals.

Statement

State/UT and year wise commissioning of Retail Outlets including Kisan Sewa Kendras by IOCL during last three years and current year April-December 2013

Sl. No.	State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (Apr-Dec)		Total during 3 years and current year		
		RO	KSK	RO	KSK	RO	KSK	RO	KSK	RO + KSK		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	32	68	41	83	88	114	34	30	195	295	490
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
3	Assam	3	4	7	4	2	7	1	11	13	26	39
4	Bihar	17	26	30	56	61	63	27	27	135	172	307
5	Chhattisgarh	7	14	21	11	36	46	29	16	93	87	180
6	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Goa	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
8	Gujarat	9	17	34	17	76	33	55	0	174	67	241
9	Haryana	24	25	20	37	26	51	33	60	103	173	276
10	Himachal Pradesh	2	5	4	15	0	0	0	0	6	20	26
11	Jammu and Kashmir	3	6	2	5	7	8	0	4	12	23	35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12	Jharkhand	6	20	13	25	26	26	3	4	48	75	123
13	Karnataka	34	43	79	82	59	62	69	55	241	242	483
14	Kerala	2	4	5	12	7	16	23	15	37	47	84
15	Madhya Pradesh	17	19	20	32	53	60	34	57	124	168	292
16	Maharashtra	28	25	23	35	71	86	78	45	200	191	391
17	Manipur	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	3	1	9	10
18	Meghalaya	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	5	1	6
19	Mizoram	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	3	5
20	Nagaland	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	2	5
21	Odisha	10	20	5	28	23	50	16	19	54	117	171
22	Punjab	10	36	8	45	19	87	6	26	43	194	237
23	Rajasthan	19	51	30	32	41	55	36	30	126	168	294
24	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
25	Tamil Nadu	26	65	69	42	117	92	34	27	246	226	472
26	Tripura	1	0	2	0	4	4	2	1	9	5	14
27	Uttar Pradesh	44	97	35	108	112	132	67	81	258	418	676
28	Uttarakhand	3	3	2	4	8	3	3	0	16	10	26
29	West Bengal	22	21	15	52	20	44	7	20	64	137	201
Union Territories												
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
4	Daman and Diu	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
5	Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Puducherry	1	3	3	2	2	1	1	0	7	6	13
Total		325	575	474	731	860	1050	561	531	2220	2887	5107

*[English]***Development/Protection of Children**

*407. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken notice of the miserable condition of children who have been sufferers of malnutrition, child marriage, child labour,

trafficking and dropouts at the elementary level of education in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has formulated / implemented schemes / programmes for their development, protection, and welfare;

(c) if so, the details of the schemes/programmes formulated/implemented for the purpose;

(d) the details of the funds allocated under the

said schemes/programmes along with its utilisation during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to protect the interests of such children and to improve their condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam, The Government has taken note of the prevalence of malnutrition, child marriage, child labour, trafficking and dropouts at the elementary level of education in the country as per the indicators below.

Malnutrition: As per National Family Health Survey III the rate of malnutrition has declined from 42.7% in 1998-99 (NFHS-2) to 40.4% in 2005-06 (NFHS-3) for children below 3 years of age.

Child marriage: As per National Family Health Survey III (NFHS III: 2005-06) the percentage of women between the age of 18-29, who married before reaching age of 18, i.e. before reaching the legal age for marriage is 46%.

Child Labour: The total number of working children in the country has declined from 1.26 crore as per the Census 2001 to 49.84 lakh in 2009-10 as per NSSO Survey.

Dropouts at the elementary level education in the country: As per District Information System for Education (DISE) data, the Annual Average Dropout Rate at Primary level has reduced from 6.5% for 2011-12 to 5.62 for 2012-13.

The Government has initiated various Schemes to address the problems. Some of the Schemes are outlined as follows:

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which provides a package of six services to children below 6 years and pregnant and lactating mothers which inter-alia includes supplementary nutrition.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) was introduced in 2009-10 with the aim to contribute to the improvement in the well being of children in difficult

circumstances, as well as the reduction of vulnerabilities to situations that lead to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children from their families.

Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection provides opportunities including non-formal education, vocational training, etc. to working children to facilitate their entry / re-entry into mainstream education.

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-SABLA aims at an all-round development of adolescent girls (AGs) of 11-18 years by making them self reliant by facilitating access to learning, health and nutrition through various interventions such as health, education, vocational training etc. Such empowerment also addresses the issue of Child Marriage.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sanyog Yojana (IGMSY) is a Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme for pregnant and lactating women which was introduced in October, 2010 for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers.

Trafficking: "Ujjawala" - is a Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-integration and Repatriation of Victims of Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation.

Rehabilitation of Child Labour: National Child Labour Project (NCL P) is a Scheme with the objective to withdraw children working in hazardous occupations and processes, and mainstream them into formal education system. All children rescued/withdrawn in the age group of 9-14 years are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid-day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system.

(d) The details of the funds released under the three major schemes viz., Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) and Ujjawala scheme administered by the Ministry of Women and Child Development is as per table below:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Budget (RE)	Actual Exp.	Budget (RE)	Actual Exp.	Budget (RE)	Actual Exp.	Budget (RE)	Actuals Exp. (17.2. 2014)
1	ICDS	9280	9763	14048	14267	15850	15704	16312	14463
2	ICPS	100	115	213	178	273	258	270	198
3	UJJAWALA	7	9	10	10	7	7	13	12
Total		9387	9887	14271	14455	16130	15969	16595	14693

(e) In addition to implementing the Schemes and programmes as above, the Government has also initiated several legislative measures viz (i) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act), (ii) The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) 2006, (iii) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, (iv) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, (v) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 etc., Workshops, Seminars, legal awareness camps and consultation are held with the State Governments, NGOs and other stakeholders for sensitisation and wider public awareness.

[Translation]

Diversion of Domestic LPG Cylinders

*408. SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) the total number of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) agencies in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of cases of diversion of domestic LPG cylinders for commercial use detected during the last three years and the current year and the action taken against the LPG agencies in this regard, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps for checking the misuse/ diversion of domestic LPG cylinders for commercial purposes and curtailing the import of LPG in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of reduction in import of LPG as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

(SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) State/UT-wise details of LPG distributorship as on 01.01.2014 is given in Statement-I.

(b) State/UT-wise details of established cases of diversion of subsidized LPG cylinders during the last three years and during the period from April-Dec' 2013 are given in Statement-II.

In all the established cases of diversion, action has been taken against the erring LPG distributor as per the provision of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

(c) and (d) The possibility of malpractice/irregularities in subsidized domestic LPG cylinders by some unscrupulous elements cannot be ruled out due to the lower retail price of subsidized LPG for domestic use vis a vis the market price for commercial LPG. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are always on vigil and take action to stop the black marketing of cylinders.

To keep a check on malpractices by LPG distributors, OMCs carry out regular surprise inspections at distributors premises, conduct refill audits, surprise checks at customers premises, en-route checking of delivery vehicles etc. If LPG distributors are found guilty of any malpractice, punitive action is taken in accordance with the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

Moreover, various initiatives have been taken by the Government viz. Capping on supply of subsidized cylinders, de-duplication, introduction of Transparency Portal, KYC exercise etc. which have contained the misuse of subsidized LPG cylinders.

The quantum of LPG import depends on overall demand in the country, fluctuations in seasonal demand

and availability of LPG from domestic sources. As such reduction in import of LPG due to checking misuse of subsidized domestic LPG cannot be quantified.

Statement-I

Statewise Number of Distributors as on 01.01.2014

(Fig in Nos)

	Regular Distributorship	RGGLV	Total
1	2	3	4
Chandigarh	27	0	27
Delhi	317	0	317
Haryana	304	68	372
Himachal Pradesh	127	13	140
Jammu and Kashmir	167	8	175
Punjab	482	82	564
Rajasthan	516	239	755
Uttar Pradesh	1367	471	1838
Uttanchal	183	9	192
Sub Total North	3490	890	4380
Andaman and Nicobar Island	5	0	5
Arunachal Pradesh	34	5	39
Assam	300	26	326
Bihar	402	301	703
Jharkhand	179	108	287
Manipur	42	10	52
Meghalaya	37	0	37
Mizoram	29	15	44
Nagaland	36	3	39
Odisha	235	117	352
Sikkim	8	0	8
Tripura	35	3	38
West Bengal	533	149	682
Sub Total East	1875	737	2612
Chhattisgarh	173	53	226
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	2

1	2	3	4
Daman and Diu	2	0	2
Goa	53	0	53
Gujarat	564	36	600
Madhya Pradesh	632	190	822
Maharashtra	1071	266	1337
Sub Total West	2497	545	3042
Andhra Pradesh	1056	200	1256
Karnataka	538	129	667
Kerala	434	28	462
Lakshadweep	1	0	1
Puducherry (Including Mahe)	21	1	22
Tamil Nadu	829	150	979
S B Total South	2879	508	3387
All India	10741	2680	13421

Statement-II

State-wise details of established cases of Diversion during last three years current year (Till Dec)

Sl. No.	State	Apr- Dec'13	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chandigarh	2	0	0	5
2.	Delhi	13	34	23	2
3.	Haryana	3	28	22	18
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	4	1
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	1	8	5
6.	Punjab	2	16	12	28
7.	Rajasthan	13	17	40	31
8.	Uttarpradesh	36	124	66	50
9.	Uttarakhand	2	11	7	0
	Sub Total	74	232	182	140
10.	Andaman	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
11. Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
12. Assam	1	1	15	2	
13. Bihar	5	13	21	16	
14. Jharkhand	4	8	8	2	
15. Manipur	0	0	0	0	
16. Meghalaya	0	1	2	0	
17. Mizoram	2	0	0	0	
18. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	
19. Odisha	4	11	19	18	
20. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	
21. Tripura	0	0	0	0	
22. West Bengal	8	8	27	6	
Sub Total	24	42	92	44	
23. Chhattisgarh	2	11	5	3	
24. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	
25. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	
26. Goa	0	0	0	1	
27. Gujarat	12	35	18	21	
28. Madhya Pradesh	15	30	34	28	
29. Maharashtra	24	44	39	17	
Sub Total	53	120	96	70	
30. Andhra Pradesh	12	24	30	23	
31. Karnataka	8	36	35	27	
32. Kerala	13	14	10	16	
33. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	
34. Puducherry	0	0	1	2	
35. Tamil Nadu	9	14	45	37	
Sub Total	42	88	121	105	
Grand Total- All India	193	482	491	359	

[English]

Socio-Economic Development of Scheduled Tribes

409. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

DR. RATNA DE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the socio-economic condition of tribals has not improved adequately over the years in the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of various schemes/ programmes being implemented by the Government for the socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) and the funds allocated/released and utilised vis-a-vis target fixed and achievements made thereunder so far during 12th Five Year Plan, scheme and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the benefits of the schemes meant for the tribals have not percolated down to the intended beneficiaries and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to close or merge some schemes and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government and the mechanism put in place for effective implementation of the various schemes for socio-economic development of tribals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) No, Madam. The living conditions of tribals have been gradually improving over the years in terms of human development indicators such as literacy, health, economic conditions and employment status etc. which can be ascertained from the census reports and other socio-economic surveys.

(b) The socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes (STs), like the rest of the population in the country, is the mandate of all line Ministries in Government of India and the State Governments. Ministry of Tribal Affairs steps in to fill critical gaps so that the ST population is not left at a disadvantage. The details of the major programmes / schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs are as under:

- (i) Scheme of Construction of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys
- (ii) Scheme of Establishment of Ashram School in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas
- (iii) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students
- (iv) Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students
- (v) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas (State's component)
- (vi) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for STs
- (vi) Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for STs
- (viii) Top Class Education for ST students
- (ix) Grants in aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes
- (x) Coaching for Scheduled Tribes
- (xi) Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts
- (xii) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas
- (xiii) Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)
- (xiv) Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India
- (xv) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP)

Funds released to the State Government AJT Administrations during 12th Five Year Plan under the

schemes mentioned at Sl. No. (i) to (v) are given in Statement-I to-V. Under the above mentioned schemes, no separate target is fixed State-wise. The scheme-wise budget allocation and target fixed and achievement is given in Statement-VI.

The grants-in-aid released / utilized (State-wise) under schemes (ix) to (xv) during the 12th Five Year Plan are given in Statement VII to XIII.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has decided to subsume the existing schemes (i) Scheme of Construction of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys, (ii) Scheme of Establishment of Ashram School in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas, (iii) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students, (iv) Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX & X, (v) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas (State's component) and (vi) Top Class Education for ST students. The Ministry has also decided to merge the following four schemes viz., (i) Grants in aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes (ii) Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts (iii) Coaching for Scheduled Tribes and (iv) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas with a single window scheme namely "Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes" for implementation during the XII Plan period.

(e) The merger of schemes as stated under (d) above will give flexibility and enable states to implement schemes on the basis of local priority and context. The guidelines for various schemes have been revised from time to time. Schemes are evaluated from time to time. A system of inspection is in existence for verifying schemes implemented by NGOs.

Statement-I

Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys during 12th Five Year Plan (2012-13 to 2013-14 (as on 17.2.2014).

Rs. in lakh

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT/University	2012-13		2013-14 (As on 17.02.2014)	
		Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Arunachal Pradesh	279.81	UC awaited	846.728	UC not due
2	Gujarat	187.06	UC awaited	939.33	UC not due
3	Kerala	0.00	0.00	553.45	UC not due

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Madhya Pradesh	2291.57	2291.57	0.00	UC not due
5	Odisha	1697.50	UC awaited	0.00	UC not due
6	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	2289.44	UC not due
7	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	810.945	UC not due
8	Rajasthan	1500.00	1500.00	2646.87	UC not due
9	Sikkim	460.29	UC awaited	0.00	UC not due
10	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	112.73	UC not due
11	Tripura	883.77	UC awaited	0.00	UC not due
12	Veer Narmad South Gujrat University, Surat	62.92	UC awaited	0.00	UC not due
13	Mizoram University	437.08	UC awaited	0.00	UC not due
Total		7800.00	3791.57	8199.493	

Statement-II

Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the scheme of "Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan" during 12th Five Year Plan (2012-13 to 2013-14 (as on 17.2.2014))

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13		2013-14 (As on 17.02.2014)	
		Fund released	Utilized	Fund released	Utilized
1	Andhra Pradesh	988.49	UC awaited	371.875	UC not due
2	Assam	0.00	0.00	749.60	UC not due
3	Chhattishgarh	530.36	530.36	0	0
4	Goa	300.00	UC awaited	0	0
5	Kerala	1025.02	UC awaited	0	0
6	Odisha	2458.90	UC awaited	2091.10	UC not due
7	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	575.28	0
8	Tripura	797.23	UC awaited	954.52	0
Total		6100.00	530.36	4742.375	0

Statement-III

Details of Funds released to State Government/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST Students during 12th Five Year Plan (2012-13 to 2013-14 (as on 17.2.2014)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2012-13		2013-14 (As on 17.02.2014)	
		Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised
1	Andhra Pradesh	19438.70	19438.70	4920.34	UC not due
2	Arunachal Pradesh	633.00	633.00	2733.70	UC not due
3	Assam	4537.69	3392.62	1114.00	UC not due
4	Bihar	90.00	90.00	23.00	UC not due
5	Chhattisgarh	3150.31	UC awaited	787.00	UC not due
6	Goa	8.00	UC awaited	2.00	UC not due
7	Gujarat	2460.71	2460.71	7138.58	UC not due
8	Himachal Pradesh	948.52	891.69	237.00	UC not due
9	Jammu and Kashmir	710.06	710.06	177.00	UC not due
10	Jharkhand	1344.21	1344.21	3267.40	UC not due
11	Karnataka	2522.75	2522.75	3340.76	UC not due
12	Kerala	329.45	329.45	82.00	UC not due
13	Madhya Pradesh	9542.45	UC awaited	2385.00	UC not due
14	Maharashtra	4604.38	4604.38	11996.04	UC not due
15	Manipur	4243.64	4243.64	1060.00	UC not due
16	Meghalaya	1753.42	UC awaited	438.00	UC not due
17	Mizoram	3546.61	3546.61	5393.89	UC not due
18	Nagaland	2191.09	UC awaited	2626.19	UC not due
19	Odisha	5405.95	5405.95	3459.87	UC not due
20	Rajasthan	2142.99	2142.99	535.00	UC not due
21	Sikkim	414.15	414.15	0.00	UC not due
22	Tamil Nadu	178.66	178.66	44.00	UC not due
23	Tripura	1036.47	1036.47	2522.98	UC not due
24	Uttar Pradesh	227.00	UC awaited	56.00	UC not due
25	Uttarakhand	657.98	657.98	2470.52	UC not due
26	West Bengal	949.16	949.16	1549.62	UC not due
27	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.00	UC awaited	0.75	UC not due
28	Daman and Diu	4.00	4.00	0.00	UC not due
Total		73074.35	54997.18	58360.64	

Statement-IV

Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Post Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX & X during 2012-13 to 2013-14 (as on 17.2.2014)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2012-13		2013-14 (As on 17.02.2014)	
		Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised
1	Andhra Pradesh	500.00	500.00	0.00	UC not due
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	218.44	UC not due
3	Assam	90.00	90.00	211.88	UC not due
4	Chhattisgarh	593.00	UC awaited	0.00	UC not due
5	Gujarat	500.00	500.00	2835.28	UC not due
6	Himachal Pradesh	20.00	20.00	45.73	UC not due
7	Jharkhand	1472.00	UC awaited	0.00	UC not due
8	Karnataka	260.00	260.00	0.00	UC not due
9	Kerala	57.00	57.00	0.00	UC not due
10	Madhya Pradesh	3400.00	UC awaited	0.00	UC not due
11	Maharashtra	251.00	UC awaited	0.00	UC not due
12	Manipur	100.00	100.00	0.00	UC not due
13	Meghalaya	15.00	15.00	296.762	UC not due
14	Mizoram	70.00	70.00	123.185	UC not due
15	Odisha	3128.00	3128.00	5601.08375	UC not due
16	Rajasthan	0.00	UC awaited	4792.55	UC not due
17	Sikkim	4.00	4.00	0.00	UC not due
18	Tamil Nadu	26.00	UC awaited	0.00	UC not due
19	Tripura	340.00	340.00	674.332	UC not due
20	Uttar Pradesh	28.00	28.00	0.00	UC not due
21	Uttarakhand	26.00	26.00	460.2	UC not due
22	West Bengal	260.00	UC awaited	2620	UC not due
23	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	33.00	UC awaited	0.00	UC not due
Grand Total		11173.00	5138.00	17893.44	

Statement-V

Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas during from 2012-13 to 2013-14 (as on 17.2.2014).

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2012-13		2013-14 (as on 17.2.2014)	
		Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised
1	Assam	89.00	89.00	276.21	UC not due
2	Madhya Pradesh	88.00	88.00	150.74	UC not due
3	Mizoram	88.00	88.00	69.68	UC not due
	Total	265.00	265.00	265.000	0.000

Statement-VI

Budget allocation (B.E., R.E.), target fixed and achievements under the following schemes during 2012-13 and 2013-14

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2012-13				2013-14		
		BE	RE	Target fixed	Achievement BE	RE	Target fixed	Achievement (as on 17.2.2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Post Matric Scholarship for STs	748.50	748.50	13.32 lakh students	18.67 lakh students 748.50	748.50	14.00 lakh	19.63 students
2	Upgradation of Merit	1.50	0.64	1053 students	213 students 1.50	1.50	1053 students	32 students
3	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	6.00	2.65	2000 trainees	2087 6.00	7.62	2000 Trainee	1000 trainee
4	Establishment of Ashram Schools for STs in TSP Area	75.00	61.00	3795 seats	3800 seats 75.00	72.17	3795 Seats	6560 seats
5	Hostels for ST girls/boys	78.00	78.00	6787 seats	2205 seats 125.00	125.00	10180 Seats	2070 seats
6	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship	90.00	45.00	3668 students	3335 students 90.00	10.00	3335 students	3335 students

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	National Overseas Scholarship for ST students	1.00	1.00	15 students	13 students 1.00	0.98	15 students	The scheme under revision
8	Top Class Education for STs	13.00	10.11	625 students	470 students 13.00	9.50	625 Students	310 students
9	*Pre- Matric Scholarship for needy, ST students studying in Classes IX & X	86.00	111.73	24.00 lakh students	20.12 lakh students 212.19	211.52	19.71 lakh	9.05 students
Total		1194.50	1106.49		1354.19	1186.79		

Statement-VII

Details of Funds released to NGOs under the Scheme of Grant- in-Aid to Vountary organisations working for the Welfare of STs

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 17.02.2014)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	12067987	27841091
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8033861	39043684
3	Assam	8390193	6788859
4	Chhattisgarh	1620270	3045633
5	Gujarat	0	8378890
6	Himachal Pradesh	157500	15307965
7	Jharkhand	11850024	17595679
8	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1849380
9	Karnataka	9466192	15027627
10	Kerala	6264328	6801635
11	Madhya Pradesh	5386914	2550516
12	Maharashtra	23146748	6282095
13	Manipur	12542915	21381413
14	Meghalaya	29349920	84169421

1	2	3	4
15	Mizoram	0	4026663
16	Nagaland	0	1050361
17	Odisha	18305070	13971584
18	Tamil Nadu	2330550	3433898
19	Tripura	3294511	107370
20	Uttrakhand	2857243	9024302
21	Uttar Pradesh	1667387	-
22	West Begnal	23421235	19676888
23	Delhi	735565	-
Grand Total		180888413	307354954

Note:- As per General Financial Rules (GFR), there is time limit of 12 months for submission of Utilization Certificates (UC). Any further grant is considered only on receipt of UC of grant-in-aid released in previous years.

Statement-VIII

Details of Funds Released to NGOs under the Scheme of Coaching for Scheduled Tribes

(Amount in Rs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 14.02.2014)
1	2	3	4
1	Delhi	713000	-
2	Kerala	1395000	-

1	2	3	4
3	Manipur	2398000	1484000
4	Rajasthan	0	3470000
Total		4506000	4954000

Note: As per General Financial Rules (GFR), there is time limit of 12 months for submission of Utilization Certificates (UC). Any further grant is considered only on receipt of UC of grant-in-aid released in previous years.

Statement-IX

Details of Funds released to NGOs under the Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	State	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 14.02.2014)
1	Chhattisgarh	3723818	4407038
2	Gujarat	0	117119893
3	Jharkhand	1846586	-
4	Karnataka	0	-
5	Madhya Pradesh	0	38970665
6	Maharashtra	5948849	-
7	Odisha	62330103	149464592
8	Rajasthan	300000	10976580
Total		74149356	320938768

Note: As per General Financial Rules (GFR), there is time limit of 12 months for submission of Utilization Certificates (UC). Any further grant is considered only on receipt of UC of grant-in-aid released in previous years.

Statement-X

Details of Funds released to NGOs under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas

(Amount in Rs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 14.02.2014)
1	Assam	8808000	4296000
2	Karnataka	612000	5388000

1	2	3	4
3	Meghalaya	4896000	4896000
4	Nagaland	2496000	
5	Tamil Nadu	0	9375300
Grand Total		16812000	23955300

Note: As per General Financial Rules (GFR), there is time limit of 12 months for submission of Utilization Certificates (UC). Any further grant is considered only on receipt of UC of grant-in-aid released in previous years.

Statement-XI

Scheme development of particularly vulnerable tribal groups (earlier known as Scheme of Development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 14.02.2014)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2000.000	3000.000
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.000	75.000
3	Chhattisgarh	2011.694	1408.560
4	Gujarat	700.000	1000.000
5	Jharkhand	645.976	265.226
6	Kerala	0.000	600.000
7	Karnataka	707.372	-
8	Madhya Pradesh	4350.000	4500.000
9	Maharashtra	28.300	-
10	Manipur	100.000	100.000
11	Odisha	3260.000	2000.000
12	Rajasthan	1500.000	-
13	Tamil Nadu	1446.658	2000.000
14	Tripura	700.000	950.000
15	Uttarakhand	400.000	-
Total		17850.000	15898.786

Note:- As per General Financial Rules (GFR), there is time limit of 12 months for submission of Utilization Certificates (UC). Any further grant is considered only on receipt of UC of grant-in-aid released in previous years.

Statement-XII

Statement showing funds released, utilization, during 12th five year plan under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India (As on 17.02.2014)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2012-13			2013-14	
		Allocation	Release	Utilization reported	Allocation	Release
1	Andhra Pradesh	6958.00	4834.00	1512.00	6958.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	972.00	0.00	0.00	972.00	832.19
3	Assam	4587.00	0.00	0.00	4587.00	3440.25
4	Bihar	1055.00	0.00	0.00	1055.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	9174.00	8534.00	8534.00	9174.00	9007.12
6	Goa	225.00	0.00	0.00	225.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	10371.00	4629.6	3657.17	10371.00	10275.69
8	Himachal Pradesh	474.00	474.00	474.00	474.00	355.50
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1529.00	150.34	150.34	1529.00	0.00
10	Jharkhand	9826.00	7369.50	7369.50	9826.00	7369.50
11	Karnataka	4800.00	4800.00	0.00	4800.00	0.00
12	Kerala	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	16950.00	16518.04	16518.04	16950.00	13610.28
14	Maharashtra	11889.00	2911.00	2911.00	11889.00	11889.00
15	Manipur	1031.00	1031.00	1031.00	1031.00	1031.00
16	Meghalaya	2762.00	0.00	0.00	2762.00	2724.38
17	Mizoram	1162.00	810.75	810.75	1162.00	850.21
18	Nagaland	2454.00	2454.00	2454.00	2454.00	2454.00
19	Odisha	11284.00	11283.99	11283.99	11284.00	12947.35
20	Rajasthan	9838.00	7737.98	7737.98	9838.00	9437.80
21	Sikkim	284.00	272.58	272.58	284.00	284.00
22	Tamil Nadu	901.00	0.00	0.00	901.00	675.75
23	Tripura	1375.00	1375.00	509.95	1375.00	1016.25
24	Uttar Pradesh	1659.00	200.00	200.00	1659.00	0.00
25	Uttarakhand	356.00	0.00	0.00	356.00	267.00
26	West Bengal	6104.00	6104.00	6104.00	6104.00	4578.00
	Total	118530.00	81999.78	72040.30	118530.00	93555.27

Statement-XIII

Funds allocated, released and utilization reported during 12th five year Plan under SCA to TSP (As on 17.02.2014).

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2012-13		Utilization reported	2013-14	
		Allocation	Release		Allocation	Release
1	Andhra Pradesh	5789.00	4125.00	4125.00	5789.00	4341.75
2	Assam	6233.00	4674.00	4674.00	6233.00	4674.75
3	Bihar	1306.00	0.00	0.00	1306.00	0.00
4	Chhattisgarh	9478.00	9478.00	0.00	9478.00	7108.50
5	Goa	237.00	0.00	0.00	237.00	0.00
6	Gujarat	8448.00	7410.00	0.00	8448.00	8448.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	1768.00	1262.00	1262.00	1768.00	1326.00
8	Jammu and Kashmir	2163.00	0.00	0.00	2163.00	0.00
9	Jharkhand	12187.00	11413.25	0.00	12187.00	12187.00
10	Karnataka	2471.00	1853.25	0.00	2471.00	1853.25
11	kerala	549.00	549.00	549.00	549.00	411.75
12	Madhya Pradesh	17525.00	17525.00	0.00	17525.00	17525.00
13	Maharashtra	7728.00	0.00	0.00	7728.00	7728.00
14	Manipur	1583.00	1230.10	1229.00	1583.00	1187.25
15	Odisha	13321.00	13321.00	4447.19	13321.00	13045.81
16	Rajasthan	8377.00	7441.00	0.00	8377.00	8377.00
17	Sikkim	437.00	437.00	437.00	437.00	327.75
18	Tamilnadu	651.00	0.00	0.00	651.00	488.25
19	Tripura	2145.00	1955.00	788.59	2145.00	1576.58
20	Uttarakhand	198.00	0.00	0.00	198.00	0.00
21	Uttar Pradesh	894.00	0.00	0.00	894.00	0.00
22	West Bengal	4512.00	2580.75	0.00	4512.00	3384.00
Total		108000.00	85254.35	17511.78	108000.00	93990.64

Medical Ethics and Conduct

*410. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) the existing rules/guidelines laid down by the Government to regulate medical ethics and conduct to be

followed by the doctors along with the mechanism put in place to ensure their compliance and enforcement in the country;

(b) whether certain instances of unethical practices and misconduct by the doctors including promotion and prescription of branded medicines instead of generic names/compositions have come to the notice of the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed by the Government against the erring doctors during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) the steps takea'proposed by the Government to ensure larger prescription of drugs with generic names by the doctors and curb promotion and advertisement of branded drugs/medical products by the doctors in connivance with the pharmaceutical companies in the country; and

(e) the other measures taken/proposed by the Government to make generic medicines available to the patients at affordable/free of cost in the Government I hospitals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) In order to regulate the conduct

Sl. No.	Category	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	01.04.2013 to 31.12.2013
1.	Total Complaints appeal received	824	561	623	149
2.	Referred to State Medical Council / State Govt.	468	357	484	102
3.	Disposed	350	197	105	01
4.	Registration Temporarily removed among disposed	10	3	52	06
5.	Warning given among disposed	4	1	7	01
6.	Under Consideration	6	7	34	46

(d) MCFs "Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002" has a provision which stipulates that "every physician should, as far as possible, prescribe drugs with generic names and he/she shall ensure that there is a rational prescription and use of drugs".

(e) For making available quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all, the Government has launched "Jan Aushadhi" Campaign in November, 2008 by way of opening up of Jan Aushadhi Drug Stores. Since, November, 2008, 162 *Jan Aushadhi Stores* have been opened in various parts of the country out of which 83 are functional. A New Business Plan has been approved, by the Department of Pharmaceuticals, particularly to address the shortcomings and challenges identified in scaling up the activities.

Storage of Vaccines

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

of doctors, the Medical Council of India (MCI), with the prior approval of the Central Government, has notified Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002. These Regulations prescribe various acts of commission and omission on the part of a physician, which are construed as misconduct and unethical.

(b) and (c) MCI or the appropriate State Medical Councils have been empowered to take disciplinary action against a doctor for violation of the provisions of Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002. As and when complaints are received against the violation of code of ethics of doctors, MCI conducts inquiry into such violations and takes action against violators. As per information furnished by MCI, the details of complaints received during the last three years and the current year and action taken thereof are as under:

(a) whether the Government has extended financial and technical support to the States/UTs for proper storage of vaccines in the rural areas, particularly those with inadequate supply of electricity;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to encourage use of solar powered refrigerators and vaccine coolers to store vaccines in the rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. Government of India has extended financial and technical support to the States/UTs for proper storage of vaccines. In addition, supplies are made to State/UTs in kind. These supplies are cold chain equipments (both conventional and solar powered), generators etc.

(b) The details of the funds provided to states/UTs for cold chain maintenance and technical training of Refrigerator mechanics, including training on cold chain handling of cold chain handlers, Medical Officers, frontline worker for capacity building are given in Statement-I and Statement-II.

(c) Yes.

(d) Solar equipments for storage of vaccines have been provided to 16 States.

Statement-I

State-wise fund allocation for cold chain maintenance

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.41	0.41	0.93	0.90
Andhra Pradesh	10.15	10.15	20.20	20.30
Arunachal Pradesh	2.40	2.40	4.10	4.91
Assam	7.43	7.44	12.12	32.46
Bihar	50.00	50.00	50.00	11.06
Chandigarh	0.25	0.40	0.37	0.40
Chhattisgarh	6.08	6.26	9.37	10.70
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.20
Daman and Diu	0.22	0.16	0.22	0.30
Delhi	1.40	2.00	5.85	4.50
Goa	0.34	0.00	0.37	0.56

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	4.80	9.42	14.22	19.54
Haryana	4.69	4.73	4.88	6.20
Himachal Pradesh	4.00	8.09	8.12	8.12
Jammu and Kashmir	4.50	4.50	8.69	8.68
Jharkhand	3.37	3.37	5.12	5.06
Karnataka	25.94	15.58	15.58	6.00
Kerala	6.48	5.86	6.73	11.51
Lakshadweep	0.50	0.15	0.15	0.20
Madhya Pradesh	12.71	12.70	12.44	18.66
Maharashtra	14.61	14.62	21.53	21.52
Manipur	1.47	1.58	1.00	2.11
Meghalaya	2.04	2.04	2.05	2.06
Mizoram	1.23	1.23	1.87	1.85
Nagaland	1.82	1.82	1.84	2.75
Odisha	8.49	10.55	16.59	17.39
Puducherry	0.62	0.25	0.25	0.43
Punjab	4.42	4.61	5.02	7.61
Rajasthan	12.84	12.84	12.84	21.40
Sikkim	0.00	0.63	0.80	0.80
Tamil Nadu	13.65	13.65	11.26	16.89
Tripura	0.90	0.66	1.20	2.24
Uttar Pradesh	24.60	6.53	19.59	18.38
Uttarakhand	3.20	2.84	2.85	4.28
West Bengal	8.25	284.24	284.24	284.24
Total	243.94	501.84	562.53	574.21

Statement-II

Training status: April 2010 - January 2014

Name of States/UTs	Ref Mechanics/ Cold Chain Officers technical training	Health Worker Training	Cold Chain Handler Training	Medical Officer Training
1	2	3	4	5
A&N Islands	-	151	60	44
Andhra Pradesh	2	23008	2210	4483
Arunachal Pradesh	4	565	161	371

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	3	640	1230	2298
Bihar	5	5590	664	1086
Chandigarh	-	213	216	54
Chhattisgarh	5	347	207	315
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	0	0	24
Daman and Diu	-	60	0	22
Delhi	4	483	181	495
Goa	-	410	46	80
Gujarat	6	2331	2001	1244
Haryana	7	4284	1737	1444
Himachal Pradesh	2	0	181	144
Jammu and Kashmir	4	419	835	347
Jharkhand	-	6986	698	1170
Karnataka	-	9300	1353	2236
Kerala	-	646	219	1145
Lakshadweep	-	25	15	12
Madhya Pradesh	9	12031	1471	1543
Maharashtra	8	5558	2583	2907
Manipur	2	33	46	333
Meghalaya	3	89	0	38
Mizoram	4	0	216	86
Nagaland	1	1099	52	614
Odisha	5	13638	2130	1917
Puducherry	-	0	37	105
Punjab	7	5315	3273	1983
Rajasthan	9	3788	1508	2640
Sikkim	1	45	62	48
Tamil Nadu	-	0	1620	3701
Tripura	4	901	168	103
Uttar Pradesh	30	0	457	2715
Uttarakhand	2	2901	613	450
West Bengal	-	1362	19	237
Total	128	102218	26269	36434

[Translation]

Irregularities at Retail Outlets of OMCs

*412. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV

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

(a) the details of the rules/guidelines issued for checking irregularities or malpractices at retail outlets of various Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in the country;

(b) the number of cases of violation of such rules/guidelines and irregularities or malpractices including adulteration of petroleum products at the retail outlets of various OMCs reported during the last three years and the current year along with the action taken thereon, company and State/UT-wise;

(c) the agencies entrusted with the task of investigation of cases of irregularities during the said period, company-wise; and

(d) the other steps being taken or proposed by the Government/OMCs to check such irregularities at retail outlets of OMCs?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Marketing Discipline Guidelines are invoked by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) for checking of irregularities or malpractices at their Retail Outlets in the country.

(b) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have detected 14521 irregularities of various kinds against their Retail Outlet (ROs) during the last three years and current year (April - December 2013). Consequently appropriate action including termination, suspension of sales and supplies, issuing of warning

letter, fine & penalty etc. was taken against Retail Outlet Dealers in these established cases of irregularities. State-wise and Company-wise details of irregularities and action taken are enclosed in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(c) and (d) The Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel (Regulation of Supply, Distribution and Prevention of Malpractices) Order, 2005 issued by the Central Government under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 provides for punitive action against malpractices such as adulteration. Provisions are also available in the contractual documents and administrative guidelines to prevent malpractices.

Public Sector OMCs undertake regular and surprise inspection of Retail Outlets and take action under the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and Dealership Agreements against the outlets found indulging in irregularities/malpractices. The MDG provides for termination of outlets in the first instance itself for serious malpractices like adulteration, tampering of seals and unauthorized fittings/gears in the dispensing units and graded penalties for other malpractices/irregularities. Other initiatives to prevent irregularities in Retail Outlets include Automation of Retail Outlets, Third Party Certification of Retail outlets and Monitoring of movement of tank trucks through Global Positioning System (GPS).

The Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1993, issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, *inter-alia* stipulates that dealers have to sell PDS Kerosene at a price fixed by the Government or OMCs, have to prominently display stock-cum-price board at the place of business including the place of store at a conspicuous place and provides for action against black marketing/diversion etc. Under this Control Order, State Governments are also empowered to take action against those indulging in black-marketing and other irregularities.

Statement-I

State-wise and Company-wise details of irregularities like adulteration, short delivery, overcharging, stock variation etc. found at Retail Outlets of OMCs during the last three years and current year (April-December 2013)

Name of State/UT	No. of irregularities detected			
	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	239	291	906	1436

1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	41	13	29	83
Bihar	193	152	263	608
Chandigarh	6	9	54	69
Chhattisgarh	29	57	184	270
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	3	0	3
Daman and Diu	0	3	0	3
Delhi	55	69	15	139
Goa	9	24	14	47
Gujarat	211	105	88	404
Haryana	200	262	346	808
Himachal Pradesh	2	16	52	70
Jammu and Kashmir	45	37	128	210
Jharkhand	16	137	148	301
Karnataka	49	191	232	472
Kerala	44	101	131	276
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	174	107	496	777
Maharashtra	199	446	663	1308
Manipur	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	7	2	20	29
Mizoram	12	0	1	13
Nagaland	10	0	2	12
Odisha	121	137	336	594
Puducherry	27	15	15	57
Punjab	330	278	554	1162
Rajasthan	462	362	244	1068
Sikkim	0	1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	432	602	350	1384
Tripura	7	0	0	7
Uttar Pradesh	736	530	871	2137
Uttarakhand	22	47	13	82
West Bengal	127	276	286	689
All India	3805	4273	6443	14521

Statement-II

State-wise and company-wise detail of action taken against Retail Outlets of OMCs on account of irregularities like adulteration, short delivery, overcharging, stock variation, etc. during the last three years and current year (April-December, 2013)

State/UT	Termination			Suspension of sales and supplies			Explanation called/ Show Cause/ Warning letter is			Fine imposed		
	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	15	1	7	76	26	78	96	257	791	52	7	34
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	9	0	1	15	1	1	10	12	27	7	0	0
Bihar	17	2	1	30	13	9	123	132	226	23	5	27
Chandigarh	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	7	52	1	1	0
Chhattisgarh	1	0	2	19	14	47	8	41	135	1	2	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Delhi	1	0	0	39	3	3	9	65	12	6	1	0
Goa	0	1	1	1	0	0	7	23	10	1	0	3
Gujarat	15	4	0	72	12	8	119	73	73	5	16	7
Haryana	4	1	0	83	26	15	87	234	331	26	1	1
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	10	47	2	2	5
Jammu and Kashmir	1	2	0	8	10	7	30	18	119	6	7	2
Jharkhand	4	0	1	3	6	23	5	125	124	4	6	0
Karnatka	1	1	0	26	10	19	2	177	109	20	3	104
Kerala	1	0	1	31	6	3	11	94	83	1	1	44
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	4	1	11	45	14	29	90	87	418	35	5	38
Maharashtra	5	10	12	36	45	21	106	359	567	52	32	63
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	2	0	0	2	0	3	3	2	15	0	0	2
Mizoram	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	2	1	0	0
Odisha	5	1	0	48	2	20	58	124	311	10	10	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Puducherry	0	0	0	18	0	4	9	15	10	0	0	1
Punjab	7	10	0	158	58	29	149	188	518	16	22	4
Rajasthan	14	3	5	99	68	15	234	278	211	115	13	13
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	7	1	0	194	30	39	140	568	302	91	3	9
Tripura	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	19	15	12	191	96	46	397	408	794	129	11	17
Uttarakhand	0	1	0	11	11	0	7	34	12	4	1	1
West Bengal	11	3	0	34	30	23	34	237	255	48	6	8
All India	143	57	54	1253	486	444	1745	3575	5557	664	155	388

[English]

Bhartiya Mahila Bank

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

(a) the number as well as percentage of students who availed education loans from Bharatiya Mahila Bank (BMB) along with total loan amount sanctioned and disbursed during the current year, State-wise including Tamilnadu;

(b) the present rate of interest being charged by BMB on education loan in the country;

(c) whether instances of BMB charging lower interest rate from girl students in comparison to male students have come to the notice of the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government to remove this disparity; and

(e) whether the BMB has any proposal to grant loans to women self help groups in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Bhartiya Manila Bank (BMB) opened on 19th November, 2013 has so far sanctioned 3 numbers of education loans for a total amount of Rs. 29.19 lakh i.e. one each in Delhi NCR, Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra out of which the education loan in Maharashtra amounting to Rs 10.24 lakh has been disbursed.

(b) to (d) The present rate of interest being charged by BMB on education loan in the country is as under:

Amount	*Interest Rate Charged P.A.
Upto 4.00 Lac	12.50%
Above 4.00 Lac and upto 7.50 Lac	13.00%
Above 7.50 Lac	12.75%

*1% concession given to female students.

Girl students are given a concession of 1% by BMB in terms of its guidelines to encourage education among girls students.

(e) Yes, BMB has three proposals to grant loans to Women Self Help Groups in the country. These are (i) Financing to SHG in Maharashtra through (a) Kalanjiam Development Financial Services (KDFS) to benefit 48750 women; and (b) Mahila Aarthik Vikash Mahamandal (MAVIM) that would benefit 400 women; and (ii) Financing to Self Help Group (SHG)/Joint Liability Group (JLG) in Lucknow, U.P. through Bhartiya Micro Credit (BMC) would be benefitting 3000 women.

Child Marriage

*414. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of infant, child and maternal mortality rate reported along with the reasons for high

mortality rates in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether child marriage is one of the reasons for high infant mortality rate in the country particularly in rural areas and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has directed the States to take adequate steps to prevent child marriages in their respective States;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the States thereto; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to prevent child marriages in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per the Sample Registration System reports published by Registrar General of India (RGI-SRSy. - infant mortality rate (IMR) and Under 5 mortality rate (U5MR) in India are as under:

Indicator	SRS 2009	SRS 2010	SRS 2011	SRS 2012
*Infant Mortality Rate	50	47	44	42
*Under five Mortality Rate	64	59	55	52

*expressed as a rate per 1000 live births.

The RGI-SRS provides Maternal Mortality Rate for the country at three year intervals. The latest data on MMR for 2007-09 and 2010-12 is as under.

SRS	2004-06	2007-09	2010-12
#Maternal Mortality Rate	20.7	16.3	12.4

number of maternal deaths per 1,00,000 of women in the age group 15-49.

Reasons for Infant and Maternal deaths in India:

As per SRS 2001-03 reports, the medical causes of death among infants are perinatal conditions (46%), respiratory infections (22%), diarrhoeal disease (10%), other infectious and parasitic diseases (8%), and congenital anomalies (3.1%).

As per WHO 2012 estimates, the causes of Child Mortality in the age group 0-5 years in India are neonatal

causes (52%), pneumonia (15%), diarrhoeal disease (11%), measles (3%), injuries (4%) and others (15%).

As per the RGI-SRS report titled "Maternal Mortality in India: 1997-2003 trends, causes and risk factors", major causes of maternal deaths in the country are hemorrhage (38%), sepsis (11%), hypertensive disorders (5%), obstructed labour (5%), abortion (8%) and other conditions (34%), which includes anaemia.

Further, low literacy, lack of spacing between births, early age at marriage & child bearing, high parity, cultural misconceptions home delivery by unskilled persons, poor child care practices and health seeking behavior, inadequate/delayed referral mechanisms, poor hygiene and sanitary conditions with inadequate availability of safe drinking water are other reasons for infant and maternal mortality.

(c) and (d) As per the provisions of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005, the role of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) is monitoring and recommendatory in nature. The Commission has written to the State Governments on Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 and held consultations on the issue.

(e) The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) 2006, prohibits solemnization of child marriages and provides for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The States are being regularly pursued for its effective implementation. Further, State Governments are requested to take special initiative to delay marriage by coordinated efforts on **Akha Teej**— the traditional day for such marriages; the Government has declared January 24 of every year as 'National Girl Child Day' to create awareness and promote sensitization; SABLA, a Scheme for empowering adolescent girls, in 205 districts has been launched on 19th November 2010 to empower adolescent girls (11-18 years) by improving their nutritional and health status and upgrading various skills like home skills, life skills and vocational skills etc. and building awareness on various issues which also addresses the issue of child marriage and National Commission for Women (NCW) has requested the State Chief Ministers to sensitize and gear up the concerned machinery of the State Governments against those involved in the incidence of child marriage.

Average Life Expectancy

*415. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) whether the life expectancy has shown improvement in the country-over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the average life expectancy of male and female in the rural and urban areas of the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has identified the health challenges to be faced by the country in the coming years with the increased life expectancy of people;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed by the Government to meet these challenges; and

(e) the other measures taken/proposed by the Government for providing better health services to ensure healthy life and to further improve the average life expectancy of people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Estimates based on the Sample Registration System (SRS) of the Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, show

that the average life expectancy at birth has been increasing over the years and has increased to 66.1 years during the period 2006-10 (latest available) from 49.7 years during 1970-75. Estimates are available only for bigger States. State-wise details of the estimates for the period 2006-10 separately for males and females, with rural-urban break up are given in the enclosed Statement.

2. A cross-sectional multi-centric community based study of elderly population aged 60 years and above, conducted jointly by the Government and WHO Country Office in India, has revealed that diseases like hypertension, diabetes mellitus, ischaemic heart disease, poor vision, difficulty in hearing, anaemia, arthritis, fall / fractures, bowel complaints, urinary complaints, depression, weight loss, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, TB are common among older patients.

3. Recognizing the need for specialized accessible health care for the elderly, the Government has launched various programmes, including the National Programme for Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE) and Integrated Programme for Older Persons. These programmes aim to provide health care facilities to senior citizens (aged 60 years and above) at primary, secondary and tertiary health care delivery system and to further increase the average life expectancy of people. The Government has also enacted 'Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007'.

Statement

State-wise expectation of life at birth (in years), 2006-10

State	Residence	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Total	65.8	63.5	68.2
	Rural	64.6	62.2	67.1
	Urban	68.9	66.9	70.9
Assam	Total	61.9	61.0	63.2
	Rural	61.0	60.2	62.1
	Urban	68.8	66.9	71.1
Bihar	Total	65.8	65.5	66.2
	Rural	65.6	65.4	66.0
	Urban	67.9	67.1	68.9

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	Total	66.8	64.9	69.0
	Rural	65.0	62.8	67.4
	Urban	70.2	68.4	72.0
Harvana	Total	67.0	64.9	69.5
	Rural	66.1	63.7	68.8
	Urban	69.1	67.5	71.0
Himachal Pradesh	Total	70.0	67.7	72.4
	Rural	69.7	67.3	72.2
	Urban	74.1	72.6	75.7
Jammu and Kashmir	Total	70.1	69.2	71.1
	Rural	69.3	68.6	70.2
	Urban	73.6	72.2	75.0
Karnataka	Total	67.2	64.9	69.7
	Rural	65.5	63.2	68.0
	Urban	70.5	68.4	72.8
Kerala	Total	74.2	71.5	76.9
	Rural	74.2	71.2	77.2
	Urban	74.3	72.3	76.4
Madhya Pradesh	Total	62.4	61.1	63.8
	Rural	61.1	59.8	62.6
	Urban	68.2	67.3	69.3
Maharashtra	Total	69.9	67.9	71.9
	Rural	68.9	66.8	71.1
	Urban	71.3	69.6	73.2
Odisha	Total	63.0	62.2	63.9
	Rural	62.4	61.7	63.21
	Urban	67.1	65.9	68.5
Punjab	Total	69.3	67.4	71.6
	Rural	68.3	66.4	70.5
	Urban	71.1	69.1	73.5
Raiasthan	Total	66.5	64.7	68.3
	Rural	65.9	64.1	67.8
	Urban	68.8	67.2	70.6
Tamil Nadu	Total	68.9	67.1	70.9

1	2	3	4	5
	Rural	67.7	65.9	69.6
	Urban	70.8	69.0	72.8
Uttar Pradesh	Total	62.7	61.8	63.7
	Rural	62.0	61.2	62.9
	Urban	66.0	64.8	67.4
West Bengal	Total	69.0	67.4	71.0
	Rural	68.3	66.6	70.2
	Urban	71.1	69.6	72.9
All India	Total	66.1	64.6	67.7
	Rural	64.9	63.5	66.5
	Urban	69.6	68.0	71.4

Pension in Private Sector

*416. SHRI BALI RAM JADHAV:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any ceiling has been fixed with regard to the minimum pension to persons working in private sector and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the said ceiling and also to review the existing pension scheme for such private sector and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Dearness Allowance is applicable to such pensioners;

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

(e) whether the Government also proposes to relax the norms to enable employees of the Central Public Sector Companies to join the New Pension Scheme and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Under the provisions of the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995, the following minimum pension is paid to following categories of members/pensioners:

(I) Member Pension

(i) New members who joined the EPS, 95 on or after 16.11.95 no minimum pension is prescribed.

(ii) Members having part of service prior to 16.11.95 (under erstwhile Employees' Family Pension Scheme, 1971) and where total service is not less than 24 years are eligible for the following minimum pension depending on the date of commencement of pension.

After 16/11/2005 : Rs.800/-p.m.

Between 16/11/2000 : Rs. 600/- p.m.
and 16/11/2005

Before 16/11/2000 : Rs. 500/- p.m.

However, where service is less than 24 years, the calculated pension is further reduced proportionately and is subject to following minimum pensions:

After 16/11/2005 : Rs. 450/p.m.

Between 16/11/2000 : Rs. 325/-p.m.
and 16/11/2005

Before 16/11/2000 : Rs. 265/- p.m.

(iii) Disabled Member Pension is equivalent to member pension with a minimum of Rs. 250/- p.m.

(II) Widow/Widower/Nominee/Dependent Parents are entitled to maximum of member pension or amount mentioned in Table 'C' of Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 subject to a minimum of Rs. 450/- p.m.

(III) Children/Disabled Children Pension is 25% of widow pension for two children with minimum of Rs. 150/- p.m.

(IV) Orphan/Disabled Orphan Pension is 75% of widow pension for two orphans with minimum of Rs. 250/- p.m.

(b) A proposal of Ministry of Labour & Employment for enhancing the minimum pension to the pensioners under Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 to Rs.1000 per month is under consideration.

(c) and (d) No Dearness Allowance is applicable to such Pensioners.

(e) As per Department of Public Enterprises' O.M. dated 26.11.2008, pension & medical benefits can be extended to those executives who superannuate from the Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) and who have put in a minimum of 15 years of service in the CPSE prior to superannuation. Department of Public Enterprises have stated that a proposal to grant flexibility to Central Public Sector Enterprises to opt for any pension scheme including National Pension System (NPS) is under consideration.

[*Translation*]

Performance of PRIs

*417. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the key role of Panchayats in rural governance and socio-economic development of the country;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed/assessed the performance of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the country;

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof including the various loopholes or deficiencies noticed in the functioning of Panchayats as institutions of local Self-Government;

(d) whether the Government has launched Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) to strengthen Panchayati Raj; and

(e) if so, the key features of the scheme including the conditions/ norms laid down to release funds to the States under RGPSA?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) Within the Constitutional framework, 'local government' is a State subject. As per Article 243G,

State legislatures may endow Panchayats with powers and authority to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and plan and implement schemes for economic development and social justice including on matters listed in Eleventh Schedule.

(b) and (c) MoPR periodically reviews the working of the Panchayats with the State Governments in meetings, through field visits and studies. During the formulation of the 12th Five Year Plan, the functioning and performance of Panchayats was examined and it was found that many core aspects of Panchayati Raj like availability of man power and infrastructure at the Gram Panchayat level, devolution of 3Fs (Funds, Functions and Functionaries), institutional infrastructure for training, capacity of Gram Sabhas in PESA areas etc. needed to be addressed.

(d) and (e) In order to address the above mentioned issues, a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) has been launched for strengthening the Panchayati Raj system across the country during the 12th Five Year Plan. RGPSA supports need based activities including administrative and technical expertise and infrastructure for Gram Panchayats, capacity building and training, e-enablement of Panchayats, special support to Panchayat processes etc. Funds under the scheme are provided on the basis of State plans. States are required to make commitments regarding enhancing devolution and accountability.

[*English*]

Undervaluing of Goods for Duty Evasion

*418. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of importers undervaluing foreign goods for evading customs duty;

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

(c) the number of cases reported and detected by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) and the estimated loss of duty due to undervaluation of goods;

(d) whether DRI/Department has issued show cause notices to some firms in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and further remedial steps taken or being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) Yes, The Government is aware of attempts by some importers undervaluing foreign goods

for evading Customs Duty and has a mechanism in place to detect such cases.

Details of cases of undervaluation detected by Customs field formations and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) for the last 3 years and the current year (upto January) are as under:

Customs field formations:

Year	No. of cases of undervaluation in imports detected	Differential Duty involved (Rs. in Crore)	Differential Duty demanded on Cases where show cause notices issued (Rs. In crore)	Fine/Penalty Imposed (Rs. In crore)	No. of persons arrested
2010-11	1045	87.95	72.08	14.19	1
2011-12	1523	34.79	102.75	33.69	6
2012-13	1586	39.42	36.47	25.90	1
2013-14 (Upto Jan.,14)	933	22.48	21.25	18.75	0

Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI):

Year	No. of cases of undervaluation in imports detected	Differential Duty involved (Rs. in Crore)	Differential Duty demanded on Cases where show cause notices issued (Rs. in crore)	Fine/Penalty Imposed (Rs. in crore)	No. of persons arrested
2010-11	241	272.98	297.39	5.90	6
2011-12	193	514.05	518.10	1177	8
2012-13	184	273.07	456.94	316.20	2
2013-14 (Upto Jan.,14)	117	511.93	461.50	3.63	1

(d) and (e) Yes, the Customs Department including DRI have issued Show Cause Notices to demand Customs duty evaded and initiated adjudication proceedings for imposing fine and penalty as per the provisions of Customs Act, 1962. The details of show cause notices issued to the offending firms after completion of investigation are given in the above table at part (a), (b) and (c). Further, to enable the field officers to detect undervaluation and to have proper valuation of goods the following remedial steps have been taken:

1. The Directorate General of Valuation (DGOV) under the CBEC assists the Board (Central Board of Excise & Customs) in Policy matters on Customs Valuation by developing valuation tools (including databases) and by adopting

the best practices for the effective and uniform application of customs valuation law.

2. The DGOV maintains National Import Data Base (NIDB) which is a comprehensive electronic data base of imported goods involving compilation of import data on a daily basis from all Customs stations in the country and its analysis is made by specially developed software. The combined, analyzed data is transmitted to all Customs stations for checking under valuation. In cases, where the studies reveal potential undervaluation, Alert Notices are issued to field formations.

3. The Risk Management Division (RMD) under the Directorate General of Systems, CBEC runs the Risk Management System. All valuation alerts received from DGOV are inserted in RMS in the form of Targets with the specific instructions to the officers to check the under valuation.
4. The DGOV also monitors valuation trends of sensitive commodities and provides guidance to field formations for checking undervaluation of imported goods so as to prevent leakage of Customs revenue. It also provides data for valuation corridor under RMS (Risk Management System). The declared value is assessed by the proper officer in the light of valuation alerts and as per valuation rules. Suspected cases of under valuation are referred for investigations or suo-motto taken up by the investigative agency.
5. Apart from above, the Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) also analyses and prepares list of sensitive commodities and the field formations are sensitized to detect cases of undervaluation in respect of such sensitive commodities by issuing General Alerts and Modus Operandi Circulars.
6. Upon detection, investigations are conducted and show cause notice for differential duty and for imposing fine and penalty are issued, and process of adjudication as per law is followed.
7. In some cases, offenders are arrested as per provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 and guidelines issued thereunder. In appropriate cases, the duty evaders are subjected to prosecution.

Withdrawal of Currency Notes in Circulation

419. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
PROF. SAUGATA ROY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India proposes to withdraw currency notes issued before 2005 from circulation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the estimated value of such notes;

(c) the time by which withdrawal of such notes is likely to be completed; and

(d) the procedure proposed to be adopted by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India has announced the decision to withdraw from circulation all currency notes printed prior to 2005. It is a standard international practice to withdraw old series of banknotes from time to time. The reason for withdrawal of banknotes printed prior to 2005 is to remove them from the market as they have fewer security features compared to banknotes printed after 2005. It is expected that this will prevent counterfeiting of banknotes. The Reserve Bank of India has already been withdrawing these notes from the market in a routine manner through banks. In RBI's view, the volume of the banknotes printed prior to 2005 today, still in circulation, is not significant enough to impact the general public in a large way.

(c) and (d) The schedule of withdrawal announced by the RBI is as under:

- (i) All older series of banknotes issued prior to 2005 would be acceptable for all kinds of monetary transactions only till March 31, 2014.
- (ii) Thereafter the public will be required to approach bank branches which would provide them exchange facilities on an ongoing basis.
- (iii) From July 1, 2014 onwards, members of public can exchange any number of these old series notes from the bank branches where they have their accounts. However, non-customers would have to furnish proof of their identity and residence to the Bank to exchange more than 10 pieces of Rs.500 and Rs. 1000 notes.
- (iv) These notes will continue to be legal tender and, therefore, no end date has been specified for the exercise.

Mera Gaon Microgrid Power System

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

- (a) the Details of Various Solar Power facilities provided under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) particularly in the rural areas in various States/ UT's during the last two years;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of Mera Gaon Microgrid Power System which costs much less and can be set up in a single day and can generate, store and distribute power turning itself on and off automatically;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to promote such cost effective and relatively very safe solar power systems in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Ministry has sanctioned to State Renewable Energy Development Agencies and other implementing agencies solar PV mini/micro grid projects in 176 villages in six States during last 2 years. State/ UT wise details including Jharkhand and Rajasthan are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Villages
1	Bihar	12
2	Haryana	1
3	Jharkhand	9
4	Madhya Pradesh	29
5	Rajasthan	24
6	Uttar Pradesh	101

(b) and (c) The Ministry is aware of Mera Gaon Micro grid power system is implementing Mini grid plants in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The cost of the micro-grid system depends upon the quality of the components. If entire hardware is available on site the system can be installed in a day depending upon the size of the system.

(d) Under the Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, the Ministry provides capital subsidy of 30% of the cost for installation of solar micro and mini grid systems limited to Rs. 105/- per Wp upto 10 kWp micro grid (DC) and Rs. 90/- per Wp for the systems having module capacity in the range of 10 kWp up to 250 kWp with a minimum warranty of 5 year for the complete system, in the rural and remote areas of the country.

[Translation]

Bench Survey of Maharashtra

4459. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from the State Government of Maharashtra regarding Central assistance for carrying out benchmark survey in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

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

(b) and (c) A proposal was received from the Government of Maharashtra for 100% assistance of Rs.3674.43 lakhs to carry out benchmark survey during 2012-13. The proposal of the State Government did not conform to the guidelines of the Scheme for providing 100% grant to the Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs). Further, keeping in view the limited budgetary allocations for the scheme, the request of the State Government could not be acceded to.

Problems faced by Mining Companies

4460. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the problems faced by the mining companies in Maharashtra, particularly Surajgarh area in view of naxalite and other violent activities;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government to solve their problems;

(d) whether the Government proposes to grant mineral concessions for iron ore in the State to some Public Sector Undertakings in addition to the existing companies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Government of Maharashtra has informed that the local police, Etapalli, Maharashtra issued an advisory to concerned lease holders to be alert while working in the area.

(d) and (e) As per the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) [MMDR] Act 1957,

State Government are empowered to grant mining leases for all minerals. However, prior approval of the Central Government is required by the State Government for granting mineral concessions in respect of minerals specified in parts 'B' and 'C' of the First Schedule to the MMDR Act, 1957, including iron ore. No proposal has been received from the Government of Maharashtra for grant of mineral concession for iron ore in favour of Public Sector Undertakings.

[English]

Registration of Pre-Schools

4461. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to make the registration compulsory for pre-schools in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government also proposes to set minimum qualification for teachers in such schools;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by which such proposals are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) The Government of India has approved the National "Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Policy, 2013 which stipulates constitution of 'National ECCE Council' to lay framework for regulation in a phased manner moving progressively from registration to accreditation and ultimately to regulation of all ECCE service provisions. Further, the Quality Standards when rolled out, interalia include qualifications and professional development of staff which would be implemented by the States/UTs as may be decided for implementation.

[Translation]

Reservation in Panchayati Raj Institutions

4462. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the mandatory provision of reservation for persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Panchayati Raj Institutions

(PRIs) under the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act are not being observed in certain States/UTs;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether the provisions of Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act had been extended to Scheduled areas by an Act passed in the year 1996 and the States were expected to enact the required laws in this regard within one year;

- (d) if so, the names of the States/UTs which have not enacted the required laws within the prescribed time along with the reasons therefor; and

- (e) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard and also to advise the concerned States regarding more empowerment of PRIs by transfer of important subjects like small forest produce to gram sabhas in the scheduled areas?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) As per Article 243 D of the Constitution, the seats and offices of chairpersons in Panchayati Raj Institutions of the States/Union Territories covered by Part-IX of the Constitution have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the same proportion as the proportion of their population in the total population of the areas. However, Article 243M(3A) exempts Arunachal Pradesh from the provision of reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes.

(c) to (e) Yes Madam. The PESA Act, 1996 was enacted to extend Part IX of the Constitution with certain modifications and exceptions to the Scheduled Areas of nine States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan.

All the States have undertaken an exercise to process the amendment of their Panchayati Raj and respective subject laws to bring them in consonance with PESA Act. Three States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan have framed their own PESA Rules.

The Ministry has been constantly interacting with the States having Schedule V Areas for implementation of the Act. Further, for effective implementation of PESA Act, guidelines have also been issued by the Government

to all the nine States having Schedule V Areas which inter-alia includes various guidelines issued by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, by Ministry of Tribal Affairs on implementation of Forests Rights Act, 2006, and on Role of Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC) in forest conservation issued by Ministry of Environment & Forests.

[English]

Loan for Food Processing Units

4463. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the targets fixed and the achievements made by the Sector Banks (PSBs) for extending loans to entrepreneurs for setting up food processing units during the last three years and the current year, bank-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints of banks denying loans to such entrepreneurs during the above period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the remedial steps taken/ being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have not set any specific target for Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for extending loans for setting up food processing units.

No such complaints have been received in the Department of Financial Services.

Banking Ties with Pakistan

4464. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Banks of India and Pakistan have recently decided to strengthen the banking ties as part of measures to boost bilateral trade between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Presently, no Indian bank is having presence in Pakistan. Similarly, no bank from Pakistan is having presence in India. The Punjab National Bank has applied for opening

of two branches in Pakistan, one each in Lahore and Karachi, but these branches have not been approved by the competent authority. Further, the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) had indicated to RBI in January, 2014 that Muslim Commercial Bank (MCB) was also interested to open a branch in India apart from two other Pakistani Banks. RBI has advised SBP in February, 2014 that the banks from Pakistan may apply as per the extant policy for presence of foreign banks in India.

Declaration as Scheduled/Tribal Area in Himachal Pradesh

4465. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Himachal Pradesh has submitted a proposal for declaring some parts of Sirmour district as Scheduled/Tribal Area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) The State Government of Himachal Pradesh had submitted a proposal for declaring the Trans Giri Area of Sirmour District as Scheduled Area.

(c) For declaring any area as Scheduled Area under Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India, the criteria are: (i) preponderance of tribal population; (ii) compactness and reasonable size of the area; (iii) a viable administrative entity such as a district, block or taluka; and (iv) economic backwardness of the area as compared to the neighbouring areas.

The proposal was examined with reference to the above criteria and the Govt of Himachal Pradesh had been requested for furnishing the population details of the area.

R&D Centre for Clean Energy

4466. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish Research and Development (R&D) Centre to promote clean energy in collaboration with any of the foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the government to promote usage of clean energy in all walks of life?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) does not propose to establish Research and Development (R & D) Centre to promote clean energy in collaboration with any foreign country. However, collaborative R&D projects in various areas of renewable energy have been taken up involving, among others, institutions in USA, Germany, Spain and Denmark.

Service Tax Amnesty Scheme

4467. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of collections under the service tax amnesty scheme since inception;

(b) whether the government proposes to extend the scheme further; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) The details of collection under the service tax amnesty scheme is as under:

No. of applications received under VCES	Amount of Service Tax collected (Rs. in crores)
66062	3961.51

The figures relating to collection are provisional since the process of verification of individual payment challans is still underway.

(b) No, Madam.

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

Food Testing Laboratories

4468. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Food Testing Laboratories functioning in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the present number of laboratories are of international standards and capable to meet the industry demand;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the measures taken by the Government to upgrade/modernize these laboratories and also for setting up of new food testing laboratories;

(d) the funds sanctioned and expenditure incurred thereon during each of the last three years and the current year for this purpose, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the further steps taken/being taken by the Government to set up food testing laboratories equipped with modern equipments in each and every State/UT in order to check the food adulteration in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) There are 137 Food Testing Laboratories under the purview of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) for testing food products as per standards prescribed under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules/ Regulation, 2011. State-wise details of these laboratories are given in Statement. Out of these, 61 laboratories are National Accreditation Board for Laboratories (NABL) accredited private laboratories authorized by FSSAI. Remaining 76 laboratories are Referral / State / Public Food laboratories. These laboratories are not NABL accredited for all parameters. Laboratories have not received priority by state governments and are thus poorly equipped. The Authority has conducted the baseline assessment for all 72 State/ Public Food Laboratories to find the gaps which can be filled with a final objective of accreditation of all these 72 laboratories.

(d) and (e) Modernization/upgradation of food testing lab is a continuous process. The State Governments sanction funds for their laboratories based on the budgetary provision. An outlay of Rs. 1500 crore has been made in the 12th Five Year Plan for strengthening of the States' Food Regulatory System, including the strengthening of the food testing labs.

Statement*State-wise list of Food Testing Laboratories*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of state/public food Laboratories	Number of referral food labs	Number of NABL labs authorized by FSSAI
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	-	4
2.	Assam	1	-	-
3.	Bihar	1	-	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	-	-
5.	Gujarat	6	-	4
6.	Goa	1	-	-
7.	Haryana	2	-	8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	-	-
10.	Jharkhand	1	-	-
11.	Karnataka	4	1	5
12.	Kerala	3	-	5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3	-	3
14.	Maharashtra	11	1	12
15.	Meghalaya	1	-	-
16.	Nagaland	1	-	-
17.	Odisha	1	-	-
18.	Punjab	3	-	2
19.	Rajasthan	8	-	-
20.	Tamil Nadu	7	-	5
21.	Tirpura	1	-	-
22.	Uttar Pradesh	3	1	2
23.	West Bengal	5	1	3
24.	Delhi	1	-	7

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	-	-
26.	Pudducherry	1	-	-
27.	Daman and Diu	-	-	1
Total		72	4*	61

* These Referral Food Laboratories work as appellate laboratories for the purpose of analysis of appeal samples of food lifted by the Food Safety Officers of the States/UTs. and local bodies and the imported food samples.

E Insurance

4469. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/ Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has introduced/ proposes to introduce E-insurance in the insurance sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that as on date the Authority has granted certificate of registration to five entities to dematerialize insurance policies and store them in an electronic form. These are:

- (i) NSDL Database Management Limited
- (ii) Central Insurance Repository Limited
- (iii) SHCIL Projects Limited
- (iv) Karvy Insurance Repository Limited
- (v) CAMS Repository Services Limited

Currently the above mentioned Repositories are opening electronic insurance accounts for the purpose of dematerialization.

Expansion of Retail Outlets

4470. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Government has directed the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies to suspend expansion of retail outlets;

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

(c) whether the Government has directed the Public Sector OMCs to undertake the scientific and rational survey and identify the retail outlets selling less than 200 kilolitres per month; and

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

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) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Based on the recommendations of the 9th report of the Standing Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas 2005-06, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) were requested to undertake a survey by an independent agency to identify the retail outlet selling less than 200 KL/month along with reasons for declining throughput and deterioration of services. Accordingly, OMCs got the study conducted by Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad. The brief findings of the study are as under:

- Network Expansion by PSU OMCs in line with the developed markets where the number of outlets swelled and then shrank to stabilize.
- Status Quo in Network Expansion could have led to a higher loss to private competition, which would not have been possible to regain.
- OMCs are getting Return on Investment (ROI) as per norm.

The current status in the above matter is that development of ROs is a commercial decision and is to be undertaken by OMCs subject to meeting internal financial viability norms and target Internal Rate of Return (IRR).

Transfer Policy in CGHS

4471. SHRI SOMABHAI GANDALAL KOLI PATEL:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

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

(a) the details of transfer policy of doctors/paramedical and other staff of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries/hospitals/medical store depots;

(b) whether the policy is being implemented in letter and spirit;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There is rotational transfer policy for sensitive/non-sensitive post holders under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) with transfer of staff posted at sensitive posts in two years and at non-sensitive posts in three years.

(b) to (d) Transfers are made in CGHS on regular basis. However, in certain cases officers are allowed to continue keeping in view the exigencies of administration and public interest. Recently, Committees have been constituted for transfer and posting in respect of different categories of CGHS officers.

Mining Lease for Iron Ore

4472. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allotted/granted any iron ore mines to the private and public sector companies in the past;

(b) if so, the details of the mining leases for iron ore granted to the private and public sector companies during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the details of revenue generated or royalty collected from those companies during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) As per the provisions of the mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957, State Government are empowered to grant mining leases for all minerals. However, prior approval of the Central Government is required for granting mineral concessions in respect of minerals specified in Parts 'B' and 'C' of the First Schedule to the MMDR Act, 1957, including iron ore.

(b) As per the information received from the Indian

Bureau of Mines (IBM), the details of mining leases for iron ore granted to private and public sector companies during the last three years and the current year is given in enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The information regarding revenue generated from mines is not centrally maintained. However, the details of royalty collected by the State Governments in respect of iron ore for the years 2010-11 to 2012-13 as informed by IBM is given in enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of mining lease granted to public & private sector for iron ore in last three years and the current year

State	Name and Address of leases	Mineral	District	Area in ha.	Date of Grant	Period
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2010-11						
Karnataka	Ravi Sangappa Sirdesai, Extension area, Bagalkot-587101 Karnataka	Iron Ore	Bagalkot	4.85	06.05.2010	20
	Aane Mines & Minerals, S. N. Pet, 1st Cross, Bellary District, Karnataka	Iron Ore	Chitradurga	4.14	19.06.2010	20
	Goa Sponge & Power Limited, No. 542, Raffle House, Ponguirval, Churchorem, Goa	Iron Ore	Chitradurga	10.66	31.07.2010	30
	Shiva Vilas Trust, Shiva Vilas, Palace Road, Sandur-583119, Dist. Bellary, Karnataka	Iron Ore & Manganese Ore	Bellary	19.22	23.03.2010	30
	R. Parveen Chandra, No. 59, 12th Main (Old 24th Main), Srinagar, Banashankari Stage, 1st Block, Bangalore- 560050 Karnataka	Iron Ore & Manganese Ore	Chitradurga	132.30	12.10.2010	20
Madhya Pradesh	Pacific Exports, 11 Dan Market, Jabalpur Road, Bargavan, Katni Madhya Pradesh	Iron Ore & Laterite	Jabalpur	27.05	10.08.2010	30
	Kamal Lime Industries, Station Road, Katni, Madhya Pradesh	Iron Ore, Laterite, Manganese Ore & Ochre	Jabalpur	5.70	03.02.2011	30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2011-12						
Andhra Pradesh	Satyanarayana Raju & Co., D.No. 51-8-80, Behind B.O.C., Seethammadhraa, Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	Iron Ore	Kurnool	32.92	15.0.2011	20
Madhya Pradesh	Ganesh Mines Pvt. Ltd. Shanti Bhavan, Jiwajigang Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	Iron Ore & Laterite	Balaghat	4.95	25.01.2012	30
Rajasthan	Jindal Shaw Ltd. A-1, UPSIDC Ind. Area, Namdgaon Road, Kosikala, Dist. Mathura, Uttar Pradesh	Iron Ore, & Associates Minerals	Bhilwara	433.10	10.10.2011	30
2012-13		Nil				
2013-14 (up to 12th July, 2013)						
Madhya Pradesh	Brokan Hill Mining Company, 188, Rijawan Bagh, Lalghati, V.I.P. Road, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Iron Ore & Laterite	Jabalpur	9.20	18.02.2013	30
Madhya Pradesh	R.M.G. Super Mines Pvt. Ltd. 33, Jagaran Bhavan, Press Complex, M.P. Nagar, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Iron Ore & Laterite, clay & Ochre	Jabalpur	4.54	12.07.2013	30

Statement-II*[Translation]*

*Royalty collection in respect of iron ore during
2010-11 to 2012-13*

Oil and Gas Blocks

State	(in Rs. Lakhs)		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Andhra Pradesh	1085.00	713.00	1538.00
Chhattisgarh	103149.00	117068.32	104528.50
Goa	95876.00	94248.80	32770.77
Jharkhand	37950.58	57714.99	63909.62
Karnataka	57079.31	23184.27	896.72
Rajasthan	37.33	68.83	465.20
Odisha	185191.66	284983.52	360381.90
Maharashtra	2002.79	2454.31	1849.00
Madhya Pradesh	856.45	958.00	1527.00

4473. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil and natural gas blocks explored by the Government agencies have been allotted to the private companies for extraction of oil and gas;

(b) if so, the details of such blocks allotted during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the investment made by the Government agencies in exploration of such blocks during the last three years and the current year?

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) Yes Madam. 28 medium and

small sized fields discovered by Public Sector companies, ONGC and Oil India Limited were awarded to Private and Joint Venture Companies during 1994-2004.

(b) and (c) No oil and natural gas block explored by the Government agencies has been awarded to any private sector companies during the last three years and the current year.

[English]

Asbestos Related Diseases

4474. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exposure to asbestos can lead to various life threatening diseases including lungs cancer and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether cases of asbestos related diseases and deaths therefrom have come to the notice of the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/proposed by the Government for the treatment of affected people during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) whether his Ministry proposes to take up the matter with the concerned departments to ban the production and use of asbestos products in the country;

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has informed that major health hazards of asbestos include cancer of lung, mesothelioma of pleura and peritoneum and specific fibrous disease of lung known as asbestosis. All types of asbestos fibers are responsible for human mortality and morbidity. Studies have been carried out at National Institute of Occupational Research, an Institute of ICMR, Ahmedabad which show that workers when exposed to higher workplace concentration of asbestos fiber have higher incidence of interstitial lung disease and pulmonary function impairment.

(b) to (e) Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institute, (DGFASLI) under Ministry of Labour & Employment has intimated data of workers suffering from Asbestosis in factories registered under the Factories

Act, 1948. As per the information provided by DGFASLI, it is informed that 21 no. of Asbestosis cases were reported in Gujarat in 2010 and 2 cases in Maharashtra in the year 2012. As per the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 and rules framed thereunder, manufacture, handling and processing of Asbestos and its products is declared as Hazardous Process. Further, Govt. of India has prepared Schedule XIV- "Handling and Processing of Asbestos, Manufacture of any Article or Substance of Asbestos and any other Process of Manufacture or otherwise in which Asbestos is used in any Form" as a Dangerous Operation under section 87 of the Factories Act, 1948.

Further, the Govt. of India by notification in official Gazette, has reduced the permissible level of Airborne Asbestos fibers in work environment 20.1 fiber/cc.

The Ministry of Mines has informed that the Grant of fresh mining leases and renewal of existing mining leases for Asbestos are presently banned in the country on Health Grounds.

Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana

4475. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) distributorships commissioned under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY) in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government is providing one time grant to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in the rural areas for release of new LPG connections under the RGGLVY; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the funds spent for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

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) The total number of LPG distributorships commissioned during the last three years and the period from April-Dec'2013 under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY) is 2681.

(b) and (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 cost of pressure regulator is paid from a fund created through contributions from the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds of ONGC, OIL, GAIL, BPCL, HPCL and IOC.

State/UT-wise details of the funds spent under CSR scheme for the above mentioned scheme as on 01.01.2014 are at Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise Release of connection to BPL families in rural area by Oil Marketing Companies(OMCs) under CSR scheme as on 01.01.2014

State	No. of Connections Released	Fund Spent In Rs. Crores
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1735	0.26
Bihar	29684	4.74
Chhattisgarh	30539	4.83
Goa	0	0
Gujarat	162	0.02
Haryana	348	0.06
Himachal Pradesh	83	0.01
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
Jharkhand	6697	1.08
Karnataka	8208	1.31
Kerala	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	74587	11.69
Maharashtra	8139	1.21
Odisha	21275	3.4
Punjab	63	0.01
Rajasthan	58761	8.97
Tamil Nadu	0	0
Uttanchal	41	0
Uttar Pradesh	96870	14.28
West Bengal	190	0.03

1	2	3
Total	337382	51.89
North East State		
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
Assam	0	0
Manipur	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0
Mizoram	48	0
Nagaland	0	0
Sikkim	0	0
Tripura	548	0.07
Total	596	0.07
Union Territory	0	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0
Lakshdweep	0	0
Pudducherry	0	0
Total	0	0
Grand Total	337978	51.96

[Translation]

Cases against Sarpanches

4476. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the number of such sarpanches against whom criminal cases are pending in the Courts, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken steps for speedy disposal of these cases against sarpanches;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to reduce the participation of such sarpanches in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) functioning; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (e) The information is being collected from the States/UTs and same will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Creche Facility

4477. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women in cities and rural unorganized sector who are enjoying creche facility as on date;

(b) whether the Government proposes to convert anganwadi centres into 'day care centres cum creches'; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The creche facility is available under Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for Children of Working Mothers for both organized and un-organized sectors. At present there are 23,555 functional creches, 16393 creches for rural/tribal areas and 7162 creches for urban areas, each creche can accommodate upto 25 babies.

(b) and (c) Under the strengthened and restructured ICDS, approved by the Government of India, 5% of the existing Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) are to be converted into AWC-cum-Creche. Thus, a total of 70,000 AWCs will be converted into AWC-cum-Creche during XII Plan. During 2013-14, 12653 AWCs have been approved for conversion into AWC-cum-Creche. States/UTs will have the flexibility in choosing such AWCs.

[Translation]

De-Addiction Centre

4478. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement Centrally sponsored schemes for de-addiction centres at the village panchayat level in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) if so, the details of the de-addiction centres likely to be set up, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any funds have been allocated for this purpose during the last three years and current year;

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

(e) the details of the achievement made therefrom during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (M/o SJ & E), under Central Sector Scheme of "Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and substance (Drug) Abuse", financial assistance is provided, to Non-Governmental Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangthan etc. for running Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCA's) to provide composite/ integrated services for the rehabilitation of the addicts on the basis of recommendation of the State Government. The financial assistance is provided to the implementing agencies on the recommendation of the State/ UT Government. Further, the Ministry has also informed that there is no proposal for opening of alcoholic de-addiction centre at the Gram Panchayat level.

(c) to (e) The State-wise funds released to the implementing agencies during the last three years and the current year as per information provided by M/o SJ&E are given in enclosed Statement. Such assistance helps in providing services such as awareness generation, counseling, treatment etc. of drug dependent persons.

Statement

State-wise release of funds during last three years and the current year under the Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse

Sl. No.	States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 17.2.2014) Rs. in Lakh
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	133.63	156.81	36.73	118.06
2	Bihar	105.37	150.11	33.40	76.84

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Chhatisgarh	7.80	35.61	9.42	3.92
4	Goa	7.50	10.46	3.52	0.00
5	Gujarat	22.66	55.46	6.61	9.45
6	Haryana	98.34	92.26	62.82	44.34
7	Himachal Pradesh	4.35	37.37	15.84	15.30
8	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00
9	Jharkhand	1.40	4.91	6.00	6.91
10	Karnataka	246.50	270.28	175.46	72.40
11	Kerala	190.73	164.10	78.85	106.23
12	Madhya Pradesh	38.60	143.73	61.25	79.29
13	Maharashtra	398.35	401.09	271.45	220.50
14	Odisha	226.18	260.55	128.09	190.35
15	Punjab	283.12	151.04	115.78	31.60
16	Rajasthan	124.65	103.80	101.73	51.77
17	Tamil Nadu	253.12	234.70	138.36	49.27
18	Uttar Pradesh	188.85	264.77	163.96	115.64
19	Uttarakhand	43.38	30.16	29.26	18.17
20	West Bengal	62.42	161.76	22.48	106.62
21	Andaman and Nicobar islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Delhi	80.91	140.03	19.33	38.47
25	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00
Total (ROC)		2517.86	2889.00	1480.84	1355.13
1	Arunachal Pradesh	9.78	9.95	0.00	9.95
2	Assam	33.55	128.86	56.61	64.35

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Manipur	238.76	250.45	137.60	76.76
4	Meghalaya	11.25	20.06	3.84	16.77
5	Mizoram	65.75	145.80	83.62	69.75
6	Nagaland	48.97	74.99	29.42	0.00
7	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Sikkim	4.98	14.93	0.00	9.95
Total (NE)		413.04	645.04	311.09	247.53
Total (ROC+NE)		2930.90	3533.45	1791.93	1602.66

* ROC: Rest of the Country

[English]

LIC Investments

4479. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of investments made by Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) in various sectors/companies during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry of the investment made by the LIC in the recent past;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to safeguard the public money invested in LIC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of investments made by LIC in various sectors/companies during last three years and the current year are given in Statement.

(b) to (d) Clarifications are sought from LIC from time to time on various areas of concern and importance which come to the attention of the Government, including aspects related to investments made by LIC.

Statement*Investments made by LIC in various sectors/companies*

Particulars	(Rs. in crores)			
	01.04.2010 to 31.03.2011	01.04.2011 to 31.03.2012	01.04.2012 to 31.03.2013	01.04.2013 to 31.12.2013
Govt. Securities & other approved securities	106,197.93	109,706.75	117,695.80	132,084.36
Aggregate Infrastructure & Housing Sector Disbursement	14,770.52	25,495.13	19,675.45	11,353.53
Bonds & Debentures	20,433.60	16,339.97	23,907.70	8,797.09
Project/Corporate/Non-Plan related loan disbursement	477.24	133.79	946.44	506.60
Other Investments	65.97	114.57	1397.41	81.77
Total (A)	141,945.26	151,790.21	163,622.80	152,823.35
Equity Purchases (B)	43,213.60	49,960.76	33,207.68	35,292.91
Grand Total (A+B)	185,158.86	201,750.97	196,830.48	188,116.26

*[Translation]***Financial Growth of Oil Companies**

4480. PROF. RAMSHANKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding financial growth of the Public Sector Oil Companies during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is getting its share of revenue from the profits being earned by these companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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) Government has not made any specific assessment regarding financial growth of the Public Sector Oil Companies during the current financial year. However, Government has entered into MoUs with these companies on achievement of certain financial targets.

(c) and (d) Public Sector Oil Companies have paid as dividend an amount of Rs.9489 crore in 2011-12 and Rs.9995 crore in 2012-13.

*[English]***Child Health and Education**

4481. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) has been introduced to provide better education and healthcare to girl child in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of districts covered under the Scheme along with the criteria for selection of these districts;

(c) the number of beneficiaries and the amount received per child under this scheme;

(d) the funds earmarked, released and utilized by the States during the last year and current year state/UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government propose to extend the coverage of the scheme in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development launched 'Dhanalakshmi'- A conditional Cash Transfer Scheme for Girl Child on 03rd March, 2008 on a pilot basis to provide a set of staggered financial incentives for families to encourage them to retain the girl child and educate her. The Scheme was discontinued w.e.f. 1.4.2013 as Several States Governments have Schemes for girl children which are more attractive.

(b) "Dhanalakshmi" was implemented in 11 Blocks across seven States on pilot basis:

State	District	Block
Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	Aswaraopeta
	Warangal	Narsampet
Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Jagdapur
	Bijapur	Bhopalpattnam
Odisha	Malkangiri	Kalimela
	Koraput	Semiliguda
Jharkhand	Giridih	Tisri
	Kodarma	Markachor
Bihar	Jamoi	Sono
Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareilly	Shivgarh
Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	Sirhind

The Blocks identified except Sirhind(Punjab) were educationally Backward Blocks (as per list of Educationally Backward Blocks given in Census of India 2001) Sirhind (Punjab) was chosen as it had the lowest girl child sex ratio (in age group 0 to 6 years), viz. 766 girls per 1000 boys as per 2001 Census.

(c) and (d) Under the Scheme, the amount of release at various stages was as under:

Sl. No.	Items	Cash transfer per child (in Rs.)
1.	At Birth and Registration of Birth	5,000
2.	Immunization	
i.	6 weeks	200
ii.	14 weeks	200
iii.	9 months	200
iv.	16 months	200
v.	24 months	200
	on completion of full immunization	250
3. a	Education	
	On enrolment	1000
i.	Class 1 + 85% attendance	500
ii.	Class 2 + 85% attendance	500
iii.	Class 3 + 85% attendance	500
iv.	Class 4 + 85% attendance	500
v.	Class 5 + 85% attendance	500
3. b.	On enrolment of secondary school	1500
i.	Class 6 + 85% attendance	750
ii.	Class 7 + 85% attendance	750
iii.	Class 8 + 85% attendance	750
	Total	13,500

The fund earmarked, released and utilized by the State Governments during the last year and current year is as under:

State	2012-13			2013-14* (till date)		
	Fund released (Rs. in lakh)	Fund utilised (Rs. in lakh)	Beneficiaries	Fund released (Rs. in lakh)	Fund utilised (Rs. in lakh)	Beneficiaries
Andhra Pradesh	383.90	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	219.99	108.99	38,052	-	-	-
Odisha	108.43	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	116.79	28.82	5,833	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	165.31	51.36	25,500
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	4,483	105.02	112.51	4,483
Punjab	331.80	-	8,147	-	-	-
Total	1160.93	137.81	56,515	270.33	163.87	29,983

* Past liability

- (e) No Madam.
 (f) Does not arise.

**Irregularities in Awarding Offshore
 Mining Licences**

4482. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether serious irregularities have been reported in awarding offshore mining licences to explore minerals in the sea bed of Bay of Bengal:
 (b) if so, the details thereof;
 (c) whether the government has inquired into the matter and has fixed responsibility in this regard;
 (d) if so, the details thereof; and
 (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) to (d) A total of 63 minerals bearing blocks were notified vide notification dated 07.06.2010, by the Controller General of Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) who is the Administering Authority for the purposes of the Offshore Areas Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 2002 (OAMDR Act, 2002), for award of exploration licences. Out of a total 377 applications received against the said notification from 53 applicants, orders for grant of exploration licences were issued to 16 applicants for 62 blocks on 05.04.2011. However, some of the aggrieved parties moved the High Courts of Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Bombay (Nagpur Bench) against the grant of offshore exploration licences by Indian Bureau of Mines.

The Central Bureau of Investigation has conducted a Preliminary Enquiry to investigate alleged irregularities in grant of Exploration Licence in the offshore waters of Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea and concluded that no misconduct was found on the part of any public servant of IBM in this case.

- (e) Does not arise in view of (a) to (d) above.

Gender Budget Statement

4483. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of Demands for Grants in the Gender Budget Statement (GBS) has been stagnated at 33 for third consecutive year;

(b) if so, whether the mainstream sectors and big budget schemes operated under various Ministries have remained out of the purview of the GBS;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to bring them under the GBS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Number of Demands in the Gender Budget Statement (GBS) for the years 2011-2012 to 2014-2015 is as follows:

Year	2011- 2012	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015
No. of Demands in the GBS	34	34	35	39

(b) and (c) The Gender Budget Statement reflects only those schemes where at least normative 30% allocation is envisaged to benefit women. However, the overall budgetary allocations which impact women would be much higher than that reflected in the Statement.

(d) The Gender Budget Statement, an important tool for reporting allocations made for women in the Union Budget, is prepared by the Ministry of Finance, which collects and collates information for the same from the various Ministries/Departments. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is mainly involved in capacity building of officials of Central and State Governments in order to strengthen the process of gender budgeting. A Gender Budgeting Plan Scheme was launched during 2007-08 to this effect. The Ministry has also developed a Gender Budgeting Handbook for Government of India Ministries & Departments and a Gender Budgeting Manual for Trainers. The Ministry has also undertaken one-to-one sessions with several departments to promote Gender Budgeting and to urge all Ministries /Departments to report in the GBS in respect of schemes undertaken by them to the Ministry of Finance.

Surrender of Funds

4484. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has asked the States to surrender the funds which are unlikely to be utilized for on-going schemes during the course of the current financial year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No instructions have been issued to States to surrender unutilized funds.

(b) Does not arise.

Ujjawala Scheme

4485. SHRI ABHIJIT MUKHERJEE:
SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA:
SHRI M. KRISHNASWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented Ujjawala Scheme;

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

(c) the number of beneficiaries therefrom, State/UT-wise;

(d) the funds sanctioned and utilised by Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT wise;

(e) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of NGOs and the scheme vis-a-vis the targets fixed and achievements made therein; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing "Ujjawala" - a Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-integration and Repatriation of Victims of Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation. As on date, 273 projects including 151 Protective and Rehabilitative Homes have been supported under the Scheme. These rehabilitative centres are given financial support for providing shelter and basic amenities such as food, clothing, medical care, legal aid; education in the case the victims are children, as well as for undertaking vocational training and income generation

activities to provide the victims with alternate livelihood option.

(c) The number of beneficiaries that can be provided shelter State/Union Territory wise is given in Statement-I.

(d) The funds sanctioned to the Implementing Agencies under the Ujjawala Scheme State/Union Territory wise and utilization certificates received so far indicating expenditure by those implementing agencies who have applied for release of subsequent installment after utilizing the previous release, are given in Statement-II.

(e) and (f) As per the provisions of the scheme, continuation of grant to an agency is incumbent on satisfactory /performance reported by the State Government/Union Territory Administration. The Government receives performance reports from the State Government/Union Territory Administration from time to time and after considering the reports, further grants are released to the Implementing Agencies. Further, each sanctioned project is reviewed after three years of implementation.

The scheme was evaluated by Department of Social Work (Delhi School of Social Work), University of Delhi. As per the evaluation report, the scheme has been very well conceptualized with effective five components and the scheme should definitely be continued in future as it aims at dealing with the trafficking from the grassroots through prevention.

Statement-I

State/Union Territory wise number of beneficiaries of Protective and Rehabilitative Homes under Ujjawala scheme

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Beneficiaries
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	600
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25
3.	Assam	1025
4.	Bihar	50
5.	Chhattisgarh	75
6.	Delhi	50

1	2	3	1	2	3
7.	Karnataka	1100	16.	Odisha	725
8.	Kerala	150	17.	Tamil Nadu	200
9.	Maharashtra	750	18.	Uttar Pradesh	300
10.	Manipur	600	19.	Uttarakhand	150
11.	Madhya Pradesh	25	20.	West Bengal	100
12.	Mizoram	100	21.	Gujarat	75
13.	Punjab	50	22.	Haryana	100
14.	Nagaland	25			
15.	Rajasthan	275		Total	6350

Statement-II

State/Union Territory wise and year-wise fund sanctioned and utilised under the Ujjawala Scheme for Implementing Agencies

Sl. No.	State	2010-11 (Rs. in lakh)		2011-12 (Rs. in lakh)		2012-13 (Rs. in lakh)		2013-14 (upto 17.2.2014) (Rs. in lakh)	
		Sanctioned	Utilised	Sanctioned	Utilised	Sanctioned	Utilised	Sanctioned	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	94.16	35.05	42.46	136.00	36.54	23.05	55.50	39.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	6.32	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	111.26	74.97	176.45	262.27	184.49	114.17	200.42	49.85
4.	Bihar	-	-	6.32	-	-	-	7.08	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	7.18	-	12.65	-
6.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	1152	2.51	1.88	1.87
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.78	-
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.75	-
9.	Jharkhand	0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Karnataka	224.21	122.99	312.41	481.61	154.01	203.63	260.30	140.39
11.	Kerala	-	5.87	12.75	-	12.00	11.24	8.33	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1.50	-	7.08	-	0.86	6.33	5.43	-
13.	Mizoram	10.35	-	-	10.35	-	-	-	-
14.	Manipur	27.22	9.22	27.37	74.58	37.81	14.30	83.40	-
15.	Maharashtra	150.46	89.90	126.85	328.17	115.61	82.56	210.72	136.41
16.	Nagaland	-	2.55	-	-	-	-	7.79	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Odisha	118.66	52.82	142.82	251.58	84.65	78.77	197.20	143.5
18.	Punjab	10.35	-	-	-	-	10.35	-	-
19.	Rajasthan	3.00	0.75	15.76	-	15.38	14.26	53.30	13.70
20.	Tamilnadu	34.82	32.19	71.27	121.44	22.94	7.78	40.57	32.78
21.	Uttar Pradesh	44.84	26.12	40.85	108.18	46.30	27.84	24.66	0.74
22.	Uttarakhand	10.51	-	8.36	10.51	-	-	45.36	17.07
23.	West Bengal	26.31	3.70	0.75	-	7.65	9.86	1.21	0.46

Support to Mahamaham Festival

4486. SHRI O.S. MANIAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has requested to provide support or financial assistance for the forthcoming Mahamaham festival in the State and has also sent any proposal to the Union Government in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (c) The development and promotion of tourism destinations and products including organization of various fairs/festivals/events are primarily the responsibilities of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for various tourism projects identified in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds, inter-se-priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

No proposal for grant of CFA during the current financial year, i.e. 2013-14 for the Mahamaham festival has been prioritized or received in this Ministry.

Complaints Reported in NCST

4487. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) has taken note of eviction of tribals from villages in some states;

(b) if so, the complaints received/ reported in this regard during each of the last three years and current year, State/ UT-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Commission thereon indicating the on-spot visits made by it and outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government has also received complaints against representatives of the commission for advising States to cut off electricity, water and civic facilities in villages to hasten the process of eviction of tribals so as to facilitate completion of approved projects on tribal villages/lands;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. As informed by the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST), a constitutional body, a complaint regarding Polavaram Project in Andhra Pradesh was received and the Commission is taking necessary action.

(d) to (f) A complaint received has been sent to the Commission, a constitutional body, for necessary action.

[Translation]

Growth Rate of Educational Loans

4488. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate of education loan of the public sector banks has declined during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to review the present model of education loan scheme; 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) and (b) The growth rate of education loans of the Public Sector Banks has shown a decline as may be seen from the data below:

Year (as on 31st March)	No. of Accounts (No. in lakh)	Balance Outstanding (Rs in crore)	% growth rate (over previous year)
2010	19.12	35292.1	
2011	22.13	41343.8	17.15
2012	23.72	46740.5	13.06
2013	24.77	50954.1	9.02

In order to encourage education loans, Banks whose growth under Education Loan is less than 10% over 2012-13 have been advised to launch special drive for boosting advances under this category.

(c) and (d) The Model Education Loan Scheme is modified from time to time by Indian Banks' Association (IBA) keeping in view the needs of the students. The last such revision was made in September, 2012.

[English]

Health Budget in Lakshadweep

4489. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds outlayed and utilized for health sector in Lakshadweep islands during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the health budget has been reduced during the same period and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The amount of funds outlayed and utilized for health sector in

Lakshadweep islands during each of the last three years are:

Financial Year	(Rs. in thousands)	
	Outlay	Expenditure
2010-11	291500	264481
2011-12	315000	331000
2012-13	435600	404200
2013-14	509500	--

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Mobile Banking Services

4490. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the public/private sector banks providing mobile banking services in the country including the number of customers presently using the said facility as on date, bank-wise;

(b) whether some banks have launched/ propose to launch their mobile banking applications in Hindi and other regional languages of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the manner in which the mobile banking services are being made user friendly and the efforts made/being made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) As reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the details of Public/Private sector banks (providing mobile banking services in the country and number of customers registered with banks are given Statement. Few Banks use Hindi in their Mobile banking application. RBI from time to time has issued operating instructions to banks for popularizing and making mobile banking user friendly which, inter-alia, includes -

(i) Permitting banks to provide funds transfer services which facilitates transfer of funds from the accounts of their customers for delivery in cash to the recipients subject to certain limits.

- (ii) Banks have been permitted to offer mobile banking facility to their customers without any daily cap for transactions involving purchase of goods/services. However, banks may put in place per transaction limit depending on the bank's own risk perception.
- (iii) Permitting National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) for launch of Inter-bank Mobile Payment Service(Immediate Payment Service) enabling real time transfer of funds through mobile phones between accounts of different banks.

Statement

*Registered Customers for Mobile Banking
Service as on January, 2014*

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Number of customers registered by the bank (in '000)
1	2	3
Public Sector Banks		
1	State Bank of India	8957.81
2	Corporation Bank	1395.49
3	Bank of Baroda	1129.17
4	Canara Bank	580.13
5	Union Bank of India	325.11
6	State Bank of Travancore	167.87
7	Bank of India	160.53
8	Punjab National Bank	88.52
9	Vijaya Bank	77.95
10	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	71.42
11	State Bank of Patiala	63.28
12	Indian Bank	62.91
13	Oriental Bank of Commerce	62.38
14	Allahabad Bank	49.70
15	IDBI Ltd.	41.49
16	Andhra Bank	39.30

1	2	3
17	UCO Bank	38.58
18	State Bank of Hyderabad	35.04
19	United Bank of India	28.18
20	Syndicate Bank	21.53
21	Indian Overseas Bank	18.87
22	State Bank of Mysore	16.87
23	Bank of Maharashtra	16.24
24	Dena Bank	15.45
25	Punjab and Sindh Bank	1.94
26	Central Bank of India	0.97

Private Banks

27	HDFC Bank Ltd.	13114.14
28	ICICI Bank Ltd	1810.91
29	Axis Bank Ltd	1415.91
30	South Indian Bank	242.26
31	Ing Vysya Bank Ltd.	217.43
32	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd	121.72
33	Federal Bank Ltd.	61.68
34	Indusind Bank Ltd	46.23
35	Development Credit Bank Ltd	45.84
36	Karnataka Bank Ltd	39.63
37	Laxmi Vilas Bank Ltd	31.13
38	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd	19.08
39	City Union Bank	16.93
40	Ratnakar Bank Limited	14.03
41	Tamilnadu Mercantile Bank Ltd	13.11
42	Catholic, Syrian Bank Limited	9.78
43	Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	9.13
44	Jammu and Kashmir Bank	0.66
45	Nainital Bank Limited	0.01
Grand Total		30696.30

Source: RBI

[Translation]

Cooperative Land Development Banks

4491. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land development banks in the country are on the verge of closure due to their poor financial conditions and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide subsidy to the Primary Cooperative Land Development Banks (PCLDB) for long term loans and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from the States for their revival;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise including Maharashtra along with the action taken on such proposals so far; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government for revival and strengthening of the said banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) have informed that there are 20 State Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development Banks (SCARDBs) in the country, out of which 8 SCARDBs, viz. Chhattisgarh, Manipur, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Bihar and Maharashtra are financially weak.

Out of these financially weak SCARDBs, only Maharashtra SCARDB is under liquidation. Main reasons for poor financial condition of the above banks are, inter alia, low resource base, higher transaction cost, small business level, limited area of operation, high NPA due to low recovery, higher management cost, higher provision towards impaired assets, etc.

The Government had constituted a Task Force in January, 2005 to suggest an implementable action plan for reviving the Long-Term Cooperative Credit

Structure(LTCCS) in the country which submitted its report in August, 2006. Subsequent to the implementation of Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008, the LTCCS package was revised by the Government. However, the Government decided to have a re-look at the viability and relevance of a separate package for LTCCS and constituted a Task Force in September, 2009 which submitted its report to the Government. However, it was decided not to implement the LTCCS package, inter alia; due to uncertain stakeholder ownership and lack of adequate budgetary provisions for the purpose etc.

Rise in Insurance Claims

4492. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the insurance sector has reported sharp rise in claims in the recent past; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for 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) As per Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), under individual policy claims, the rise in number of claims is 0.3% in 2011-12 and 3.4% in 2012-13 over the corresponding previous years' figures. Under Group Insurance policies a steady decrease of 10% is reported in the number of claims for both the years 2011-12 and 2012-13. During the current financial year (upto September 2013) there is an increase of 5% in individual policy claims and 19.7% in group insurance claims. The company wise details of individual policy claims and group insurance claims are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

The overall incurred claims ratio for general insurance companies has decreased from 88.90% in 2011-12 to 82.79% in 2012-13. In respect of health insurance business, the incurred claims ratio has come down from 100.08% in 2010-11 to 96.03% in 2012-13. The company wise incurred claims ratio for general insurance including health insurance are given in Statement-III, IV and V.

Statement-I*Claims intimated/booked*

Life Insurer	Individual policies			Number of lives under Group policies		
	As at	As at	Percentage- rise	As at	As at	Percentage- rise
	30.9.2012 in FY 12-13	30.9.2013 in FY 13-14		30.9.2012 in FY 12-13	30.9.2013 in FY 13-14	
Aegon Religare	205	178	-13.2%	2	3	50.0%
Aviva	1117	983	-12.0%	1574	1122	-28.7%
Bajaj Allianz	13307	11450	-14.0%	21903	35947	64.1%
Bharti Axa	517	530	2.5%	32	45	40.6%
Birla Sunlife	4972	4443	-10.6%	601	964	60.4%
Canara HSBC	274	310	13.1%	62	200	222.6%
DLF Pramerica	197	254	28.9%	0	96	ND
Edelweiss Tokio	10	30	200.0%	6	24	300.0%
Future Generali	845	1051	24.4%	59	59	0.0%
HDFC Std	2870	3485	21.4%	571	1100	92.6%
ICICI Pru	7397	6762	-8.6%	1830	1534	-16.2%
IDBI Federal	305	381	24.9%	489	223	-54.4%
India First	366	564	54.1%	1286	1235	-4.0%
ING Vysya	1503	1595	6.1%	142	118	-16.9%
Kotak Mahindra	1441	1404	-2.6%	3491	5524	58.2%
Max Life	4364	4523	3.6%	7702	6104	-20.7%
PNB Met Life	1099	1170	6.5%	1059	686	-35.2%
Reliance Life	10546	10533	-0.1%	2039	986	-51.6%
Sahara	407	388	-4.7%	3	2	-33.3%
SBI Life	6397	6759	5.7%	5233	6146	17.4%
Shri ram	656	644	-1.8%	1820	2747	50.9%
Star Union	320	456	42.5%	297	642	116.2%
Tata AIA	2476	2153	-13.0%	916	651	-28.9%
Private Total	61591	60046	-2.5%	51117	66158	29.4%
LIC	359318	382057	6.3%	108176	124492	15.1%
Industry Total	420909	442103	5.0%	159293	190650	19.7%

ND: Not Determinable

Statement-II

Life Insurer	Individual Life Insurance policies					Group life Insurance Policies				
	Claims intimated/booked			Growth in Claims		No.of lives intimated/ booked for			Growth in Claims	
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
Aegon Religare	126	270	418	114.3%	54.8%	2	1	4	-50.0%	300.0%
Aviva	2206	2158	2413	-2.2%	11.8%	10531	6517	2406	-38.1%	-63.1%
Bajaj Allianz	25511	26067	26437	2.2%	1.4%	97869	67411	46871	-31.1%	-30.5%
Bharti Axa	787	933	1032	18.6%	10.6%	64	42	74	-34.4%	76.2%
Birla Sunlife	9818	10880	9840	10.8%	-9.6%	1254	1068	1538	-14.8%	44.0%
Canara HSBC	241	413	577	71.4%	39.7%	- 30	116	159	286.7%	37.1%
DLF Pramerica	77	209	477	171.4%	128.2%	0	0	46	NA	NA
Edelweiss Tokio*	NA	1	22	NA	2100.0%	NA	0	22	NA	NA
Future Generali	1101	1659	1845	50.7%	11.2%	17507	3365	118	-80.8%	-96.5%
HDFC Std	4418	5121	6243	15.9%	21.9%	284	932	1529	228.2%	64.1%
ICICI Pru	14971	14468	14901	-3.4%	3.0%	4210	5147	3645	22.3%	-29.2%
IDBI Federal	363	568	656	56.5%	15.5%	987	2114	844	114.2%	-60.1%
India First	184	546	916	196.7%	67.8%	321	4020	2600	1152.3%	-35.3%
ING Vysya	2181	2707	3159	24.1%	16.7%	204	251	250	23.0%	-0.4%
Kotak Mahindra	2503	2765	2979	10.5%	7.7%	2564	4781	8705	86.5%	82.1%
Max NewYork	7686	8387	8908	9.1%	6.2%	45841	28241	13975	-38.4%	-50.5%
MetLife	1680	2022	2218	20.4%	9.7%	2760	2143	2197	-22.4%	2.5%
Reliance Life	15956	18929	20502	18.6%	8.3%	1148	2239	4647	95.0%	107.5%
Sahara	725	745	785	2.8%	5.4%	17	9	3	-47.1%	-66.7%
SBI Life	9889	11761	13268	18.9%	12.8%	12766	12254	11403	-4.0%	-6.9%
Shriram	1098	1153	1305	5.0%	13.2%	1222	2939	3746	140.5%	27.5%
Star Union	268	425	683	58.6%	60.7%	220	425	729	93.2%	71.5%
Tata AIG	3878	5065	4855	30.6%	-4.1%	1023	3241	1692	216.8%	-47.8%
Private Total	105667	117252	124439	11.0%	6.1%	200824	147256	107203	-26.7%	-27.2%
LIC	729975	720533	741720	-1.3%	2.9%	233505	243550	244594	4.3%	0.4%
Industry Total	835642	837785	866159	0.3%	3.4%	434329	390806	351797	-10.0%	-10.0%

* Edelweiss Tokio was not into business during 2010-11.

** Rise can't be measured as there were no claims in 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Statement-III

Incurred Claims by Non-Life Insurance Companies for the year 2010-11

INSURER	Claims Incurred (Net						Incurred Claims Ratio					
	Fire	Marine	Motor	Health	Others	2010-11	Fire	Marine	Motor	Health	Others	2010-11
	(Rs. Lakh)						(Per cent)					
New India	127227	25764	261297	165335	72864	652487	104.93	112.51	113.02	102.54	65.79	100.80
Oriental	40670	19612	163732	121096	61426	406536	90.73	86.41	105.63	102.70	67.47	94.22
National	24176	11266	259953	140465	26467	462328	56.64	79.15	114.38	105.52	44.79	97.05
United	31138	21712	191646	153287	40781	438564	68.75	88.55	109.17	114.86	47.44	94.36
Royal Sundaram	490	731	54618	8395	1787	66022	31.01	6389	86.33	51.46	33.61	75.35
Reliance General	1761	791	101467	25591	3528	133138	57.26	62.94	102.04	123.65	71.75	102.90
IFFCO- Tokio	4853	3841	68805	15065	6483	99046	96.39	98.93	87.76	102.91	56.12	87.26
TATA AIG	1315	7677	34629	4923	5767	54311	65.61	83.51	101.59	53.11	31.83	74.74
ICICI Lombard	11221	4712	149367	91871	15884	273064	99.41	111.17	104.45	92.41	57.42	95.61
Bajaj Allianz	6195	3231	131245	19172	10284	170127	54.76	56.40	88.90	65.66	48.77	79.14
Cholamandalam	1217	739	37314	7375	1935	48578	62.42	60.41	85.77	68.25	36.80	77.43
HDFC Ergo	1370	633	35756	11057	4414	53230	97.83	81.41	101.51	71.45	56.89	87.79
Future Generali	838	520	19775	5710	1059	27902	86.69	99.10	85.78	87.60	57.27	84.78
Universal Sampo	1037	189	9695	2243	1052	14216	46.20	233.56	79.17	117.34	37.67	73.75
Shriram	31	8	25396	0	73	25508	1437	8.79	78.02	0.00	50.88	77.29
Bharti AXA	714	241	23061	2810	769	27596	112.87	72.27	90.05	73.05	67.02	87.41
Raheja QBE	7	3	49	-	124	183	(7)	(13)	510	0	(191)	(104)
SBI General	84	0	178	1	301	564	(56)	(1)	(229)	1	(4317)	(223)
L&T General	14	6	168	21	36	245	(60)	(26)	184	2	(109)	869
Total	254358	101687	1568151	774416	255034	2953645	86.07	90.18	102.69	100.08	36.13	93.37

Note: Figures in bracket indicates negative values

Statement-IV

Incurring Claims by Non-Life Insurance Companies for the year 2011-12

Insurer	Claims Incurred (net)						Incurred Claims (Ratio)					
	Fire	Marine	Motor	Health	Others	Total	Fire	Marine	Motor	Health	Others	Total
	(Rs. Lakh)						(Per cent)					
National	43175	13641	258009	168816	47766	531407	82.07	77.26	86.55	106.09	60.96	87.50
New India	165735	27764	247928	192018	75308	708753	120.19	91.77	84.32	97.24	58.92	90.01
Oriental	51634	20859	192396	133585	48009	446483	100.39	81.94	104.12	102.83	49.13	91.25
United	44188	21669	228084	167902	56850	538694	75.61	82.79	101.12	97.68	53.54	88.50
Bajaj Allianz	6265	3223	147970	23697	9639	190795	48.12	52.60	86.89	66.52	43.04	77.10
Bharti Axa	443	244	39034	7517	270	47507	85.10	56.64	86.68	80.44	23.74	84.14
Cholamandalam	1573	1102	48192	13234	1716	65818	54.37	77.72	81.64	76.51	27.36	75.73
Future General	1573	839	28020	9032	1508	40973	11605	75.75	78.32	85.58	45.21	78.59
HDFC Ergo	1620	2458	53111	13250	6203	76643	59.83	163.65	99.10	67.53	44.23	83.81
ICICI Lombard	9049	5157	224565	94739	26580	360091	78.97	95.69	118.08	86.19	70.04	101.46
Iffco-Tokio	3859	3815	97682	10821	7189	123367	75.21	95.15	99.66	65.79	53.24	92.57
L&T General	134	240	4091	737	534	5736	93.23	139.56	110.96	183.40	110.13	17.32
Raheja QBE	32	12	173		200	417	65.37	195.25	152.55		31.99	52.53
Reliance	2643	1029	101579	16672	4664	126587	87.43	104.30	115.40	85.77	96.35	108.84
Royal Sundaram	563	279	74259	9417	2042	86559	4739	22.39	87.83	50.86	40.73	78.33
SBI General	1230	24	3171	298	268	4993	181.05	(126.60)	145.93	122.82	69.85	144.26
Shriram	163	35	37486		152	37836	67.82	171.08	69.80		47.20	69.70
Tata AIG	1109	11219	64922	5227	4476	86954	59.68	81.08	101.68	53.12	23.50	80.19
Universal Sompo	1384	222	16191	2620	1459	21876	47.50	112.36	105.42	102.59	40.20	88.73
Total	336373	113832	1866864	889583	294834	3501486	96.76	83.72	94.96	94.00	54.29	88.90

Statement-V

Incurred Claims by Non-Life Insurance Companies for the year 2012-13

Insurer	Claims Incurred (Net)						Incurred Claims Ratio					
	Fire	Marine	Motor	Health	Others	Total	Fin	Marine	Motor	Health	Others	Total
	(Rs. Lakh)						(Per cent)					
National	36028	10894	324762	221024	46345	639053	56.68	52.01	89.69	105.60	50.96	85.57
New India	126651	19457	364899	240769	62531	814307	80.22	49.84	97.16	103.89	44.40	86.16
Oriental	35766	17579	200318	146423	39210	439285	60.11	65.31	93.77	104.45	39.80	81.54
United	55151	21748	261787	215489	59316	613492	75.06	76.34	90.55	99.38	50.62	84.61
Bajaj Allianz	3329	3092	158925	35520	10949	211814	24.93	50.85	79.22	75.15	43.57	72.43
Bharti AXA	283	264	58623	16521	1026	76719	32.22	47.74	87.23	91.29	54.04	86.15
Cholamandalam	999	833	69529	16286	2390	90037	26.84	54.13	84.84	68.60	41.29	77.12
Future Generali	2075	1364	42695	10525	2503	59161	101.23	80.62	62.84	80.61	44.89	80.05
HDFC Ergo	1273	2681	63135	15706	12310	95105	33.43	108.54	90.79	64.35	51.22	76.54
ICICI Lombard	9636	7441	190235	94710	35989	338062	69.91	84.34	68.82	84.82	68.67	84.52
Iffco-Tokio	4391	4381	92815	14344	8612	124545	84.95	114.12	76.07	86.62	58.10	76.69
L&T General	366	242	8337	1639	1247	11830	93.21	62.39	100.51	104.81	94.20	98.90
Liberty Videocon	1		15			16	(3.99)		(184.93)			(34.41)
Magma HDI	1		1253			1255	(25.32)		85.41			87.93
Raheja QBE	31	(4)	159		721	908	61.10	(53.59)	159.30		56.04	62.87
Reliance	2072	1102	97738	20653	4614	126079	58.26	126.81	94.04	94.61	77.84	92.72
Royalsunoaram	560	558	41483	8649	41192	92442	39.98	50.25	42.05	49.19	77490	74.51
SBI General	3300	123	10220	519	3757	17919	65.72	78.77	79.63	115.73	94.84	79.95
Shriram	369	36	88345		367	89117	99.40	87.99	88.26		85.43	88.39
Tata AIG	1276	11424	67082	7736	9340	96858	67.67	69.55	77.62	67.44	41.39	69.80
Universal Sampo	1005	453	17369	3611	1920	24358	27.52	197.56	80.30	91.70	40.99	71.37
Total	284603	103670	2159724	1070126	344239	3962361	68.82	64.96	87.06	96.43	55.31	82.79

Malnutrition

4493. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether funding by the International organizations for addressing the problem of malnutrition with specific reference 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 from international organizations/agencies received for the purpose during each of the last three years and current year; and

(d) the monitoring mechanism in place to ensure optimum and proper utilization of the budgetary allocation and such financial assistance received from the external agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) No direct financial assistance through Government is provided by the International Organizations for addressing the problem of malnutrition with specific reference to infants and mothers in the country.

[Translation]

Pending Proposals

4494. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a number of proposals from Himachal Pradesh for setting up of trauma care centres and upgradation/ modernisation of medical colleges and AYUSH dispensaries;

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

(c) the number of proposals approved by the Government and the funds released for the purpose during the said period, proposal-wise;

(d) whether a number of above proposals are pending for approval of the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor and the time by which these are likely to be approved by the Government?

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

(b) to (e) Under the Centrally sponsored Scheme-Assistance to states for Trauma Care, Department of Health & Family Welfare has received proposals from Government of Himachal Pradesh for setting up of trauma care facilities in Government Hospitals namely (i) RH, Rampur (ii) CHC, Dharampur (iii) Zonal Hospital, Mandi (iv) District Hospital, Hamirpur (v) District Hospital, Chamba and (vi) CH Joginder Nagar during the 12th Plan period. These proposals would be examined within the provisions of the scheme, which has just been cleared by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 06.02.2014. No funds have been released so far awaiting clearance which has now come.

The Department of Ayush has informed that under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries, Department of AYUSH has received proposals from Himachal Pradesh for upgradation of AYUSH dispensaries. The details proposal approved and funds released during each of the last three years and the current year is enclosed at Statement-I. No proposals are pending.

Under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs(CCEA) has approved the proposal for upgradation of 39 Government Medical College including Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla in the third phase of PMSSY at approved cost of Rs.150 crore (Central Contribution-Rs.120 crore and State Share-Rs.30 crore) each. No funds have been released so far.

Under the Scheme Strengthening and Upgradation for starting new Post Graduate (PG) disciplines and increasing PG Seats, details of funds released to Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla is enclosed at Statement-II.

Statement-I*Scheme: Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries*

Year	Proposal	Proposal Approved	Funds released	Remarks
2013-14	Upgradation of 300 AYUSH Dispensaries [150 (New)-one time assistance & recurring & 150 (old)-recurring]	Not	Nil	The proposal could not be approved by the Screening Committee, since the amount sought under Programme Implementation Plan was more than the resource allocation of the State. Further, UCs against previous releases under the scheme was also pending.
2012-13	Upgradation of 150 AYUSH Dispensaries (New Units)	In Principle approval has been accorded by the Screening Committee	Nil	In Principle approval has been accorded by the Screening Committee up to the limit of State resource pool & subject to the condition of clearance of pending UCs. Funds could not be released due to pending UCs.
2011-12	Upgradation of 150 Ayurveda Dispensaries (one time assistance & recurring assistance) and 150 Ayurveda Dispensaries (recurring assistance).	Not	Nil	The proposal could not be considered due to non-submission of pending Utilization Certificates of previous grant in aid released.
2010-11	Upgradation of 600 Ayurvedic Dispensaries	150 Units Ayurveda	Rs.1287.75 Lakh(85% as Central Share)	

Statement-II*Scheme: Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening and upgradation for starting new Post Graduate (PG) disciplines and increasing PG seats- Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla*

Total funds approved	Central Government Share (75%)	Year of release		Total funds released	Number of PG seats to be increased
		2010-11	2012-13		
14.50	10.88	5.44	4.61	10.05	17

Virus in Online Banking Transactions

4495. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cyber security experts have warned against a new information stealing virus in online banking transactions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government/RBI in this regard are also to strengthen the online banking network in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Department of Electronics & Information Technology has informed that latest virus/malware targeting online banking users/systems include Dexter, Black POS, Memory Dump

Grabber, Zero Access, Sality and Zeus. Alerts regarding spread of such virus/malware are published on website of Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) at www.cert-in.org.in and measures and removal tools for cleaning infected systems are advised.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on the basis of recommendations of the Working Group on Information Security, Electronic Banking, Technology Risk Management and Cyber Frauds, has issued guidelines to Banks on information security, cyber frauds and customer education in April, 2011. It was, *inter-alia*, advised on internet banking that for carrying out critical transactions like fund transfers, the banks, need to implement robust and dynamic two-factor authentication through user id/password combination and second factor like (a) a digital signature (through a token containing digital certificate and associated private key (preferably for the corporate customers) or (b) OTP/dynamic access code through various modes (like SMS over mobile phones or hardware token). To enhance online processing security, confirmatory second channel procedures (like telephony, SMS, email etc.) should be applied in respect of transactions above pre-set values, creation of new account linkages, registration of third party payee details, changing account details or revision to funds transfer limits. In devising these security features, the bank should take into account their efficacy and differing customer preferences for additional online protection.

Electricity Production by Bharat Oman Refinery Limited

4496. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Oman Refinery Limited has established a power plant for electricity generation from petroleum coke at Bina, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the electricity generated from such plant during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding violation of tender rules in purchase of petroleum coke by the Bharat Oman Refinery Limited; 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 AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Bharat Oman refineries Limited (BORL) is a Joint Venture of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Oman Oil Company. It has constructed a Captive Power Plant (CPP) for electricity generation. This Plant is currently running on Indonesian Coal in place of Petroleum Coke as the facilities related to handling of Petroleum Coke as fuel are not yet completed.

(b) The details of electricity generated during the last three years and current year by the above Power Plant are as under:

Year	Electricity generated (In Millions KWH)
2010-11	0 (CPP was under commission stage)
2011-12	99 (CPP under stabilization)
2012-13	252
2013-14 (April, 2013 to January, 2014)	194

(c) and (d) Since, BORL is not procuring Petroleum Coke for its Captive Power Plant, the question of any complaint against violation of tender rules in its purchase does not arise.

It has, however, been reported by BPCL that during the year 2013, some queries were raised regarding the tender evaluation process related to procurement of Indonesian Coal. The queries were appropriately replied by BORL. Further, BORL follows a transparent tendering procedure. The tender for supply of Indonesian Coal was floated on open tender basis and contract was awarded on lowest quote basis.

[English]

Task Force on Yoga and Naturopathy

4497. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the separate Task Force each for promotion of Yoga and Naturopathy constituted by the Department of AYUSH has since submitted the reports;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the major recommendations made by the said Task Force; and

(c) the follow up action taken/proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY): (a) and (b) The Task Force on Naturopathy has submitted its report. The details of the report along with major recommendations are given in Statement-I.

The Task Force on Yoga has not submitted its formal report. However, the Task Force on Yoga had held two meetings. The minutes of the meetings contain certain recommendations. The details of the meetings along with recommendations are given in Statement-II.

(c) The information is provided in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Task Force on Naturopathy

The Task Force on Naturopathy was constituted in August 2009. The Task Force submitted its report in March, 2010. The recommendations of the Task Force cover Propagation, Clinical Services, Education and Training, Administrative Frame-work at both Central and State levels, Measures for involving NGOs/Institutes/Agencies, Measures to strengthen research in Naturopathy and development of Regulation of Prevailing Human Resources. The Task Force has not identified category of major recommendations. However, following may be treated as major recommendations of the task force:

(i) Propagation initiatives in electronic media:

The following specific initiatives are recommended

- Adding Naturopathy and Yoga as a proven promotive, preventive and lifestyle intervention along with other AYUSH promotional advertisements currently aired in T.V. channels.
- Specific sponsored programs on topic of the National campaign-perfect health, specific health days, natural remedies, healthy lifestyle, natural foods and recipes etc.
- Specific advertisements and programs promoting professional education in

Naturopathy and Yoga, as a successful career option.

- Featured programs on Naturopathy and yoga based school health and geriatric health.
- (ii) Naturopathy and Yoga based lifestyle medicine: Promotional schemes be evolved to promote, support and fund Yoga and Naturopathy based lifestyle medicine/intervention integrated with conventional medicine.
- (iii) Establishing specialty clinics at teaching hospitals: A scheme to fund establishment of specialty clinics viz., cardiology; neurology; women's health; psychiatry; endocrinology; urology; gastroenterology; rheumatology; geriatrics and oncology in deserving teaching hospitals be evolved on a priority basis.
- (iv) Re-orientation Program [ROP] for Naturopathy and Yoga physicians: More number of ROPs be conducted jointly by NIN and deserving institutes/hospitals in all regions of the country.
- (v) Specific workshops on 'Research and grant proposals' be conducted by NIN and CCRYN to train professionals and empower hospitals and institutes to avail Research grants.

Statement-II

Task Force on YOGA

The Task Force on Yoga was constituted in March 2009, mainly with the objective to look into the various aspects of Promotion of Yoga and further expansion. The committee met twice on 22.4.2009 and 13.8.2009. The Task Force did not submit formal report. The minutes of the meetings contained some recommendations. The task force has not identified category of major recommendations. However, following may be treated as major recommendations of the task force:

- Teacher Training programme with leading yoga institutions
- Yaoga training for allopathic doctors
- Space in Hospitals, schools and public places to conduct yoga classes

- Information, Education and Communication
- Research programme in Yoga by Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy and Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga in collaboration with allopathic Institution.

Statement-III

Action taken on the recommendations of the Task Forces on Yoga and Naturopathy

- The Department of AYUSH promotes and propagates Yoga and Naturopathy along with other systems of AYUSH under its Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) through print and electronic media and organization of AROGYA Melas/ Fairs and Exhibitions. The Department also participates in Fairs/ Exhibitions organized by State Governments and other reputed organizations through its Research Councils/National Institutes.
- National Institute in Naturopathy (NIN) has organised health awareness programme on specific health days, viz. Heart day, World Aids day etc. and also conducts natural health food fairs, seminars, competitions, rallies etc.
- Programmes by NIN have been shown on electronic media. Articles have been published in magazines by NIN.
- Re-orientation programmes for practitioners of AYUSH including Yoga & Naturopathy are organized.
- The department has established a research portal in which naturopathy and Yoga have been duly covered.
- Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) and NIN have conducted workshops on Research Methodology for Practitioners of Yoga & Naturopathy/ AYUSH/ Modern Medicine.
- The Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY) has launched a programme-Introduction of Yoga in School Health. Under this programme the Institute has trained 438 school teachers for a period of one month on

the basis of one district one school, one teacher. Further, a Teacher's manual on Yoga has been published by the Institute.

- A scheme namely Swami Vivekananda District Yoga Wellness Centre has been launched by MDNIY under PPP mode. Under this scheme' so far total 128 centres have been established one in each district.
- The MDNIY had established 05 (five) Advanced Centre for Yoga Therapy and Research at premier medical Institutes of the country namely NIMHANS, Bangalore; JIPMER, Puducherry; DIPAS, Delhi; GAU, Jamnagar and Govt. Medical College, Jammu.
- MDNIY has developed a capsule course "Foundation Course in Yoga Science for Medical graduates/ professionals".

Bank Interest Rates to MSMEs

4498. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- whether the rate of interest on loan disbursed to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is different from that disbursed to big industrial houses;
- if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, bank-wise;
- whether RBI has received any requests from MSMEs for reduction of the said interest rates;
- if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon; and
- the steps taken by the Government to ensure adequate credit to MSMEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has deregulated the interest rate charged by Banks on loans disbursed and Banks determine their actual lending rates on loans and advances with reference to the Base Rate and other factors which are customer specific mainly relating to his ability to repay.

Though RBI does receive requests from MSMEs for reduction in the interest rates/high cost of credit, they do

not have data on complaints received from MSMEs specifically relating to reduction in interest rates.

(e) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued detailed guidelines to all scheduled commercial banks on lending to the MSME sector which, inter alia, provide for a time frame for disposal of loan applications, loan limit for dispensing the collateral requirement and earmarking for micro enterprises within the micro and small enterprise (MSE) lending.

Further, the Government has implemented various schemes namely, Credit Guarantee Trust for Micro & Small Enterprises, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, India Opportunities Venture Fund, MSE Refinance Fund to facilitate credit flow to the MSE sector.

Cases of Filaria/Lymphatic Filariasis

4499. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of filaria/ lymphatic filariasis and attributable deaths reported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year. State/ UT-wise;

(b) the number of districts identified as endemic for lymphatic filariasis in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the schemes/ programmes being implemented by the Government to control filaria/lymphatic filariasis along with the funds allocated and utilised thereunder in the country during the said period, State/ UT-wise; and

(d) the further measures taken/proposed by the Government for the eradication of filaria/lymphatic filariasis in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Filaria is a chronic debilitating disease manifested as elephantiasis and/or hydrocele. The States/UTs wise number of cases during 2011-2013 is at enclosed Statement-I. Lymphatic Filariasis, as such, is not fatal.

(b) 250 districts of 15 States and 5 Union Territories have been identified as endemic for Lymphatic Filariasis. The number of State/UT-wise endemic districts where elimination programme is being implemented is at enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The National Programme for Lymphatic Filariasis targets reducing microfilaria rate to less than 1% in endemic districts. The strategy of Annual Mass Drug Administration (MDA) with single dose of anti-filarial drugs and morbidity management is being implemented since 2004.

Under the National Programme for Control of Vector Borne diseases (NVBDCP) funds are allocated and provided to the States/UTs in an integrated manner for prevention and control of six vector borne diseases including Lymphatic Filariasis. The details of allocation made and utilized (including cash and commodity) to 20 endemic States/UTs for last three years and allocation for current year is at Statement-III.

Government of India has taken various initiatives to achieve elimination of Lymphatic filariasis in the country. These include:

- Capacity building of State officials
- Social mobilization including IEC/BCC activities
- Supply of adequate logistics to the States for programme implementation
- Validation of achievement following WHO guidelines.
- Intensifying home based morbidity management for lymphoedema cases and surgical intervention for hydrocele cases.

Statement-I

Clinically Manifested Cases of Lymphatic Filariasis: 2011-13

Sl. No.	LF endemic State/UT	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	171537	165239	165350
2	Assam	2762	2712	3204
3	Bihar	388241	390000	389972
4	Chhattisgarh	14818	15514	13921
5	Goa	213	228	149
6	Gujarat	7280	7891	5760
7	Jharkhand	135148	140323	138664
8	Karnataka	19636	19546	20110

1	2	3	4	5
9	Kerala	16264	18957	18917
10	Madhya Pradesh	9679	9679	8597
11	Maharashtra	95694	90241	84873
12	Odisha	116997	116997	116997
13	Tamil Nadu	59578	59836	59523
14	Uttar Pradesh	133027	131282	146022
15	West Bengal	91010	110729	110629
16	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	231	199	188
17	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	77	77	111
18	Daman and Diu	199	219	136
19	Lakshadweep	341	341	341
20	Puducherry	1437	1437	1437
Total		1264169	1281447	1284901

Statement-II*Number of Filaria Endemic Districts in State/UTs*

Sl. No.	LF endemic State/UT	Number of Endemic Districts
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	16
2	Assam	7

1	2	3
3	Bihar	38
4	Chhattisgarh	9
5	Goa	2
6	Gujarat	9
7	Jharkhand	15
8	Karnataka	8
9	Kerala	11
10	Madhya Pradesh	11
11	Maharashtra	17
12	Odisha	20
13	Tamil Nadu	20
14	Uttar Pradesh	50
15	West Bengal	12
16	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
17	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
18	Daman and Diu	1
19	Lakshadweep	1
20	Puducherry	1
Total		250

Statement-III*Allocation and Utilization (Cash + Commodity) under NVBDCP*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No	States/UTs	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14
		Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.	Allocation (as on 17.02.14)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	1302.61	791.16	3189.96	3687.74	2678.00	1379.50	2316.32
2	Assam	4394.61	4666.02	3883.71	3952.64	4865.50	1296.31	5168.19
3	Bihar	3436.05	4481.77	4637.38	4093.64	3333.75	2296.17	603831
4	Chhattisgarh	3099.98	1847.34	4094.31	4203.71	3339.30	1363.41	299922
5	Goa	63.21	28.03	78.00	78.80	179.10	187.00	125 81
6	Gujarat	530.85	319.93	683.44	82.71	1750.00	1750.11	1612.71
7	Jharkhand	3579.74	2593.96	5069.40	4745.27	4638.60	1766.74	3836.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	Karnataka	469.66	222.08	823.92	154.71	1748.10	1450.99	1630.66
9	Kerala	354.44	358.60	503.38	566.18	778.00	1242.11	745.56
10	Madhya Pradesh	2331.14	1564.31	3428.98	3941.94	3500.00	1341.00	2053.50
11	Maharashtra	1112.39	197.47	846.50	816.51	1763.00	1961.90	1557.04
12	Odisha	5143.79	4756.34	6818.41	8244.70	5563.90	1672.80	4603.18
13	Tamil Nadu	450.49	42.88	764.95	9.20	908.00	897.00	1971.75
14	Uttar Pradesh	2455.59	2065.41	3341.09	2435.68	3257.20	52.00	3469.29
15	West Bengal	2697.03	2497.52	2326.29	1451.96	2890.40	1358.87	3381.03
16	Puducherry	36.05	14.67	45.24	32.24	91.00	126.36	53.87
17	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	335.61	271.64	428.50	455.32	524.00	934.02	537.20
18	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	46.48	29.75	56.50	61.92	98.20	183.69	79.44
19	Daman and Diu	25.48	18.70	38.00	51.53	61.80	62.01	54.49
20	Lakshadweep	21.80	2.51	30.00	8.79	52.80	36.55	43.15
Total		31887.00	26770.09	41087.96	39075.19	42020.65	21358.54	42276.81

[Translation]

Functioning of Government Hospitals

4500. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to find out the present status of functioning of the All India Institutes of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh and Central Government controlled medical hospitals/associated hospitals;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the functioning of these hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Six new AIIMS have been established to reduce burden on existing hospitals and establishment of

National Cancer Institute as a part of AIIMS, New Delhi at Jhajjar, Haryana and satellite centre of PGIMER, Chandigarh at Sangrur, Punjab have also been approved. Several other steps taken by the Government include re-development of infrastructure and facilities/ expansion of various hospitals, up-gradation of some existing hospitals, renovation /modernization of existing wards/ operation theaters/ new OPD at AIIMS, New Delhi and providing state of art computerized queuing and registration system at various hospitals.

Differential Interest Rates

4501. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interest rates on loans provided by banks differ in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the interest rates charged by various banks; and

(c) the total percentage of loans given on different interest rates during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The interest rates on various types of loans provided by

banks may differ from bank to bank, but for a particular bank, they would be uniform across the country. The lending rates of banks have been deregulated and these rates are determined by the banks themselves based on their commercial judgment as approved by their respective Boards. The lending rates charged to borrowers are based on their 'base rates' plus customer specific charges as considered appropriate, after factoring in spread, risk premia, term premia, etc. The bank-wise base rates (lending rates) as at end-December 2013 are given in the Statement-I.

(c) Outstanding credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks according to Interest rate range as on 31st March, 2010, 2011 and 2012 is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Lending Rates (Base Rate) of Banks -
December 2013*

		(Per cent)
Sl. No.	Public Sector Banks	Base Rate
1	2	3
1	Allahabad Bank	10.20
2	Andhra Bank	10.25
3	Bank of Baroda	10.25
4	Bank of India	10.25
5	Bank of Maharashtra	10.25
6	Canara Bank	9.95
7	Central Bank of India	10.25
8	Corporation Bank	10.25
9	Dena Bank	10.25
10	IDBI Bank Ltd	10.25
11	Indian Bank	10.20
12	Indian Overseas Bank	10.25
13	Oriental Bk. Of Commerce	10.25
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	10.25
15	Punjab National Bank	10.25
16	State Bank of India	10.00
17	State Bank of H'bad	10.20

1	2	3
18	State Bank of B & J	10.25
19	State Bank of Mysore	10.25
20	State Bank of Patiaia	10.25
21	State Bk. of Trcore	10.25
22	Syndicate Bank	10.25
23	UCO Bank	10.20
24	Union Bank of India	10.25
25	Utd. Bank of India	10.25
26	Vijaya Bank	10.20
Sl. No.	Private Sector Banks	Base rate
1	Axis Bank Ltd	10.25
2	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	10.50
3	City Union Bank Ltd.	11.00
4	Development Cr.Bank Ltd.	10.85
5	Dhanalaxmi Bank Ltd.	11.50
6	Federal Bank Ltd.	10.55
7	HDFC Bank Ltd.	10.00
8	ICICI Bank Ltd.	10.00
9	Indusind Bank	11.00
10	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	10.65
11	J & K Bank Ltd.	10.25
12	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	10.75
13	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	11.00
14	Kotak Mahindra Bank	10.00
15	Laxmivilas Bank Ltd	11.25
16	Nainital Bank Ltd.	10.25
17	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	11.00
18	South Indian Bank Ltd.	10.50
19	Tamilnad Merc. Bk. Ltd.	10.75
20	Yes Bank Ltd	10.75

Sl. No.	Foreign Banks	Base rate	1	2	3
1	2	3			
1	Citi Bank	10.00	20	DBS	10.00
2	Standard Chartered Bank	10.25	21	Bank of Ceylon	10.74
3	HS Bkg. Corporation	10.00	22	Shinhan Bank	9.25
4	Bank of America	9.75	23	AB Bank	8.00
5	American Express Banking Corp	14.00	24	Mizuho Corporate Bank	9.50
6	Abu Dhabi Com. Bk. Ltd.	10.50	25	ChinaTrust Comm. Bank	10.00
7	Royal Bank of Scotland	9.70	26	Krung Thai Bank PCL	10.00
8	Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait	10.40	27	JSC VTB Bank	10.50
9	Mashreq Bank	NA	28	Firstrand Bank Ltd	10.30
10	Credit Agricole Bank	9.50	29	UBS AG	8.50
11	BNP Paribas	9.50	30	Commonwealth Bk. of Aust.	9.50
12	Deutsche Bank	10.25	31	Sonali Bank Ltd	8.50
13	Oman International Bank	7.50	32	United Overseas Bank	9.75
14	Societe Generale	9.30	33	Credit Suisse AG	10.00
15	The Bank of Nova Scotia	10.00	34	Australia & New Zealand BGI	10.00
16	Bank of Tokyo Mits Ltd	9.00	35	Rabo Bank	10.00
17	Barclays Bank	9.70	36	National Australia Bk. Ltd	10.00-1
18	J.P.Morgan Chase Bank	9.85	37	Antwerp Diamond Bk. NV	14.25
19	State Bank of Mauritius	11.00	38	Bank of International Indonesia	9.50

Source: RBI Website at Sitemap -> Lending Rates of Banks.

Statement-II

*Outstanding credit of scheduled commercial banks according to interest rate range as on March 31
(Based on account with credit limit more than Rs. 2 Lakh)*

(Amount in Rs. Million)

Interest Rate Range	Amount Outstanding as on 31st March		
	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4
Less than 6%	14,57,198.1 (5.1)	6,27,393.9 (1.8)	6,14,431.2 (1.5)
6% and above but less than 10%	89,98,718.3 (31.4)	92,44,319.1 (26.1)	37,13,176.2 (9.0)
10% and above but less than 12%	92,56,751.4 (32.3)	1,00,40,807.4 (28.3)	1,25,43,826.8 (30.3)
12% and above but less than 13%	46,40,491.7 (16.2)	49,51,031.1 (14.0)	59,20,014.0 (14.3)

1	2	3	4
13% and above but less than 14%	22,79,170.2 (8.0)	52,20,176.3 (14.7)	61,05,818.3 (14.7)
14% and above but less than 15%	10,47,089.2 (3.7)	28,31,499.4 (8.0)	55,74,504.9 (13.4)
15% and above but less than 16%	4,00,491.2 (1.4)	15,49,722.3 (4.4)	42,71,414.6 (10.3)
16% and above but less than 17%	2,19,594.3 (0.8)	4,60,665.3 (1.3)	14,79,587.1 (3.6)
17% and above but less than 18%	98,841.2 (0.3)	2,53,957.2 (0.7)	5,73,827.9 (1.4)
18% and above but less than 20%	1,40,598.2 (0.5)	1,54,425.5 (0.4)	4,14,311.6 (1.0)
20% and above	1,01,157.1 (0.4)	1,05,534.0 (0.3)	2,36,758.1 (0.6)
Total Loans & Advances	2,86,40,101.0 (100.0)	3,54,39,531.3 (100.0)	4,14,47,670.8 (100.0)

Source: RBI, Data is based on BSR-1A return (for accounts with Credit limit more than Rs. 2 lakh excluding 'Inland & Foreign Bills Purchased/Discounted')

For accounts with credit limit upto Rs. 2 lakh, detailed interest rate wise breakup is not available separately.

Figure in bracket is percent share in total.

Fire at ONGC Warehouse

[English]

4502. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major fire broke out at warehouse of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) in Surat recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of people injured/killed and still missing after the incident;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

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

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) There has not been any major fire at warehouse of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited(ONGC) in Surat recently.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Legal Status to Gram Sabha

4503. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has granted any legal status to the Gram Sabha;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the special powers and privileges being enjoyed by the Gram Sabha;

(c) whether the Government has received any representation from States or individual Gram Sabha regarding the disqualification in case of meeting not conducted by the Gram Sabha;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for effective implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) through Gram Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE

CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) Article 243(b) of the Constitution provides that Gram Sabha means a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village comprised with the area of Panchayat at the village level. Article 243A provides that a Gram Sabha may exercise such powers and perform such functions at the village level as the legislature of a State may, by law, provide.

(c) and (d) It is for the States/ UTs Governments to make provisions in their respective Panchayat Raj Laws/ Rules regarding the minimum number of Gram Sabha meetings to be held and the Gram Panchayats are responsible for organizing the Gram Sabhas. The compliance or otherwise of the related instructions is also primarily to be looked into by the concerned authorities of States/ UTs.

(e) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is implemented as per the provisions of MGNREG Act. Section 16(1) of MGNREGA provides that Gram Panchayats shall be responsible for identification of projects in the Gram Panchayat area to be taken up under the scheme as per recommendations of the Gram Sabha and Ward Sabhas. The Act also provides for greater focus on the provisions for transparency and accountability.

[*Translation*]

Supplementary Nutrition Programme

4504. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Supplementary Nutrition Programme;

(b) whether the Government proposes to revise the prices of nutritious food items being supplied under the said programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which revised prices are proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Supplementary Nutrition is

one of the six services provided under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme which is primarily designed to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (FDA) and the Average Daily Intake (ADI). Supplementary Nutrition is given to the children (6 months - 6 years) and pregnant and lactating mothers under the ICDS Scheme.

The Government of India, on 24.2.2009, has issued revised guidelines on nutritional and feeding norms. States/UTs have been requested to provide supplementary nutrition to children below six years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers, in accordance with the guidelines which have been endorsed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its Order dated 22.4.2009.

The provision of supplementary nutrition under ICDS Scheme prescribed for various categories of beneficiaries is as follows:

- (i) Children in the age group of 6 months to 3 years: Food supplement of 500 calories of energy and 12-15 gms. of Protein per child per day as Take Home Ration (THR) in the form of Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or energy-dense food marked as 'ICDS Food Supplement'.
- (ii) Children in the age group of 3-6 years: Food supplement of 500 calories of energy and 12-15 gms of Protein per child per day. Since a child of this age group is not capable of consuming of meal of 500 calories in one sitting, the guidelines prescribed provision of morning snack in the form of milk/banana/seasonal fruits/Micronutrient Fortified Food etc. and a Hot Cooked Meal.
- (iii) Severely underweight children: Food supplement of 800 calories of energy and 20-25 gms of Protein per child per day in the form of Micronutrient fortified and/or energy dense food as Take Home Ration.
- (iv) Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers: Food supplement of 600 calories of energy and 18-20 gms of Protein per day in the form of Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or energy dense food as Take Home Ration.

The revised feeding and cost norms under Supplementary Nutrition Programme are as under:

Sl. No.	Category	Revised feeding & nutritional norms (per beneficiary per day)		Revised cost norms (per beneficiary per day)
		Calories (K Cal)	Protein (g)	
1.	Children (6-72 months)	500	12-15	Rs. 4.00
2.	Severely malnourished children (6-72 months)	800	20-25	Rs. 6.00
3.	Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	600	18-20	Rs. 5.00

Under the Strengthened and Restructured ICDS, these rates have been revised to Rs.6.00, Rs.9.00 and Rs.7.00 per beneficiary per day for children (6-72 months), severely malnourished children (6-72 months) and pregnant women and Nursing mothers, respectively. The revised rates are to 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, as under:

- (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).

Production of Oil and Gas

4505. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production of oil and gas by various companies during each of the last three years and the current year, sector and company-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken or proposed by the Government for increasing the production of oil and gas in the country?

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) Details of production of oil and gas by various Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd (ONGC) and Private/Joint Venture (Pvt/JV) companies during each of the last three years and the current year are given in Statement-I, Statement-II and Statement-III

respectively.

(b) In order to increase the crude oil/gas production in the country as well as reducing import dependency on energy, Government has taken the following steps:

1. Offering of more unexplored areas for exploration through International Competitive Bidding
2. Exploring alternate energy sources such as Coal Bed Methane (CBM), Shale Gas/Shale Oil etc.
3. Acquiring oil /gas assets abroad by oil PSUs.
4. Sourcing gas through trans-national Turkmenistan -Afghanistan -Pakistan-India (TAPI) pipeline.
5. Other policy initiatives by the Government in E & P Sector
 - Policies allowing the Contractors to carry out exploration activities in the Mining Lease (ML) areas after the expiry of exploration period and submission of Integrated Development Plans for a cluster of discoveries etc. have been introduced to facilitate early monetization of discoveries and exploring additional hydrocarbon potential in the ML areas.
 - The Uniform Licensing Policy (ULP) proposed by Rangarajan Committee is under consideration by the Government. If approved, this policy will allow the contractors to explore and exploit all types of hydrocarbons in the awarded blocks.
 - In order to acquire geophysical data in poorly explored and unexplored areas,

the Government is formulating a revised model for speculative survey.

- In order to improve the administration of the existing PSCs, the Government has initiated the process of formulating various guidelines and checklists aimed at resolving ambiguities and bottlenecks,

which are being encountered both by the Government and the Contractors during the execution of the PSCs.

It is expected that with all the above measures being adopted by the Contractors as well as the Government, the pace of E & P activities in the country will accelerate.

Statement-I

Details of Sector-wise/State-wise/Asset-wise ONGC's actual crude oil and natural gas production for the last three years i.e. from 2010-11 to 2012-13 and the current year 2013-14 (April, 2013 to December, 2013)

(Figures in MMT)

Oil production (including condensate)

Area	State	Assets	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Offshore	Mumbai Offshore (Off the coast of Maharashtra and Eastern offshore)	Mumbai High@	10.593	9.976	9.550	7.223
		Neelam + Heera+B-173 + B134A	3.409	3.424	2.920	2.100
		Bassein & Satellite	1.078	0.937	1.026	0.904
		Condensate	11.892	1.952	2.077	1.392
		Eastern offshore	-	0.038	0.044	0.022
		Sub-total Offshore	16.972	16.328	15.617	11.641
Onshore	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	1.672	1.628	1.463	1.062
		Mehsana	2.263	2.322	2.280	1.741
		Ankleshwar	1.642	1.500	1.273	0.814
		Cambay	0.180	0.180	0.171	0.121
		Sub-total Gujarat	5.757	5.630	5.187	3.738
	Rajasthan	Jodhpur #	-	-	-	-
	Assam	Assam \$	1.150	1.203	1.222	0.948
	Tamil Nadu	Cauvery	0.233	0.246	0.239	0.165
	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry	0.305	0.305	0.295	0.224
	Tripura	Tripura Condensate	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
		Sub-total Onshore	7.447	7.385	6.945	5.077
Total ONGC			24.419	23.713	22.562	16.718
ONGC's JV Share						
Panna Mukta			0.485	0.524	0.423	0.293
Tapti (Cond)			0.060	0.043	0.026	0.010
Ravva			0.545	0.536	0.429	0.325

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PY-3			0.061	0.020	0.000	0.000
CB-OS/2			0.158	0.120	0.105	0.138
RJ-ON-90/1			1.545	1.966	2.578	2.037
Pramoda CB-ON-07			0.003	0.0026	0.002	0.0015
S Unnawa CB-ON-03			0.0005	0.0003	0.0003	0.0001
Tarapur-1 CB-ON-2			0.002	0.0014	0.0011	0.0007
SGL (RJ-ON-6)			0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0006
ONGC's JV Share			2.860	3.213	3.565	2.806
Total ONGC + JV Share			27.279	26.926	26.127	19.524

* 2013-14 - (April'13 to December'13) - Figures are provisional.

@ Mumbai High includes production from Cluster-7 (on production from 2013-14).

! Condensate production shown above is the combined production from various fields of entire Mumbai offshore.

Jodhpur areas is parts of Western Onshore basin and not a separate asset.

\$ Includes crude oil production from Assam Arakan Basin.

Note: Oil production from DI, SB-11, Vasai East, B-193 fields has been included in Bassein & Satellite Asset.

Natural Gas Production

(Figures in MMSCM)

Area	State	Assets	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Offshore	Mumbai Offshore (Off the coast of Maharashtra) and Eastern offshore	Mumbai High @	4641	4546	4544	3645
		Neelam + Heera + B-173 + B-134A	1151	1244	1072	844
		Bassein & Satellite	11799	11750	12430	8986
		Eastern offshore	-	25	56	53
		Sub-total Offshore	17591	17565	18102	13528
Onshore	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	262	263	242	172
		Mehsana	185	181	183	148
		Ankleshwar	1462	1488	1413	863
		Cambay	9	7	8	8
		Sub-total Gujarat	1918	1939	1846	1191
		Rajasthan	Jodhpur #	11	16	14
	Assam	Assam \$	462	504	485	345
	Tamilnadu	Cauvery	1119	1285	1206	969
	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry	1384	1364	1249	890
	Tripura	Tripura	610	644	647	538
		Sub-total Onshore	5504	5751	5447	3945

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total ONGC			23095	23316	23549	17473
ONGC's JV Share						
Panna- Mukta			625	853.27	844.27	608.093
Tapti			1111	866.65	519.04	254.731
Ravva			247	253.39	205.83	140.232
PY-3			16	5.40	0.00	0.000
CB-OS/2			146	105.97	71.12	41.769
Pramoda CB-ON-07			0.26	0.18	0.17	0.105
SGL (RJ-ON-6)			7	18.88	20.76	37.637
Tarapur-1 CB-ON-2			1	0.71	1.10	1.487
RJ-ON-90/1			73	86.35	121.06	118.284
ONGC's JV Share			2226	2190.80	1783.36	120234
Total ONGC + JV Share			25321	25507	25332	18675

* 2013-14-(April'13 to December 13) - Figures are provisional.

@ Mumbai High includes production of B-Series (on production from 2012-13) & Cluster-7 (on production from 2013-14).

Jodhpur area is part of Western Onshore basin and is producing basin.

\$ Includes gas production from Assam Arakan Basin.

Note: Gas production from B-55, DI, SB-11, Vasai East, B-22, C series, North Tapti fields has been included in Bassein & Satellite Asset.

Statement-II

Company-wise Production of Crude Oil and Natural Gas (including CBM) under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) Regime

Location/Area/ Company (Operator)	Oil (TMT)				Gas (MMSCM)			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (till Jan, 2014)	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (till Jan, 2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Offshore								
CEIL	1678.12	1580.05	1282.69	1207.95	909.02	845.38	656.82	480.56
HARDY	153.39	49.69	0.00	0.00	40.67	13.50	0.00	0.00
HOEC	9.41	4.58	4.93	1.93	363.83	139.67	118.31	42.58
ONGC+BG+RIL	1362.56	1417.49	1122.03	850.69	4340.45	4299.88	3408.28	2396.82
RIL	1078.49	681.35	394.29	222.46	20400.49	15611.41	9516.53	4247.60
A. OFFSHORE	4281.98	3733.16	2803.95	2283.03	26054.46	20909.84	13699.93	7167.56
B. Onshore								
CANORO*	10.32				42.96			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CEIL	5148.91	6552.12	8592.43	7618.54	243.60	287.84	403.55	442.59
ESSAR	1.59	0.94	1.01	1.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FOCUS	0.23	0.61	0.63	2.27	20.89	63.19	72.11	184.95
GEOENPRO	92.80	91.67	98.48	75.56	26.92	21.58	21.84	19.07
GSPC	41.48	51.03	50.72	43.48	4.24	3.21	4.44	6.32
HERAMEC	2.48	2.38	2.90	5.43	3.49	3.20	2.16	278
HOEC	12.27	9.27	8.86	6.15	12.16	11.65	10.76	7.85
HRDC	0.14	0.07	0.16	0.08	0.27	0.13	0.08	0.06
INTERLINK	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	
JTI	36.03	36.78	40.25	38.00	11.61	9.09	12.14	11.47
NIKO	24.17	21.05	16.61	6.59	302.51	197.11	147.20	61.16
OILEX	2.07	1.39	1.01	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
ONGC		0.87	0.00	0.00	8.42	0.00	0.00	
SELAN	27.55	25.64	23.03	18.26	10.02	9.51	9.43	6.14
B. Onshore Total	5400.01	6793.80	8836.10	7816.53	678.67	614.94	683.72	742.46
C. CBM								
ESSAR		0.00	0.00	0.00	9.07	12.83	28.09	
GEECL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.36	70.04	88.02	99.31
ONGC		0.00	0.00	0.00	3.56	2.95	2.85	
RIL		0.00	0.00	0.00	1.53	3.44	4.44	
C. CBM Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.36	84.19	107.24	134.68
Grand Total	9681.99	10526.96	11640.05	10099.56	26774.49	21608.96	14490.88	8044.70

TMT-Thousand Metric Tonne; MMSCM - Million Standard Cubic Metre

* Contract terminated by Government of India ONGC-Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.;

GSPC-Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.;

RIL-Reliance Industries Ltd.

Essar-Essar Oil Ltd.;

CEIL-Cairn Energy India Ltd.;

HRDC-Hydrocarbon Resource Dev. Corp.;

JTI-Joshi Tech. Inc.

GEECL-Great Eastern Energy Corp. Ltd.;

Interlink-Interlink Petroleum Ltd.;

Selan-Selan Expl. Tech. Ltd.

HOEC-Hindustan Oil Exploration Company;

BG-British Gas Exploration & Production Ltd.

Statement-III

The details of production of Crude Oil and Natural Gas by Oil India Ltd. in the last three years and current years (upto Dec, 2013)

Year	Crude Oil Production (MMT)	Natural Gas Production (BCM)
2010-11	3.586	2.353
2011-12	3.847	2.633
2012-13	3.661	2.639
2013-14 (upto Dec, 2013)	2.713	2.647

MMT-Million Metric Tonne
BCM-Billion Cubic Metre

[English]

Medical Institute in Port Blair

4506. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal or request to establish the Institute of Post-Graduate Studies in Medicine and Surgery at G.B. Pant Hospital in Port Blair;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Andaman and Nicobar Administration has informed that Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences, Kochi has submitted a proposal to establish Institute of Postgraduate Studies in Medicine and Surgery at GB Pant Hospital, Port Blair with super specialties like Cardiology, Gastroenterology, Nephrology, Oncology, Neurology, Cardiovascular and Thoracic Surgery, Neurosurgery, etc. Since the Andaman and Nicobar Administration has already decided to set up a 100 Seated Medical College through a Society under the scheme of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for establishment of new medical college, attached with District/Referral hospital, the said proposal of Amrita Institute has not been considered further.

[Translation]

Indebtedness of Farmers

4507. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers in the country are still debt ridden;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of debt ridden farmers during the last three years and current year, State/ UT-wise;

(c) whether per farmer debt burden is higher than the average annual per capita income in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for rise in the indebtedness of farmers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The last Report on the "Indebtedness of Farmer Householders" (NSS 59th Round) released by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in May, 2005. No report in this regard has been published by NSSO thereafter.

The Banks have been sensitized about the importance of timely and hassle-free availability of agricultural credit to farmers in the country.

In order to help indebted farmers, the Government in the year 2008 had announced the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 which benefited 3.73 crore farmers amounting to Rs. 52,259.87 crore in the country.

In addition, with the objective of making credit available to farmers, the Government has been fixing annual targets for flow of credit to agriculture which are surpassed by the banking sector every year.

As a result of the steps taken by the Government the number of crop loan accounts have also increased from 439.34 lakh in 2007-08 to 703.57 lakh in 2012-13. The share of small and marginal farmers in the number of accounts financed by the banks has also improved during the period from 257.51 lakh to 415.61 lakh.

Further, to ease the burden of interest on farmers, the Government is also providing interest subvention since

2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7% per annum. Additional subvention of 3% is allowed to prompt-payee farmers.

The Government has also revised the Kisan Credit Card(KCC) Scheme to make it an ATM-cum-Debt Card valid for five years without any processing fee upto the limit of Rs. 3 lakhs and one-time documentation with no requirement of margin, as the margin has been built into the scale of financing.

[English]

LNG for Vehicles

4508. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) for vehicles in certain cities in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria, if any, fixed by the Government in this regard?

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) No, Madam.

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

[Translation]

LPG Distributorships

4509. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been delay in allotment of LPG distributorships in many rural and urban areas of the country;

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

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

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) to (c) Appointment of LPG distributorships involves the process of advertisement,

scrutiny of applications, conducting draw among eligible applicants, field verification of the candidate selected in draw, placement of Letter of Intent (LoI) on the candidate successful in field verification.

Generally, the appointment of LPG distributorship gets delayed due to events such as complaints, court cases, nil applicants, applicants getting rejected during scrutiny, redraw due to quorum not available, rejection of candidates during Field Verification of Credentials (FVC) etc. Once the candidate gets rejected during FVC then re-draw has to be conducted. This process goes on till all the eligible candidates for draw are exhausted.

OMCs have taken some of the following measures to speed up the allotment of LPG distributorships:

- (i) The complainant has to deposit a fee of Rs 1000/- as a complaint fee. This would reduce frivolous complaints and their investigations.
- (ii) If for a reserved location, NIL applicants or no eligible candidates are found then the locations is de-categorised and re-advertised so as to get eligible applicants.
- (iii) If quorum (at least 50% of eligible applicants) for the draw is not complete during 1st draw, then subsequent draws shall be conducted in presence of the applicants who choose to remain present during the draw. This shall ensure that the selection does not get held-up due to incomplete quorum.
- (iv) Candidate selected in draw has to deposit an amount equivalent to 10% of the Security Deposit before FVC, which gets forfeited if false/incorrect/ misrepresented information has been given in the application. This would prevent the applicants from furnishing incorrect information in the application and rejection at a later date which would delay the selection process.
- (v) Checklist has been added to the application form so as to ensure that the applicant has attached the requisite documents with the application form and to take a confirmation that he meets the required minimum eligibility criteria. This would prevent correspondences/rejection during scrutiny of applications.

[English]

Accident Death Claims

4510. SHRI J. M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/has fixed any norms and time frame for insurance companies pertaining to settlement of claims of the road accident victims;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government/IRDA has received complaints against insurance companies regarding non-adherence to the laid down norms;

(d) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year, company wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government against the erring insurance companies in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) As per Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), the road accidental death claims could be of the following types viz. (i) Claims on policies of life insurance where policy holder has died in an accident (ii) Claims of personal accident policies or riders where policy holder died in an accident (iii) Accident death claims of members of group insurance policies and (iv) Third party claims in motor accidents. The procedure of settlement of accident claims in case of life policies and non-life policies, the time lines for settlement are contained in Regulations 8 and 9 respectively of IRDA (Protection of policyholders' Interests) Regulations, 2002. Complaints for delay in settlement of death claims are received by IRDA. Complaints from complainant are directly entered into the Integrated Grievance Management System (IGMS) by the complainant and forwarded by the system to the insurance companies. No separate data base on the cause of death, whether due to road accident or otherwise, is captured under IGMS.

As regards settlement of third party motor accident claims, the provisions of Motor Vehicles Act would apply. Third Party insurance for motor vehicles is mandatory as per the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. Claims of road accident victims (Third party claims) are settled as per the provisions of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988. Further, Section

165 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides for setting up of Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals (MACT) for the purpose of adjudicating upon claims for compensation in respect of accidents involving the death of, or bodily injury to, persons arising out of the use of motor vehicles. MACT enable speedy settlement of claims to the road accidents victims. In terms of Section 168 (3) of MV Act, 1988 when an Award for payment is issued by the MACT the person is required to deposit the entire amount within 30 days from the date of the award.

In view of the provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, there are no separate norms by IRDA for settlement of third party claims. Though complaints are received from claimants or their advocates regarding delay in settlement of claims, IRDA does not have a role in view of the matters being sub-judice and since the settlement of such claims is a legal process.

Under-Pricing of Petroleum Products

4511. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are in financial crisis due to under-pricing of petroleum products;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total profit or loss after tax to the OMCs during the last two years and the current year;

(c) the profit margin on premium/branded petrol and diesel along with the figures for production volume, sales and profit for the same during the year 2013; and

(d) the details of the advertisement expense made by the OMCs during the year 2013?

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) In order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government has been modulating the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of sensitive petroleum products viz. Diesel (in retail), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG, resulting in incidence of under-recovery to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). The Government has evolved a Burden Sharing Mechanism to ensure that the burden of under-recoveries incurred by OMCs is shared by all the stakeholders in the following manner:

- (i) Government through oil bonds/cash assistance;
- (ii) Public Sector Upstream Oil Companies namely, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Oil India Limited (OIL) and GAIL (India) Limited (GAIL) by way of price discount on Crude oil products.
- (iii) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies, by absorbing a part of the under-recoveries.
- (iv) Consumers, by minimal price increase.

The details of under-recovery absorbed by the OMCs since 2010-11 are given below:

Year	(Rs. Crore)	
	OMCs	
	Amount	%
2010-11	6,893	9%
2011-12	41	0.3%
2012-13	1,029	1%
April-December, 2013-14	16,889*	17%

* unmet gap, pending finalization of burden sharing of under-recovery for the year 2013-14.

The net profit reported by the OMCs since 2011-12 is as under:

	(Rs. crore)		
	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL
2011-12	3954	1311	911
2012-13	5005	2643	904
April - December, 2013*	(-)2370	(-)8	(-)2875

* Provisional.

(c) As informed by the OMCs, the details of sales volume of branded Petrol and Diesel is as under:

(Quantity in Thousand Metric Tonne)

Name of OMC	Branded Petrol	Branded Diesel
IOCL#	33.50	0.40
BPCL#	19.52	2.62
HPCL##	18.64	3.30
Total	71.66	6.32

during April- December, 2013

during the year 2013

As branded Petrol and Diesel are decontrolled products, all decisions relating to their pricing are taken by OMCs without any reference to the Government.

(d) IOCL, BPCL and HPCL have informed that they have incurred Rs.21.91 crore, Rs.45.89 crore and Rs.30.10 crore respectively on advertisement during the financial year 2012-13.

[Translation]

Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) for ST Students

4512. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) for Scheduled Tribes (STs) students;

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

(c) the eligibility criteria for availing the fellowship along with the number of students benefited thereunder indicating the number of applications received and accepted/rejected during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UTwise;

(d) whether the Government has taken note of irregularities for grant of fellowship under the scheme; and

(e) if so, the number of complaints received in this regard during the said period along with the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The objective and salient feature of the Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for Scheduled Tribe students is to provide fellowship to Scheduled Tribe students for pursuing higher studies such as M.Phil and Ph.D in all the Universities/Institutions recognized by the UGC. The scheme is implemented through University Grant Commission (UGC). The amount of Scholarship covers fellowships, contingency expenses, expenses for departmental assistance; escorts/reader assistance for disabled candidates and HRA on UGC pattern and the average cost of fellowship is Rs. 2.16

lakh for Junior Research Fellow (JRF) and Rs. 2.40 lakh Senior Research Fellow (SRF). The total number of fresh fellowships to be awarded each year is fixed at 667.

(c) To be eligible for this fellowship, a Scheduled Tribe candidate should have passed Post Graduation examination and the requirement of 50% marks at post graduation level will not be insisted by UGC. The student should get admission and registration for regular full time M.Phil/Ph.D degree courses in University/Academic Institutions as per the prescribed norms and advertisement of UGC. If the number of the ST students exceeds the number of available awards UGC selects the candidates based on percentage of marks in the Post Graduate examination. As regards the number of applications received and accepted/rejected, this information is not maintained centrally. The number of students benefited under the scheme during the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise given in Statement.

(d) No irregularities for grant of fellowship under the scheme have been reported from any Universities/Institution recognized by the UGC.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of ST candidates selected under the scheme of RGNF for ST students			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70	79	50	40
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	25	10	12
4.	Assam	30	35	31	50
5.	Bihar	6	4	6	3
6.	Chhattisgarh	15	13	16	10
7.	Goa	0	2	1	1
8.	Gujarat	55	28	58	58
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11	12	3	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	15	13	18
11.	Jharkhand	57	44	50	57
12.	Karnataka	37	42	27	27
13.	Kerala	3	4	3	3
14.	Lakshadweep	0	2	1	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	77	64	96	95
16.	Maharashtra	10	13	66	36
17.	Manipur	74	68	11	14
18.	Meghalaya	23	27	19	28
19.	Mizoram	15	23	11	14
20.	Nagaland	19	30	18	26
21.	Odisha	32	34	63	64
22.	Rajasthan	62	60	57	56
23.	Sikkim	2	5	3	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	7	7	5	5
25.	Tripura	7	4	10	7
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6	5	1	1
27.	Uttarakhand	3	3	3	2
28.	West Bengal	19	19	35	35
Total		667	667	667	667

[English]

Investment In Infrastructure Projects

4513. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment both domestic and foreign in infrastructure projects during the last three years along with reasons for decline in investment, if any;

(b) whether large Investment proposals are still pending with various ministries and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of proposals for large investments before the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) and the status thereof since inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per information received from the Planning Commission, the investment in defined infrastructure during the last three years is as under:

Year	Rs. in crore
2010-11	6,45,175*
2011-12	5,60,823
2012-13 (Provisional)	5,76,855

* includes spectrum auction charges of Rs. 1,06,262 crore.

(b) and (c) As per available information, 249 projects with a total cost of Rs. 12,56,604 crore, as identified by the concerned Ministries/Departments, are pending for resolution as on 13.02.2014, which are being monitored by the Cabinet Committee on Investment in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments and respective State Governments summarized as under:

As on 13.02.2014

Sl. No.	Sponsoring Ministry	Project Count	Project Cost (Rs. crore)
1	Power	71	4,58,098
2	Steel	33	3,42,031
3	Petroleum & Natural Gas	29	2,39,366
4	Road Transport & Highways	28	42,193
5	Railways	19	35,725
6	Mines	06	34,416
7	Commerce & Industry - Commerce	02	24,000
8	Coal	33	17,866
9	Commerce & Industry-DIPP	12	24,096
10	Shipping	13	25,928
11	Textiles	01	1,285
12	Chemicals & Fertilizers-Fertilizers	02	11,600
Grand Total		249	12,56,604

Based on the information submitted by the Ministries, the monitoring by the Cabinet Committee on Investment has led to debottlenecking of 303 projects involving an aggregate investment/cost of Rs. 6,95,437 crore.

Energy Security

4514. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to strengthen relations with energy exporting countries in order to meet the shortage of petroleum products in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Energy Security Conference was organized recently by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps being taken or proposed by the Government to explore possibilities to meet the energy demand in the coming years?

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) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas keeps in close touch with oil and gas producing/energy rich countries through various inter-governmental mechanisms like meetings at the level of Heads of State/Government/Oil Minister; inter-Governmental Agreements; Joint Working Groups; Memoranda of Understanding/Declarations of Cooperation; holding high level conferences to seek engagement with oil and gas producing countries/international oil companies etc.

To strengthen the country's energy security, India's oil companies are being encouraged to adopt a global vision in their pursuit of raw materials and raw materials-producing assets abroad, and to vigorously pursue acquisition of oil & gas assets overseas.

(c) and (d) Energy Security Conference 2013 was held on 27th November, 2013 in New Delhi. It was organized by Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) and supported by Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of

Petroleum and Natural Gas and Ministry of Power. The conference had sessions on the following issues:

- (i) Changing Dynamics of India's Energy Security
- (ii) Emerging Opportunities and Challenges in 'Petroleum Sector'
- (iii) Creation of a Regional Power Market, and
- (iv) Enhancing Power Supply through 'Renewable Energy.'
- (e) Following steps are being taken to strengthen the country's energy security:
 - (i) Indian oil PSUs are pursuing various E&P opportunities in India and abroad to have a balance portfolio of exploratory, developing and producing oil and gas assets. Currently, Indian PSUs have oil and gas assets in 25 countries.
 - (ii) Besides entering into term contracts with National Oil Companies (NOCs) of middle eastern countries, Indian refiners are also entering into term contracts with NOCs of countries like Nigeria, Angola, Malaysia, Brunei, Azerbaijan, Mexico, Columbia, Brazil, Venezuela from the regions of West Africa, Far East, Latin America etc. Further, efforts are being made for adding new grades of crude oil to enlarge the acceptable crude oil basket through spot procurement for trial processing in the Indian refining system.
 - (iii) To boost the domestic production of oil & gas, India is intensifying the exploratory efforts in the Indian sedimentary basin through the New Exploration License Policy which provides for a stable fiscal and contract framework for exploration & production of hydrocarbons.
 - (iv) The Government has also initiated steps for development of alternate sources of hydrocarbons in the unconventional areas like Shale Gas, Coal Bed Methane, Gas Hydrates etc.
 - (v) The Government is pursuing transnational pipeline project such as Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India pipeline project, which envisages transporting gas from Turkmenistan to India.

- (vi) The country is building strategic crude oil reserves of 5.33 million metric tonnes capacity.

Direct Benefit Schemes

4515. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme along with criteria adopted for selection of beneficiaries;
- (b) the number of Government sponsored schemes that have been linked to it along with the status of implementation, State/UT-wise and bank-wise;
- (c) the details of their modus operandi to disburse cash in the rural areas where post offices and banks do not exist;
- (d) the amount of commission that has been fixed to the banking correspondent for ensuring smooth delivery of cash to the beneficiaries;
- (e) whether Above Poverty Line (APL) families are proposed to be included under the said scheme; and
- (f) 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 (f) The rollout of Direct Benefit Transfer began on 1.1.14 with a view to improve accurate targeting of beneficiaries, reduce pilferage, and improve efficiency in the delivery of benefits. 27 schemes, related to scholarships and pension, have been identified for the DBT rollout in 121 identified districts. The success of DBT is dependent on the twin pillars of Aadhar and financial inclusion of the beneficiaries. The scheme-wise status of DBT is given enclosed Statement-I. The criteria for selection of beneficiaries of schemes under Direct Benefits Transfer are governed by the eligibility criteria prescribed by the respective scheme. In cases of rural areas, where post offices and banks do not exist, the banking correspondent (BC), where ever they exist, disburse the benefits directly to the beneficiaries. The commission to BC agents is decided by the banks as per their commercial agreements. The Department of Expenditure has issued instructions for payment of commission by the implementing Ministries to Banks at a flat rate of 1% on the total amount transferred under DBT, till the time necessary software tools to distinguish DBT/ non-DBT transactions are in place in the banks.

Statement

Status of Direct Benefits transfer roll out in 28 identified schemes and 121 districts under Phase I & II from 1.1.2013

Name of Ministry	Name of Schemes	Transactions to date under APB		Transactions to date under Non APB (CPSMS)		Transactions to date on NEFT mode (neither APB nor Non-APB CPSMS)		Total Transactions through APB, Non-APB and NEFT	
		Net Txns (Nos)	Net Amount (Rs.)	Net Txns (Nos)	Net Amount (Rs.)	Net Txns (Nos)	Net Amount (Rs.)	Total Txns (Nos)	Total Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
M/o Women and Child Development	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)	19736	29425702	14	17500	83825	203746500	103575	233189702
D/o School Education & Literacy	National Scheme For Incentive For The Girl Child For Secondary Education.	0	0	28963	103731751	2333	8501000	31296	112232751
	National Means Cum Merit Scholarship.	0	0	38005	229539000	10132	41525000	48137	271064000
D/o Higher Education	Fellowship Schemes Of AICTE	27	2010634	66152	507898667	0	0	66179	509909301
	Fellowship Schemes Of UGC	5178	54660487	4798	67996765	856	181766293	10832	304423545
	Szholarship To Universities/College Students.	0	0	0	0	15463	198960000	15463	198960000
M/o Health & Family Welfare	Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)	890	1130000	295308	252507658	0	0	296198	253637658
M/o Minority Affairs	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme For Minorities	3740	14131949	71292	174870500	67116	96143988	142148	285146437
	Maulana Azad National Fellowship.	0	0		15886149681454		15886149681454		
	Merit Cum Means Scholarship For Minorities	547	11682531	1743	45965170	12224	339295000	14514	396942701
M/o Labour and Employment	NCLP	13415	20145208	2962	1728050	0	0	16377	21873258

	Scholarship To The Children Of Beedi Workers.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Housing Subsidy To Beedi Workers.	0	0	0	0	26	520000	26	520000
	Stipend To Trainees Under The Scheme Of Welfare Of SC/ST Job Seekers Through Coaching, Guidance And Vocational Training.	0	0	168	84000	3737	1868500	3905	1952500
	Payment Of Stipend To Trainees Under The Scheme Of Skill Development In 34 Districts Affected By Left Wing Extremism (LWE).	0	0	0	0	78	658000	78	658000
M/o Tribal Affairs	Post Matric Scholarship For ST	20532	74350252	157	4182283	0	0	20689	78532535
	Top Class Education Scheme	8	865950	0	0	0	8		865950
	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship	601	11432839	0	0	7972	78643693	8573	90076532
M/o Social Justice & Empowerment	Post Matric Scholarship For OBC Student	44071	104841624	0	0	0	0	44071	104841624
	Post Matric Scholarship For SC Student	185516	521404543	0	0	0	0	185516	521404543
	Upgradation Of Merit Of SC Students.	0	0			0	0	0	0
	Pre Matric Scholarship For Children of Those Engaged Unclean Occupations	1267	1494210	0	0	0	0	1267	1494210
	Pre Matric Scholarship For SC	51094	79479730	48	102850	0	0	51142	79582580
	Top Class Eductaion Scheme For SC	37	1938275	7	3882480	0	0	44	5820755
	Total (excluding NSAP)	346659	928993934	509617	1392506674	219648	1301309428	1075924	3622810036
M/o Rural Development	Indira Gandhi Widow Pension Scheme	57585	30207900						
	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme	2955	1649100						
	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	1589880	1023534760						
	Total for NSAP	1650420	1055391760	1287720	1098973428	1406050	502600000	4344190	2656965188
	Total (including NSAP)	1997079	1984385694	1797337	2491480102	1625698	1803909428	5420114	6279775224

Royalty Rate

4516. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any norms for fixing royalty rate/lease amount periodicity to be followed by the Government while granting leases of mineral wealth surfaces to the private companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the comparative royalty rate in India and other foreign countries;

(c) whether the consent of the Gram Sabha is being acquired under Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 and the Forest Rights Act, 2006 for grant of mineral concessions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of violations noticed in this regard and number of tribals displaced during the last three years and till date and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) State Governments grant mineral concessions, including mining leases. Further, in terms of Section 9(1) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act), every mining lease holder needs to pay royalty for minerals removed or consumed at the royalty rates specified in the Second Schedule of the MMDR Act, 1957. As per Section 9(3) of the MMDR Act, 1957, the rates of royalty for minerals can be revised upward only once in three years. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Central Government in the Ministry of Mines has constituted Study Groups at regular intervals to provide recommendations on the revision of the rates of royalty on minerals (other than on Coal, Lignite and Sand for stowing) and dead rent.

(b) Royalty rates in the country are fixed on ad valorem basis for all major minerals except nine minerals for which royalty is charged on tonnage basis. While most countries adopt ad valorem royalty rates, a few countries levy royalty on profits earned by miners.

(c) to (e) State Governments grant mineral concessions, including mining leases, which is subject to obtaining all statutory clearances; data in this regard is not maintained Centrally.

[Translation]

Condition of Women

4517. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

(a) whether the Government has noticed that the number of widows, divorced and deserted women has increased in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey regarding pitiable and economic condition of such women;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the schemes run by the Government to protect the interests, welfare and rehabilitation of such women alongwith the funds allocated and released under the schemes and its utilization reported by the States/UTs during the above period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Office of the Registrar General, India conducts decennial Population Census wherein data on all persons including widowed and divorced/separated females residing in the country at the time of enumeration are collected. Data specifically on deserted women is not collected in Census. The latest Population Census has been recently concluded in the year 2011 and the previous one in the year 2001. The Census 2011 data on widowed and divorced/separated female have not yet been released. A Statement giving State-wise figures of widows, divorced and separated women as per Census 2001 in the country is enclosed.

Number of widows and divorced/separated women as per 1991 and 2001 Census is as under:

	1991	2001
Widowed	2,62,05,118	3,42,89,729
Divorced/separated	14,26,700	23,42,930

(c) and (d) In compliance of the Order of Supreme Court dated 14.11.2008 in Writ Petition (Civil) No.659 of 2007, (Environment & Consumer Protection Foundation Vs. Union of India and others), National Commission for Women (NCW) conducted a detailed study to enquire into the plight of widows living in Vrindavan of Mathura District in Uttar Pradesh. The study report was prepared and filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in April 2010.

(e) and (f) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing following schemes for women in difficult circumstances to improve their living conditions.

- i. **Swadhar Scheme:** Swadhar Scheme was launched in the year 2001-2002 for rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances. The schemes provides primary need of shelter, food, clothing and care to the marginalized women/girls living in difficult circumstances who are without any social and economic support. The beneficiaries include widows deserted by their families and relatives left uncared near religious places where they are victims of exploitation, women prisoners released from jail and without family support, and similarly placed women in difficult circumstances. At present 311 Swadhar Shelter Homes are functioning across the country..
- ii. **Short Stay Home Scheme:** Recognising the need to prevent women from exploitation and to support their survival and rehabilitation, the scheme of Short Stay Home for women and girls was introduced as a social defence mechanism, by the then Depaartment of

Women and Child Development in 1969. The scheme provides 24 hours residential temporary accommodation, maintenance and rehabilitative services to women and girls rendered homeless due to family discord, crime, violence, mental stress, social ostracism etc. 293 Short Stay Homes are functioning across the country. The scheme is being implemented by Central Social Welfare Board.

Both the schemes are Central Sector Schemes and funds are released to the implementing agencies which are mainly NGOs. The funds released under these schemes during the last three years and current year are as under:

Name of the Scheme	(Rupees in lakhs)			
	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014 (as on 18.2.2014)
Swadhar	3421	2462	2363	1653
Short Stay Home	24450	3330	2860	2424
Total	5866	5792	5223	4077

NCW has entered into an MoU with Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) on 7th May 2013 to improve the living conditions of destitute women on the identified areas for facilities like women hostels, remand homes etc. or anything which is related to women welfare or development by enhancing quality of their habitat. The first initiative is being undertaken at Vrindavan for renovation and reconstruction of the shelter homes for the widows.

Statement

State-wise number of Widows/Divorced/Separated women in the country

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of widows as per census		Number of divorced/separated women as per census	
		1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2749486	3270964	208658	261525
2.	Assam	617921	869005	41963	68619

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4024	8461	223	833
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	17045	25639	1242	2830
5.	Bihar	1991486	1887575	45424	35550
6.	Chandigarh	8270	16788	276	917
7.	Chattishgarh	-	771106	-	90985
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3369	4979	308	521
9.	Daman and Diu	4358	5511	278	421
10.	Delhi	168766	305940	3618	13541
11.	Gujarat	1187690	1614413	60968	105753
12.	Goa	56052	69052	820	1835
13.	Haryana	334040	533974	3832	11410
14.	Himachal Pradesh	179268	229664	5955	8336
15.	Jharkhand	-	822827	-	44762
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	196604	-	11072
17.	Karnataka	1822530	2322843	69360	145046
18.	Kerala	1298059	1690508	163152	196085
19.	Lakshadweep	1522	2136	575	551
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1960642	1752228	152764	115807
21.	Maharashtra	2823532	3726735	164835	326198
22.	Manipur	38257	59459	6366	8068
23.	Mizoram	11680	20373	7671	13181
24.	Meghalaya	35516	59604	13449	23927
25.	Nagaland	13426	26516	1648	6008
26.	Odisha	1149363	1370123	61132	98196
27.	Punjab	439870	662113	4290	22595
28.	Pudducherry	38564	53040	1553	3865
29.	Rajasthan	1215486	1589726	23166	49544
30.	Sikkim	4839	10005	766	2366
31.	Tamil Nadu	2419239	2976137	151502	249356
32.	Tripura	99002	123817	8757	13383
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2968952	3763168	53278	112855
34.	Uttaranchal	-	293331	-	9645
35.	West Bengal	2542864	3155365	168871	287344
Total		26205118	34289729	1426700	2342930

[English]

Committee on Backwardness of States

4518. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recommendations of the Raghuram Rajan Committee set up to evolve a Composite Development Index of States; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon as on date, point-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The recommendations of the Committee, constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. Raghuram G Rajan, for evolving a Composite Development Index of States are as under:

- (i) The framework outlined in the Report be used to allocate some of the development funds that are allocated by the Centre to the States.
- (ii) The proposed underdevelopment index be updated on a quinquennial basis and performance be measured relative to the last update.
- (iii) The index and the allocation formula be re-examined after 10 years and revisions proposed based on experience.
- (iv) "Least developed" States, as identified by the index, be eligible for other forms of Central support that the Central Government may deem necessary to enhance the process of development.
- (v) The approach recommended in the Report is not intended to replace all existing methodologies, but should be thought of as one that will channel some fund allocations based on need and performance. Other methodologies may serve different purposes and should be used in parallel to allocate other funds.

The recommendations of the Report are under the examination of the Government.

Skill Development

4519. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes and activities undertaken so far by the National Skill Development Agency (NSDA);

(b) the targets set and achievements made in skill development since its inception;

(c) the details of the shortfall in achievements, if any, along with the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures being undertaken to achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The NSDA is an autonomous body, with functions, *inter-alia*, including, taking all possible steps to meet skilling targets as envisaged in the 12th Five Year Plan and beyond and coordinating and harmonizing the approach to skill development in the country. The Agency has undertaken a number of activities, *inter-alia*, including facilitating the operationalisation of National Skills Qualification Framework; setting up of a committee for rationalisation of Central Government Schemes on skill development; commencing work on creating and maintaining a national database relating to skill development including development of a dynamic labour market informational system and creating online education resources. NSDA is also engaging with States Skill Development Missions for enabling them to converge efforts across State Ministries and advising them to develop their plans for increasing vocational training capacity in the State.

(b) to (d) NSDA is an agency that is mandated to coordinate the skilling effort of the Government of India (GOI). It is not mandated to skill a targeted number of people.

However, NSDA has informed that a target of skilling 73.42 lakh persons was set for the year 2013-14 by GOI Ministries and the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and 49.16 lakh persons have been skilled till December, 2013.

[Translation]

Production of Bio-Diesel

4520. SHRI RATAN SINGH:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:

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

(a) the details of steps being taken by the Government for production, distribution and use of bio-diesel in the country;

(b) the total production of bio-diesel in the country during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the total budgetary allocation made in respect of bio-diesel during the last three years and the current year?

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) to (c) As per the National Policy on Bio-fuel notified by the Government in December, 2009, the responsibility for storage, distribution and marketing of Bio-fuels rests with Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) under Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

OMCs have not produced Bio-diesel commercially so far. However, they have undertaken Jatropa plantation in the States of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and have announced a procurement price for the supply of bio-diesel at their 20 designated purchase centres. Presently the declared price of Bio-diesel is Rs.42.50 per litre w.e.f. 26.10.2013.

Separate Loan Scheme for Poor Students

4521. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a separate loan scheme for poor students;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken by the Government to ensure easy credit to the poor students across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a to c) Under the Central Scheme for Interest Subsidy applicable on educational loan availed with effect from 01.04.2009, the interest due during the study period plus one year or six months with job, is borne by the Central Government in all cases of Economically Weaker Sections students where the annual parental income is upto Rs. 4.50 lakhs.

Central Government has announced a moratorium period for education loans, under similar category, taken upto 31.03.2009 & outstanding as on 31.12.2013. The borrower will pay interest for the period after 01.01.2014.

[English]

Operation of Petroleum Outlet

4522. SHRI RAKESH SACHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the rules/guidelines governing the partnership with regard to operation of any petroleum outlet by a group of individuals;

(b) whether the Government proposes to amend these guidelines keeping in view the difficulties being experienced due to non-cooperation of the partners;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the corrective steps taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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) to (d) On the basis of broad guidelines issued by this Ministry, public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs), viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC) have framed their own detailed guidelines on reconstitution of retail outlet dealerships, which have been approved by management of OMCs and which are flexible, objective and transparent, keeping in view the need to take care of the changing business environment involving intense competition. Accordingly, reconstitution of dealerships involving induction of partners is considered on a case to case basis.

In line with the above guidelines, reconstitution of dealerships involving induction of partners is considered

on a case to case basis. In case of dispute among partners, decision is taken as per legal opinion, within overall reconstitution guidelines.

Outsourced Dental Services in CGHS

4523. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dental services in CGHS, Delhi has been outsourced by the Government;

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

(c) the details of payment made to the service provider for the dental services rendered by them since the commencement of this service?

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

(b) The dental services in CGHS Delhi have been outsourced in 13 Wellness Centres (5 under Central Zone and 8 under South Zone) for 22 dental procedures. The location wise details are enclosed in Statement-I.

(c) The details are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of CGHS Wellness Centers where the Dental Care Services have been outsourced

Central Zone: New Delhi

Sl. No.	Wellness Centers	Address
1.	Dr. Z.H. Road (D44)	CGHS Dispensary Building, Dr. Z.H. Road, New Delhi.
2.	Chitra Gupta Road (D51)	CGHS Dispensary Building, Near Aram Bagh, New Delhi.
3.	Aliganj, Lodi Road I (D9)	CGHS Dispensary Building, Near Lodhi Road, New Delhi.
4.	Kali Bari (D 76)	CGHS Dispensary Building, Kali Bari Marg, DIZ Area, New Delhi.
5.	CGHS Dispensary Chanakyapuri	CGHS Dispensary Building, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.

South Zone: New Delhi

Sl. No.	Wellness Centers	Address
1.	Sadiq Nagar (D-63)	CGHS Dispensary Building, Behind Siri Fort Road, Near G.K.-I, New Delhi.
2.	Srinivas Puri	CGHS Dispensary Building, Srinivaspuri, New Delhi
3.	Pushp Vihar (D-78)	A-B/125, 126, 127- Sector-IV, Pushp Vihar, New Delhi.
4.	R.K. Puram-V (57)	CGHS Dispensary Building, Sector-XII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.
5.	Moti Bagh (D-16)	CGHS Dispensary Building, Moti Bagh, New Delhi.
6.	Kidwai Nagar (D 12)	CGHS Dispensary Building, 61-63, Kidwai Nagar.
7.	Kalkaji.I (D-42)	CGHS Maternity Centre & Dispensary, Kalkaji, New Delhi
8.	Faridabad (D-70)	CGHS Dispensary Building, NH-4, Faridabad.

Statement-II

Details of Expenditure of Outsourced Dental Units in CGHS Delhi

(Figures in Rs.)

Month	Central Zone	South Zone	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Oct-11	448956	-	448956
2. Nov-11	497881	-	497881
3. Dec-11	4043711	-	4043711
4. Jan-12	-	-	-
5. Feb-12	-	-	-
6. Mar-12	176163	-	176163
7. Apr-12	1179142	2586424	3765566
8. May-12	13006909	-	13006909
9. Jun-12	1303705	5290870	6594575
10. Jul-12	484770	1928530	2413300

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Aug-12	3552947	7443269	10996216
12.	Sep-12	2663951	941197	3605148
13.	Oct-12	2425373	-	2425373
14.	Nov-12	3272900	-	3272900
15.	Dec-12	2359883	-	2359883
16.	Jan-13	1740479	2075111	3815590
17.	Feb-13	298461	2490650	2789111
18.	Mar-13	6519138	14361771	20880909
19.	Apr-13	2582860	2586424	5169284
20.	May-13	5579933	3251084	8831017
21.	Jun-13	2628854	12823634	15452488
22.	Jul-13	4296128	7420154	11716282
23.	Aug-13	5861844	2617717	8479561
24.	Sept-13	2909015	-	2909015
25.	Oct-13	186045	8741708	8927753
26.	Nov-13	6029592	-	6029592

Irregularities in Agricultural Debt Waiver Scheme

4524. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have sought reports from various Public Sector Banks (PSBs) regarding irregularities in agricultural debt waiver scheme;

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

(c) the number of persons found guilty in the matter along with instances where FIRs have been registered so far, bank-wise;

(d) whether any deadline to submit reports has been fixed by the Government;

(e) if so, the details and extent of compliance thereof, bank-wise; and

(f) the details of action taken/being taken against such banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) The Performance Audit of the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 was undertaken by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India. The Report of the Audit was laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on 5.3.2013 and referred to the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). The PAC has since presented its report to the Parliament on 6.2.2014.

During the Exit Conference with official of CAG on 7.12.2012, some observations with regard to implementation of the Scheme were made, which, inter-alia, included various irregularities like no/less benefits given to eligible farmers, benefits granted to ineligible beneficiaries, excess benefits extended to beneficiaries, charges/interest claimed/debited which were not as per guidelines and instances of tampering of records.

Accordingly, the Government instructed the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD), the implementing agencies of the Scheme, on 11.1.2013 to take remedial measures which, in turn, issued directions to the lending institutions to examine the cases of any irregularities and take corrective steps, including recovery of such amounts from ineligible beneficiaries, recovery of any excess payment and fixing responsibility of the bank staff in appropriate cases, non-issuance of debt waiver and debt relief certificates and ensure monitoring of fresh loans to the beneficiaries.

The Government had also on 15.2.2013 directed RBI, NABARD and all Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to take immediate corrective action based on the observations of audit and also re-verify all the claims reimbursed while implementing ADWDRS, 2008. Lending institutions have commenced re-verification of all claims.

As reported by lending institutions, as on December, 2013, the action taken in the matter is as follows:

- Out of 3.71 crore re-verified accounts, irregularities were observed in 3.84 lakh accounts and a recovery of Rs. 161.62 crore has been made.
- In addition, Rs. 164.60 crore has been recovered alongwith penal interest of Rs. 54.80 crore from ICICI Bank for claiming

ineligible claims of MFIs.

- In 5473 cases, disciplinary action has been taken against the staff by the lending institutions.
- In 467 cases, the responsibilities of auditors has been fixed by the lending institutions.
- In 4030 cases of tampering of records, 22 FIRs have been filed.

Allocation of Gas

4525. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:

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

(a) whether priority has been finalized for allocation of Krishna-Godavri (KG) D-6 gas for various sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the quantity of gas allocated to each sector;

(c) whether KG D-6 gas has also been allocated to small and medium enterprises based on recommendations of the Group of Ministers and if so, the quantity of gas allocated to them;

(d) whether the Government has received any request from various States in this regard; and

(e) 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 AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) constituted for pricing and commercial utilization of gas under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) has laid down following sectoral priority for allocation of gas from KG-D6 block:

- i. Gas-based Urea plants
- ii. Gas-based LPG plants
- iii. Gas-based power plants for supply of electricity to State discoms at regulated tariff for the period of PPA.

iv. City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities for supply to domestic and transport sectors.

v. Other sectors such as Steel plants (only for feedstock and not for captive power requirement), Petrochemicals plants (only for feedstock and not for captive power requirement), Refineries, CGD entities for supply to commercial & industrial sector customers consuming up to 50,000 scmd (standard cubic meters per day), Captive power plants etc.

So far, EGoM has allocated 63.172 million Standard Cubic Meters per Day (MMSCMD) and 30.165 MMSCMD of KG-D6 gas on firm and fallback basis respectively. The sector wise allocation of KG-D6 gas is as follows:

	KG-D6		
	Firm	Fall Back	Total
Fertilizers	15.668		15.668
Power	32.580	12.000	44.580
LPG	2.594		2.594
CGD	1.222	2.165	3.387
Small Consumers			0.000
Petrochemicals	1.918		1.918
Refineries	5.000	6.000	11.000
Others		10.000	10.000
Steel	4.190		4.190
Total	63.172	30.165	93.337

(c) 2.165 MMSCMD of KG-D6 gas has been allocated to CGD sector to supply it to its commercial and industrial consumers having requirement less than 50,000 SCMD.

(d) and (e) Requests have been received from various state Governments. However, in view of reduced availability of domestic gas, it is not possible to make fresh allocation of domestic gas to new small and medium enterprises.

Bank Loan

4526. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the people who have lost their lands

due to floods including people residing in Char area of Assam are being provided loans by banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has received complaints about the denial of loans by banks to the flood affected people living in Char area of Assam; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken or 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 (c) In order to provide relief to borrowers in times of natural calamities, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) have issued standing guidelines for relief measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, inter alia, include identification of beneficiaries, extending fresh loans and restructuring of existing loans, relaxed security and margin norms etc. The moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities, these Guidelines have been so designed that they are automatically set in motion without any intervention and this saves precious time.

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that banks are providing crop loans to farmers whose lands are in Char areas in Assam. However, crop loans are not provided to the farmers if the land is washed away and beneficiary does not have any document as well as physical land in their possession.

(d) and (e) Whenever any complaint relating to agriculture credit is received the same is taken up at appropriate level, for redressal thereof. However, no specific complaint about the denial of loans by banks to the flood affected people living in Char area of Assam has been reported to - Government by RBI/NABARD.

NFS of Section Officers in ICAR

4527. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented the notional pay fixation of Non-Functional Scale (NFS) to Section Officers of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received a proposal for grant of notional pay fixation in NFS of Rs.8000-275-13500 to Section Officers of CSIR w.e.f. 01.01.1996; and

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

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

Financial Health of Banks

4528. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

SHRI O.S. MANIAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the country are reportedly incurring losses in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of profit earned / losses incurred during the last three years and the current year, bank-wise along with reasons for such losses; and

(c) the remedial measures taken / being taken by the Government / Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The bank-wise details of net profit of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for the financial year 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and September, 2013 is given in the Statement. It may be observed that no bank has incurred losses during the last three years except Central Bank and United Bank which have incurred losses during the current year (as on 30.09.2013).

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

Statement*Bank-wise details of profits/losses of Public Sector Banks*

(Rs. in crores)					
Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Mar-11	Mar-12	Mar-13	Sep-13
1	Allahabad Bank	1404	1819	1157	659
2	Andhra Bank	1267	1345	1289	302
3	Bank of Baroda	3429	3838	3536	1681
4	Bank of India	1993	2049	2368	1270
5	Bank of Maharashtra	330	431	760	313
6	Canara Bank	3988	3178	2737	1366
7	Central Bank of India	1252	533	1015	-1487
8	Corporation Bank	1413	1506	1435	393
9	Dena Bank	612	803	810	297
10	IDBI Bank Limited	1663	1960	1690	319
11	Indian Bank	1659	1682	1485	576
12	Indian Overseas Bank	887	806	442	164
13	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1503	1142	1328	605
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	526	451	339	165
15	Punjab National Bank	4325	4698	4545	1696
16	Syndicate Bank	1004	1243	1919	928
17	UCO Bank	863	1073	569	854
18	Union Bank of India	2030	1688	2070	753
19	United Bank of India	524	633	392	-475
20	Vijaya Bank	524	581	586	269
Nationalised Bank		81197	1456	0472	10648
21	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	551	652	730	342
22	State Bank of Hyderabad	1166	1298	1250	457
23	State Bank of India	6696	9631	11699	4768
24	State Bank of Mysore	501	369	416	82
25	State Bank of Patiala	653	796	667	132
26	State Bank of Travancore	728	510	615	241
SB G. Total		10295	13254	16877	6021
Public Sector Banks		45850	16669		

Diesel Prices

4529. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase diesel prices owing to opening of the Administered Price Mechanism (APM) before May, 2014;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to insulate the common man from undue burden arising out of this?

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) to (c) In order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the price of Diesel (in retail), resulting in incidence of under recoveries to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on sale of Diesel (in retail).

In pursuance of the decision taken by the Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs, the Government on, 17.1.2013, authorized the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to (a) increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paisa to 50 paisa per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/ Union Territories) until further orders; and (b) sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at the non-subsidized market

determined price.

Even after making regular monthly revision in price of Diesel since January 2013, the consumers are enjoying an effective subsidy of Rs.8.31/litre on sale of Diesel through retail outlets (as per refinery gate price effective 16.2.2014).

[Translation]

Repo and Reverse Repo Rates

4530. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has revised/increased the Repo and Reverse Repo Rates a number of times in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last one year and the current year and the reasons therefor;

(c) the effects of such hikes on various home/ vehicle/ agricultural loans; and

(d) the remedial measures taken/ being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The changes in the Repo and Reverse Repo Rates effected by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from January 29, 2013 to January 28, 2014 are given below. The policy initiatives announced by RBI are aimed at supporting growth and development of the economy and anchoring inflationary expectations.

Changes in Repo Rate and Reverse Repo Rate

Effective from	Repo Rate (%)	Change in Repo Rate (Basis Points)	Reverse Repo Rate (%)	Change in Reverse Repo Rate (Basis Points)
29-Jan-13	7.75	-25	6.75	-25
19-Mar-13	7.50	-25	6.50	-25
03-May-13	7.25	-25	6.25	-25
20-Sep-13	7.50	+25	6.50	+25
29-Oct-13	7.75	+25	6.75	+25
28-Jan-14	8.00	+25	7.00	+25

Source: RBI

(c) and (d) Taking cue from Reserve Bank's change in repo rate, Scheduled Commercial Banks have reset their lending rate on home/vehicle/agricultural loans accordingly. Details of the changes in interest rate at different times are given in table below:

Median Lending Rates of Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs) (at which 60% or more business has been contracted)

End-Month	(Per cent)		
	Home Loans	Vehicle Loans	Agriculture Loans
Mar-2011	10.50	12.00	10.50
Mar-2012	11.87	12.75	11.74
Mar-2013	11.25	12.69	11.63
Jun-2013	11.20	12.50	11.50
Sep-2013	11.20	12.30	11.86
Dec-2013	11.24	12.25	11.81

Source: RBI

[English]

Import of Crude Oil

4531. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI RAJU SHETTI:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

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

(a) the total quantity of crude oil imported from various countries by public as well as private sector refineries and the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during each of the last three years and the current year along with its import price per litre, company-wise and refinery-wise;

(b) the total amount spent by the OMCs in importing crude oil and natural gas during each of the last three years and the current year, company-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to import crude oil from Iraq on long term basis and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Iran has withdrawn the offer of production sharing contract for the development of Frazad-

B gas fields from the Oil and Natural Gas Videsh Limited led consortium; and

(e) if so, the details and present status thereof?

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) The details of quantity of crude oil imported during the last three years and the current year 2013-14 (April-December 2013) by PSU, Joint Ventures and Private companies is given below:

(Figures in Million Metric Tonnes)

Year	Public Sector	Joint Ventures	Private Oil Companies	Total
2010-11	87.0	0.0	76.6	163.6
2011-12	95.8	**	76.0	171.7
2012	93.6	10.0	81.1	184.8
2013-14 (P*) (Apr-Dec 2013)	69.7	12.0	60.5	142.2

* (P) - Provisional

** BORL crude import done by BPCL during its commissioning year 2011-12 BORL processed 2.05 MMT of imported crude oil during 2011-12.

Source: Oil Companies and compiled by PPAC

Company-wise/refinery-wise information is categorized as "essential business information" and is not published.

(b) The total amount spent by oil companies in importing crude oil & natural gas during each of the last three years and the current year 2013-14 (April-December 2013) is given below:-

(Value in Rs. Crore)

Year	Crude oil
2010-11	455276
2011-12	672220
2012-13	784652
2013-14 (P*) (Apr-Dec 2013)	647198

* (P) - Provisional

Source: Oil Companies and compiled by PPAC

Natural gas is imported into the country mainly by PLL, HLPL, GSPC and GAIL. Further, IOCL and BPCL are procuring RLNG from PLL and occasionally from GAIL and GSPC. The amount spent by OMCs (GAIL, IOCL & BPCL) in importing/procuring natural gas during the last three years and the current year 2013-14 (April-December 2013) is given below:

(Value in Rs. Crore)

Year	Natural Gas		
	GAIL#	BPCL	IOCL
2010-11	564.73	1424.75	3725
2011-12	3020.11	2828.26	7258
2012-13	2519.96	4563.44	11250
2013-14 (Apr-Dec 2013)	5080.42	4426.89	12292*

Based upon delivered ex-ship (DES) price. It does not include customs duty, regasification charge any other cost such as insurance, custom handling charges etc.

* Till January 2014

(c) Quantum of crude oil imported by Indian refineries from various sources is decided by them on the basis of technical, commercial and other considerations. The oil companies finalise the Term Contract volumes based on techno-economic and energy security considerations.

(d) and (e) While a production sharing contract for development of the Farzad B gas field was being negotiated, it is now been indicated that Iran is likely to announce a new contractual model for development of hydrocarbon resources.

[Translation]

Irregularities in Mutual Funds

4532. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI PASHUPATHI NATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action taken in the irregularities in Mutual Funds (MFs) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of persons found involved in these irregularities along with the action taken against them; and

(c) the mechanism put in place to review the functioning of the bodies set up to check irregularities in MFs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) SEBI vide Adjudication Order No. AK/AO-161/162/163/2013 dated September 26, 2013 had imposed a penalty of Rs. 10, 00,000/- (Rupees ten Lakhs Only) each on M/s Principal PNB Asset Management Company Private Limited and M/s Principal Trustee Company Private Limited respectively.

Details of warning and deficiency letters issued against mutual funds are given as under:

Financial Year	Warning Letters issued	Deficiency Letters issued
2013-14*	42	17
2012-13	12	0
2011-12	14	6
2010-11	30	26

* till January, 2014

The names of the Mutual Funds against whom warning and deficiency letters have been issued in the last 3 years and the current year are at enclosed Statement-I.

SEBI has investigated the matter of front running of HDFC Mutual Fund trades. Pursuant to investigation, the following actions have been taken.

1. During the year 2010-11, 5 entities have been prohibited from buying, selling or dealing in securities directly or indirectly, till further orders and required to deposit the illegitimate gain identified in the investigations in an escrow account till further orders and also warning letters were issued to 2 other entities.
2. During the year 2011-12, consent orders have been passed in the matter of 3 other entities.
3. During the year 2012-13, consent order was passed in the matter of another entity.

In the matter of front running of L&T Mutual Fund trades, during the year 2010-11, a consent order dated December 16, 2010 was passed in respect of L&T Investment Management Ltd.

The details of the same are tabulated and placed at enclosed Statement-II.

(c) SEBI, being a quasi judicial authority, takes administrative actions by way of issuing warning and deficiency letters against Mutual Funds found to have violated Mutual Fund Regulations. Further, enforcement actions such as direction, adjudication, enquiry, prosecution, etc. can be initiated under the provisions of the SEBI Act, 1992 and Regulations framed there under, depending upon the severity and nature of the violation observed and facts and circumstances of case.

Statement-I

Financial Year	Mutual Fund	No. of Warning letters	No. of deficiency letters
1	2	3	4
2013-14	LIC Nomura	4	2
	HSBC	3	1
	IDBI	1	-
	Sundaram	1	-
	Deutsche	2	-
	Motilal Oswal	1	-
	ING	1	1
	UTI	1	-
	Kotak	4	-
	JP Morgan	1	-
	DSP Black Rock MF	2	-
	Reliance	1	1
	IDFC	1	-
	Principal Pnb	1	-
	Union KBC	2	-
	Peerless	1	1
	JM Financial	1	1
	ICICI	1	-
	Indiabulls	1	-
	IIDFC	2	-
	Franklin Templeton	1	1

1	2	3	4
	Taurus	1	1
	Escorts	1	1
	Birla	1	1
	Pinebridge	1	-
	Tata	1	-
	Pramerica	1	-
	SBI	2	-
	BNP	1	1
2012-13	IDFC	-	-
	Kotak Mahindra	1	-
	Religare Invesco	1	-
	UTI	1	-
	BNP Paribas	1	-
	HDFC	1	-
	Taurus	1	-
	Birla Sunlife	1	-
	IDBI	1	-
	Bharti Axa	1	-
2011-12	Sundaram	3	-
	SBI	2	1
	Tata	1	-
	IDBI	1	-
	Escorts	1	-
	IDFC	1	-
	Deutsche	1	-
	UIT	1	1
	HSBC	1	-
	JM Financial	1	-
	Religare	1	1
	Quantum	-	1
	Edelweiss	-	1
	JP Morgan	-	1
2010-11	HSBC	2	1
	Canara Robeco	1	1

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	Deutsche	1	-		Escorts	1	1
	Baroda Pioneer	1	1		ICICI	1	
	Reliance	1	1		JP Morgan	1	1
	Mirae	1	1		Sahara	1	1
	JM Financial	1	1		HDFC	1	1
	Kotak	1	1		Morgan Stanley	1	
	IDFC	2	2		Fortis	1	
	DSP Blackrock	1	1		L&T	2	1
	Birla Sunlife	1	1		SBI	1	-
	ING	1	1		LIC	1	1
	Taurus	1	1		Edelweiss	-	1
	BNP Paribas	2	2		Tata	-	1
	Bharti Axa	1	1		Benchmark	-	1
	Simdaram	1	1				

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of the entity	Order dated	Nature of offence	Details of the order
1	2	3	4	5
1.	L&T Investment Management Ltd.	16-Dec-10	L&T Investment Management Ltd. had not taken adequate measures to ensure that information pertaining to their trading strategy should not be leaked out by fund managers and dealers.	Consent order passed with the consent terms of Rs. 20 lacs.
2.	Nilesh Kapadia	17-Jun-10	Passed on confidential information related to trading by HDFC MF and was front running the trades of HDFC MF through his accomplices Rajiv Ramniklal Sanghvi / Sanjay Ramniklal Sanghvi / Chandrakant Pitambar Mehta using the trading accounts of Rajiv Ramniklal Sanghvi / Sanjay Ramniklal Sanghvi / Chandrakant Pitambar / Dipti Paras Mehta.	Prohibited from buying, selling or dealing in securities, directly or indirectly, or being associated with any intermediary or any entity registered with SEBI, till further orders. HDFC Asset Management Company Limited shall not utilize the services of Mr. Nilesh Kapadia for the trading activities done on behalf of HDFC Asset Management Company Limited. Mr. Nilesh Kapadia and HDFC Asset Management Company Limited shall jointly deposit the estimated losses. This amount shall be held by the Trustees in an account segregated for this purpose, till further orders by SEBI in this matter.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Rajiv Ramniklal Sanghvi	17-Jun-10	Obtained confidential information related to trading by HDFC MF in connivance with Nilesh Kapadia and was front running the trades of HDFC MF using his own trading accounts as well as those of Sanjay Ramniklal Sanghvi / Chandrakant Pitambar / Dipti Paras Mehta.	Prohibited from buying, selling or dealing in securities, directly or indirectly, till further orders. Deposit the illegitimate gain identified so far in the investigations with the National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) which shall hold the amount in an escrow account till further orders by SEBI in this matter.
4.	Rajiv Ramniklal Sanghvi-HUF	17-Jun-10	Obtained confidential information related to trading by HDFC MF in connivance with Nilesh Kapadia and was front running the trades of HDFC MF using his own trading accounts as well as those of Sanjay Ramniklal Sanghvi / Chandrakant Pitambar / Dipti Paras Mehta.	Prohibited from buying, selling or dealing in securities, directly or indirectly, till further orders, deposit the illegitimate gain identified so far in the investigations with NSE which shall hold the amount in an escrow account till further orders by SEBI in this matter.
5.	Chandrakant Pitambar Mehta	17-Jun-10	Connived with Rajiv Ramniklal Sanghvi in front running the trades of HDFC MF through his own account and that of Dipti Paras Mehta.	Prohibited from buying, selling or dealing in securities, directly or indirectly, till further orders, deposit the illegitimate gain identified so far in the investigations with NSE which shall hold the amount in an escrow account till further orders by SEBI in this matter.
6.	Dipti Paras Mehta	17-Jun-10	Party to the front running of the trades of HDFC MF as she had allowed her account to be used by Chandrakant Pitambar Mehta for the purpose of front running.	Prohibited from buying, selling or dealing in securities, directly or indirectly, till further orders, deposit the illegitimate gain identified so far in the investigations with NSE which shall hold the amount in an escrow account till further orders by SEBI in this matter.
7.	M/s. Om Enterprises Ltd.	31-Mar-11	Has allowed Chandrakant Pitambar Mehta to trade in DPM's account without any written authorization from Dipti Paras Mehta.	Administrative Warning letter issued
8.	M/s. Jitendra Harjivandas Securities Ltd.	31-Mar-11	Non-exercise of due diligence (responsible for omission and commission of sub-broker). Failure of specific due-diligence.	Warning letter issued
9.	HDFC Trustee Co. Ltd.	30-Sep-11	Failing to detect and prevent front running of orders of HDFC MF providing inadequate certificate to SEBI.	Consent order passed with the consent terms of Rs. 20 lakhs. The Trustees of HDFC Mutual Fund shall also set up an investigation committee

1	2	3	4	5
				to examine all transactions/dealings by Mr. Nilesh Kapadia, in his position as the dealer of HDFC Asset Management Company Limited, to identify whether he had indulged in similar front running activities on other occasions. The committee shall submit the final report to SEBI within six months of this order explaining any such instances. The Trustees of HDFC Mutual Fund shall, within a period of one month from the date of this order, submit a plan to overhaul the internal control systems and the internal preventive measures of HDFC Asset Management Company Limited, to avoid such instances in future.
10.	HDFC AMC Ltd.	30-Sep-11	Failing to detect and prevent front running in HDFC MF.	<p>Consent order passed with the consent terms of Rs. 20 lakhs.</p> <p>HDFC Asset Management Company Limited shall not utilize the services of Mr. Nilesh Kapadia for the trading activities done on behalf of HDFC Asset Management Company Limited and shall institute an internal inquiry to be conducted by the trustees of HDFC Mutual Fund in the matter. Mr. Nilesh Kapadia and HDFC Asset Management Company Limited shall jointly deposit the estimated losses. This amount shall be held by the Trustees in an account segregated for this purpose, till further orders by SEBI in this matter.</p>
11.	Mr. Milind Barve, CEO, HDFC AMC	30-Sep-11	Failing to detect and prevent front running in HDFC MF	Consent order passed with the consent terms of Rs. 15 lakhs.
12.	Sanjay Ramniklal Sanghvi	03-Sep-12	Connived with Rajiv Ramniklal Sanghvi in front running the trades of HDFC MF.	Consent order passed with the consent terms of Rs.15 lakhs and voluntary debarment from buying, selling or dealing in securities and accessing securities market, directly or indirectly for a period of 36 months.

[English]

Decline in Sale of LIC Policies

4533. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed a steep decline in the sale of life insurance policies during the last fiscal;

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

(c) whether the Government has devised any strategy to revive investor sentiment in life insurance sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other 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) and (b) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that there is no steep decline in sale of life insurance policies during the last fiscal year 2012-13. However there is a marginal decline of 0.01% in respect of individual policies sold and a marginal decline of 0.58% in respect of group schemes. There is a growth of 17.09% in case of lives covered under various group insurance schemes. The details are given in enclosed Statment.

(c) to (e) The Authority has taken various measures like notification of Linked/Non Linked Product Regulations which are aimed to protect the element of insurance in all the policies offered and to protect the interests of policyholders. In addition, guidelines were issued to allow the insurers to utilize the existing infrastructure network of Common Service Centres both for selling insurance policies and servicing the policyholders through these Common Service Centres spread across the country.

Statement*Individual Life Insurance Policies' Performance of Life Insurers*

	2011-12	2012-13	% Growth Rate
No. of Policies	44160341	44154624	-0.01

Group Business (Schemes and Lives) Performance of Life Insurers

2011-12		2012-13		% Growth Rate	
Schemes	Lives Covered	Schemes	Lives Covered	Schemes	Lives Covered
31529	66713271	31350	78116676	-0.58	17.09

Tribal Districts/Regions

4534. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of districts and regions across the country are tribal;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government for proper development of those tribal districts and regions?

the ST population is more than 50% and between 25% to 50% as per Census 2011 is enclosed as Statement.

(c) Government has adopted multipronged approach for tribal welfare in the country. The Tribal Sub Plan strategy adopted since the Fifth Five Year Plan continues to operate till date, in order to bring about speedy socio-economic development among tribals, including the poor. Under this, the States are expected to provide funds which are at least equal to the percentage of tribal population to the total population in the States. In addition, the Central Government provides Special Central Assistance to TSP, as an additive to the States to bring about, more rapid economic development of tribals living below the poverty line. Further, in pursuance of the

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) Statement showing State-wise number of district where

Constitutional obligations, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution to 26 States, with the objective of promoting the welfare of STs (primarily through bridging critical infrastructure gaps) or raising the level of administration of Scheduled Areas. Apart from providing institutional finance for schemes/projects aimed at ameliorating the condition of poor tribals, funds for tribal development are also sourced from various programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Some of such major initiatives are enlisted below:-

- (i) "Vocational Training in Tribal Areas" to upgrade the skills of the tribal youth in various traditional/ modern vocations to gain suitable employment or enable them to become self employed.
- (ii) Schemes implemented by National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) for self-employment of Scheduled Tribes by providing concessional financial assistance to individual or group of STs for undertaking income generation activities.
- (iii) Activities undertaken by Tribal Co -Operative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) involves imparting skill development and capacity building training to tribal Minor Forest Produce (MFP) gatherers and tribal artisans.
- (iv) Under Forest Right Act 2006, individual and community right have been recognized and vested to the Tribals and other traditional forest dwellers which, *inter-alia*, entitle them to collect and sell Minor Forest Produce (MFP) etc. Further, as a social security measure to MFP gatherers who are primarily Scheduled Tribes, a package of interventions through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Marketing of Minor Forest Produce through Minimum Support Price and Development of Value Chain" has been launched.
- (v) Scholarship schemes for professional education for STs facilitating them to get employed.

Statement

List of districts where the ST population is more than 50% - Census-2011

Name of State	District Name	Percentage of ST
1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	Kurung Kumey	98.6
Mizoram	Champhai	98.2
Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	97.8
Nagaland	Tuensang	97.1
Nagaland	Zunheboto	97.0
Mizoram	Serchhip	96.8
Mizoram	Saiha	96.6
Nagaland	Kiphire	96.5
Nagaland	Longleng	96.3
Nagaland	Phek	96.2
Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	96.0
Manipur	Tamenglong	95.7
Mizoram	Lawngtlai	95.3
Nagaland	Mon	95.2
Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills	95.2
Mizoram	Lunglei	95.1
Mizoram	Mamit	95.0
Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	94.8
Gujarat	The Dangs	94.6
Manipur	Ukhrul	94.4
Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	94.3
Nagaland	Wokha	94.2
Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri	93.9
Mizoram	Aizawl	93.3
Manipur	Churachandpur	92.9
Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	92.0
Nagaland	Mokokchung	91.7
Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	89.0
Manipur	Chandel	89.0
Meghalaya	Ribhoi	88.9
Nagaland	Peren	88.5

1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	87.9
Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	87.8
Mizoram	Kolasib	87.7
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	87.0
Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil	86.9
Gujarat	Tapi	84.2
Nagaland	Kohima	83.9
Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	82.6
Gujarat	Narmada	81.6
Himachal Pradesh	Lahul & Spiti	81.4
Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Siang	80.6
Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	80.1
Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	80.0
Manipur	Senapati	79.8
Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw	77.7
Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	77.4
Chhattisgarh	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	76.9
Rajasthan	Banswara	76.4
Gujarat	Dohad	74.3
Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	73.7
Jharkhand	Khunti	73.3
Jammu and Kashmir	Leh (Ladakh)	71.8
Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	71.2
Assam	Dima Hasao	70.9
Rajasthan	Dungarpur	70.8
Jharkhand	Simdega	70.8
Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	70.5
Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	69.7
Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	69.4
Maharashtra	Nandurbar	69.3
Jharkhand	Gumla	68.9
Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	67.3
Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	66.4
Chhattisgarh	Bastar	65.9
Sikkim	North District	65.7

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	64.7
A& N Islands	Nicobars	64.3
Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	63.4
Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	62.3
Nagaland	Dimapur	59.1
Odisha	Mayurbhanj	58.7
Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	57.9
Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	57.9
Odisha	Malkangiri	57.8
Jharkhand	Lohardaga	56.9
Assam	Karbi Anglong	56.3
Odisha	Rayagada	56.0
Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	55.9
Odisha	Nabarangapur	55.8
Tripura	Dhalai	55.7
Chhattisgarh	Uttar Bastar Kanker	55.4
Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng	55.2
Chhattisgarh	Surguja	55.1
Odisha	Gajapati	54.3
Odisha	Kandhamal	53.6
Gujarat	Valsad	52.9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	52.0
Odisha	Sundargarh	50.7
Odisha	Koraput	50.6

*List of districts where the ST population is between
25% to 50% - Census-2011*

Rajasthan	Udaipur	49.7
Gujarat	Navsari	48.1
Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Dibang Valley	48.0
Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	47.9
Assam	Dhemaji	47.4
Madhya Pradesh	Umaria	46.6
Chhattisgarh	Koriya	46.2
Jharkhand	Latehar	45.5
Odisha	Kendujhar	45.4
Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	44.7
Jharkhand	Dumka	43.2

1	2	3
Sikkim	West District	42.4
Madhya Pradesh	Betul	42.3
Jharkhand	Pakur	42.1
Chhattisgarh	Korba	40.9
Tripura	South Tripura	39.4
Madhya Pradesh	Khargone (West Nimar)	39.0
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	38.7
Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	37.7
Assam	Chirang	37.1
Jammu and Kashmir	Punch	36.9
Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	36.8
Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	36.3
Jammu and Kashmir	Rajouri	36.2
Jharkhand	Ranchi	35.8
Odisha	Debagarh	35.3
Jharkhand	Saraikele-Kharsawan	35.2
Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa (East Nimar)	35.0
Assam	Baksa	34.8
Odisha	Sambalpur	34.1
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	33.8
Odisha	Nuapada	33.8
Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	32.6
Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit	32.5
Assam	Udalguri	32.1
Maharashtra	Dhule	31.6
Gujarat	Bharuch	31.5
Assam	Kokrajhar	31.4
Odisha	Jharsuguda	30.5
Jharkhand	Jamtara	30.4
Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	30.4
Gujarat	Panch Mahals	30.2
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	28.5
Odisha	Kalahandi	28.5
Rajasthan	Sirohi	28.2

1	2	3
Sikkim	South District	28.2
Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	28.2
Jammu and Kashmir	Reasi	28.1
Madhya Pradesh	Harda	28.0
Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	27.8
Sikkim	East District	27.7
Gujarat	Vadodara	27.6
Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	27.4
Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	27.1
Jharkhand	Sahibganj	26.8
Rajasthan	Dausa	26.5
Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	26.4
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	26.1
Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	26.0
Tripura	North Tripura	25.9
Maharashtra	Nashik	25.6
Tripura	West Tripura	25.0

[Translation]

Scholarship for Tribal Students

4535. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of male and female students benefited under the scholarship schemes being implemented by the Government for the educational development of tribal students during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the eligibility criteria adopted by the Government for providing scholarship to tribal students;

(c) whether there is any proposal to review the said criteria;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government also proposes to enhance the number of scholarship under the schemes, particularly Post-Matric Scholarship schemes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements two scholarship schemes viz (i) Post-Matric Scholarship & (ii) Pre-Matric Scholarship which are implemented through State/ UT Administration. The details of beneficiaries during the last three years and current year is given in Statement-I and II.

(b) All Scheduled Tribe students who have passed the matriculation or higher secondary or any higher examination of a recognized University or Board of Secondary Education and whose parental income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 2.50 lakh per annum are eligible for Scholarship under the scheme of Post-Matric scholarship for ST students.

In the case of Pre-Matric scholarship, all regular, full time ST students studying in classes IX & X in a

Government School or in a School recognized by Govt. or a Central/State Board of Secondary Education and whose parental income from all sources is upto Rs. 2.00 lakh per annum are eligible.

(c) and (d) Under the scheme of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students, the parental income has been revised from Rs.2.00 lakh to Rs.2.50 lakh w.e.f. 1.4.2013. There is no proposal to review the eligibility criteria under the scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship till date.

(e) Under the schemes of Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarships for ST students, the number of scholarships is not fixed. Both these schemes are need based and demand driven and the number of scholarships awarded each year depends upon the proposals received from the State Govt./UT Administration.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Number of ST male and female students under the Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (as on 19.02.2014)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	93195	54781	175414	76882	2900	2900	1	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	371	259	371	259
3	Assam	43795	34710	60889	36810	35125	27314	54030	48770
4	Bihar	1873	412	1981	735	3485	1015	5246	1217
5	Chhattisgarh	68483	30119	76098	32537	69894	30808	73269	32962
6	Goa	127	130	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	63903	61357	116964	61337	97490	107617	115210	103360
8	Himachal Pradesh	340	923	2511	2097	1984	1622	2803	2386
9	Jammu and Kashmir	5923	2415	5808	9122	4077	3195	11062	7638
10	Jharkhand	25904	13743	41573	19881	38679	24147	44870	28008
11	Karnataka	55127	32009	61737	37715	75233	45107	82758	49618
12	Kerala	5719	6104	5624	6663	6869	5619	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	87563	42801	111412	46724	98792	80816	124971	67466
14	Maharashtra	74584	48723	89534	61028	87594	58470	106614	71532

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15	Manipur	26935	22907	26707	25198	31403	25693	0	0
16	Meghalaya	30858	33252	33943	36578	35710	41859	37248	41763
17	Mizoram	19986	18720	27453	17838	25379	21691	30059	26814
18	Nagaland	18794	19086	17797	20050	17656	19603	18892	20975
19	Odisha	40563	19913	51186	21483	46874	37890	49280	39835
20	Rajasthan	114442	47288	138857	76202	163172	87280	187649	100371
21	Sikkim	1087	1119	1348	1232	1084	1315	1194	1449
22	Tamil Nadu	3033	1301	3107	1432	7057	3025	7764	3328
23	Tripura	10335	6409	27207	6998	10458	9768	12551	11719
24	Uttar Pradesh	7125	0	7850	0	6327	154	7240	260
25	Uttarakhand	12574	3939	20730	4328	15632	6924	17240	7572
26	West Bengal	50268	9242	48439	18428	33400	19422	49521	29709
27	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	642	16	12	16	12	16	0	0
28	Daman and Diu	67	102	0	0	291	0	151	169
Total		863246	511521	1153412	622083	973280	550086	1039994	697180

Statement-II

The Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX & X has been implemented from 2012-13 and the number of ST male and female students covered under the scheme of Pre-Matric for ST students is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2012-13		2013-14 (as on 19.02.2014)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	88885	72723	94033	76935.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	17486	11657
3	Assam	6270	5130	6593	5662
4	Chhattisgarh	143669	124241	126795	100826
5	Goa	-	-	856	872
6	Gujarat	125385	107093	146604	118564
7	Himachal Pradesh	4805	4781	1138	986
8	Jharkhand	70871	38161	37683	21197
9	Karnataka	63466	54572	77/2019	41027
10	Kerala	6670	6682	7327	6025
11	Madhya Pradesh	213178	174418	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Maharashtra	125892	103002	-	-
13	Manipur	16267	10845	16267	10845
14	Meghalaya	1810	2570	4326	6381
15	Mizoram	4818	3942	1694	1589
16	Odisha	97840	103857	113610	108099
17	Rajasthan	-	-	1172016	95786
18	Sikkim	379	421	379	421
19	Tamil Nadu	3568	2919	1/2/1910	3157
20	Tripura	23312	14126	51564	14126
21	Uttar Pradesh	4921	1640	0	0
22	Uttrakhand	8107	5076	6593	5662
23	West Bengal	59826	54174	62925	56931
24	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	2492	2038	-	-
25	Daman and Diu	-	-	222	240
26	Andman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	363	300
27	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	19517	14415
Grand Total		1072431	892411	1935299	701703

Note: The scheme is implemented w.e.f. 01.07.2012

Inclusion of Castes of Bihar In ST List

4536. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Bihar has recommended to include Nonia, Mallah, Dhanuk, Mali, Kewat, Beend, Lohar and other castes in the list of Scheduled Tribes (STs) and the Institute of social Studies has also favourably recommended in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) No, Madam. This Ministry has not received recommendation from the State Government of Bihar for inclusion of Nonia, Mallah, Dhanuk, Mali, Kewat, Beend, and Lohar in the list of Scheduled Tribes (STs) of Bihar.

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

MMDR Act

4537. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act) has adequate provisions to address the concerns of local people including tribals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not bringing any law in this regard along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Rule 27(1)(p) of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 framed under Section 13 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 has a provision for giving preference in matters of employment to tribals

and persons displaced due to mining operations. Rule 27 (1) (p) of MCR, 1960 is as follows:

"27. Conditions:- (1) Every mining lease shall be subject to the following conditions:-

(p) the lessee shall, in the matter of employment, give preference to the tribals and to the persons who become displaced because of the taking up of mining operations;"

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

[English]

Child Labour

4538. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI P. LINGAM:

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

(a) whether per head expenditure spent on the rehabilitation of the rescued child labour in Children's home under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is very low; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures proposed to be taken to improve the status of children homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme i.e. Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for rehabilitation and reintegration of children in difficult circumstance, including children rescued from labour. These children are provided rehabilitation in Children's Homes. Financial assistance under ICPS is provided for setting up and maintenance of various types of Homes, including Children Homes for rescued children. The recurring funds provided by the Government is Rs.20.29 lakh per year for a Home of 50 children, this includes food, clothing, medicines, toiletries, bedding, transportation, rent, electricity, water charges and salary of staff in three shifts, etc. A one time non-recurring grant of Rs.6.50 lakh is also provided for meeting up-gradation of accommodation facilities and its maintenance. The Scheme is currently being reviewed by the Government to enhance all facilities and norms under ICPS in these Homes.

Compassionate Appointment

4539. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:
SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned and actual strength of posts under his Ministry, category and unit-wise as on 31 December, 2013;

(b) the action taken or being taken by the concerned Department of the Ministry for filling up posts;

(c) the number of applications received for appointment under compassionate grounds as on 31 December, 2013 and steps taken to process the same in a time bound manner; and

(d) the number of candidates appointed under the compassionate ground against the 5 per cent quota of direct recruitment post in the Revenue Department up to 31 December, 2013?

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

Public Procurement System

4540. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has made reservations on India's public procurement system and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints regarding irregularities in the public procurement system of various Government bodies and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon for each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to bring transparency in the public procurement, promotion of competition and to ensure fair and equitable treatment to suppliers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) United

Nations office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has published a report "India Probity in Public Procurement" covering compliance of Indian laws and practices with the United Nations Conventions Against Corruption (UNCAC) highlighting current practices, as also aspects required to strengthen compliance with UNCAC.

(b) and (c) The procurement function in Central Government stands decentralized in that in terms of Rule 137 of General Financial Rules (GFRs), 2005, every authority delegated with the financial powers of procuring goods in public interest shall have the responsibility and accountability to bring efficiency, economy, transparency in matter relating to public procurement and for fair and equitable treatment of suppliers and promotion of competition in public procurement. In terms of Rule 21 of the Delegation of Financial Powers Rules, 1978, Ministries / Departments have been delegated full powers to sanction expenditure for purchases. The procurement made by the Government is also subject to audit by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India and the procuring entities are required to follow the guidelines issued by the Central Vigilance Commission in this regard, from time to time.

With a view to creating a statutory framework for public procurement which will provide greater transparency, accountability and enforceability of the regulatory framework, the Public Procurement Bill, 2012 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 14th May, 2012. The Bill at present is under examination by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance.

Further, a Central Public Procurement Portal (CPP Portal) has been set up for providing comprehensive information and data relating to public procurement and is accessible at www.eprocure.gov.in. It is being used at present by various Ministries / Departments, CPSEs and autonomous/statutory bodies, e-publishing of tender enquiries, corrigenda thereto and details of contracts awarded thereon, on the Portal, has been made mandatory in a phased manner w.e.f. 1st January, 2012. It has also been decided to implement e-Procurement in Ministries/Departments of the Central Government and instructions have also been issued to all Ministries/Departments to commence e-procurement in respect of all procurements with estimated value of Rs.10 lakh or more in a phased manner. Use of e-procurement would enhance transparency and accountability and make procurement more efficient.

[*Translation*]

Prices of CNG/PNG

4541. DR. SHAFIUR RAHMAN BARQ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that despite reducing the rates of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)/ Piped Natural Gas (PNG) certain private companies are selling CNG/PNG on very high rates in various cities including Moradabad;

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

(c) the action being taken by the Government to ensure supply of CNG/PNG at cheaper rates through PNG/CNG supplying companies including private companies across the country?

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) The price of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is fixed by the City Gas Distribution (CGD) entity. The price of CNG varies from one geographical area to another and depends on the cost of gas, transportation cost, cost to serve and central/state/local taxes and duties.

(c) The Ministry has recently taken a decision to meet the requirement of CNG (transport) and PNG (domestic) sector from domestic gas, to the maximum extent possible, and to supply the domestic gas at uniform base price to all CGD entities for the purpose of CNG (transport) and PNG (domestic). This decision is likely to significantly reduce the cost of gas to CGD entities leading to reduction in price of CNG (transport) and PNG (domestic). In order to bring further transparency in the pricing of CNG(transport) and PNG (domestic), the Ministry vide letter dated 18.2.2014 has issued instructions to all CGD entities to display the break up of the price of CNG (transport) at all CNG stations and furnish the break up of the price of PNG (domestic) to all consumers in the invoice.

Technical Staff In Banks

4542. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Sector Banks (PSBs) across the country, particularly in rural areas are facing acute shortage of technical staff;

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

(c) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government/Reserve Bank of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have informed that they are not facing acute shortage of technical staff where required, including rural areas.

[English]

Use of Solar Energy

4543. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

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

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

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) No Madam, Government of India has requested State Governments to promote Solar Energy by making suitable provision in buildings laws. Some urban local bodies have made provision in by-laws for solar water heaters.

(c) Under Off grid and Decentralized Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), the Ministry provides Central Financial Assistance of 30% of the cost of solar systems for installing Solar PV and Thermal Systems at Educational Institutions, Hospitals, Police stations, Panchayats, Jails, Govt. Guest Houses, Community buildings, Anganwadis, Orphanage and other buildings for social and community use, etc. For special categories states viz. NE, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, remote and

difficult areas such as Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, and districts on India's international borders the CFA is limited to 60% of the cost of the water heating systems and 90% of the benchmark cost for SPV power projects accessed by only State Nodal Agencies (SNAs)/ Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI). The benchmark cost set by the Ministry ranges from Rs. 100 /Wp to Rs. 450AWp depending upon the size of the SPV system and Rs.8500 to Rs 11000 per sq. meter of collector area based on type of the collectors.

Kisan Credit Cards

4544. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) holders in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the loans sanctioned by the Public Sector Banks to the farmers under KCC scheme, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has directed the Public Sector Banks to increase the number of KCC holders and raise the amount of loan to be distributed under KCC scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has received any complaints against banks for irregularities in interest rate on KCC; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/ being taken by the Government in this regard, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The State/ UT-wise details regarding cumulative number of operative Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) issued by Public Sector Banks(PSBs), Cooperative Banks/ Regional Rural Banks as on 31/03/2013 are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of the loans sanctioned by PSBs to the farmers under KCC for the year ended 2011, 2012 & 2013 are given in enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The KCC Scheme has also been revised and all the Banks have been advised to implement the Scheme and issue smart-cum-debit cards to all the eligible farmers which will enable the farmers to access multiple delivery channels. The Banks have also been advised to fix the credit-limit taking into account the requirements of farmers such as to meet the short term credit requirements for cultivation of crops, post harvest expenses, produce marketing loan, consumption requirement of farmer

household, working capital for maintenance of farm assets etc.

(e) and (f) Whenever any complaint regarding farm loan is received by the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) with regard to certain issues relating to agriculture credit, the same are taken up at appropriate level, for redressal thereof. However, no separate data on specific nature of complaints is maintained.

Statement-I

State-wise/UT-wise cumulative number of KCCs issued by Banks - As on 31 March 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	PSBs *	Co-operative Banks **	RRBs**	Total No. of KCCs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	14191585	3102078	1498720	18792383
2	Assam	770472	19419	308682	1098573
3	Arunachal Pradesh	32350	221	3194	35765
4	Bihar	2868243	657237	1098812	4624292
5	Gujarat	2142575	1435218	237149	3814942
6	Goa	19015	6015	0	25030
7	Haryana	1223608	1317651	190677	2731936
8	Himachal Pradesh	353933	73446	32991	460370
9	Jammu and Kashmir	244781	29147	13946	287874
10	Karnataka	3731296	2049189	779559	6560044
11	Kerala	2045318	719947	149703	2914968
12	Madhya Pradesh	2713391	4564052	486839	7764282
13	Maharashtra	5007070	4040974	323549	9371593
14	Meghalaya	84013	20039	12008	116060
15	Mizoram	27195	616	6586	34397
16	Manipur	38501	77	2525	41103
17	Nagaland	44903	2071	860	47834
18	Odisha	1914129	3043028	413324	5370481
19	Punjab	1921124	965258	96612	2982994
20	Rajasthan	2863842	3764833	484772	7113447
21	Sikkim	13662	5787	0	19449
22	Tamil Nadu	6272235	1271691	238750	7782676

1	2	3	4	5	6
23	Tripura	127071	42301	94320	263692
24	Uttar Pradesh	9529213	4022194	2858507	16409914
25	West Bengal	2494917	1749310	486542	4730769
26	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4605	5504	0	10109
27	Chandigarh	11258	-	-	11258
28	Daman and Diu	1913	-	-	1913
29	New Delhi	98319	280	0	98599
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3772	3772	-	-
31	Lakshdweep	1476	-	-	1476
32	Puducherry	99570	5764	957	106291
33	Jharkhand	975046	24137	342817	1342000
34	Chhattisgarh	440017	1585646	235547	2261210
35	Uttarakhand	494287	342797	44543	881627
Total		62992757	34865927	10442491	108301175

* Data as furnished by RBI

** Data as furnished by NABARD

& Also Includes 188052 no. of KCCs for which separate State/UT- wise Information is not available

Statement-II

Loans sanctioned by Public Sector Banks to the farmers under KCC for the year ended 2011, 2012 & 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in billion)		
		2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5
1	Haryana	18.75	25.7	41.1
2	Himachal Pradesh	3.19	3.6	5.3
3	Jammu and Kashmir	0.50	0.4	10.3
4	New Delhi	0.27	1.3	3.8
5	Punjab	46.55	59.5	101.8
6	Rajasthan	42.70	61.6	75.6
7	Chandigarh	0.22	0.6	1.5
8	Assam	2.82	5.4	6.1
9	Arunachal Pradesh	0.10	0.2	0.2
10	Meghalaya	0.22	0.7	0.6

1	2	3	4	5
11	Mizoram	0.13	0.3	0.2
12	Manipur	0.11	0.1	0.4
13	Nagaland	0.08	0.4	0.4
14	Tripura	0.47	0.7	0.9
15	Sikkim	0.11	0.1	0.2
16	Gujarat	18.40	29.0	46.5
17	Maharashtra	32.47	63.8	101.5
18	Goa	0.10	0.2	0.6
19	Daman and Diu	0.02	0.0	0.0
20	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.05	0.0	0.0
21	Uttar Pradesh	70.92	98.9	114.1
22	Uttarakhand	6.21	9.0	10.3
23	Madhya Pradesh	23.07	36.7	63.2
24	Chhattisgarh	3.42	2.8	6.0
25	Karnataka	40.78	49.6	72.0

1	2	3	4	5
26	Kerala	17.80	24.3	33.9
27	Andhra Pradesh	75.56	82.0	141.4
28	Tamil Nadu	57.76	86.2	98.4
29	Lakshdweep	0.00	0.0	0.0
30	Puducherry	0.86	1.1	2.6
31	Odisha	7.65	8.4	10.0
32	West Bengal	9.29	14.0	22.9
33	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.02	0.0	0.0
34	Bihar	18.65	23.4	31.8
35	Jharkhand	5.15	5.1	7.4
Total		504.38	695.1	1,010.9

(Source: RBI)

[Translation]

Private Practice by Doctors

4545. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has imposed ban on private practices by the doctors of Government hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any cases of running their own clinics by the doctors of Government hospitals have been reported;

(d) if so, the number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year along with the action taken by the Government against guilty doctors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Rule 14 of Central Health Service Rules, 1996 imposes ban on

private practice of any kind, whatsoever including any consultation and laboratory practice by the doctors working under Central Health Service.

(c) and (d) one case was reported during the year 2011, and two cases during the year 2012 and one case during the year 2013. However, there was no case reported during the current year (upto 15.2.2014).

(e) The doctors are incentivised by payment of Non Practising Allowance (NPA) at the rate of 25% of the Basic Pay in lieu of private practices. However, penal action is taken against the guilty doctors as per CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965.

Registration Of Tourists

4546. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to regulate and register the movement of tourists for controlling the crowd at the tourist places and providing them essential facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the mechanism put in place in this regard; and

(c) the progress made in this regard indicating the States in which the said mechanism has been put in place so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (c) The regulation and registration of the movement of tourist for controlling the crowd at tourist places and providing them essential facilities is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central financial assistance to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for development of essential facilities at tourist places. The Ministry also has a mandate to promote tourism in a sustainable and responsible manner. The National Tourism Policy states that neither over exploitation of natural resources should be permitted nor carrying capacity of the tourist sites ignored.

*[English]***Interest Free Loans to Sugar Mills**

4547. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided/proposes to provide a comprehensive relief/bailout 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 bank, mill and State/UT-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) The Central Government, with a view to improve the liquidity position of sugar factories for enabling them to clear cane price arrears of previous sugar seasons and timely settlement of cane price of current sugar season relating to the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) fixed by the Central Government, to the sugarcane farmers, has notified a Scheme namely 'Scheme for Extending Financial Assistance to Sugar Undertakings, 2014(SEFASU)' on 3rd January, 2014.

The Indian Banks Association has also circulated on 17th January, 2014 to its Member Banks, the Operational Guidelines issued by Government on 9th January, 2014 for implementing the Scheme. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development(NABARD) have also circulated these Guidelines to Cooperative Banks/Regional Rural Banks on 28th January, 2014.

The status of applications submitted to banks for loans under SEFASU, 2014 was reviewed with CEOs/

representatives of select major banks on 7th February, 2014. The Banks informed that they have no information on refusal of any loan application under SEFASU, 2014. However, the Banks were advised to process all the loan applications well within the time-limit prescribed under the Scheme and to ensure that the refusal of loan applications, if any, should not be without sound reasons for the same.

Functioning of NEIGRIHMS

4548. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the plans/schemes proposed/drawn up by the Government for the North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS) along with the present status of their implementation;

(b) the funds earmarked, allocated and utilised for NEIGRIHMS during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the physical and financial targets set and achieved by NEIGRIHMS during the said period;

(d) whether the functioning of NEIGRIHMS had been reviewed by a Task Force or a Committee in the past and if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken/proposed by the Government to review the functioning of NEIGRIHMS and streamline its operations?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Government has drawn up the following major plans / schemes for development / up-gradation / expansion of North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS), Shillong:-

- (i) Expansion of Nursing College at an estimated cost of Rs. 61.89 crore;
- (ii) Creation of infrastructural facilities for the Undergraduate Medical College at an estimated cost of Rs. 213.05 crore; and
- (iii) Establishment of Regional Cancer Centre at an estimated cost of Rs. 164.11 crore;

Scheme at Sl. No. (i) has since been approved and administrative approval conveyed to NEIGRIHMS on 16.01.2014. The total cost of the scheme at Sl. No. (ii) and (iii) is estimated to be Rs. 377.16 crore. These two

projects needs detailed appraisal, mainly by Planning Commission and Department of Expenditure and in addition by Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Ministry of Environment and Forest etc. Their final approval depends on the viability of these projects and overall availability of financial resources.

(b) and (c) A Statement of funds earmarked and utilized for the last three years and the current year in respect of NIEGRIHMS is given below:

(Rs. in crore)		
Year	Amount Allocated to NIEGRIHMS	Amount released by the Ministry
2010-11	102.85	102.85
2011-12	130.00	65.00
2012-13	160.00	134.77
2013-14	140.00	97.72 as on 20.02.2014

The Institute, by and large, has been able to achieve the targets set for it during the above said period.

(d) No.

(e) The functioning of NIEGRIHMS is reviewed by the Standing Finance Committee (SFC) and Executive Committee (EC) of the Institute and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through periodic meetings from time to time.

Violation of FCCB/DRs Guidelines

4549. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of violation of Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs) and Depository Receipts (DRs) guidelines detected during each of the last three years and the current year along with the penalty imposed in such cases, company-wise;

(b) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes for a comprehensive review of rules governing FCCBs and DRs in order to align the rules with the New Companies Act and to cater the needs of Indian Companies and Foreign Investors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Details of cases of contravention of FCCB/DR guidelines and the penalties imposed on compounding the contraventions, during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The individual cases are compounded by the Reserve Bank of India on merits of each case in accordance with the compounding rules framed in this regard.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. The Government has constituted a Committee to review FCCBs and ordinary shares (Through Depository Receipt Mechanism) Scheme, 1993. The Committee has submitted a report on the DRs. The term of the Committee has been extended to cover FCCBs and some other issues.

Statement

Details of cases of violation of FCCB/DR Guidelines

Sl. No.	CA No.	Name	Date of Application	FEMA Notification-FEMA Regulation	Brief Description of Contravention	Date of Order	Amount of Penalty
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
April 2009 -March 2010							
1	1046	Indowind Energy Ltd.	02-03-2010	FEMA. 3-Reg.6	The applicant received the proceeds of FCCBs without obtaining LRN from RBI. The end use was also not permissible.	02-07-2010	1500000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
April 2010-March 2011							
2	1111	31 Infotech Ltd.	05-05-2010	FEMA. 3-Reg.3and 6	The applicant being in software business, was not an eligible borrower.	08-09-2010	750000
3	1229	Reliance Communications Ltd.	02-07-2010	FEMA. 3-Reg.6	The FCCB proceeds were brought into India and parked in banks as fixed deposits in contravention of the end use stipulation for ECB.	05-10-2010	91100000
4	1230	Reliance Communications Ltd.	02-07-2010	FEMA. 3-Reg 6	The FCCB proceeds were brought into India and parked in banks as fixed deposits in contravention of the end use stipulation for ECB.	05-10-2010	24300000
5	1231	Reliance Communications Ltd.	02-07-2010	FEMA. 3-Reg.6	The FCCB proceeds were brought into India and parked in banks as fixed deposits in contravention of the end use stipulation for ECB.	05-10-2010	102300000
6	1441	Helios and Matheson information Technology Ltd.	01-11-2010	FEMA.3-Reg.3 and 6	The applicant being in software business, was not an eligible borrower.	22-03-2011	1000000
April 2011 - March 2012							
7	1922	Fame India Limited	02-08-2011	FEMA.3-Reg.3,Reg.6	The applicant being engaged in exhibition of films business, was not an eligible borrower.	10-01-2012	500000
April 2012-March 2013							
Nil							
April 2013 - February 13, 2014							
8	3013	Gati Limited	21-06-2013	FEMA.3-Reg.3, Reg.6	The applicant is engaged in the business of public carriers and transporters, which is in the service sector. The applicant was, therefore, not an eligible borrower.	12-12-2013	17915000
9	3025	Gati Limited	27-06-2013	FEMA.3-Reg. 3, Reg.6	The applicant is engaged in the business of public carriers and transporters, which is in the service sector. The applicant was, therefore, pot an eligible borrower.	12-12-2013	11675000

Review of Banking Laws

4550. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any review of various statutes governing banking;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to review and amend the banking laws including the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 so as to adapt to the present day banking needs and to check unequal competition;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government/ Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government had constituted the Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission (FSLRC) to review and rewrite the financial sector laws including the banking sector laws. Further, the banking sector laws are constantly reviewed, amendments made and new laws are being enacted based on the requirement of the banking sector and after careful examination by the Government in consultation with the stakeholders.

(c) to (e) In order to strengthen the regulatory and supervisory powers of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and to increase the access of the banks to capital market to raise capital required for expansion of banking business, the Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012 was enacted. The enactment of the Act facilitated the issue of RBI Guidelines for licensing of new banks in the private sector in February, 2013. The licensing of a few new banks in private sector is expected to enhance the level of competition in the banking sector and also facilitate in increasing the level of financial inclusion.

Blood Requirement

4551. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:

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

(a) the annual requirement and the collection of blood in the country, State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether wastage of blood in Blood Banks, particularly those in hospitals has been reported in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/ proposed by the Government to streamline blood collection as well as storage and ensure optimum utilisation of collected blood by Blood Banks in the country;

(d) whether the Government has proposed/ appointed any committee to regulate and rate blood services being extended by the Blood Banks in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to setup more number of Blood Banks and ensure better quality control system on collection, storage, testing and distribution of blood by existing Blood Banks across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) The annual requirement and the collection of blood in NACO supported blood bank is given in the Statement-I.

(b) No.

(c) N.A.

(d) Yes. A core committee has been constituted in every State to Monitor the blood banks. This core committee makes regular visit to the blood banks to assess their performance at the State and national level.

(e) Government proposes to include Blood Banks in Government and charitable sector under Department of AIDS Control support after the fulfilment of approved norms as given in Statement-II. Efforts will be focused towards improving Quality systems in these, blood banks during NACP IV.

Statement-I

Data for the period of April 2013 - December 2013

States	Target of Blood Collection for NACO supported Blood Banks	Achievement of Blood Collection for NACO supported Blood Banks
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	480000	309201
Tamil Nadu	475000	246163

1	2	3
Puducherry	27000	17099
Karnataka	366784	200868
Kerala	280000	132788
Maharashtra	975000	465047
Goa	13500	12387
Gujarat	590000	371787
Rajasthan	400000	276681
Uttar Pradesh	443765	313400
Madhya Pradesh	250000	183117
Odisha	350000	196988
Bihar	120000	56154
West Bengal	600000	387550
Jharkhand	114750	78224
Chattishgarh	75000	40933
Delhi	367901	233246
Punjab	200000	126909
Haryana	125000	114743
Chandigarh	84000	65515
Uttaranchal	78000	71262
Himachal Pradesh	31500	24551
Jammu and Kashmir	82500	18820
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4000	1901
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6500	4861
Daman and Diu	1500	236
Assam	145000	102758
Manipur	27800	13921
Nagaland	10000	7185
Mizoram	22930	16785
Meghalaya	9000	8176
Arunachal Pradesh	6000	4088
Sikkim	2800	2512
Tripura	30000	6910
Total	6795230	4112766

Statement-II*Norms for DAC support*

- Total annual collection of blood banks.

2000-3000	3000-5000	More than 5000
District level blood bank	Major blood banks	BCSU

- Blood bank must have a valid license for operating the blood banks and blood components separation as applicable.
- The blood bank must be in the Government or NGO/Charitable Sector.
- Blood bank should agree to follow the policy guidelines of Department of AIDS Control.
- Blood banks must be inspected by the state blood bank and core assessment committee and its recommendation is mandatory for inclusion under NACO support.
- The state has to recommend for inclusion alongwith copies of requisite documents, including copies of No objection certificate accorded by concerned State Blood Transfusion Council.

*[English]***Utilisation of CSR Funds**

4552. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether public sector banks are complying with the provisions in respect of spending / utilisation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund in the country;

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

(c) whether any proposals have been received from various agencies / Non Government organisations (NGOs) regarding CSR fund;

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

(e) the action taken / proposed by the banks thereon?

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

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued a circular on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) dated 20.12.2007 to all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs). Public Sector Banks, being regulated entities, are complying with the provisions of the aforesaid circular.

(c) to (e) The Government has not received any such proposal. Further, Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 relating to CSR is yet to be notified.

[Translation]

Determination of Brain Death

4553. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing guidelines/procedures for diagnosis/determination of brain death in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to amend the aforesaid guidelines/ procedures to ensure the availability of advanced critical healthcare services in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per sub-section (d) of section 2 of the Transplantation of Human Organs Act 1994, the "Brain Stem death" means the stage at which all functions of the brain stem have permanently and irreversibly ceased and is so certified under sub-section (6) of section 3, which is reproduced below:

Where any human organ is to be removed from the body of a person in the event of his brain-stem death, no such removal shall be undertaken unless such death is certified, in such form and in such manner and on satisfaction of such conditions and requirements as may be prescribed, by a Board of medical experts consisting of the following namely:

- (i) the registered medical practitioner in charge of the hospital in which brain-stem death has occurred;
- (ii) an independent registered medical practitioner, being a specialist, to be nominated by the registered medical practitioner specified in clause (i), from the panel of names approved by the Appropriate authority;

- (iii) a neurologist or a neurosurgeon to be nominated by the registered medical practitioner specified in clause (i), from the panel of names approved by the Appropriate Authority;

Form No. 8 (for certification of Brain Stem Death) of the Rules in force, contains the guidelines/procedures for diagnosis/determination of brain-stem death.

(b) and (c) As per the Transplantation of Human Organ (Amendment) Act 2011, which has come into force with effect from 10-1-2014 in the State of Goa, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal and the Union Territories, the provisions as stated in part (a) above, are also applicable to tissues. The amendment Act has further included the following provision:

"where a neurologist or a neurosurgeon is not available, the registered medical practitioner may nominate an independent registered medical practitioner, being a surgeon or a physician and an anesthetist or intensivist subject to the condition that they are not members of the Transplantation team for the concerned recipient and to such conditions as may be prescribed"

Other States/UTs may also adopt the amended provisions of the Act. Government has also decided to amend the Transplantation of Human Organ Rules accordingly.

[English]

Taxes on Cement

4554. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tax is collected by Government on cement and on the material used for its manufacture in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount collected during each of the last three years, item-wise?

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

(b) The details of excise duty and amount collected during each of the last three years on cement and cement clinker are furnished in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

1. The details of excise duty on cement and on the material used for its manufacture during the last three years are as given below:

Chapter or heading or sub-heading or tariff item of the First Schedule of the Central Excise tariff Act, 1985	Excise duty rate (2011-12)	
2523 29	All goods manufactured in mini cement plant (up to 99,000 tonnes in a financial year) and cleared in packaged form,-(i) of retail sale price not exceeding Rs.190 per 50 kg bag or of per tonne equivalent retail sale price not exceeding Rs. 3800,(ii) of retail sale price exceeding Rs. 190 per 50 kg bag or of per tonne equivalent retail sale price exceeding Rs. 3800;	10%10% + Rs. 30 PMT
2523 29	All goods other than mentioned above and cleared in packaged form,- (i) of retail sale price not exceeding Rs.190 per 50 kg bag or of per tonne equivalent retail sale price not exceeding Rs. 3800;	10%+Rs. 80 PMT10%+
	(ii) of retail sale price exceeding Rs. 190 per 50 kg bag or of per tonne equivalent retail sale price exceeding Rs. 3800;	Rs. 160 PMT
2523 29	All goods other than those cleared in packaged form;	10%
25231010	Cement clinker	10% + Rs. 200 PMT
	Excise duty rate (2012-13 w.e.f. 17th March, 2012 & 2013-14)	
2523 29	All goods manufactured and cleared in packaged form,- (i) from a mini cement plant (up to 99,000 tonnes in a financial year)	6% + Rs. 120 PMT
	(ii) other than from a mini cement plant	12% + Rs. 120 PMT
2523 29	All goods other than those cleared in packaged form;	12%
25231010	Cement clinker	12%

2. The details of revenue collected on cement and cement clinker in the last three years are as given below:

Financial Year	Revenue in PLA (' crore)
2011-12	8,952.39
2012-13	10,718.75
2013-14 (up to December 2013)	7,087.43

Multi Sectoral Nutrition Programme

4555. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to roll out a new Multi Sectoral Nutrition Programme to address the problems of maternal and child under-nutrition in the country;

- (b) if so, the details and its salient features thereof;
- (c) the details of districts with high burden of under-nutrition identified for its implementation-State/UT-wise including Haryana;
- (d) the estimated cost of the implementation of the programme; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government for prevention of and reduction under-nutrition children and anaemia among children, adolescent girls and women in the country, State/UT-wise including Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Government has approved and launched Multi-sectoral programme to address the problems of maternal and child under-nutrition in the country on 24th January 2014 on the occasion of Girl Child Day at New Delhi. The Multi-sectoral Nutrition Programme has been launched as a special intervention i) to improve maternal and child under nutrition in 200 High Burden Districts and to prevent and reduce the under nutrition prevalence in children in age group of 0-3 years and ii) to reduce incidence of anemia among young children, adolescent girls and women.

The programme envisages coordinated action at the Central and State levels for affirmative multi-sectoral action in fulfilling the objectives. An Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee (IMCC) headed by Cabinet Secretary at National level has been created for coordination at National level.

At the State level, the State Nutrition Council headed by the Chief Minister would be the highest body for providing policy direction and oversight to the Multi-sectoral Nutrition Programme. The State Nutrition Council would be assisted by the Executive Committee headed by the Chief Secretary of the State and would comprise of Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of all line departments concerning the Multi-sectoral Nutrition Programme.

Similar coordinating bodies would be set up at the District and village levels to provide all support in effective implementation, monitoring and supervision of the programme.

(c) The State/Union Territory-wise distribution of 200 high burden districts including Haryana for implementation of the Multi-sectoral Nutrition Programme

in two phases during the 12th Five Year Plan period is at enclosed Statement-I. The first phase will begin in 100 districts during the year 2013-14, while in the second phase, it will be scaled up to cover 200 districts during the year 2014-15. The list of the initial 100 High Burden districts is at enclosed Statement-II. While there is no district from Haryana in first phase, five districts have been included for implementation of the programme from the State in second phase.

(d) The Multi-sectoral Nutrition Programme would be implemented during the 12th Five Year Plan with a total cost estimates of Rs. 1213.19 crore with Centre: State cost sharing ratio of 90:10 for all components in North Eastern Region (NER) States and special category States and 75:25 for other States and Union Territories. Rs.944.39 crore is the Central share and the State share would be Rs.268.80 crore.

(e) The Ministry of Women & Child Development has launched various programmes in all the States/Union Territories including Haryana like Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme - a flagship programme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) for prevention and reduction of undernutrition and anaemia.

In addition to the above, two Schemes under National Nutrition Mission i.e. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Campaign against Malnutrition; and Multi-sectoral Nutrition Programme are focusing the issues of mal-nutrition in creating greater awareness on nutrition amongst pregnant women, lactating mothers, promoting healthy lactating practices and importance of balanced nutrition. Under Multi-sectoral programme, efforts are made to improve maternal and child under-nutrition in 200 high burdened districts and to prevent & reduce the under-nutrition prevalent in children in the age group of 0-3 years and to reduce incidence of anaemia among young children, adolescent girls and women.

Besides, Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development has 43 field units all over India and is engaged in creating awareness in Health and Nutrition Education in collaboration with State Government / NGOs by organizing various programme such as Workshop/Seminars, Exhibition, Nutrition rally, Recipe competition and Lecture-cum practical demonstration etc. Efforts are also made for

popularization of low cost nutritious recipes from locally available food items

Statement-I

Multi-sectoral Districts Summary (Phase 1 & 2)

State/UT	No. of Districts		
	Phase 1	Phase 2	Total
Andhra Pradesh	0	3	3
Assam	3	0	3
Bihar	12	5	17
Chhattisgarh	3	6	9
Daman and Diu	0	2	2
Gujarat	0	15	15
Haryana	0	5	5
Himachal Pradesh	0	3	3
Jharkhand	1	5	6
Karnataka	0	4	4
Madhya Pradesh	25	5	30
Maharashtra	0	20	20
Nagaland	0	1	1
Odisha	6	0	6
Punjab	0	6	6
Rajasthan	16	4	20
Uttar Pradesh	32	9	41
Uttarakhand	2	4	6
West Bengal	0	3	3
Total	100	100	200

Statement-II

Initial 100 High Burden District - 1st Phase

Sl. No.	Common Districts	States
1	2	3
1	Golaghat	Assam
2	Karimganj	Assam

1	2	3
3	Nagaon	Assam
4	Buxar	Bihar
5	Darbhanga	Bihar
6	Jamui	Bihar
7	Madhepura	Bihar
8	Madhubani	Bihar
9	Muzaffarpur	Bihar
10	East Champaran	Bihar
11	Purnia	Bihar
12	Saharsa	Bihar
13	Samastipur	Bihar
14	Sitamarhi	Bihar
15	Supaul	Bihar
16	Jashpur	Chhattisgarh
17	Kawardha	Chhattisgarh
18	Mahasamund	Chhattisgarh
19	West Singhbhum	Jharkhand
20	Barwani	Madhya Pradesh
21	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh
22	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh
23	Datia	Madhya Pradesh
24	Oewas	Madhya Pradesh
25	Dindori	Madhya Pradesh
26	Guna	Madhya Pradesh
27	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh
28	Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh
29	Katni	Madhya Pradesh
30	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh
31	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh
32	Panna	Madhya Pradesh
33	Raisen	Madhya Pradesh
34	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh
35	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3
36.	Shajapur	Madhya Pradesh
37.	Sheopur	Madhya Pradesh
38.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh
39.	Sidhi	Madhya Pradesh
40.	Tikamgarh	Madhya Pradesh
41.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh
42.	Umariya	Madhya Pradesh
43.	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh
44.	West Nimar	Madhya Pradesh
45.	Baudh	Odisha
46.	Dhenkanal	Odisha
47.	Gajapati	Odisha
48.	Kalahandi	Odisha
49.	Koraput	Odisha
50.	Malkangiri	Odisha
51.	Ajmer	Rajasthan
52.	Alwar	Rajasthan
53.	Baran	Rajasthan
54.	Barmar	Rajasthan
55.	Bikaner	Rajasthan
56.	Dausa	Rajasthan
57.	Dhaulpur	Rajasthan
58.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan
59.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
60.	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan
61.	Karauli	Rajasthan
62.	Rajsamand	Rajasthan
63.	SawaiMadhopur	Rajasthan
64.	Sirohi	Rajasthan
65.	Tonk	Rajasthan
66.	Udaipur	Rajasthan
67.	Kanpur Dehat	Uttar Pradesh
68.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3
69.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
70.	JP Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
71.	Auraiya	Uttar Pradesh
72.	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh
73.	Baghpat	Uttar Pradesh
74.	Banda	Uttar Pradesh
75.	Barabanki	Uttar Pradesh
76.	SantRavidas Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
77.	Bulandshahr	Uttar Pradesh
78.	Chandauli	Uttar Pradesh
79.	Chitrakoot	Uttar Pradesh
80.	Eta wan	Uttar Pradesh
81.	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh
82.	Farrukhabad	Uttar Pradesh
83.	Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh
84.	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
85.	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh
86.	Hathras	Uttar Pradesh
87.	Kaushambi	Uttar Pradesh
88.	SantKabir Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
89.	Mainpuri	Uttar Pradesh
90.	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh
91.	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh
92.	Siddharth Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
93.	Kushinagar	Uttar Pradesh
94.	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh
95.	Rae Bareli	Uttar Pradesh
96.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh
97.	Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh
98.	Unnao	Uttar Pradesh
99.	Haridwar	Uttaranchal
100.	Tehri Garhwal	Uttaranchal

[Translation]

Anganwadi Workers Insurance Scheme

4556. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of Anganwadi workers benefitted from Anganwadi Workers Insurance Scheme being implemented by the Government for the welfare of Anganwadi workers during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI

KRISHNA TIRATH): The Government launched the Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana (AKBY) w.e.f 1.4.2004 in association with the Life Insurance Corporation of India as a welfare measure for the benefit of Anganwadi Workers. The Scheme is operated through the Social Security Group Scheme of LIC.

Presently, all Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers are covered for all benefits under the AKBY. A Statement indicating State-wise details of claims settled under 'Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana' during the last three years and the current year is enclosed.

Statement

States-wise details of claims settled under "Anganwadi Karya Kartri Bima Yojana" during the year 2010-11

Sl. No.	States	2010-11							
		Natural Claim		Accidental Claim		Critical Illness		Scholarships	
		Settled	Amount disbursed	Settled	Amount disbursed	Settled	Amount disbursed	Settled	Amount disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	98	2940000	1	75000	0	0	3606	3049200
2	Assam	61	1820000	0	0	0	0	752	451200
3	Bihar	3	90000	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Chandigarh	52	1560000	4	270000	0	0	1987	2384400
5	Chhattisgarh	19	380000	4	150000	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	2	60000	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujrat	39	1260000	4	210000	2	40000	6616	4427400
8	Haryana	3	90000	0	0	0	0	96	115220
9	Himachal Pradesh	16	480000	0	0	0	0	1754	1945200
10	Jammu and Kashmir	10	300000	0	0	0	0	335	171600
11	Karnataka	76	2250000	4	300000	4	80000	3225	3864600
12	Kerala	23	690000	2	150000	21	420000	49202	29521200
13	Madhya Pradesh	48	1400000	6	450000	1	20000	532	324000
14	Maharashtra	59	1700000	6	415000	2	40000	4203	2489400
15	Odisha	24	710000	3	225000	5	100000	1170	702000
16	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Tamil Nadu	53	1590000	2	150000	1	20000	7068	4241400

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19	Uttar Pradesh	102	3020000	3	225000	0	0	20	12000
20	Uttaranchal	18	540000	2	150000	6	120000	322	280800
21	West Bengal	85	2540000	3	225000	0	0	29637	17787700
Total		791	23420000	44	2995000	42	840000	110525	71767320

Statement

Stateswise details of claims settled under "Anganwadi Karya Kartri Bima Yojana" during the year 2011-12

Sl. No.	States	2011-12				Amount in Rupees			
		Natural Claim		Accidental Claim		Critical Illness		Scho arships	
		Number	Amount disbursed	Number	Amount disbursed	Number	Amount disbursed	Number	Amount disbursed
1	Andhra Pradesh	120	3600000	7	525000	0	0	5544	5456400
2	Assam	42	1260000	0	0	0	0	971	582600
3	Bihar	3	90000	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Chandigarh	65	1950000	1	75000	0	0	2547	3056400
5	Chhattisgarh	9	240000	0	0	1	20000	0	0
6	Goa	2	60000	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujrat	45	1410000	3	165000	0	0	11451	6870600
8	Himachal Pradesh	43	1290000	4	300000	1	20000	1900	2273700
9	Jammu and Kashmir	14	420000	0	0	0	0	1753	1051800
10	Jharkhand	3	90000	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Karnataka	82	2460000	4	300000	5	100000	5813	6634200
12	Kerala	31	930000	3	225000	17	340000	13931	8358600
13	Madhya Pradesh	62	1860000	7	525000	1	20000	1273	763800
14	Maharashtra	103	3100000	17	1275000	4	100000	3825	2295000
15	Odisha	32	960000	0	0	0	0	706	423600
16	Rajasthan	2	60000	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Uttaranchal	31	920000	3	225000	0	0	399	478800
18	Uttar Pradesh	97	2850000	9	675000	0	0	37	22200
19	West Bengal	80	2400000	4	300000	9	180000	17235	10340900
20	Tamil Nadu	51	1530000	0	0	0	0	7441	4464600
Total		917	27480000	62	4590000	38	780000	74826	53073200

States-wise details of claims settled under "Anganwadi Karya Kartri Bima Yojana"

during the year 2012-13

Sl. No.	States	2012-13				Amount in Rupees			
		Natural Claim		Accidental Claim		Critical Illness		Scholarships	
		Number	Amount disbursed	Number	Amount disbursed	Number	Amount disbursed	Number	Amount disbursed
1	Andhra Pradesh	86	2121000	4	270000	0	0	5239	4860000
2	Assam	44	1320000	0	0	0	0	176	105600
3	Chhattisgarh	30	900000	1	75000	1	30000	0	0
4	Goa	7	210000	1	75000	0	0	0	0
5	Gujrat	72	2160000	4	240000	6	120000	7462	4477200
6	Jammu and Kashmir	19	570000	0	0	0	0	1678	1028400
7	Jharkhand	1	30000	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	56	1680000	5	375000	0	0	2867	3439200
9	Himachal Pradesh	26	780000	0	0	0	0	1843	2102400
10	Karnataka	89	2660000	6	450000	0	0	4700	4739400
11	Kerala	14	420000	0	0	0	0	47437	28462200
12	Madhya Pradesh	87	2610000	10	720000	1	20000	418	250800
13	Maharashtra	82	2460000	9	690000	5	100000	5445	3267000
15	Odisha	56	1680000	1	75000	6	120000	1513	907800
16	Punjab	49	1470000	2	150000	0	0	2659	3190800
17	Rajasthan	1	30000	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Uttaranchal	34	1020000	3	225000	0	0	296	355200
19	Uttar Pradesh	110	3290000	17	1280000	0	0	3	2400
20	West Bengal	114	3420000	4	240000	0	0	10242	6145000
21	Tamil Nadu	36	1080000	1	75000	0	0	6401	3840600
	Total	1013	29911000	68	4940000	19	390000	98379	67174000

States-wise details of claims settled under "Anganwadi Karya Kartri Bima Yojana"

during the year 2013-14
(01.04.2013 to 31.12.2013)

Sl. No.	States	2013-14 (1.4.2012 to 31.12.2013)				Amount in Rupees			
		Natural Claim		Accidental Claim		Critical Illness		Scholarships	
		Number	Amount disbursed	Number	Amount disbursed	Number	Amount disbursed	Number	Amount disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	81	2430000	3	195000	0	0	1111	666600
2	Assam	1	30000	0	0	0	0	56	33600
3	Chhattisgarh	24	720000	1	75000	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	Goa	5	150000	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Gujrat	61	1830000	3	135000	0	0	10017	6010200
6	Jammu and Kashmir	16	480000	0	0	0	0	515	309000
7	Jharkhand	1	30000	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	25	750000	2	150000	0	0	2642	3170400
9	Himachal Pradesh	9	270000	0	0	0	0	603	723600
10	Karnataka	82	2460000	0	0	0	0	3428	4113600
11	Kerala	32	960000	1	75000	22	440000	10832	6499200
12	Madhya Pradesh	74	2210000	6	420000	0	0	554	332400
13	Maharashtra	75	2240000	4	210000	3	60000	7673	4603800
14	Manipur	34	1020000	0	0	0	0	619	337800
15	Odisha	48	1440000	3	225000	2	40000	303	181800
16	Punjab	15	450000	0	0	0	0	3408	4089600
17	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	388	232800
18	Uttaranchal	31	930000	1	75000	2	40000	597	716400
19	Uttar Pradesh	108	3220000	5	375000	0	0	0	0
20	West Bengal	113	3390000	14	1050000	0	0	5625	3375000
21	Tamil Nadu	38	1140000	0	0	0	0	4562	2737200
Total		873	26150000	43	2985000	29	580000	52933	38133000

Export of Ethanol

4557. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether the Government has banned export of ethanol;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to lift the ban on export of ethanol for protecting the interests of farmers of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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) As per information provided by Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), presently there is no restriction on export of ethanol.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[English]

Bringing Gold from Abroad

4558. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to modify the existing customs rule with regard to carrying/wearing gold for passengers flying from abroad to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof for male and female passengers respectively; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) to (c) No, Madam. There is no such proposal under consideration. In the Budget 2012-13, the Baggage Rules, 1998 regarding carrying/wearing gold for Indian passengers flying from abroad to India after residing abroad for over one year was modified to increase the limit of jewellery free of duty up to an aggregate value of 50,000 by a male passenger and 1,00,000 by a female passenger.

[Translation]

Increasing Quota of LPG

4559. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to increase Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) quota for State Government of Uttarakhand is under consideration of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

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) to (c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to increase the quota of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) for the State of Uttarakhand.

Bank Loans to MSME

4560. SHRI PURANMASI RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are mandated to grant a certain percentage of their total

lendings to the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), if so, the details thereof;

(b) the quantum of loan disbursed by the PSBs including State Bank of India to MSME during the last three years and the current year, bank and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank has taken note of some industries having sought loans despite having outstanding loans;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has mandated Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to achieve the target of 40% of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or credit equivalent amount of Off Balance Exposure, whichever is higher under priority sector lending. Advances to Micro and Small enterprises sector reckoned in computing achievement under overall priority sector lending target of 40%.

(b) Statements showing State-wise and Bank-wise credit to MSME sector during last three years are enclosed.

(c) to (e) As a prudential measure aimed at better risk management and avoidance of concentration of credit risks, the RBI has advised the banks to fix limits on their exposure to specific industry or sectors and has prescribed regulatory limits on banks' exposure to individual and group borrowers. Further, under the Small and Micro Enterprises Debt Restructuring Mechanism, banks formulate, with the approval of their Board of Directors, a debt restructuring scheme for SMEs within the prudential norms laid down by RBI. Banks may frame different sets of policies for borrowers belonging to different sectors within the SME, as required.

Statement

State-wise Credit to MSME sector for Public Sector Banks as on March 31

(In Rs. Thousand)

State/UT	Amount Outstanding		
	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4
Assam	30,891,086	37,866,756	42,715,664
Meghalaya	3,698,772	4,452,745	5,108,518

1	2	3	4
Mizoram	1,399,716	1,240,693	1,519,538
Bihar	45,557,104	41,599,899	53,385,068
Jharkhand	52,230,472	64,659,316	67,443,890
Arunachal Pradesh	1,864,581	2,062,060	3,768,154
West Bengal	374,352,325	394,907,865	415,996,443
Nagaland	1,545,918	1,968,913	2,509,269
Manipur	777,496	1,003,113	1,675,774
Odisha	88,843,552	96,351,871	108,948,929
Sikkim	2,944,166	2,136,670	2,416,765
Tripura	3,342,633	4,948,641	5,573,168
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,038,789	2,378,456	2,763,988
Uttar Pradesh	337,166,882	267,306,290	301,967,390
Uttarakhand	36,051,282	34,823,413	48,781,129
Delhi	558,329,745	691,333,605	749,907,948
Punjab	339,737,909	218,296,380	334,152,486
Haryana	181,118,051	158,261,334	292,156,162
Chandigarh	136,129,989	114,188,785	67,655,081
Jammu and Kashmir	14,038,507	12,985,452	13,138,340
Himachal Pradesh	32,823,113	29,292,024	38,602,422
Rajasthan	183,008,544	157,187,901	187,706,876
Gujarat	273,342,393	313,580,783	390,802,458
Maharashtra	1,206,335,175	1,365,024,501	1,780,122,626
Daman and Diu	1,144,017	1,721,820	1,928,843
Goa	17,702,861	23,959,541	24,832,907
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	709,008	1,037,405	1,517,053
Madhya Pradesh	99,279,092	105,102,422	142,757,500
Chhattisgarh	57,726,392	73,355,771	94,350,231
Andhra Pradesh	368,058,427	429,180,484	597,259,061
Karnataka	305,971,929	296,999,834	379,930,319
Lakshadweep	3,064	16,441	35,848
Tamil Nadu	476,024,493	466,585,170	608,592,564
Kerala	92,932,461	108,780,081	160,656,792
Puducherry	8,094,047	6,901,094	9,112,057
Total	5,335,213,991	5,531,497,529	6,939,791,261

Bank-wise Credit to MSME sector for Public Sector Banks as on March 31

(In Rs. Thousand)

Bank	Amount Outstanding		
	2010	2011	2012
State Bank of India	1,159,389,416	1,382,626,857	1,561,481,151
State Bank of Bikaner And Jaipur	51,067,944	53,152,963	62,032,808
State Bank of Hyderabad	87,875,035	115,518,035	133,170,498
State Bank of Mysore	85,225,674	70,015,336	93,346,989
State Bank of Patiala	112,993,095	44,026	88,867,197
State Bank of Travancore	23,068,348	28,027,758	27,753,932
State Bank of Indore	25,077,656	-	-
Bank of Baroda	166,437,223	219,505,868	276,343,870
Allahabad Bank	155,175,079	385,604,650	101,785,296
Bank of India	120,549,979	743,362,607	870,476,419
Bank of Maharashtra	45,915,742	64,449,987	240,033,546
Canara Bank	308,158,918	367,602,563	269,139,899
Dena Bank	32,300,038	43,048,836	77,654,374
Indian Bank	167,395,139	65,830,465	121,639,125
Indian Overseas Bank	173,164,869	215,942,038	286,702,061
Central Bank of India	120,129,855	62,549,690	129,046,372
Union Bank of India	206,883,016	322,309,607	263,267,254
Punjab National Bank	779,397,600	276,541,255	325,523,607
United Bank of India	41,010,766	61,774,294	81,878,082
Uco Bank	159,770,629	96,452,929	97,658,483
Syndicate Bank	108,990,943	107,066,197	721,875,815
Andhra Bank	78,658,649	152,486,429	239,140,374
Corporation Bank	52,327,207	93,375,471	127,243,057
Oriental Bank of Commerce	749,288,147	170,079,034	201,075,086
Punjab And Sind Bank	43,702,129	158,125,036	192,615,479
Vijaya Bank	59,042,671	65,713,374	76,106,910
I.D.B.I. Ltd.	222,218,224	210,292,224	273,933,577
Total	5,335,213,991	5,531,497,529	6,939,791,261

Source: RBI

Investments made by ONGC

4561. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

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

(a) the investments made by the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) in various projects in foreign countries during the last three years and the current year, project-wise;

(b) the details of the projects being run jointly with some partners and independently by the ONGC along with the profits or losses incurred in such projects during the said period, project-wise;

(c) whether the ONGC has discontinued work on some of the projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the losses incurred by ONGC as a result thereof; and

(e) the other steps being taken by the Government for increasing investment by joint venture companies in foreign countries?

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) Investment made by ONGC in India during the last three years and the current year till 30th September, 2013 is as under:

Financial Year(s)	Actual (Rs. crore)
2010-11	5,650
2011-12	8,000
2012-13	10,891
2013-14 (1.4.2013 to 30.9.2013)	2,846

(b) List of projects of OVL along with Participating Companies as on 30th September, 2013 is given in enclosed Statement. Profit After Tax (PAT) during corresponding period is as under:

Financial Year(s)	PAT (Rs. crore)
2010-11	2,691
2011-12	2,721
2012-13	3,929
2013-14 (1.4.2013 to 30.9.2013)	1,886

(c) and (d) Failure to find oil and gas is part of the E&P business and these investments are not classified as losses. Exploration Projects relinquished by OVL during the financial year 2012-13, block-wise along with reasons for discontinuation of work is as under:

- (1) **Blocks 25. 26. 27. 28. 29 and 36 In Cuba (PI 30%):** The drilling of first of the two commitment wells was completed and well was declared dry. After extensive study, the consortium decided not to drill the second well and relinquished the block.
- (2) **Blocks BM-S-74 in Brazil (PI 43.5%):** Seismic data acquisition, processing and G&G studies and drilling of one commitment well was completed and declared dry and hence abandoned. Based on analysis of the results from the drilled well, the consortium relinquished the block.
- (3) **Block BM-BAR-1 In Brazil (PI 25%):** Two exploratory wells have been drilled without success for which the company has conveyed its decision to relinquish its participating share in the block.
- (4) **Block BM-S-73 In Brazil (PI 43.5%):** 3D seismic data acquisition, processing, G&G study and drilling of one committed well have been completed. The exploratory well was declared dry and abandoned and the block has been surrendered.

(e) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas keeps in close touch with oil and gas producing/energy rich countries through various inter-governmental mechanisms like meetings at the level of Heads of State/Government/Oil Minister; inter-Governmental Agreements; Joint Working Groups; Memoranda of Understanding/Declarations of Cooperation; holding high level conferences to seek engagement with oil and gas producing countries/international oil companies etc.

To strengthen the country's energy security, India's oil companies are being encouraged to adopt a global vision in their pursuit of raw materials and raw materials-producing assets abroad, and to vigorously pursue acquisition of oil & gas assets overseas.

Statement-I**OVL-Overseas Assets & JVs as on 30.09.2013**

Sl.No	Country	Project	Participating Companies
1	2	3	4
Producing Projects:			
1	Vietnam	Block 06.1 (offshore)	OVL 45%, TNK 35% (Operator), PetroVietnam 20%
2	Sudan	GNOP (Onland)	OVL 25%; CNPC 40%; Petronas 30%; Sudapet 5%. Jointly Operated
3	South Sudan	GPOC (Onland)	OVL 25%; CNPC 40%, Petronas 30%, Nilepet 5%. Jointly Operated
4	South Sudan	SPOC/Block 5A (Onland)	OVL 24.125%; Petronas 67.875%; Sudapet 8%. Jointly Operated
5	Russia	Sakhalin-I (Offshore)	OVL 20%; ENL 30% (Operator); Sodeco 30%; SMNG-S 11.5%; RN Astra 8.5%
6	Colombia	MECL (Onland)	OVL 25-50%; SIPC 25-50%; Ecopetrol 50% (MECL-Operator) (Jointly Operated)
7	Syria	AFPC (Onland)	SSPD (Operator) 62.5 - 66.67 %, HES BV 33.33% TO 37.5 %
8	Venezuela	Sancristobal, PIVSA (Onland)	OVL 40%, PDVSA 60% (PIVSA-Operator) (Jointly Operated)
9	Russia	Imperial Energy (Onland) **	OVL 100%
10	Brazil	BC-10 (offshore)	OVL 15 %; Shell 50% (Operator) & Petrobras 35%.
11	Azerbaijan	Azeri, Chirag and Guneshli	OVL 2.7213%, BP (OP) 35.8%, SOCAR 11.65%, Chevron 11.3%, Inpex 10.96%, Statoil 8.56%, Exxonmobil 8%, TPAO 6.75%, ITOCHU 4.3%
12	Myanmar	Block A-1 (offshore)	OVL 17%, GAIL 8.5%, Daewoo 51%(Operator), Kogas 8.5%, MOGE 15%
13	Myanmar	Block-A3 (offshore)	OVL 17%, GAIL 8.5%, Daewoo 51%(Operator), Kogas 8.5%, MOGE 15%
Pipeline Projects:			
14	Sudan	741 Km. Pipeline Project (onland)	OVL 90%; OIL 10%
15	Azerbaijan	1,760 Km.BTC Pipeline Project (onland)	OVL-2.36%, BP-30.1%,SOCAR-25%; STAT Oil-8.71%, TPAO-6.53%, ITCCHU-3.4%, Chevron-8.9%, INPEX-2.5%, ENI-5%, TOTAL-5%, Conoco Philips-2.5%
	Myanmar	Pipe Co-1 (Offshore)	OVL 17%, GAIL 8.5%, Daewoo 51%(Operator), Kogas 8.5%, MOGE 15%
	Myanmar	Pipe Co-2 (Onshore), SEAGPCL-Separate Company	OVL- 8.347%, CNPC-SEAP-50.9%, Daewoo-25.04%, GAIL-4.17%, Kogas-4.17%, MOGE-7.37%;

1	2	3	4
Development Projects:			
16	Iran	Farsi Offshore	OVL 40%(Operator), IOC 40%, OIL 20%
17	Venezuela	Carabobo-1 (Onland)	PDVSA-60%, OVL-11%,IOCL-3.5%, OIL-3.5%, Repsol-11%, Petronas-11% (Petro CaraboboS.A.-Operator) (Jointly Operated)
18	Syria	Block 24 (onland)	OVL 60%, IPR 25% (Operator), TOM (15%)
Exploratory Projects:			
19	Libya	Block 43 Contract Area (Offshore)	OVL 100%
20	Iraq	Block 8 (onland)	OVL 100%
21	Cuba	Blocks 34 & 35 (offshore)	OVL 100%
22	Nigeria	Block-285 (Offshore)	OVL 32.8 %, Total 25.67% EMO 10% MI 31.53
23	Vietnam	Block 128 (offshore)	OVL 100%
24	Colombia	Block RC # 8 (Offshore)	OVL 40%-(Operator), Ecopetrol- 40% Petrobras- 20%
25	Colombia	Block RC # 9 (Offshore)	Ecopetrol - 50% (Operator), OVL- 50 %
26	Colombia	Block RC#10 (Offshore)	OVL-50% (Operator), Ecopetrol - 50%
27	Colombia	CPO-5 (Onland)	OVL-70% (Operator), Petrodorado-30%
28	Colombia	SSJN-7 (Onland)	PSE 50% (Operator), OVL 50%
29	Colombia	GUA OFF-2 (Offshore)	OVL-100%
30	Colombia	LLA-69 (Onshore)	OVL-50%, SIPC-50%
31	Brazil	BM-SEAL-4 (Offshore)	Petrobras-75% (Operator), OVL- 25%
32	Kazakhstan	Satpayev	OVL-25%, Kazmunaygaz-75% (Operator)

[English]

SABLA Scheme

4562. SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) - Sabla across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the major initiatives taken under the Scheme;

(c) whether the Government proposes to cover more districts in the said scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the districts

covered under the Scheme, as on date, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/to be taken 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 performance Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-Sabla across the country is reviewed on a quarterly basis. Monitoring framework /review designed under Sabla Scheme is as under:-

(i) The monitoring and supervision mechanism set up under the ICDS Scheme at the National level, the State level and the Community level is used for this Scheme as well since it is implemented using ICDS platform.

- (ii) Monitoring committees at all levels (National, State, District, block and village level) are set up. The Committees meet as specified and take stock of the progress of the Scheme as also strengthen the coordination and convergence between concerned departments.
- (iii) Review meetings/ Field visits are undertaken by the senior officers of the Ministry.

- (iv) Analysis of the Progress Report given by the States/ UTs is undertaken in the Ministry, to identify gaps and for follow up action.
- (v) The scheme has a provision of social audit by Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Progress under the scheme as reported by the State Governments/UT Admn. is given below:

Year	Funds released (Rs. in crore)	Funds utilized (Rs. in crore)	Beneficiaries covered (in lakh)	
			Nutrition	Non-nutrition (IFA supplementation)
2010-11	296.73	52.93	44.42	0.72
2011-12	561.11	520.66	101.11	39.56
2012-13	478.9	619.27	114.26	49.22
2013-14	559.28	308.59 (as 31.12.2013)	100.32	46.57 (as on 31.12.2013)

(c) and (d) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-Sab/a is proposed to be continued in the existing 205 districts only in the country.

(e) The nutrition component under the scheme is being implemented effectively as the coverage under nutrition has exceeded the target of one crore adolescent girls per annum in the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14. The pace of implementation for non nutrition component which involves convergence with various line Ministries has been stabilised and shown progress over the years.

Expansion of Foreign Banks in the Country

4563. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of foreign banks operating in the country, bank and State/ UT-wise;
- (b) the details of criteria/guidelines fixed for opening new foreign banks and branches of existing banks in the country;
- (c) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) proposes to relax the laid down norms to facilitate opening of more foreign banks in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The State / Union Territories-wise details of foreign bank branches operating in the country as on 17.02.2014 is at Statement.

(b) to (d) Under the aegis of the World Trade Organization (WTO), India is committed to allow foreign banks to open 12 branches in a year. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) may, however, go beyond the WTO

commitments of 12 branch licenses, if the foreign banks open offices in unbanked / under-banked areas. While considering applications for opening of branches by the foreign banks, RBI also considers the nature and scope of banking facilities provided by these banks to common persons particularly in under-banked areas; actual credit flow to the priority sector; pricing of products and overall efforts for promoting financial inclusion including introduction of appropriate new products; the enhanced use of technology for delivery of banking services; etc.

RBI has released the framework for setting up of Wholly Owned Subsidiaries (WOS) by Foreign Banks in India on 06.11.2013. The policy on the subject is guided by the two cardinal principles of (i) reciprocity and (ii) single mode of presence. As a locally incorporated bank, the WOS will be given near national treatment which will enable them to open branches anywhere in the country at par with Indian banks (except in certain sensitive areas where the Reserve Bank's prior approval would be required). These banks would also be able to participate fully in the development of the Indian financial sector. The policy incentivises the existing foreign bank branches which operate within the framework of India's commitment to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) to convert into WOS due to the attractiveness of near national treatment. Such conversion is also desirable from the financial stability perspective.

To provide safeguards against the possibility of the Indian banking system being dominated by foreign banks, the framework has certain measures to contain their expansion if the share of foreign banks exceeds a critical size. Certain measures from corporate governance perspective have also been built in so as to ensure that the public interest is safeguarded.

Statement

Expansion of foreign banks in the country

State/Union Territory-wise detail of Foreign Bank Branches in the country (as on 17.02.2014)

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Andhra Pradesh Assam	Bihar	Chandigarh	Chhattisgarh	Delhi	Gujarat	Haryana	Karnataka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Odisha	Pudducherry	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand	West Bengal	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank								1			1										2
2	AB Bank Limited											1										1
3	American Express Banking Corp.						1															1
4	Antwerp Diamond Bank											1										1
5	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd											1										1
6	Bank Internasional Indonesia											1										1
7	Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait	1								1		1										3
8	Bank of Ceylon																1					1
9	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd						1					1				1	1					4
10	Barclays Bank	1					1		1			3					1					7
11	Bank of Nova Scotia	1					1		1		1						1					5
12	BNP Paribas	1					1	1	1			2					1			1		8
13	Bank of America						1		1			1					1			1		5
14	Chinatrust Commercial Bank						1										1					2
15	Citibank	2			1		5	5	2	2	1	2	10	1	1	2	1	3	2		2	42
16	Commonwealth Bank of Australia											1										1
17	Credit Agricole Corporate & Inv.Bank						1		1			2					1					5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
18	Credit Suisse AG												1									1
19	Deutsche Bank						1	2	1	1			6			1		3	2		1	18
20	DBS Bank Ltd						1	1		1			4					3	1		1	12
21	First Rand Bank												1									1
22	HSBC	2	1	1	1	1	5	3	1	3	2	1	14			1	2	3	2		7	50
23	J.P.Morgan Chase Bank												1									1
24	JSC VTB Bank						1															1
25	Krung Thai Public Company Ltd												1									1
26	Mizuho Corporate Bank						1			1			1					1				4
27	Mashreqbank												1									1
28	National Australia Bank												1									1
29	Oman International										1		1									2
30	Rabobank International												1									1
31	Royal Bank of Scotland 1						1	1	1	1			2					1	1		1	10
32	Sber Bank												1									1
33	Shinhan Bank						1						1					1				3
34	Societe Generate						1	1					1									3
35	State Bank of Mauritius Ltd	2											1					1				4
36	Sonali Bank		1																		1	2
37	Standard Chartered Bank	3	2	1	1		16	4	2	3	3	3	24	1		3	3	8	7	1	16	101
38	Sumito Mitsui Banking Corporation						1															1
39	UBS A.G.												1									1
40	United Overseas Bank												1									1
41	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited												1									1
42	Westpac Banking Corporation												1									1
43	Woori Bank																					1
Total		14	4	2	3	1	42	18	7	18	8	6	94	2	1	7	7	33	15	1	31	314

Empowerment of Women

4564. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
 SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA:
 SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:
 SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
 SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
 SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

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

(a) the details of the schemes run by the Government for gender equality/socioeconomic development/empowerment of women in the country particularly in rural and tribal areas and the achievements made as a result thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the said schemes have achieved the desired results in the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch any new scheme for further development/empowerment of women in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any draft Bill from the National Commission for Women proposing to empower women on marital status;

(e) if so, the salient features along with the present status of the said Bill; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Ministry of Women & Child Development implements the Scheme "National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW)" with a view to empower women socially and economically throughout the country, including rural and tribal areas. NMEW as a mission based approach towards gender equality was initiated as per recommendations of the Committee of Governors (COG) setup by the Hon'ble President of India to address socio economic development and empowerment of women at the Centre and in the States/UT Administrations. NMEW was made functional during the terminal year of the XI plan to bring about convergence across schemes and programmes with a gender focus.

The Mission has the mandate to demonstrate convergence action across Ministries to address issues for overall development of women. The State Mission Authority (SMA), the apex body of the Mission in the State has been notified in almost all the States. The State Resource Center for Women (SRCW) has also been set up in the States.

(b) National Mission for Empowerment of Women has been able to achieve the desired result. The State level institutions of the Mission consist of the State Mission Authority (SMA) and State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW), which work in co-ordination with the Mission at the Centre. SMA has been notified by 32 States/UTs. As on date, 30 States/UTs (Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Daman and Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Tripura, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, Sikkim, Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh) have set up SRCWs.

Further, in order to extend the reach of the Mission, establishment of structures has also been envisaged as part of Poorna Shakti Kendra (PSK) projects. District Convergence Facilitation Centre (DCFC) and Village Level Facilitation Centres conceived to function as one stop center for services to women have been established in selected districts in the States of Rajasthan (Pali & Bundi), Andhra Pradesh (Medak), Assam (Kamrup), Bihar (Aurangabad), Daman and Diu (Daman and Diu), Chandigarh (Chandigarh) Gujarat (Sabarkanta), Madhya Pradesh (Dhar), Meghalaya (Jaintia Hills), Mizoram (Champai), Nagaland (Kohima), Jharkhand (West Singhbhum), Karnataka (Gulbarga), Tamil Nadu (Salem), Tripura (West Tripura), Himachal Pradesh (Solan), Haryana (Mewat), Uttar Pradesh (Kannauj), West Bengal (Malda) and Uttarakhand (Haridwar). Some of the tribal and rural areas fall under these PSKs.

(c) There is no such proposal.

(d) and (e) The National Commission for Women has not drafted any Bill proposing to empower women on marital status.

(f) NMEW scheme for empowerment of women is being further consolidated in the XIIth Five Year Plan.

*[Translation]***Policy on Stone Mining**

4565. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any policy regarding mining of stone;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether some States are reported to have violated the directions of the Supreme Court in regard to stone mining;
- (d) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such cases reported so far, State/UT-wise particularly in Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh; and
- (e) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) and (b) State Governments grant mineral concessions. The Central Government has notified the Granite Conservation and Development Rules, 1999 and Marble Conservation and Development Rules, 2002 with regard to systematic and scientific exploitation of granite and marble throughout the country.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment dated 27.2.2012 in the Deepak Kumar case, has directed the State Governments to frame rules for minor minerals as mandated under Section 15 of MMDR Act 1957. In line with the directions of the Supreme Court, the Central Government is framing Model Guidelines on Mining of Minor Minerals.

(c) and (d) Data on violations of Supreme Court directions on mining of stones are not centrally maintained.

(e) The Central Government has requested the State Governments to prepare Action Plan to monitor and curb illegal mining, which includes the use of satellite imagery and other intelligence inputs, constitution of State Level Coordination Committee to discuss various issues related to the mining sector, and formulation of State Mineral Policy.

*[English]***National Family Health Survey**

4566. SHRI PREM DAS RAI:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI R.THAMARAISELVAN:

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

- (a) the number of National Family Health Survey (NFHS)/Annual Health Surveys conducted in the country so far and the major findings in these surveys, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether a number of States/UTs were not covered by some of these surveys and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has restructured the format of National Family Health Survey/Annual Health Survey;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure compilation of true and objective data in order to help the Government in making its future policies and programmes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Three National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) have been carried out in the Country during 1992-93 (NFHS-I); 1998-99 (NFHS-II) and 2005-06 (NFHS-III).

Three rounds of Annual Health Surveys (AHS) were conducted in 2010-11 (AHS-I), 2011-12 (AHS-II) and 2012-13 (AHS-III) respectively. The results of first two rounds of AHS have only been released so far. Statements indicating performance of some of the key indicators from these surveys, State/UT-wise are enclosed.

(b) NFHS-I covered 24 States and National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi whereas NFHS-II covered 25 States and NCT of Delhi. NFHS-III was conducted in all 29 States of the Country. The NFHS have not been covering Union Territories (UTs) as they constitute less than one percent of the Country's population.

In the Annual Health Survey (AHS), nine States, namely Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh,

Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Assam having poor fertility and mortality indicators were only covered.

(c) and (d) No major restructuring of the survey format has been done. However, in order to take care of the latest programme developments some questions are added or deleted depending on the programmes' need.

(e) The steps taken by the Government to ensure compilation of true and objective data in order to help the Government in making its future policies and programmes include:

- Launching of web-based Health Management Information System for getting real time data from the States / UTs. Regular feedback is given on quality of data reported for taking corrective action. Further, monitoring teams during their visits to districts / facilities cross

check the reported data with the data available in records.

- Launching of Mother and Child Tracking System for tracking every pregnant women and new born for ensuring Ante Natal & Post Natal Check ups, ensuring Institutional deliver) and Immunization of Children. A Mother and Child Tracking Helpdesk has also been established to verify the services received and to provide information to the beneficiaries.
- Conducting of large scale household surveys like National Family Health Survey, Annual Health Survey, District Level Household Surveys and Sample Registration System etc. periodically to get data on programme and impact indicators.

Statement-I

All India / States-wise Key indicators of NFHS-I (1992-93), NFHS-II (1998-99) & NFHS-III (2005-06)

Sl. No.	All India / States	Any Ante Natal Care (%)			Institutional births (%)			Children aged 12-23 months fully immunized (%)			Total Fertility Rate		
		NFHS I*	NFHS II**	NFHS III***	NFHS I*	NFHS II**	NFHS III***	NFHS I*	NFHS II**	NFHS III***	NFHS I*	NFHS II**	NFHS III***
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	All India	62.3	65.4#	76.4	25.5	33.6#	40.7	35.4	42.0#	43.5	3.4	2.9#	2.7
1	Andhra Pradesh	86.3	92.7	94.3	32.8	49.8	68.6	45.0	58.7	46.0	2.6	2.3	1.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	48.9	61.6	52.6	19.9	31.2	30.8	22.5	20.5	28.4	4.3	2.5	3.0
3	Assam	49.3	60.1	70.7	11.1	17.6	22.7	19.4	17.0	31.4	3.5	2.3	2.4
4	Bihar	36.8	36.3	34.1	12.1	14.6	22.0	10.7	11.0	32.8	4.0	3.5	4.0
5	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	88.5	NA	NA	15.7	NA	21.8	48.7	NA	NA	2.6
6	Delhi	82.4	83.5	88.8	44.3	59.1	60.7	57.8	69.8	63.2	3.0	2.4	2.1
7	Goa	95.4	99.0	97.3	86.8	90.8	92.6	74.9	82.6	78.6	1.9	1.8	1.8
8	Gujarat	75.7	86.4	86.7	35.6	46.3	54.6	49.8	53.0	45.2	3.0	2.7	2.4
9	Haryana	72.7	58.1	88.3	16.7	22.4	39.4	53.5	62.7	65.3	4.0	2.9	2.7
10	Himachal Pradesh	76.0	86.8	86.4	16.0	28.9	45.3	62.9	83.4	74.2	3.0	2.1	1.9
11	Jammu and Kashmir	79.5	83.2	84.6	21.9	35.6	54.3	65.7	56.7	66.7	3.1	2.7	2.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12	Jharkhand	na	na	58.9	na	na	19.2	na	8.8	34.2	na	na	3.3
13	Karnataka	83.5	86.3	89.3	37.5	51.1	66.9	52.2	60.0	55.0	2.9	2.1	2.1
14	Kerala	97.3	98.8	94.4	87.8	93.0	99.5	54.4	79.7	75.3	2.0	2.0	1.9
15	Madhya Pradesh	52.1	61.0	79.5	15.9	20.1	29.7	29.2	22.4	40.3	3.9	3.3	3.1
16	Maharashtra	82.7	90.4	90.8	43.9	52.6	66.1	64.1	78.4	58.8	2.9	2.5	2.1
17	Manipur	63.4	80.2	86.3	23.0	34.5	49.3	29.1	42.3	46.8	2.8	3.0	2.8
18	Meghalaya	51.8	53.6	67.6	29.6	17.3	29.7	9.7	14.3	32.9	3.7	4.6	3.8
19	Mizoram	88.9	91.8	74.3	48.9	57.7	64.6	56.4	59.6	46.5	2.3	2.9	2.9
20	Nagaland	39.3	60.4	57.8	6.0	12.1	12.2	3.8	14.1	21.0	3.3	3.8	3.7
21	Odisha	61.6	79.5	86.9	14.1	22.6	38.7	36.1	43.7	51.8	2.9	2.5	2.4
22	Punjab	87.9	74.0	88.9	24.8	37.5	52.5	61.9	72.1	60.1	2.9	2.2	2.0
23	Rajasthan	31.2	47.5	74.9	11.6	21.5	32.2	21.1	17.3	26.5	3.6	3.8	3.2
24	Sikkim	na	69.9	89.3	na	31.5	49.0	na	47.4	69.6	na	2.8	2.0
25	Tamil Nadu	94.2	98.5	98.6	63.4	79.3	90.4	64.9	88.8	80.9	2.5	2.2	1.8
26	Tripura	64.9	70.5	78.3	30.7	45.2	48.9	19.0	40.7	49.7	2.7	1.9	2.2
27	Uttar Pradesh	44.7	34.6	66.0	11.2	15.5	22.0	19.8	21.2	23.0	4.8	4.0	3.8
28	Uttarakhand	na	na	69.4	na	na	36.0	na	40.9	60.0	na	na	2.5
29	West Bengal	75.3	90.0	91.9	31.5	40.1	43.1	34.2	43.8	64.3	2.9	2.3	2.3

NA = not available, # excluding Tripura data

* NFHS-I (1992-93) figures based on four years preceding the survey

** NFHS-II (1998-99) figures based on three years preceding the survey

*** NFHS-III (2005-06) figures based on five years preceding the survey

Statement-II

Key Indicators from the AHS-I (2010-11) and AHS-II (2011-12)

Sl. No.	State	Any Ante Natal Care (%)		Institutional Births (%)		Children aged 12-23 months fully Immunised (%)		Total Fertility Rate	
		AHS-I	AHS-II	AHS-I	AHS-II	AHS-I	AHS-II	AHS-I	AHS-II
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Assam	91.1	92.2	57.7	60.8	59.0	61.4	2.6	2.4
2	Bihar	84.5	84.7	47.7	51.9	64.5	65.6	3.7	3.6
3	Chhattisgarh	90.1	91.4	34.9	40.4	74.1	74.1	2.9	2.8
4	Jharkhand	86.1	89.5	37.6	41.2	63.7	69.1	3.1	2.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	Madhya Pradesh	88.6	91.1	76.1	79.7	54.9	59.7	3.1	3.1
6	Odisha	95.6	97.0	71.3	77.7	55.0	62.3	2.3	2.3
7	Rajasthan	84.8	87.0	70.2	74.4	70.8	69.2	3.2	3.1
8	Uttar Pradesh	82.1	83.2	45.6	51.7	45.3	48.1	3.6	3.4
9	Uttarakhand	84.4	86.7	50.5	54.6	75.4	77.9	2.3	2.1

Child Oriented Schemes

4567. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the women and child oriented schemes like Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-Sala, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Anganwadis being implemented in the Southern States, including Karnataka indicating the amount allocated/spent on these schemes for the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise, and State-wise; and

(b) the success achieved in actually implementing these schemes against the targets fixed in this regard

separately, scheme-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The women and child oriented schemes being implemented in the Southern States, including Karnataka through anganwadi centres are Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-Sabla, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and Indira Gandhi Matritava Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY). The amount allocated/spent in the southern states including Karnataka on these schemes for the last three years and the current year are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(b) State-wise, scheme-wise achievements under the schemes are given in enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Girls - Sabla State-wise funds released/utilised in southern States including Karnataka under Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Girls Sabla 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14

Rs. in lakh

Sr. No.	States/UTs	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released (Upto 31.01.2014)	Exp. Reported by States (Upto 30.9.2013)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1963.3	0	3259.7	908.9	508.63	3213.92	1103.71	766.81
2	Karnataka	711.68	33.89	3053.55	3418.68	2438.8	3293.85	3090.28	1462.39
3	Kerala	881.73	512.55	1284.66	1348.16	852.56	861.29	1511.57	124.64
4	Tamil Nadu	1271.8	371.8	2686.32	3236.78	2174.03	2519.75	3774.02	2764

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme

State-wise position of funds released to southern states including Karnataka under ICDS (Gen.) scheme during 2010-11 to 2013-14 upto 31.01.2014)

Sl. No.	States	(Rs. in lakh)							
		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released (Upto 31.01.2014)	Exp. Reported by States (Up to 30.9.2013)
1	Andhra Pradesh	52642.99	106831.51	92895.37	149209.67	110011.33	141522.07	98661.51	72608.01
2	Karnataka	42973.88	80997.3	76766.99	97517.46	67426.31	113225.28	61057.8	43450.08
3	Kerala	20823.09	31316.64	37075.31	33076.67	27472.04	39045.33	27933.34	9079.39
4	Tamil Nadu	38715.6	60292.2	54283.32	47989.84	42882.04	86535.21	58755.96	18859.26

Indira Gandhi Matritava Sahyog Yojana

State-Wise fund released and utilized in southern States including Karnataka under Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	(Rs. in lakh)							
		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released in 2013-14 (Upto 31.01.2014)	Fund utilized in 2013-14 (Up to 30.01.2014)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1021.11	0	2451.79	570.34	2734.68	2930.56	782.46	3174.35
2	Karnataka	740.61	0	1884.22	734.3	0	1676.18	306.48	435.48
3	Kerala	357.69	NR	862.72	1204.32	553.45	954.79	1390.69	655.19
4	Tamil Nadu	449.085	0	1150.07	NR	0	2450.86	1977.36	1635.83

NR: Not Reported

Statement-II**Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls - Sabla**

State-wise coverage (nutrition component) in southern States including Karnataka under Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls - Sabla

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Target (no. of beneficiaries)	Actual number of beneficiaries covered	Target (no. of beneficiaries)	Actual number of beneficiaries covered	Target (nutrition beneficiaries) 2012-13	Actual number of beneficiaries covered 2013-14	Target (no. of beneficiaries) 2013-14	Actual number of beneficiaries covered 2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	809973	NR	809973	618975	626487	620533	642172	657879

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	Karnataka	330050	54234	424454	432227	439711	460774	450688	438298
3	Kerala	300016	249730	300016	442321	439711	238661	439711	211330
4	Tamil Nadu	396589	368694	396589	368694	382050	396589	395453	399858
	Total	1836628	672658	1931032	1862217	1887959	1716557	1928024	1707365

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS)

*State-wise coverage in southern States including Karnataka under Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS)**

Sl. No.	State	2010-11				2011-12			
		Total Children (6 months to 6 years)	Pregnant and Lactating Mothers (P & LM)	Total Beneficiaries (children 6 months - 6 years plus P & LM)	Total (3-6 years)	Total Children (6 months to 6 years)	Pregnant and Lactating Mothers (P & LM)	Total Beneficiaries (children 6 months-6 years plus P & LM)	Total (3-6 years)
1	Andhra Pradesh	4198710	1179880	5378590	1747144	4315832	1359213	5675045	1723274
2	Karnataka	3553463	856873	4410336	1689631	3566854	903639	4470493	1636420
3	Kerala	1046677	210281	1256958	514040	872194	199078	1071272	428019
4	Tamil Nadu	2447021	536565	2983586	1138831	2726805	655003	3381808	1123974
Sl. No.	State	2012-13				2013-14			
		Total Children (6 months to 6 years)	Pregnant and Lactating Mothers (P & LM)	Total Beneficiaries (children 6 months - 6 years plus P & LM)	Total (3-6 years)	Total Children (6 months to 6 years)	Pregnant and Lactating Mothers (P & LM)	Total Beneficiaries (children 6 months-6 years plus P & LM)	Total (3-6 years)
1	Andhra Pradesh	4472553	1330091	5802644	1685660	4293282	1329557	5622839	1635437
2	Karnataka	3865169	930096	4795265	1763376	3785165	956342	4741507	1634248
3	Kerala	855569	168244	1023813	443976	729740	167511	897251	351940
4	Tamil Nadu	2461149	674329	3135478	1170381	2407385	674936	3082321	1121831

* Target with regard to the beneficiaries for supplementary nutrition have not been fixed. States are required to provide supplementary nutrition to all eligible beneficiaries as per schematic pattern and norms of the scheme.

Indira Gandhi Matritava Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)

State-wise coverage in southern States including Karnataka under Indira Gandhi Matritava Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)

S.No	State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Target Beneficia-ries	Actual Beneficia-ries	Target Beneficia-ries	Actual Beneficia-ries	Target Beneficia-ries	Actual Beneficia-ries	Target Beneficia-ries	Actual Beneficia-ries
1	Andhra Pradesh	105371	0	105371	17364	112500	65762	112500	72988
2	Karnataka	80814	0	80814	21780	67319	29069	67319	10505
3	Kerala	37144	NR	37144	15280	20600	31962	20600	14399
4	Tamil Nadu	49050	0	49050	NR	49050	43178	49050	18092

Taxes On Petroleum Products

4568. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has issued instructions to State/UT Government to reduce State level taxes on diesel, kerosene, petrol and cooking gas to provide relief to the common man and mitigate the impact of recent price hike of these products; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the State/UT Governments, thereto?

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) In the recent past, no such request has been made to the State Government to reduce State level taxes on Diesel, Kerosene and Domestic LPG. However, at the time of increases in price of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG in June 2011, the Union Government had requested State Governments to reduce the State levies. In response, 17 State Governments had reduced State VAT/ Sales tax on Diesel/ PDS Kerosene/ Domestic LPG. There has been no increase in the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG since then. Further, the RSP of Petrol has already been made market determined since 26.6.2010.

Languages In Rupee Notes

4569. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Indian languages which are printed on the Indian currency notes;

(b) the criteria, procedure and process for further inclusion of languages in our currency notes;

(c) whether all the constitutionally recognised languages (Eighth Scheduled Languages) are included in the currency notes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to include all such languages like Manipuri in the currency note?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Indian banknotes are printed in two languages, English and Hindi. In addition, 15 out of the 22 languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution are printed on the language panel of the Indian notes. They are Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Malayalam, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

Inclusion of languages on Banknotes is a part of design which is determined in terms of Section 25 of RBI Act, 1934. The Reserve Bank of India has informed that addition of any other language in the language panel of

banknotes would require expansion of the space used by the language panel and cluttering the design, thereby leaving less place for the security features.

[Translation]

Crop Loans

4570. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks are not extending/denying loans to farmers for Rabi and Kharif crops;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of complaints received by the Government in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State/UTwise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) With the objective of enhancing agricultural production and ensuring availability of adequate credit to the farmers, the Government of India has been setting increasing annual targets for flow of agricultural credit. The targets of loan disbursement to agriculture sector and actual achievement year-wise against the respective targets by the banks (including the public sector banks) have been continuously surpassing every year since 2004-05.

In addition, so as to provide credit to farmers at affordable rates, the Government of India has since 2006-07 been implementing the Interest Subvention Scheme under which short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakhs are made available to farmers at an interest rate of 7% per annum alongwith an additional subvention of 3% to prompt payee farmers. The Kisan Credit Card(KCC) Scheme has also been revised to make it a smart-cum-debit card enabling farmers to access multiple delivery channels.

The Reserve Bank of India(RBI) has reported that whenever they receive complaints with regard to certain issues relating to agricultural credit, the same is taken up, at appropriate level, for redressal thereof. However, separate data on specific nature of complaints are not maintained.

[English]

Separated Women in the Country

4571. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of divorced/separated women have increased in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of divorced/separated women in the country as per the last census, State/UT-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the various schemes being implemented by the Government to protect the interest of divorced/separated women in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) There were 14,26,700 and 23,42,930 divorced/separated women in the country as per 1991 and 2001 Census respectively which shows increase in the number of divorced/separated women in the decade. State/UT wise number of divorced/separated women is given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing following schemes for rehabilitation of destitute women and women in difficult circumstances to improve their living conditions, which can be availed by divorced/separated women fulfilling the schematic requirements:-

- i. Swadhar Scheme to provide primary need of shelter, food, medical care, counseling etc. to women in difficult circumstances.
- ii. Short Stay Homes to rehabilitate women who are facing social, economic and emotional setback due to family problems, social ostracism etc. being implemented by the Central Social Welfare Board.
- iii. Support for Training & Employment Programme (STEP) under which skill upgradation training is provided to assetless and Below Poverty Line (BPL) women.

Apart from these, Ministry of Rural Development is administering the following three schemes:

- i. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) under which pension is provided to a widow in the age group of 40-59 years from Below Poverty Line households.
- ii. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme under which pension is provided to persons between 60-80 years and above belonging to BPL households including women; and
- iii. MNREGA, under which willing persons including women are entitled to guaranteed 100 days employment during a year.

Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is also administering an Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) which is being implemented since 1992 with the objective of improving the quality of life of senior citizens including women by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care etc.

The National Commission for Women has entered into an MoU with Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) on 7th May 2013 to improve the living conditions of destitute women on the identified areas for facilities like women hostels, remand homes etc. or anything which is related to women welfare or development by enhancing quality of their habitat. The first initiative is being undertaken at Vrindavan for renovation and reconstruction of the shelter homes for the widows.

Statement

State wise Number Divorced/Separated Women in the Country

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of divorced/separated women as per census 2001
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	261525
2.	Assam	68619
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	833

1	2	3
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	2830
5.	Bihar	35550
6.	Chandigarh	917
7.	Chattishgarh	90985
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	521
9.	Daman and Diu	421
10.	Delhi	13541
11.	Gujarat	105753
12.	Goa	1835
13.	Haryana	11410
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8336
15.	Jharkhand	44762
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	11072
17.	Karnataka	145046
18.	Kerala	196085
19.	Lakshadweep	551
20.	Madhya Pradesh	115807
21.	Maharashtra	326198
22.	Manipur	8068
23.	Mizoram	13181
24.	Meghalaya	23927
25.	Nagaland	6008
26.	Odisha	98196
27.	Punjab	22595
28.	Pudducherry	3865
29.	Rajasthan	49544
30.	Sikkim	2366
31.	Tamil Nadu	249356
32.	Tripura	13383

1	2	3
33.	Uttar Pradesh	112855
34.	Uttaranchal	9645
35.	West Bengal	287344

Exploration of Oil and Gas

4572. SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of exploration of oil and natural gas by various public and private sector companies in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, company and State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the profit earned by the Government from exploration of oil and natural gas from Tamil Nadu;

(c) the details of funds released by various companies for social and economic development of the people of various States, company and State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase investment in the oil and gas sector in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to set up oil-based industry with public-private partnership in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof?

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) The details of exploration of oil and natural gas in the country during each of the last three years and current year by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC), Oil India Ltd. (OIL) and Private/Joint Venture (Pvt/Jv) Companies are given at the Statement-I, Statement-II and Statement-III respectively.

(b) The details of contribution made by ONGC to Tamil Nadu State Government and to Central Exchequer from its production/sales in Tamil Nadu is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

As far as OIL is concerned, there is no exploration activity currently being carried out in the state of Tamil Nadu.

Under PSC Regime, as none of the awarded block is on production, so no profit/cess/royalty has accrued to Government (Both state and Central Government) from above 7 awarded blocks till date.

(c) The details of funds released by various companies for social and economic development of the people of various States, company and State/UT-wise by ONGC and OIL are given at Statement-V and Statement-VI respectively.

Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, the Contractors are carrying out various Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities under the PSC regime. Expenditure toward CSR has been disallowed for cost recovery by contractors. The Contractors have reported that the following amount has been spent by them for CSR activities for awarded blocks in respective states:

- Reliance-Industries Ltd. (RIL) - Rs. 61 Crores in Andhra Pradesh (Since Inception to March, 2013)
- Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (GSPC) - Rs. 89 Crores in Andhra Pradesh (Since Inception to March, 2013)
- Cairn India Limited (CIL) - Rs. 26 Crores in Andhra Pradesh & Rajasthan (Since April, 2012 to March, 2012)
- Heramec Limited - Rs. 6 Lakhs in Gujarat (Since April, 2006 to March, 2012)

Jubilant Energy Private Limited—Rs. 7.2 Crores in Tripura, Assam & Manipur (Since Inception to March, 2012)

(d) The Government is planning to launch the tenth round of NELP bidding (NELP-X). So far, a total of 46 exploration blocks (17 Onland, 15 Shallow Water and 14 Deep Water blocks), covering an area of about 1,66,054 Sq. Km, have been proposed under NELP-X bidding round based on the inter-ministerial clearances received so far. The numbers of blocks to be offered under NELP-X may go up further after inter-ministerial clearances are received for few other blocks. 17 onland blocks are spread over states of west Bengal (2), Punjab(1), Rajasthan(4), Gujarat(9) and Maharashtra (1). Offering of Exploration blocks under tenth round of NELP bidding (NELP-X) will further accelerate investment in Oil & Gas sector in India.

(e) No Madam, there is no such proposal.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Seismic Surveys & Exploratory drilling by ONGC in its Operated areas, in last three years and current year till 01.01.2014 in various states & in Offshore areas are given in the table below:

State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (as on 01.01.2014)					
	Seismic		Seismic		Seismic		Seismic					
	2DGLK/ LK	3D- SKM	2D GLK/ LK	3D- SKM	2DGLK/ LK	3D- SKM	2D GLK/ LK	3D- SKM				
Andhra Pradesh		406	10	128	10	48	8	53	5			
Assam		162	15	121	218	18	229	92	14	77	6	5
Bihar	357			70	52				1			1
Gujarat	431	523	40	89	454	47	301	650	31		210	18
Himachal Pradesh						1			1			
Madhya Pradesh			1	129		2			1		16	1
Mizoram						1						
Rajasthan	508	43	1	271	151	2	100	11	3		62	
Tamil Nadu	600	31	8	1110	243	8		163	7		170	7
Tripura	44	49	6		33	9	37	7	4	30	9.27	7
Uttar Pradesh		168		363	20							1
West Bengal	2562	1948	1	383	1015	1		427			141	
Total Onland	4501	3331	82	2535	2315	99	667	1398	70	107	668	45
Total OFFSHORE	8615	16024	43	11071	7506	36	3041	10004	38		4191	24
Total ONGC	13116	19355	125	13606	9820	135	3708	11402	108	107	4859	69

Statement-II

As far as Oil India Limited (OIL) is concerned, during the last three years, OIL has been awarded 6 blocks as operator and 1 block as Joint Operator (JO). All these blocks are currently in the various exploration phases. The details of the same are shown below:

OIL as Operator:

Sl. No.	Block No.	Date of PSC signing	Partners	Participating Interest (%)	Area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	RJ-ONN-2005/2	22.12.2008	OIL HMEL HOEC	60 20 20	Rajasthan
2.	CY-OSN-2009/2	30.06.2010	OIL ONGCL	50 50	Cauvery Offshore
3.	AA-ONN-2009/4	30.06.2010	OIL ONGCL	50 50	Assam

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	AA-ONN-2010/2	28.03.2012	OIL ONGCL GAIL EWP	40 30 20 10	Assam
5.	AA-ONN-2010/3	28.03.2012	OIL ONGCL BPRL	40 40 20	Assam
6.	MB-OSN-2010/2	30.08.2012	OIL HPCL BPRL	50 30 20	Mumbai Offshore

OIL as Joint Operator:

1.	AN-DWN-2009/3	30.06.2010	ONGCL (O) OIL (JO)	60 40	Andaman Deep Offshore
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Further, OIL is carrying out exploration in 5 (five) Nominated Petroleum Exploration License (PEL) areas in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, the details of which are shown below:

Nomination PEL- 5 Nos.

Sl. No.	Blocks	Location
1	2	3
1.	Tinsukia PEL	Assam

1	2	3
2.	Dibrugarh PEL	Assam
3.	Deomali PEL	Arunachal Pradesh
4.	Jairampur Extn	Arunachal Pradesh
5.	Namchik PEL	Arunachal Pradesh

Statement-III

Company-wise and State/Area wise exploration work carried out in the last three years and current year (till Dec, 2013) under the production sharing contract (PSC) regime

State/Area	Operator Type	Operator	2D (LKM)	3D (SKM)	Exp Wells (Nos.)	Oil Discovery (Nos.)	Gas Discovery (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Western Offshore	PSU	Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	0	0	3		
		Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	2761	11465	16		
		Oil India Ltd.	0	0	0		
		PSU Total	2761	11465	19		
	Private	Adani Welspun Exploration Ltd.	0	2391	0		
		Essar Oil Ltd.	0	100	0		
		Focus Energy Ltd.	3487	841	3		
		Reliance Industries Ltd.	1132	0	0		
	Private Total	4619	3333	3			
Foreign	BHP Billiton Pty. Ltd.	11032	0	0			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		British Gas Exploration and Production	2006	0	0		
		Cairn Energy India Pty Ltd.	0	0	0		
		Petrogas	0	0	3		
		Foreign Total	13038	0	3		
		Western Offshore Total	20418	14798	25		
Eastern Offshore	PSU	Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	0	0	3		
		Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	21568	22564	42	2	
		Oil India Ltd.	1533	4863	0		
		PSU Total	23101	27427	45	2	
	Private	Hindustan Oil Exploration Company	0	0	0		
		Reliance Industries Ltd.	0	17976	21	1	
		Private Total	0	17976	21	1	
	Foreign	Bengal Energy International Inc.	0	0	0		
		BP Exploration (Alpha)	0	0	0		
		British Gas Exploration and Production	0	0	0		
		Cairn Energy India Pty Ltd.	0	811	0		
		Hardy Exploration & Production (India)	0	0	0		
		OAO Gazprom	0	0	0		
		Santos International Operations Pty. Ltd.	0	0	0		
		Foreign Total	0	811	0		
		Eastern Offshore Total	23101	46214	66	3	1
Andaman-Nicobar	PSU	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	15020	5832	7		
		PSU Total	15020	5832	7		
	Foreign	ENI (India) Ltd.	0	0	0		
		Foreign Total	0	0	0		
		Andaman-Nicobar Total	15020	5832	7		
	PSU	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	595	101	0		
		Oil India Ltd.	205	175	3		
		PSU Total	800	276	3		
Assam	Private	Essar Oil Ltd.	0	144	0		
		Hindustan Oil Exploration Company	0	0	5		
		Jubilant Oil & Gas Private Limited.	0	0	2		
		Reliance Industries Ltd.	0	0	0		
		Private Total	0	144	7		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Foreign	Canoro Resources Ltd.	0	0	0		
		Naftogaz	0	223	3		
		Premier Oil North East India.	0	0	0		
		Foreign Total	0	223	3		
	Assam Total		800	643	13		
Gujarat	PSU	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd	0	0	0		
		Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	0	0	3	4	
		Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	0	277	3		
		National Thermal Power Corporation	0	425	3		
		Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	396	335	20	4	
		Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	396	335	20	4	
		PSU Total	396	1038	26	8	
	Private	Essar Oil Ltd.	0	0	0		
		Esveegee Steel (Gujarat) Pvt. Ltd.	0	135	0		
		Focus Energy Ltd.	0	0	0		
		Harish Chandra (India) Ltd.	0	0	0		
		Hindustan Oil Exploration Company	0	0	0		
		Hydrocarbon Resource Development	0	0	0		
		Interlink Petroleum Ltd.	0	45	2	1	
		Jay Polychem (India) Ltd.	0	268	2		
		Jubilant Oil & Gas Private Limited.	0	0	0	1	
		Mercator Petroleum Private Limited.	773	175	0		
		Omkar Naturals Resources Pvt. Ltd.	0	0	0		
		Pan India Consultants	0	0	0		
		Pratibha Oil and Natural Gas Pvt. Ltd.	0	0	0		
		Quest Petroleum Pvt. Ltd.	0	0	0		
		Reliance Industries Ltd.	0	0	3	5	
		Sankalp Oil and Natural Resources Ltd.	0	0	0		
		Selan Expl. Tech. Ltd.	0	109	0		
		Vasundhara Resources Ltd.	0	0	0		
		Private Total	773	732	7	7	
	Foreign	Deep Energy Lie	0	0	0		
		Heramac Ltd.	0	0	0		
		Joshi Tech. Inc.	0	0	0		
		Naftogaz	0	113	5	1	
		Niko Resources Limited.	0	0	0		
		Oilex-NL Holdings Ltd	0	0	1		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Okland Offshore Holdings Ltd.	0	0	0		
		Foreign Total	0	113	6	1	
		Gujarat Total	1168	1883	39	16	
Rajasthan	PSU	Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	0	0	5		
		Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	774	236	5		
		Oil India Ltd.	0	1599	5	1	
		PSU Total	774	1835	15	1	
	Private	Essar Oil Ltd.	0	0	0		
		Focus Energy Ltd.	0	1986	42		
		Hindustan Oil Exploration Company	111	1351	0		
		Private Total	111	3337	42		
	Foreign	Cairn Energy India Pty Ltd.	0	65	9	2	
		ENI (India) Ltd.	0	0	0		
		Foreign Total	0	65	9	2	
		Rajasthan Total	884	5238	66	3	
West Bengal	PSU	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	2952	3520	0		
		PSU Total	2952	3520	0		
		West Bengal Total	2952	3520	0		
Madhya Pradesh	PSU	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	289	0	0		
		PSU Total	289	0	0		
	Private	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	895	291	2		
		Private Total	895	291	2		
	Foreign	Deep Energy Lie	0	0	0		
		Foreign Total	0	0	0		
		Madhya Pradesh Total	1184	291	2		
Andhra Pradesh	PSU	Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	0	0	3		
		Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	0	0	0		
		Oil India Ltd.	1	315	0		
		PSU Total	1	315	3		
	Private	Hindustan Oil Exploration Company Limited.	0	0	0		
		Reliance Industries Ltd.	0	0	0		
		Private Total	0	0	0		
	Foreign	Cairn Energy India Pty Ltd.	522	0	7	2	
		Foreign Total	522	0	7	2	
		Andhra Pradesh Total	523	315	10	2	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Arunanchal Pradesh	Private	Geo Enpro	0	87	1		
		Private Total	0	87	1		
	Foreign	Geo-Petrol International Inc.	0	0	0		
		Foreign Total	0	0	0		
		Arunanchal Pradesh Total	0	87	1		
Bihar	PSU	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	426	52	2		
		PSU Total	426	52	2		
	Foreign	Cairn Energy India Pty Ltd.	0	0	0		
		Foreign Total	0	0	0		
		Bihar Total	426	52	2		
Chhattisgarh	Foreign	Deep Energy LIC	0	0	0		
		Foreign Total	0	0	0		
		Chhattisgarh Total	0	0	0		
Himachal Pradesh	PSU	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	0	0	0		
		PSU Total	0	0	0		
		Himachal Pradesh Total	0	0	0		
Maharashtra	Foreign	Geo-Global Resources Inc.	476	0	0		
		Foreign Total	476	0	0		
		Maharashtra Total	476	0	0		
Manipur	Private	Jubilant Oil & Gas Private Limited.	176	0	0		
		Private Total	176	0	0		
		Manipur Total	176	0	0		
Mizoram	PSU	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	0	0	1		1
		Oil India Ltd.	389	165	0		
		PSU Total	389	165	1		1
	Foreign	Naftogaz	0	0	0		
		Foreign Total	0	0	0		
		Mizoram Total	389	165	1		1
Nagaland	PSU	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	0	0	0		
		PSU Total	0	0	0		
		Nagaland Total	0	0	0		
Odisha	PSU	Oil India Ltd.	0	0	0		
		PSU Total	0	0	0		
		Odisha Total		0	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tamil Nadu	PSU	GAIL (India) Limited.	0	577	0		
		Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	1710	579	9	2	
		PSU Total	1710	1156	9	2	
	Private	Jubilant Oil & Gas Private Limited.	0	0	0		
		Private Total	0	0	0		
	Foreign	Niko Resources Limited.	0	0	0		
		Foreign Total	0	0	0		
	Tamil Nadu Total		1710	1156	9	2	
Tripura	PSU	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	0	50	5		1
		PSU Total	0	50	5		1
	Private	Jubilant Oil & Gas Private Limited.	283	0	3		1
		Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	0	0	0		
		Private Total	283	0	3		1
	Foreign	Okland Offshore Holdings Ltd.	0	0	0		
		Foreign Total	0	0	0		
	Tripura Total			283	50	8	
2							
Uttar Pradesh	PSU	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	363	188	1		
		PSU Total	363	188	1		
	Foreign	Cairn Energy India Pty Ltd.	0	0	0		
		Foreign Total	0	0	0		
	Uttar Pradesh Total		363	188	1		
	Grand Total		69873	80431	250	26	26

Statement-IV*Contribution to Tamil Nadu State Exchequer*

(Rs. in Crore)

Financial Year	Royalty		Sales Tax/VAT	Total
	Crude oil	Gas		
2010-11	116.63	66.79	58.74	242.16
2011-12	169.97	85.80	94.65	350.42
2012-13	168.66	92.38	103.15	364.18
9M 2013-14	132.09	81.01	85.34	298.44

Contribution to Central Govt. Exchequer (out of production/sales in Tamil Nadu)

Financial Year	Excise Duty	OIDB CESS	NCCD	Edu. Cess	Total
2010-11	0.15	57.58	1.16	1.77	60.65
2011-12	-	62.86	1.22	1.92	66.00
2012-13	-	105.36	1.17	3.20	109.74
9M 2013-14	1.15	72.34	0.82	2.23	76.54

Statement-V

CSR expenditure incurred by ONGC State-wise for the last three years and current year (upto 31.01.2014) is as under:

State	(Rupees in Crores)			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Up to 31.01.2014) Unaudited
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	4.07	11.23	6.36	7.99
Arunachal Pradesh	0	1.97	1.24	0.14
Assam	9	11.91	11.54	13.99
Bihar	0.015	0.19	0.12	0.12
Chandigarh	0.092	0.03	0	0.02
Chhattisgarh	0.0035	0.09	0.13	0.28
Delhi	171.83	19.21	190.95	18.30
Goa	0.023	0.01	0.41	0.12
Goa, Daman and Diu	0	0.0075	0	0
Gujarat	10.61	13.44	20.25	13.01
Haryana	0.53	0.31	0.23	0.77
Himachal Pradesh	0.078	0	0.11	0.23
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0.73
Jharkhand	0.732	0.61	0.30	0.38
Karnataka	0.15	0.20	0.54	2.79
Kerala	0.588	1.42	1.00	0.51
Madhya Pradesh	0.033	0.85	0.18	0.19
Maharashtra	3.57	3.88	9.29	6.76
Mizoram	0	0	0	0.62
Manipur	0	0	0.10	0.0

1	2	3	4	5
Odisha	0.02	0.24	0.07	0.12
Pudducherry	0.287	1.38	0.97	0.38
Punjab	0.035	0.05	0.22	0.75
Rajasthan	0.156	0.42	0.14	77.66
Sikkim	0	0.025	0.05	0.70
Tamil Nadu	3.45	3.98	3.47	3.84
Tripura	3.6	3.98	3.90	6.81
Uttar Pradesh	2.37	1.45	1.88	11.79
Uttra Khand	6.37	44.29	6.85	8.07
West Bengal	1.41	0.68	1.82	1.18
Grand Total	219.03	121.08	262.13	177.07

Statement-VI

CSR expenditure of Oil India Ltd. in the last 3 years including the current fiscal

Oil India Limited (OIL) carries out CSR activities/projects for socio-economic development of people in its operational areas in various states for development of EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, HEALTH, SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD GENERATION, CAPACITY BUILDING & SKILL DEVELOPMENT, SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE etc. The expenditure of last 3 years including the current year is given as under:

States	(Figures: Rs in Crore)			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto 31 Dec,2013)
Assam	28.785	49.08	37.72	31.87
Arunachal	0.60	0.69	0.26	0.60
Mizoram	--	--	0.054	0.10
Rajasthan,	0.015	0.42	11.60	2.43
Andhra Pradesh, UP				
Total	29.40	50.19	49.63	35.00

* includes Uttarakhand, Manipur, Odisha, Karnataka

Facilities Provided in CGHS Dispensary

4573. SHRI HUKAMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the facilities available in Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensary No. 73 of Delhi in January, 2014 with the number of beneficiaries enrolled at present;

(b) whether any new facility has been introduced in this dispensary during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government proposes to provide Homoeopathy and Unani system facilities in the spacious new building of this dispensary No. 73; and

(e) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) At present, there are 3049 Beneficiaries enrolled in Dispensary D-73 and the following facilities are available to the CGHS beneficiaries.

1. Doctors/Specialists consultation
2. Dispensing of Medicines.
3. Health Education
4. Domiciliary visits
5. Referral Services to CGHS Approved Private Centres
6. Lab facilities - Sugar, Hemoglobin, Urine
7. Reimbursement of Medical Claims.
8. Ayurvedic Consultation and Medicines thereof.

No new facility has been introduced in last three years. However, already existing facilities have been reintroduced in the new building of the centre.

(d) and (e) No such proposal is under consideration of this Ministry.

Reassessment of Hydrocarbon Resources

4574. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Multi Organisation Team to carry out the reassessment of hydrocarbon resources in various sedimentary basins of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any time-frame to carry out the reassessment of hydrocarbon resources in such sedimentary basins;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to revisit the Hydrocarbon Resource Assessment of the country by utilizing improved geological understanding and new technology?

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) to (e) Yes Madam. In the course of implementation of pre-NELP and New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) rounds and other exploration and production activities, substantial geo-scientific data have been acquired and interpreted. New Oil and Gas fields have also been discovered by utilizing improved geological understanding and new technology. Increase in exploration spread and quantum jump in availability of geo-scientific data necessitated revisiting the Hydro Carbon resource assessment of all 26 Sedimentary basins of India. In order to complete the job in time bound and focused manner, a Multi Organisation Team comprising executives from ONGC, OIL, and DGH has been constituted. The committee has to complete total exercise including report writing within a time frame of 30 months.

Advertisements by GAIL

4575. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) have released advertisements to several brochures/souvenirs and Non-Government approved publications during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and names of such publications with amount of advertisement released to each of them;

(c) the policy of GAIL for releasing of advertisements to monthly magazines; and

(d) the names of monthly magazines which have received GAIL advertisement during the last one year along with the amount of advertisements paid to each magazine?

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) Yes, Madam. The details of advertisements released by GAIL in various brochures and souvenirs along with the corresponding amount spent by GAIL during the last three years is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) The advertisements are released by GAIL based on the functional requirement, organizational needs

and consideration of the recommendations by a cross functional committee.

(d) The details of magazines where GAIL has advertised during the last one year is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

FY 2011-12

Sl. No.	Publication	Amount in Rs.
1	2	3
1	The Institute of Costs Work Accounts of India Lucknow Chapter	15000
2	Maithil Pravahika	25000
3	Mottos India	30000
4	Green Earth Foundation	10000
5	Shree Krishna & Navgraha Temple Faridabad	20000
6	Bhartiya Bhasha Evam Sanskriti Kendra	20000
7	Paryavaran Bharati	25000
8	Bridge Federation Of India	200000
9	Gloria Medias	50000
10	Indian Leagal Service Officers Assc	40000
11	Kala Dirgha	55000
12	Rishi Kalyan Sansthan	30000
13	Rajtantra- Web Magazine	50000
14	Kaladarppanam	10000
15	Itwar	50000
16	Nai Sadi	45000
17	Anupam Rashtra	30000
18	Desa Prabhat	20000
19	Sarokar Monthly magazine	30000
20	Yuva Samvad	20000
21	Today's Economics	31666
22	Gulmohar Park Resident Directory	5000
23	Pratham Pravakta	50000
24	SCOPE- Kaleidoscope	50000

1	2	3
25	Indian Prakashan	30000
26	Nari	180000
27	Parliament Street	50000
28	All India Journalists Welfare Association	20000
29	All India federation of Plastic Industries	2000
30	Mera Kuch Saaman— souvenir	30000
31	Agni- Forum for Strategic & Security Studies	50000
32	Recreation club no. II MOP&NG "Souvenir"	15000
33	NIFT Knitmoda 2011 Source Book	30000
34	Jadeed Markaz	50000
35	Karnataka Hindi Academy	15000
36	News Eye	28000
37	The Voice by FOD	8000
38	Legacy India	40000
39	Draupadi R.E.A. Medi-care Trust	18000
40	Cricket Bharati	45000
41	Pahal	35000
42	Shree Vinayaka Mandir Committee	10000
43	Samtadisha	10000
44	Jasarat Times	10000
45	Desh Bhakt Express	10000
46	Singhasana	50000
47	Union Territory Independent	35000
48	Indo News	35000
49	Bharatiya Sanskriti Sansthan-Smarika	60000
50	The Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India	100000
51	Empowerment	15000
52	Rashtriya Viklang Samachar	15000
53	Souvenir-ex ONGC executives welfare asso	50000
54	Measurement	25000
55	Khulasa Times	30000

1	2	3
56	Indian Journal for training & development (IJTD)	30000
57	Souvenir - GRASSO	200000
58	Abhigyan-FORE School of Management	20500
59	Nishpaksh Bharat Doot	20000
60	Digvijay	50000
61	Prayas 2011	20000
62	Vishwakarma Sanket (Bhartiya Majdoor Sangh)	75000
63	USM Patrika [Rashtrabhasha Swabhimaan Nyas(Bharat)]	20000
64	TAP foundation	25000
65	Thesynergyonline.com	60000
66	Mustaqbil	138000
67	Kaleidoscope (SCOPE)	60000
68	Delhi foundation of deaf women	15000
69	Indian Sociological Society	50000
70	All India Federation of Plastic Industries	24000
71	Lokmat	50000
72	Governance Now	30000
73	Yuva Sangram Jyoti	75000
74	Nutan Savera	25000
75	Mangalam	40000
76	Overseas Apartment Puja Samity	25000
77	Sarbojanin Durga Puja-2011	10000
78	Kali Bari Mayur Vihar Samiti	8000
79	Bibidha Bangiya Samaj	5000
80	Shibmandir Sarbojanin Durgatsab Samity	25000
81	Milani Cultural & Welfare Association	20000
82	Naktala Udayan Sangha	25000
83	Chanakyapuri Puja Samiti	20000
84	Durgotsav-2011	15000
85	Navapalli Puja Samiti	15000
86	Vinya Nagar Sarbojanin Durga Puja Samiti	25,000

1	2	3
87	Matri Mandir Sarbojanin Durga Puja Samiti	6000
88	Sabju Sangha	10000
89	Durga Pooja Samiti, C. R. Park Mela Ground	50000
90	Ashokegarh West Sarbojanin Durgotsab Committee	5000
91	Shri Rupanjan Bhattacharya Vasundhara Enclave Puja Samiti	100000
92	Purvasha Durga Puja Samiti	12000
93	Asiad Village Sarbojanin Puja & Cultural Association	11000
94	Noida Durga Puja Samiti-2011	25000
95	Alok Vihar Puja Committee	40000
96	Sarbojanin Durga Puja Samiti (Lodhi Road Complex)	5000
97	Laxmibai Nagar Shiva Shakti Mandir Durga Puja Samity	15000
98	Naya Delhi Sarbojanin Durga Puja Samity-2011	15000
99	Nabarun Sarbojanin Durga Puja Samiti (Vaishali, Ghaziabad)	10000
100	Sharadotsab-2011, Paschim Vihar Bengali Assication	3000
101	Pankha Road Banga Sammelani	10000
102	NTPC Township Puja Committee, Nodia	7000
103	Ashok Vihar Puja Samity, Ashok Vihar Durga Bari Seva Sanathan	10000
104	Janakpuri Sarbojanin Puja Samity, Janakpuri	20000
105	Delhi Durga Puja Samiti	15000
106	Sarbojanin Puja Samiti	10000
107	Mitali Mahila Welfare Trust (Regd.)	5000
108	Jeevan Prerna	45000
109	39th National Convention of Company Secretaries (ICSI)	75000
110	The Mizo Welfare Association (TMWA)	20000
111	Tamana	15000

1	2	3
112	The Monereco Alumni Association, Delhi-NCR Chapter	90000
113	Erudition'11 - Delhi School of Economics	25000
114	St. Michael Alumni Association-Delhi Chapter	20000
115	Shabdabodh	20000
116	Newseye	45000
117	Petroleum recreation club no. 1	35000
118	Indian women's press corps	50000
119	Tadbhav	50000
120	Indian Dream	30000
121	7th plenary indian Journalists union	100000
122	Himveer Wives Welfare association	30000
123	15th Delhi Cricket Tornment of the Deaf	5000
124	Roopkatha	40000
125	Indian Prakashan	30000
126	Odisha - reference aannual 2011	10000
127	Hindu Weekly Haridwar	16665
128	Qaumi Nazar	80000
129	Anupam Rashtra	30000
130	Business at Zero Hour	36000
131	Raisina-Hindi Fortnightly	50000
132	Dalit Awaj	34000
133	Samrat Information	25000
134	Tyaga	50000
135	Parliament Street	50000
136	Darpan Ads(P) Ltd	40000
137	Nai Sadi	45000
138	Sarokar	30000
139	Marg	20000
140	Srijana	5000
141	Sach Kahoon	50000
142	Corporate Chhattisgarh	25000
143	New Approach	100000

1	2	3
144	Souvenir 2012 of Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamandir Alumni Association	30000
145	Assam Gas Company Ltd.	100000
146	Deshratna Foundation	30000
147	Le Kermesse 2012	15000
148	Ever Forward	10000
149	Vivacity 2012	25000
150	Amity Youth Festival -2012	30000
151	Upkram	20000
152	Shilpa Bichitra	20000
153	FMS Alumni Association (regd.) Souvenir 2012	50000
154	Multiple Sclerosis Society of India	15000
155	Tehelka	180000
156	Xtasy-2012, BVCOE	60000
157	Dashmesh Sewak Jatha	20000
158	Rashtriya Sanskriti	60000
159	Him Pushp	30000
160	Institute of Social & Cultural Studies	35000
161	Parivartan Jan Kalyan	25000
162	Denoument	30000
163	Indian Revenue Service Association	50000
164	Economy India	50000
165	Khulasa Times	20000
166	Measurement	20000
167	Institute of Horticulture Technology	100000
168	Mahadev Information	40000
169	German Returnees Club of India	30000
170	39th Kerela State volleyball championship	25000
171	ICS/IAS Wives Association	50000
172	Sanskriti School Annual celebration	25000
173	iMUN	80000
174	Banga Sanskriti Sammelan 2012	100000
175	Sri Vishnu Sahasranama Satsangam	50000
176	JNU Alumni Association	50000

1	2	3
177	News Street	50000
178	Crossroads 11-12 SRCC	100000
179	Plast India 2012	24500
180	Udaan-11, Jaipuria Institute of Management	70000
181	Lok Yatra, ITRPC	45000
182	Navy Week, Kochi	50000
183	Annual Seminar on CSR, Alumni association NCEB & JU, Delhi Chapter	50000
184	Naadbrahma Festival	80000
185	Maharaja Surajmal Institute of Technology, Avenis 2012	15000
186	JBTWS Souvenir	5000
187	Rashtabhasha Swabhimani Nyas, USM Patrika	5000
188	Techsurge Mridanga 2012- Maharaja Agrasen Institute of Technology	20000
189	EPW	25000
190	Business Digest	40000
191	Instruo	20000
192	AIESEC - H.E.A.T	80000
193	Awaaz India Group of Publications	50000
194	Legacy India	40000
195	Forum of Financial Writers	10000
196	Snehi	20000
197	Samaj Vikas	20000
198	Shilpa Bichitra	20000
FY 2012-13		
1	60th All India Police Westling etc Championship	100000
2	Amar Sahara	35000
3	The Union Academy	35000
4	Recreation Club No. 2	14000
5	Society for social empowerment	15000
6	Business Digest	28000
7	Kalakirti/Anita Films International	10000

1	2	3
8	Shree Krishna Sewa Samiti (Regd.) Faridabad (Shree Krishna & Navgraha Temple Faridabad)	20000
9	All India Federation of Plastic Industries	10000
10	Rashtriya viklang Samachar	12000
11	Dalit Adivasi Duniya	25000
12	Kaladarppanam	20000
13	Shabdabodh	15000
14	Udbhavana	15000
15	Bharatiya Bhasha Evam Sanskriti Kendra/ Sanskriti Samanvaya	15000
16	G Files	600000
17	MIHU	30000
18	Marg	72000
19	Katha Krama	20000
20	Media Opinion	60000
21	Vishwa Patrakar Sadan	90000
22	Sandesh Bureau	15000
23	8th Conference of CITU	5000
24	Heroes Football Academy	20000
25	Dinsha Patel Amrut mahotsav Sanman	50000
26	Jasarat Times	30000
27	Yuva Sangram Jyoti	75000
28	Delhi Bhajana Samaj	50000
29	The synergy online	60000
30	Uttaranchal Patrika	16000
31	Dalit Awaj	34000
32	Iyengar Yoga Centre	100000
33	NewsEye	45000
34	Last Sunday	60000
35	Delhi productivity Council	30000
36	Petroleum Recreation Club No. 1	35000
37	Parliament Street	50000
38	Nari	180000
39	Shanti Sahyog	20000

1	2	3
40	CSR Today	50000
41	Indian Prashasan	30000
42	Yuva Samvad	30000
43	Delhi Golf Society	150000
44	V R Sports management	30000
45	ICAI National award for excellence in cost management	100000
46	Ex-ONGC Executives Welfare Association	50000
47	Mottos India	30000
48	Digvijay	30000
49	Mustaqbil	240000
50	Indian Society for Training & Development/IJTD	30000
51	Daily News Activist	30000
52	Vishwamukti	30000
53	Business at Zero Hour	36000
54	Amar Today	35000
55	Cricket Bharti/ Nai Sadi Pulication	40000
56	Paryavaran Bharti	26250
57	The Silence Brotherhood	20000
58	Janmat Samachar	40000
59	Pakhi	32640
60	Sunday Post	41040
61	Swadesh	60000
62	AGNI / Forum for Strategic & Security Studies	50000
63	Pahal	35000
64	Lokmat	51000
65	Tadbhav	50000
66	Engearing Watch	30000
67	AIIMS - Pulse 2012	50000
68	AITUC - Trade Union Record	200000
69	CSR Summit - CII NR Headquarters, Chandigarh	50000
70	Nalsar Documentry Film Festival	50000
71	Rishi Kalyan Sansthan	30000

1	2	3
72	Rashtriya Sanskriti	50000
73	Jan Akanksha Welfare Society	100000
74	TAP Foundation	25000
75	Draupadi Trust	25000
76	General Shah Nawaz Memorial Foundation	50000
77	Utsav Educational & Cultural Society	100000
78	Noida Ayyappa Sewa samiti	10000
79	Roopkatha	50000
80	Yatra Prabha	40000
81	AIJP A (All India Journalists Press Association)	50000
82	Club Blue Star (Bongaigaon)	20000
83	Shiva Shakti Mandir Society (Regd.) Laxmi Bai Nagar/Matri Puja Celebration 2012	20000
84	Kali Bari Mayur Vihar Samiti	30000
85	Milani Cultural & Welfare Association	25000
86	Vinay Nagar Sarbojanin Durga Puja Samiti	25000
87	Sarbojanin Durgotsav Samiti, Lodhi Road	20000
88	Mrec 87 Alumni Society	25000
89	Dwarka Society Of Performing Arts	20000
90	Efforts Group/12th World Elders Day Celebrations 2012	20000
91	Recreation Club No. 2	50000
92	ICSI /40th National Convention of Company Secretaries	75000
93	Deepalaya	30000
94	Arya Samaj	6000
95	Sahyatri	20000
96	IMS, Dhanbad /Concetto IMS Dhanbad	20000
97	Impresario India	50000
98	Press News of India	15000
99	IIT -Kanpur	50000
100	Hemophilia Society (Del)	10000

1	2	3
101	LMN Institute of Information Technology	40000
102	Saathi	35000
103	Delhi Telugu Sangam	25000
104	Ganesa Natyalaya	25000
105	Music Academy	20000
106	Kartik Purnima Mela	20000
107	Kaumudi	20000
108	DPS Rohini Annual Day/ Swan Lake	25000
109	IASOWA	50000
110	FICCI	80000
111	Sansoochna samaya	25500
112	Empowerment	15000
113	The Sunday Guardian	136000
114	Brahma Kumaris Inshwariya Vidyalaya	75000
115	Aarohan	50000
116	Indo News	30000
117	Adivasi Duniya	25000
118	Upkram	20000
119	Financial Pulse	35000
120	Legacy India	30000
121	Nai Sadi	40000
122	Uttaranchal patrika	25000
123	Parichay Publications	25000
124	Thesynergyonline.com	60000
FY 2013-14		
1	Public Sector Today	30000
2	Build India News	50000
3	The Singhasana	60000
4	Krashak Sansthan	40000
5	Shri Vishnu Sahasranama Satsangam	50000
6	Tadbhav	50000
7	ISTD /Indian Society for Training & Development	20000

1	2	3
8	Dashmesh Sevak Jatha	20000
9	Indira Gandhi Institute of Technology/principal IGIT/ xebec 2013	30000
10	Legacy India	25000
11	DUMUN 2013	40000
12	Resident's Welfare Association Cultural Forum of New Moti Bagh Club	50000
13	tatva 2013/LBSIM	50000
14	Power Today magazine	50000
15	Arbitrage 2013 Fest, Ramjas College	20000
16	Delhi College of Engineering Alumni Association	50000
17	FMS Alumni Association (Regd.)	50000
18	National Amateur Golf Tournament (Chairman's Trophy)/Office of The Commissioner of Income Tax	100000
19	Silent sports Promotion Society	17160
20	Mahanama Malaviya Mission	50000
21	Maharaja Surajmal Institute of Technology/AVENSIS 2013	15000
22	Federation of PTI employees Union	50000
23	The Sunday Post	41040
24	Pakhi	32640
25	Vishwa Patrakar Sadan	25000
26	Media Opinion	25000
27	Hriday/Public Health Foundation of India	50000
28	Indian Dream	30000
29	Monereco Alumni Association	150000
30	Telugu Sahitya Samiti	10000
31	Aaj ka Adhyayan	60000
32	Company Secretaries Benevolent Fund souvenir	20000
33	Kaleidoscope/SCOPE	50000
34	Team Aeroslash Racing, DPS R.K Puram	30000

1	2	3
35	5th West Bengal State Senior Body Building & Fitness Championship 2012-13	50000
36	Sentinel/CISF Pata	50000
37	Child care & welfare. Foundation	30000
38	Krish Kriti	50000
39	Delhi Technological University/Tatva	30000
40	Rashtriya Sanskriti	50000
41	Amar Sahara	35000
42	Central Hall	150000
43	Anupam Rashtra	30000
44	M/s Drishti Creative (books-o-Sansad)	30000
45	Delhi NewsTrack	20000
46	News Discovery	38000
47	Institute of Hotel Mangemenet Catering Technology & Appiled Nutrition, Dehradun	8000
48	Railway Man	16000
49	Progressive Foundation of Human Rights	30000
50	Oil & Maritime/ Austral Asian Maritime group	60000
51	Nivesh manthan/NaradVani Sanchar Madhyam Pvt. Ltd.	50000
52	GAIL employees Cooperative Group Housing Society	35000
53	Vama	150000
54	German Returnee Club of India	30000
55	All India Journalists Welfare Association	20000
56	Jasarat Times	30000
57	Business Digest	28000
58	Shilpa Bichitra	20000
59	Kaladarppanam	30000
60	Peacemaker	20000
61	One India	45000
62	Rukmini Devi institute of advanced studies	30000

1	2	3
63	The institute of cost accountants of India	50000
64	Jainbodhak	11000
65	Anajori	50000
66	Shree Krishna Sewa Samiti	50000
67	Rashtriya Sanskriti	50000
68	All India Journalists Welfare Association	40000
69	German Returnee Club of India	30000
70	Pelicans Cricket Club	50000
71	Uttarakhand Club	25000
72	Mottos India	30000
73	Parliament Street	50000
74	Petroleum recreation club no. 1	35000
75	Indian Prashasan	30000
76	Legends of India	60000
77	Garib	15000
78	Legacy India	25000
79	Business Digest	28000
80	Darpan Ads (Pvt.) Ltd.	40000
81	Amar Sandesh	15000
82	Shabdabodh	20000
83	Awam-e-hind	20000
84	Uday India	20000
85	Indraprastha Swar (Nagar Rajbhasha Karyavahan Samiti)	10000
86	TEAMM journal-RA mineral & energy resources consultancy pvt. Ltd.	420000
87	Sonar Tori/Students Cultural Meet	30000
88	Samrat Information	40000
89	Indian Journalist Association	50000
90	Ex-ONGC Executive Welfare Association	50000
91	Voice of Indian Jains	40000
92	Krishna Avtar Times	33000
93	Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh	30000

1	2	3
94	Recreation Club No. 2	15000
95	News Ideology	45000
96	Jamia Milia islamia	30000
97	Delhi Technological University, Enterpreneurship-Summit 2013	50000
98	Ramjas College	20000
99	Sahitya Amrit	50000
100	Grih Suman	40000
101	Ganesa Natyalaya	40000
102	Paryatan Yug	20000
103	The synergyonline	60000
104	Naari	90000
105	Cricket Bharati	40000
106	Digvijay	30000
107	Jeevan Prerana	45000
108	Noida Ayyappa Sewa Samiti	10000
109	Awam-e-hind	20000
110	Uday India	20000
111	Indraprastha Swar (Nagar Rajbhasha Karyavahan Samiti)	10000
112	Marg	20700
113	M/s Progressive Foundaiton of Human Rights	100000
114	News Discovery	42000
115	Rashtriya Sanskriti	60000
116	Paryavaran Bharti	25000
117	Udbhawna	15000
118	Pahal A milestone	35000
119	Mustaqbil	300000
120	Public Sector Today	30000
121	Sri Sri Ganesh Puja	10000
122	Empowerment	15000
123	13th World Elders Day Celebrations	20000
124	Shanti Sahyog newsletter	30000
125	Governance Now	50000
126	"Gases As Fuel", Souvenir of Delhi Productivity Council	150000
127	Brochure by Ustad Husain Khan Memorial Society	15000

1	2	3
128	Grih Sundari	50000
129	Utsab	10000
130	Kaleidoscope	50000
131	10th Anniversary Spl. Edition of Draupadi Trust	50000
132	Parampara	50000
133	Souvenir by DMA	25000
134	Geography and you	40000
135	Parichay Publication	25000
136	Souvenir to be released by Yogdan	50000
137	Spl. Publication on the occasion of a festival during the tenth year of Kri Foundation	50000
138	Banner ad for FDDI's Auto Mania Event	50000
139	Directory published by RWA, Sector-17, Gurgaon	30000
140	Souvenir to be issued by Delhi Telugu Sangham	10000
141	Brochure to be released by St. Thomas' School	10000
142	Recreation Club No. 2	35000
143	Uttaranchal Patrika	25000
144	Roopkatha	50000
145	Paryavaran Bharti	25000
146	Souvenir to be published by Indian women's Press Corps, New Delhi	30000
147	Motibagh Nanakpura Puja Samity	10000
148	Vaishali Bongiya parishad	12000
149	Milani Cultural & Welfare Association	20000
150	Shiva Shakti Mandir Society	10000
151	Vinay Nagar Sarbojanin Durga Puja samity	20000
152	Bengal Club Sarbojanin Puja Parishad (Mata Sundari)	10000
153	Shalimar Garden Puja Samiti	10000
154	Ramakrishanapuram Durga Puja Samity	10000
155	Arambagh Puja Samiti	10000
156	Navapalli Puja Samity	10000
157	Utkal Durga Puja	10000

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Publication	Description	Amount (Rs.)
1	Malayala Manorama	125th yr celebration	150000
2	The times of India	Humane face of business- coffee table book	300000
3	Vaaritha	17th anni.-spl. Suppl.	153995
4	Dun & Bradstreet	India's Top PSUs 2013	200000
5	Tehelka	PSU Special issue	70000
6	Airports India	May issue	250000
7	G files	Monthly issues	300000(@ Rs.100000 per issue)
8	Millenium Post	Monthly issue	300000
9	Economic & Political Weekly	Monthly issue	25000
10	Rail Bandhu	June issue	400000
11	DEW journal	May issue	100000
12	Businessworld	June'13 issue	160000
13	Whispers in the Corridors	Monthly issue	500000
14	Mail Today	Special issue on CSR	190000
15	Business Today	Environment Special	175000
16	Hardnews	July issue	50000
17	Shubh yatra-Maxposure Media Group	July issue	250000
18	Pioneer	Anniversary issue	400000
19	Resource Digest	-	300,000
20	Malayalam Manorama	Onam annual	40,500
21	Free Press Journal	Anniversary issue	125000
22	Kadambini/HT	Aug'13	49000
23	Outlook Business	special issue on PSU	200000
24	Indian express	Power & energy issue	450000

Global Study on Smoking

4576. SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a global study on prevalence of smoking and cigarette consumption conducted by an independent global health research organisation which states that smoking is a major health risk in India and the number of female smokers has gone up in the country over the past few years;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to curb smoking and consumption to tobacco products among the masses;

(d) whether the Government proposes to appoint anti-smoking nodal officers to stop smoking and prohibit the use of tobacco products in public places including schools and colleges; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEATH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Government is not aware of any such report. However, Ministry of Health and Family welfare undertook the Global Adult Tobacco Survey, India (GATS) during 2009-10. The survey data revealed that more than one third (34.6%) of adults (15 years and older) in India use tobacco in some form or the other. The use of smokeless tobacco (25.9%) is more prevalent than smoking (14.1%).

GATS India estimated the number of tobacco users in India to be 27.49 crore, with 16.37 crore users of only smokeless tobacco, 6.89 crore only smokers and 4.23 crore users of both smoking and smokeless tobacco.

(c) The following key steps have been taken by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare to curb smoking and consumption of tobacco products:

- (a) The "Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, (COTPA) was enacted in 2003" to discourage tobacco use.
- (b) In 2007-08 Government of India launched the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) with the objectives to (i) create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption, (ii) reduce the production and supply of tobacco products, (iii) ensure effective implementation of the provisions made under (COTPA) and (iv) help the people quit tobacco use through Tobacco Cessation Centres.
- (c) Under the 12th Five Year Plan the coverage of National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) has been up-scaled from existing 42 districts of 21 states to 53 districts of 29 states in 2013-2014. Approval has been obtained from Empowered Programme Committee (EPC) under NHM for scaling the programme to more than 600 Districts, in a phase-wise manner during 12th Five Year Plan.
- (d) Further, the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011 dated 1st August 2011, issued under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, lays down that tobacco and nicotine shall not be used as ingredients in any food products. Currently, 33 States / UT's have issued orders for implementation of the Food Safety Regulations banning manufacture, sale and storage of Gutka and Pan Masala containing tobacco or nicotine.
- (e) Dedicated funds have been made available to air public awareness campaigns. A variety of media have been used to create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco and to reach a wider audience. Dedicated spots have been developed as well as adapted from global best practices.
- (f) The Ministry of Health has notified the new graphic health warnings which have come into effect from 1st April 2013.

- (g) In order to protect the youth from unnecessary exposure to tobacco imagery in films and TV Programmes, the Ministry has notified the rules to regulate depiction of tobacco products or their use in films and TV programmes. As per these rules, all films and TV programmes (both Indian & Foreign) depicting tobacco products or their use have to screen a health spot of 30 seconds duration and a disclaimer of 20 seconds duration on the harmful effects of tobacco use.

(d) and (e) Vide notification G.S.R. 417 (E) dated 30th May, 2008 Ministry has notified twelve (12) sets of person who have been authorized to impose and collect fine against violation of the provision related to prohibition of smoking in public places. Further vide notification G.S.R. 680 (E) dated 15th September, 2009, nine (9) additional set of persons have been authorized.

Further Section 12 of COTPA empowers the state governments to authorize any police officer, not below the rank of a sub-inspector or any officer of State Food or Drug Administration or any other officer, holding the equivalent rank being not below the rank of Sub-Inspector of Police to enforce the provisions under the Act.

Kumbh Mela at Nashik

4577. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has been requested to forward its concurrence for taking up various works for Kumbh Mela in 2015 at Nashik and if so, the details thereof and response of the State Government thereto;

(b) whether the Government proposes to formulate any plan for development of certain historical tourist places along with provision of more infrastructural facilities before Kumbh Mela at Nashik-Trimbakeshwar; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and present status of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. State Government of Maharashtra was requested by the Planning Commission to forward its concurrence for taking up various works as per norms under One Time

Additional Central Assistance (OTACA) during 2012-13 for Kumbh Mela, 2015 at Nashik. However, no response was received from the State Government. Planning Commission has recently received a proposal from the State Government for providing financial assistance of Rs. 2378.78 crore for Kumbh Mela at Nashik-Trimbakeshwar to be held during 2015-16, which is under consideration. Requests for providing financial assistance, including State specific needs for development of historical tourist places and infrastructural facilities, are considered at the time of finalization of the Annual Plan of the State keeping in view the inter-State and inter-sectoral plan priorities within overall Gross Budgetary Support.

Missing Children

4578. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of missing children are being reported in the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) regularly; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year in different parts of the country, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Payment of Income-Tax by Cooperative Societies

4579. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of co-operative societies/banks functioning in the country as on date, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the co-operative societies/banks pay income tax to the Government and if so, the details thereof and the revenue collected as tax from them especially after withdrawal of rebates available under section 80(P) of Income-tax Act, society and bank-wise;

(c) the provisions under which income tax has been collected from the co-operative banks;

(d) whether the Government levies income tax on weak co-operative societies after bringing their agricultural business under Income Tax net and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide exemption to co-operative credit societies from the income earned from agricultural business and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) No such data is maintained by Central Board of Direct Taxes in a centralized manner.

(b) Yes, Income-tax is payable by co-operative societies/banks in accordance with the provisions prescribed under the Income-tax Act, 1961 ('Act'). However, co-operative societies as specified u/s 80P of the Act are eligible for deduction as prescribed under the said provision. The data regarding revenue collection from co-operative societies/banks is not centrally maintained by the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

(c) Income-tax is collected from co-operative banks as per provisions of income-tax Act as in case of commercial banks subject to certain specific provisions related to co-operative banks.

(d) There is no concept of treating the co-operative societies as 'weak' or 'strong' under the Act. However, Section 80P of the Act allows certain deductions to those co-operative societies which are inter-alia engaged in the activities dealing with business of agriculture related items.

(e) Presently, there is no such proposal under consideration regarding granting further exemption to co-operative credit societies from the income earned from agricultural business. As stated in reply to Question No, (d), the deduction under section 80P of the Act is already available to co-operative societies engaged in agricultural credit/agriculture related activities as specified in that section. At present, there is no such proposal to further grant exemption of income to any other class of co-operative societies.

*[Translation]***WEF Meeting**

4580. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level Indian delegation attended the annual World Economic Forum meeting held at Davos recently;

(b) if so, the details of issues raised and discussed by the Indian delegation therein; and

(c) the extent to which the issues raised by Indian leaders have been supported by other participants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Madam. Apart from senior Union Ministers, a Chief Minister and senior Government officials, several business leaders, media leaders and civil society leaders from India also attended the annual World Economic Forum meeting held at Davos recently.

(b) and (c) The World Economic Forum is an independent international organization committed to improving the state of the world by engaging business, political, academic and other leaders of society to shape global, regional and industry agendas in a high-level informal environment of trust.

The Indian delegation members had around 25 speaking roles in over 20 sessions of the public programme, and many more in the private sessions held throughout the Annual Meeting. The issues discussed included; The India Outlook; The Path to Regulatory Reform; BRICS in Midlife Crisis; Rethinking Financial Governance and the Role of Financial Services in Society; India: Renewing Partnerships, Delivering Growth; Employment; Youth Values & Aspirations: Institutions, Economy and Policy Making; Manufacturing; Global Food Security; Infrastructure: Agriculture; Population; Poverty & Prosperity; Energy; Healthy Workforce: Smart Eco-cities: Climate Change and Water Security etc. Several private events on India were held on the sidelines of the Meeting by CM and Indian companies. In addition, the Indian Ministers as well as business leaders held several meetings with counterpart Ministers and CEOs of leading global companies to promote business, investment and economic cooperation.

*[English]***Empanelled Hospitals under CGHS**

4581. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
PROF. RAM SHANKAR:

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

(a) the criteria/guidelines fixed for empanelment of private hospitals under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS);

(b) whether certain CGHS empanelled hospitals have stopped providing cashless facility to the CGHS beneficiaries and opted not to renew their empanelment with CGHS;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard, hospital-wise;

(d) whether the Government has also suspended/removed some hospitals from the CGHS list of empanelled hospitals during each of the last three years and current year and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, hospital-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has received requests from CGHS beneficiaries for reinstatement of certain hospitals in the CGHS panel and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard, hospital-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) CGHS empanels private hospitals and diagnostic laboratories through tender process issued from time to time. E- Tenders have been invited vide Tender Notice dated 22 / 23rd January, 2014 from private hospitals and diagnostic centres for empanelment. The detailed terms and conditions for empanelment under CGHS are available on the CGHS website at <http://msotransparent.nic.in/cghsnew/index.asp>

(b) to (e) Empanelment of Bapu Nature Cure Hospital Yogashram, Delhi under CGHS was suspended for deficiency in service wef 12/09/2012 Suspension has been revoked wef 7/5/2013 after re-inspection.

Max Devki Devi Hospitals, New Delhi has informed that they would not provide credit facility and their empanelment was suspended wef 13/2/2013.

Max Super specialty hospital did not want to continue empanelment after completion of period under MOA and was removed from CGHS panel wef 13/2/2013.

St. Stephen's Hospitals did not want to continue empanelment after completion of period under MOA and was removed from CGHS panel wef 5/4/2013.

Escort's Heart Institute did not want to continue empanelment after completion period under MOA and was removed from CGHS panel wef 13/2/2013.

Action Balaji Institute, Delhi did not want to continue empanelment after completion of period under MOA and was removed from CGHS panel wef 5/4/2013.

Dr. Garg's Multi Speciality Hospital was removed from CGHS panel wef 18/12/2012 for irregularities in billing.

Orthonova Hospital, New Delhi was removed from CGHS panel for deficiency in service wef 18/12/2012.

Jain Neurological Centre was suspended from CGHS panel wef 18/12/2012 for deficiencies in facilities. Subsequently it was re-inspected and the empanelment was restored wef 26/7/2013

Kalra Hospital was suspended from CGHS panel wef 18/12/2012 for deficiencies in facilities. Subsequently it was re-inspected and the empanelment was restored wef 9/4/2013.

There were complaints of refusal of providing credit facility by Saket Hospital- and their empanelment was suspended wef 13/9/2013. The empanelment has since been restored after inspection wef 28/1/2014.

Requests are received from time to time for reinstatement of suspended hospitals and action is taken on merits.

Endorsement of Food Products by IMA

4582. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

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

(a) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) had served a show-cause notice to the Indian Medical

Association (IMA) for endorsing certain food products in violation of the provisions of the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether MCI has since submitted its report to the Board of Directors/ Governors on the matter;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to check such unethical endorsements and penalise the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Medical council of India (MCI) informed that the Council had issued a Show Cause Notice on 18.08.2010 to Secretary, Indian Medical Association (IMA) for endorsing the products in violation of the provisions of the Indian Medical Council (Profession Conduct, Etiquette and - Ethics) Regulation, 2002 in a complaint filed by Ms. Bindu M. V. Accordingly, the Ethics Committee decided to remove the name of President and Secretary, IMA from the Indian Medical Register for a period of 6 (Six) months and to issue a censure letter to all the Executive Committee members of the IMA to not to repeat such practices in future. This decision of the Ethics Committee of the Council was informed to IMA by MCI on 23.11.2010.

MCI further informed that another complaint dated 13.12.2012 filed by Dr. K. V. Babu, Kerala, has been considered by the Ethics Committee and subsequently, by the Board of Governors (BoG), MCI. The BoG returned the minutes to Ethics Committee with some observation.

(e) Government on receipt of complaints, asks MCI to take action against such unethical endorsements and penalize the erring doctors as per provision contained in clause 6.8.1(h) of MCI's "Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 amended time to time.

International Petroleum Conference

4583. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the first time the invitation was sent to Israel and Taiwan for the International Petroleum Conference held recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and 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) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Regulation of Pre-Nursery Education

4584. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI A. T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the education status of the children in the age group of 3-6 years in the States is deteriorating due to absence of regulations for pre-nursery education in all the States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments are in a state of dilemma due to non-issuance or regulations and directives by the Union Government for the education of children in the said age group;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to issue unequivocal direction to State Governments in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) No Madam, Government is not aware of any reliable basis or evidence to the effect. Government has approved the National "Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Policy" according to which a 'Regulatory Framework for ECCE' to ensure basic quality inputs and outcomes, across all service providers undertaking such services or part thereof, will be developed by the 'National ECCE Council' within one year of its establishment, and shall be implemented by States, with appropriate customisation, within three years of the notification of this Policy. Such implementation may be in a phased manner moving progressively from registration to accreditation and ultimately to regulation of all ECCE service provisions.

[*English*]

Self Help Groups

4585. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) including those being run by women/Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs)/Other Backward Classes (OBCs) functioning in the country along with the number of applications pending for registration, State/UT-wise;

(b) the amount allocated/utilised by SHGs in the country during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the number of SHGs in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the SHGs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Self Help Groups (SHGs) are unregistered, informal community based organisations which get credit from various banks based on the guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). NABARD has reported that as on 31.03.2013, 7317551 number of SHGs are functioning in the country and generally the loans are sanctioned to SHGs, either as cash credit or as term loans. There is no provision for making specific allocation for loans to SHGs. However, banks are free to decide quantum of credit to be sanctioned to SHGs. Generally, the first tranche of credit sanctioned is upto four times of the corpus maintained by the group. The details of loans outstanding to SHGs by banks in the last three years, State/ UT-wise is given in Statement.

(c) and (d) NABARD has informed that the Ministry of Rural Development has launched the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) - Ajeevika by restructuring and replacing the erstwhile Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) w.e.f. 01.04.2013. NRLM promotes poverty reduction through building strong institutions of the poor, particularly women by promoting Women SHGs and enabling these institutions to access a range of financial services and livelihoods services. At present, in some of the Blocks/ districts, all the components of NRLM are

being implemented (intensive Blocks). NRLM will be rolled out in a phased manner throughout the country over the next 7-8 years. All the Blocks in the country will become intensive blocks over a period of time.

A Scheme for promotion of Women SHGs in 150

backward and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) districts across the country is being implemented by NABARD at the instance of Government of India. As on 31.12.2013, 113042 Women SHGs have been Savings linked with banks in these districts, of which 23451 have been provided with credit linked.

Statement

Bank Loans outstanding against SHGs - State-wise position as on 31 March 2011, 2012 and 2013

(Amount Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Region/State	31-Mar-11		31-Mar-12		31-Mar-13	
		No. of SHGs	Loans outstanding-Amount	No. of SHGs	Loans outstanding-Amount	No. of SHGs	Loans outstanding-Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Region							
1	Chandigarh	209	237.56	213	191.99	451	444.82
2	Haryana	19369	19826.80	21433	20575.01	23294	26397.41
3	Himachal Pradesh	25116	15994.64	35872	14090.33	40157	13815.51
4	Jammu and Kashmir	2163	1159.29	3138	1647.10	4240	1909.78
5	New Delhi	657	618.58	1120	1419.99	1371	1629.37
6	Punjab	11201	7937.51	15304	8412.86	14871	8576.51
7	Rajasthan	90393	44540.04	134961	71490.25	129571	63294.45
Total		149108	90314.42	212041	117827.53	213955	116067.85
North Eastern Region							
1	Assam	111589	51470.27	117809	63021.64	121490	64856.42
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3310	1012.06	361	291.13	392	387.78
3	Manipur	4561	2036.73	5807	2300.18	4591	2092.57
4	Meghalaya	3412	1484.54	2569	1394.64	2376	1761.58
5	Mizoram	311	620.49	2383	4003.37	2667	1946.6
6	Nagaland	4326	1895.58	2752	1789.79	2428	1793.85
7	Sikkim	1734	700.44	2561	1208.27	2856	1237.84
8	Tripura	20778	10304.98	25174	25317.81	6860	5598.95
Total		150021	69525.09	159416	99326.83	143660	79675.59
Eastern Region							
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	2542	581.76	1349	610.52	1499	712.22
2	Bihar	194244	79603.41	223033	104071.34	185309	93230.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Jharkhand	72422	32197.28	63336	35955.95	61728	37747.84
4	Odisha	335041	157948.10	314669	165338.66	277954	179675.86
5	West Bengal	501284	149924.65	382942	157003.37	494166	242447.01
Total		1105533	420255.20	985329	462979.84	1020656	553813.49
Central Region							
1	Chhattisgarh	62605	18793.17	53285	20259.57	44037	21375.96
2	Madhya Pradesh	63289	37953.07	60815	41408.15	65358	44419.33
3	Uttar Pradesh	214331	169100.15	212922	203176.97	228646	195727.4
4	Uttarakhand	18647	10693.13	25430	13184.44	24480	16162.32
Total		358872	236539.52	352452	278029.13	362521	277685.01
Western Region							
1	Goa	9446	4597.13	2965	2491.13	3129	1812.87
2	Gujarat	74540	15544.09	72495	17633.18	72671	22038.63
3	Maharashtra	232835	104481.81	214012	116253.99	219651	122900.38
Total		316821	124623.03	289472	136378.30	295451	146751.88
Southern Region							
1	Andhra Pradesh	1693792	1336912.29	1400995	1534172.26	1356720	1748104.54
2	Karnataka	252613	224612.02	266978	346988.17	379305	329357.97
3	Kerala	178211	157274.98	159843	177922.64	153336	167828.19
4	Lakshadweep	14	5.53	35	12.10	12	3.36
5	Puducherry	7393	9430.26	13678	16436.58	13959	14224.1
6	Tamil Nadu	574385	452624.21	514203	463926.81	511859	504017.74
Total		2706408	2180859.29	2355732	2539458.56	2415191	2763535.90
Grand Total		4786763	3122116.55	4354442	3634000.19	4451434	3937529.72

Marketing Margin Levied by GAIL

4586. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) has doubled the marketing margin it charges from customers on sale of a small volume of gas sourced from the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC); and

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

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) No, Madam.

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

Production Sharing Contracts under NELP

4587. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Production Sharing Contracts (PSC) signed by the private/foreign companies

in the exploration of oil and gas under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP);

(b) whether these companies are strictly adhering to the PSCs signed by them;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the action proposed to be taken by the Government against the erring companies; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to safeguard its revenue interest apart from Petroleum Exploration License (PEL) fee?

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) Details are at given in the Statement.

(b) to (d) The PSC provides for specific stipulations and timelines for exploration and development, which are required to be adhered to by the operators. However, there are instances of violation of timelines by the Contractors, such as:

- Non-completion of Minimum Work Programme (MWP) within phase duration.
- Non-submission of Declaration of Commerciality (DoC) and Field Development Plan (FDP) within timeline.
- Delay in submission of Annual Work Programme and Budget, Bank Guarantees etc.

Guidelines provide for penalties measures, such as, payment of cost of unfinished work programme and liquidate damages etc. for extension of timelines in exploration phase and operators have been penalized accordingly as per relevant PSC provisions.

(e) The fiscal terms for revenue sharing under the PSC are decided on the basis of a transparent International Competitive Bidding process. PSCs signed by Government With contractors (private, public as well as foreign companies) under NELP and Pre-NELP provide for sharing of Profit Petroleum in each year. The share of Profit Petroleum in any year is calculated on the basis of the Investment Multiple actually achieved by the contractors at the end of the preceding year for the contract area.

Under the PSC regime, Government does not make any investment. The Capital Expenditure is made exclusively by the Contractors. The contractor is entitled to recover the capital cost incurred in the project subject to verification and audit of these costs.

Statement

Company wise Blocks Awarded under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP)

Sl. No.	Company (Operator)	No. of Blocks
1	2	3
PSU		
1	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd	2
2	GAIL (India) Limited.	1
3	Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	8
4	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	2
5	National Thermal Power Corporation	1
6	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	111
7	Oil India Ltd.	19
PSU Total		144
Private		
8	Adani Welspun Exploration Ltd.	1
9	Essar Oil Ltd.	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
16	Mercator Petroleum Private Limited	2
17	Omkar Naturals Resources Pvt. Ltd.	2
18	Pan India Consultants	1
19	Pratibha Oil and Natural Gas Pvt. Ltd.	1
20	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	2

1	2	3
21	Quest Petroleum Pvt. Ltd.	1
22	Reliance Industries Ltd.	38
23	Sankalp Oil and Natural Resources Ltd.	1
24	Vasundhara Resources Ltd.	1
	Private Total	70
	Foreign	
25	Bengal Energy International Inc.	1
26	BHP Billiton Pty. Ltd.	10
27	BP Exploration (Alpha)	1
28	British Gas Exploration and Production	2
29	Cairn Energy India Pvt. Ltd.	8
30	Deep Energy LC	4
31	EN I (India) Ltd.	2
32	Geo-Global Resources Inc.	2
33	Geo-Petrol International Inc.	1
34	Naftogaz	3
35	Niko Resources Limited	2
36	OAD Gazprom	1
37	Petrogas	1
38	Santos International Operations Pvt. Ltd.	2
	Foreign Total	40
	Grand Total	254

Bilateral Cooperation in Health Sector

4588. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether India has held any bilateral meetings with Netherlands and some other countries to strengthen cooperation in health sector in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the issues discussed during the said meetings;

(c) the details of the Memoranda of Understanding (MoU)/cooperation agreements signed with these countries; and

(d) the extent to which the public health challenges being faced by India are likely to be addressed on account of such agreements in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) From 1st January, 2013 onwards bilateral meetings have been held between Minister of Health & Family Welfare and his counterparts from Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Timor-Leste, Yemen, Guinea, Mozambique, Congo, European Commission, Germany, Switzerland, USA, China, Afganistan, Sweden, Fiji, Yemen, Maldives, Indonesia, Vietnam and Netherlands.

Various issues concerning Health Sector were discussed during the above mentioned meeting.

(c) From 1st January, 2013 onwards Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs)/Agreements/Statements of Intent (Sol) etc. on Cooperation in health sector had been signed with Netherlands, Bangladesh, the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland, Yemen, Australia, Indonesia, Maldives, and Food and Drug Administration of the United States of America (USFDA).

(d) Recognising the importance of promoting public health and further developing the healthcare in both countries through joint efforts and the importance of cooperation in combating global public health risks, the above MoUs/Agreements inter alia aim at strengthening and improving the standards of health of the people of participating countries.

Timing of CGHS Dispensaries

4589. SHRI SOMABHAI GANDALAL KOLI PATEL:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the working hours of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries in Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR) have been changed recently;

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

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment/impact of the revision of working hours in Delhi/NCR and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any requests/representations from individuals/associations regarding change in timing of CGHS dispensaries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken/proposed by the Government, thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The working hour of CGHS dispensaries in Delhi & NCR changed to 8.00 AM to 3.00 PM w.e.f. 1st April, 2013 across the country, except in case of six dispensaries in Delhi which are working for 24 hours a day. Working hours of CGHS dispensaries were revised with a view to ensure optimum utilization of scarce manpower resources of CGHS to improve the functioning of CGHS and also the satisfaction level of CGHS beneficiaries. Doctors are now able to devote more time towards patient care with revised working hours of 8.00 AM to 3.00 PM.

(c) The timings were earlier revised and fixed from 9.00 AM to 4.00 PM w.e.f. 1st January, 2013 in Delhi NCR on experimental basis. A no. of representations were received against the revised timings, mainly from the serving employees on the ground that they cannot reach office in time if they visit CGHS dispensaries with opening time of 9.00 a.m. On the other hand, a demand was raised in the 22nd meeting of Standing Committee of Voluntary Agencies (SCOVA) held under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of State for Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pension for revision of working hours of CGHS Wellness Centres like Delhi NCR. Accordingly, a detailed discussion was held on this issue in the meeting of Additional / Joint Directors of all CGHS cities held on 5-6 March, 2013 in New Delhi. On the basis of discussion held during the meeting and the feedback received from the beneficiaries, it was decided to revise the working hours of the CGHS Wellness Centres in all CGHS cities across the country with the new timings of 8:00 AM to 3: 00 PM with 1:00 to 1:30 as lunch break.

(d) and (e) Certain requests have been received to restore the earlier timings of wellness Centres of 7.30 AM to 1.30 PM. However, in view of the (a) and (b) above and in the public interest, there is no proposal to change the timings.

[Translation]

Facilities to Vaishno Devi Pilgrims

4590. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government and the Government of Jammu and Kashmir bear any expenses in providing facilities to Vaishno Devi Pilgrims;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the facilities made available to pilgrims and the expense made in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the estimated number of pilgrims visited during the said period; and

(d) the measures taken by the Union Government to provide more facilities to the pilgrims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Central Financial Assistance of Rs.363.29 crore for development of various projects in Jammu and Kashmir in the last three years and the current year.

In addition to the above, the State Government has informed that the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India, under its programs viz. Special Area Demonstration Programme (SADP) and Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) also provide financial assistance for providing facilities to Vaishno Devi pilgrims. The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir also provides financial assistance alongwith the Shrine Board for providing facilities to Vaishno Devi pilgrims.

(b) As per the State Government, in respect of above projects which are partially funded by the Central/ State Government, a total of Rs.37.50 lakh has been released under the MNRE scheme and Rs.25.00 lakh released under JNNSM by the Union Government.

The State Government informs that an amount of Rs.6.83 Crore is being utilized on water supply project which is funded in equal proportions by the State Government and the Shrine Board.

(c) As per the State Government, estimated number of pilgrims that visited Vaishno Devi from 2010 to 2013 is as given below:

Year	Number of Pilgrims in lakhs
2010	87.49
2011	101.15
2012	104.95
2013	93.23

(d) Development, promotion and implementation of tourism projects at identified tourism spots is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects which are prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories. The projects which are in accordance with the scheme guidelines are sanctioned subject to availability of funds and inter-se-priority.

[English]

Virtual Currency in Money Laundering

4591. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has examined the issues associated with the usage, holding and trading of virtual currencies including bit coins under the extant legal and regulatory framework of the country;

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

(c) the remedial measures taken by the Government in the matter keeping in view the potential deployment of such currencies in money laundering, terror financing etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India is presently examining the issues associated with the usage, holding and trading of Virtual Currencies, including bitcoins, under the extant legal and regulatory framework of the country, including foreign exchange and payment systems laws and regulations.

(c) Keeping in view the developments relating to certain electronic records claimed to be 'Decentralised Digital Currency' or 'Virtual Currency', such as Bitcoins, litecoins etc., their usage or trading in the country, and various media reports in this regard, RBI issued a Press

Release on 24.12.2013, cautioning the users, holders and traders of virtual currencies, including bitcoins, about the potential financial, operational, legal, customer protection and security related risks that they are exposing themselves to. The public at large has been informed that the creation, trading or usage of virtual currencies as a medium for payment are not authorized by any central bank or monetary authority. No regulatory approvals, registration or authorization have been obtained by the entities concerned for carrying on such activities. As such, they may pose several risks to their users.

Women Reservation

4592. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel appointed by the Government has recommended 50 percent reservation has recommended 50 percent reservation for women in all decision making bodies and overhaul of the criminal justice system to ensure justice for women;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the panel has also suggested that a separate panel be appointed by the Government to study the status of Muslim women in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps-taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) A High Level Committee on the status of Women to undertake comprehensive study to understand the status of Women since 1989 as well as to evolve appropriate policy interventions based on a contemporary assessment of women's needs has been constituted vide Resolution No. 4-5/2009-WW dated 27th February 2012 and reconstituted vide Notification No. 4-5/2009-WW (HLC) dated 24th May 2013. Final report of the Committee as on date is awaited.

Flexi Funds

4593. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement flexi-funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof and conditions thereto along with the time by which the same is likely to be implemented; and

(c) the likely implications of the same on the economy of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Guideline for Flexi-Funds within Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) have been issued vide O.M.55(5)PFII/2011 dated January 6, 2014 (copy enclosed)

Statement

New Delhi, dated January 6, 2014

Office Memorandum

Subject: Guidelines for Flexi-Funds within Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs).

Objectives

The introduction of a flexi-fund component within the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) has been made to achieve the following objectives:-

- (i) To provide flexibility to States to meet local needs and requirements within the overall objective of each programme or scheme;
- (ii) To pilot innovations and improve efficiency within the overall objective of the scheme and its expected outcomes;
- (iii) To undertake mitigation/restoration activities in case of natural calamities in the sector covered by the CSS.

Budgetary Allocation

2. Central Ministries concerned shall keep at least 10% of their Plan budget for each CSS as flexi-funds, except for Schemes which emanate from a legislation (e.g. MGNREGA), or, schemes where the whole or a substantial proportion of the budgetary allocation is flexible (e.g. RKVY)

Allocation of State Share

3. After approval of the Plan Budget, Central Ministries shall communicate tentative allocations for each CSS to States including the allocation of flexi-funds by the end of May of every financial year. In the CSS that are demand-driven or project-driven and it is not feasible to make allocations to States, tentative allocations for a quarter/half-year/year shall invariably be communicated to States by the end of

May of every financial year. Allocation to the States shall be based on transparent and equitable criteria. Central Ministries shall make allocations for 10% of flexi-funds for the CSS amongst States in the same proportion as tentative State allocations in the 90% portion of the CSS.

4. Flexi-funds will be a part of the CSS and the name of the concerned CSS will precede the word 'flexi-funds', in the communication to States. There will be no separate budget and account head for this purpose.
5. As flexi-funds are a part of the concerned CSS, the same State share (including beneficiary contribution, if any) would be applicable for the flexi-fund component as well. However, States may provide additional share (including beneficiary contribution, if any) over and above the required State share for the flexi-funds component of the allocation for the CSS.

Use of flexi-funds

6. States may use the flexi-funds for the CSS to meet the objectives mentioned above in accordance with the broad objectives of the main Scheme. The flexi-funds may also be utilized for mitigation/restoration activities in the event of natural calamities in accordance with the broad objectives of the CSS. However, the specific guidelines of the CSS, applicable for 90% of the CSS allocation, will not be essential for the Flexi-funds component of the CSS, except for State share requirements.
7. The flexi-funds of a CSS in a particular sector, however, shall not be diverted to fund activities/schemes in other sectors. For example, if a particular CSS relates to elementary education, the flexi-funds for that scheme can only be used for elementary education and not for agriculture or any other sector. But it would be permissible to converge flexi-funds of different schemes to improve efficiency and effectiveness of outcomes.
8. The purpose of providing flexi-funds is to enable States to undertake new innovative schemes in the particular area covered by the CSS. Flexi-funds shall not be used to substitute State's own non-Plan or

Plan schemes/expenditure. It shall also not be used for construction/repairs of offices/residences for Government officials, general publicity, purchase of vehicles/furniture for offices, distribution of consumer durables/non-durables, incentives/rewards for staff and other unproductive expenditure.

9. Schemes taken up with Flexi-funds shall invariably carry the name of concerned CSS.
10. The State-level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) may sanction projects under the flexi-funds component. States will be not be required to send the project to Ministries for approval under the flexi-funds window as the SLSC will have a representative of the concerned Ministry and Planning Commission. States wishing to use flexi funds as part of the normal 90% component are free to do so.

Release of Flexi-funds

11. Release of flexi-funds for each CSS may be made on a prorata basis along with the normal releases under CSS. In other words, no separate system for release or for utilization certificates for flexi-funds would be required.
12. Flexi-funds within each CSS will be subject to the same audit requirements as the main CSS including the audit by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (CAG).

Monitoring & Evaluation

13. Web-based requirements for reporting the use of flexi-funds may be designed by adding modules to the existing MIS. Outcomes (medium term) and outputs (short term) need to be part of the MIS along with pictures/images and good practices to ensure greater transparency and cross-learning across States. For this purpose, web portal for sharing best practices is proposed to be created in Planning Commission.
14. Evaluation of flexi-funds may be done through the existing evaluation processes including those by Ministries, Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) and Independent Evaluation Organisation (IEO), Planning Commission and by independent third parties. Terms and conditions for evaluation

may be designed in such a manner that outcomes of the Scheme as a whole as well as flexi-funds are well identified/measured.

15. These guidelines will be applicable from the financial year 2014-15.

(Dr. Saurabh Garg)
Joint Secretary (Plan Finance-II)
Government of India

To,

1. Secretaries,
All the Departments/Ministries Government of India.
2. Chief Secretaries,
All States/Union Territories.

Subsidy Burden of ONGC

4594. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

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

- (a) whether the subsidy burden of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has risen in the recent years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by the Government to reduce the subsidy burden of the ONGC?

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) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC)'s share of under-recoveries during the last three years is as under:

Year	ONGC's share of under-recoveries (Rs. in crore)
2010-11	24,892
2011-12	44,466
2012-13	49,421
2013-14 (9 months i.e. upto 31.12.2013)	40,182

(c) The extent of sharing by Public Sector Upstream Oil Companies, inter-alia, depends on the quantum of total under-recoveries incurred by OMCs and the burden sharing formula finalized by the Government. As per the existing burden sharing mechanism effective since 1st April, 2011, ONGC is required to contribute @USD 56/barrel on net production of crude oil (including condensate).

[Translation]

Declaration of Railway Line as National Project

4595. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any request from the Ministry of Railways to declare the project of laying a new railway line from Bilaspur to Leh via Manali as 'National Project';

(b) if so, the time when the request was received along with the latest position of the said project; and

(c) the reasons for delay, if any, in this regard and the time by which this project is likely be declared as national project?

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

(b) Ministry of Railways had circulated a draft Note for the CCEA as 19.02.2013 which included a proposal for the construction of Bilaspur-Manali-Leh line as 'National Project'.

(c) The Bilaspur-Manali-Leh rail line does not qualify for being constructed as a 'National Project' in terms of the approved qualifying criteria.

[English]

Market Borrowing

4596. SHRI P. VISHWANATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of market borrowing undertaken by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the amount proposed to be borrowed for the next fiscal year and the purpose thereof along with the manner in which these borrowings are likely to be made:

(c) whether this borrowing was done only to make capital for the private sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any borrowing was made over and above the budgeted amount and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The gross market borrowing during the last three years and the current year is as under:

Year	Amount in Rs. crore
2010-2011	437000
2011-2012	509796
2012-2013	558000
2013-2014 till date	563911

(b) An amount of Rs.597000 crore is estimated to be raised during the next financial year 2014-2015 through issue of dated Government securities on gross basis to meet the financing requirement of the Government.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Madam.

Creation of Investment Board

4597. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposals to create an Investment Board with extraordinary authority to supersede individual Ministries and decide the fate of expensive infrastructure projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and present status of the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government has set up the Cabinet Committee on Investments (CCI) with the Prime Minister as the Chairman to expedite decisions on approvals/clearances for implementation of projects. The CCI monitors and reviews the implementation of major projects to ensure accelerated and time-bound grant of various licenses, permissions

and approvals. This is likely to improve the investment environment by bringing transparency, efficiency and accountability in accordance of various approvals and sanctions.

LPG Cylinders

4598. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) supply Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinders to consumers for being used during marriage ceremonies and other functions;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the price of such LPG cylinders along with the procedure adopted in this regard to ensure that such cylinders are not used for commercial or business purposes;

(c) whether LPG distributors in National Capital Territory of Delhi are involved in black-marketing of domestic LPG cylinders and supply them to consumers for marriage purposes at a very high rate;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of such reported cases during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against such distributors?

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) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that they supply non domestic LPG cylinders to customers for commercial use including usage during marriage ceremonies and other functions.

OMCs have introduced different colours/size for domestic and non-domestic LPG cylinders for controlling malpractice/ irregularities in the supply of domestic LPG for unauthorized use. LPG for non-domestic use is sold in 5 kg., 19 kg., 35 kg. & 47.5 kg. cylinders and these cylinders are easily identifiable by size and colour (oxford blue/ bus green colour). Domestic LPG cylinders are sold in 5 kg. & 14.2 kg. red coloured cylinders.

The price of non domestic cylinders is declared by OMCs at periodical intervals (mostly on monthly basis)

based on the Import Parity of LPG. On receipt of requests from customers, the distributors issue temporary NDNE connections to such customers through subscription vouchers against prevailing security deposit amount. On surrender of the equipment, the deposit is refunded to the customers.

(c) to (e) The possibility of malpractice/ irregularities in subsidized domestic LPG cylinders by some unscrupulous elements cannot be ruled out due to the lower retail price of subsidized LPG for domestic use vis a vis the market price for commercial LPG. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are always on vigil and take action to stop the black marketing of cylinders.

To keep a check on malpractices by LPG distributors, OMCs carry regular surprise inspections at distributors premises, conduct refill audits, surprise checks at customers premises, en-route checking of delivery vehicles etc.

Details of the established cases of diversion of LPG cylinders in the National Capital Region Delhi during the last 3 years and the period from April-Dec' 2013 is as under:-

Period	Number of established cases of diversion
2010-11	2
2011-12	23
2012-13	34
Apr-Dec'2013	13

In all established cases of diversion, action has been taken against the erring LPG distributor as per the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

[*Translation*]

Funds for Minor Forest Produce

4599. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal in respect of sanction of funds for minor forest produce from the Government of Maharashtra; and

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

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

(b) The Government of Maharashtra had requested the Ministry for grant of Rs. 1050.00 lakh under the Central Sector Scheme of 'Grants-in-Aid to STDCCs etc. for MFP Operations' for the year 2013-14. The proposal was examined by the Ministry and it was found that unspent balance of Rs. 135.93 lakh was lying with the Maharashtra STDC. Accordingly, amount of Rs.67.07 lakh was released after adjusting the unspent balance from Rs.203.00 lakh which is the share of Maharashtra out of the total budget under the Scheme.

[English]

Production of Energy from Agricultural Waste

4600. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed quantity of agricultural waste produced in the country and its utilisation for the production of energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) in association with Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore has estimated that about 500 million tons of agricultural and agro-industrial residues are being generated annually in the country. About seventy percent of these residues are used as fodder, as fuel for domestic and industrial sectors and for other economic purposes. About 120-150 million tons of surplus agro industrial and agriculture residues per year could be surplus for power generation. The state-wise details of biomass generation, biomass surplus and estimated power potential from agricultural residues is given at enclosed Statement.

(c) MNRE is promoting efficient utilization of biomass like agricultural and agro-industrial residues for power generation in the country. Projects based on biomass combustion and biomass co-generation technologies with a total capacity of over 3,700 MW have been set up in the country as on 31st January 2014.

Statement

State-wise details of biomass generation, surplus and estimated power potential from agricultural residues

State	Biomass Generation (kT/Yr)	Biomass Surplus (kT/Yr)	Estimated Power Potential (MW)
Andhra Pradesh	43893.2	6956.4	863.3
Arunachal Pradesh	400.4	74.5	9.2
Assam	11443.6	2346.9	283.9
Bihar	25756.9	5147.2	641.1
Chhattisgarh	11272.8	2127.9	248.5
Goa	668.5	161.4	20.9
Gujarat	29001	9085.5	1224.8
Haryana	29034.7	11342.9	1456.9
Himachal Pradesh	2896.9	1034.7	132.6
Jammu and Kashmir	1591.3	279.6	37.1
Jharkhand	3644.9	890	106.7
Karnataka	34167.3	9027.2	1195.7
Kerala	11644.3	6352.1	864.4
Madhya Pradesh	33344.8	10329.3	1373.3
Maharashtra	47624.8	14789.6	1983.7
Manipur	909.4	114.4	14.3
Meghalaya	511.1	91.6	11.3
Mizoram	61.1	8.5	1.12
Nagaland	492.2	85.2	10
Odisha	20069.5	3676.8	429.3
Punjab	50847.6	24842.9	3172.2
Rajasthan	29851.3	8645.7	1126.7
Sikkim	149.5	17.8	2.29
Tamil Nadu	22507.6	8900	1160
Tripura	40.9	21.1	2.94
Uttar Pradesh	60322.2	13737.9	1746.2
Uttaralhand	2903.2	638.4	80.9
West Bengal	35989.9	4301.5	529.3
Total	511041	145026.6	18728.7

(kT/yr=1000 tons per year; MW = Megawatt)

Artisan Housing Project

4601. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from various State Governments seeking approval for Detailed Project Report for construction of a Artisans' housing project;

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

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) Details are as under:

1. Rehabilitation Project of Kumartuli (transit accommodation), Kolkata (West Bengal) under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) was approved on 25.2.2011 for construction of 200 tenements.
2. Housing for Artisans at Doddabidarikallu, Bangalore, Karnataka was approved for construction of 170 houses under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) on 28.2.12 subject to availability of Central Share. However, the project has been cancelled on 20.1.14 due to non-availability of central share.
3. Pilot DPR for Artisan Housing at Doddabidarakallu, Bangalore, Karnataka received under preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana. The same has been returned to the State Government for necessary revision/modification on 3.1.2013. The revised proposal is yet to be received by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation

[Translation]

Nomadic Tribes/Communities

4602. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes being implemented for the welfare of nomadic tribes/communities in the country;

(b) the details of the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) involved in implementation of these schemes;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any action plan to provide housing and other Government facilities to these people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (d) There are no schemes being implemented exclusively for the welfare of nomadic tribes/ communities. Nomadic tribes/ Communities notified as Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes are eligible for the benefits of all schemes being implemented for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. Further, as per the information received from the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, who are dealing with the subject matter of Nomadic Tribes, the following interventions have recently been approved:

- (i) The establishment of a National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic & Semi-Nomadic Tribes for a period of three years; and
- (ii) Framing of an appropriate scheme for grant of pre and post-matric scholarships and construction of hostels for students belonging to such Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes not included in the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes after following the requisite process including appraisal by the Expenditure Finance Committee.

RBI Policy for MRO Industries

4603. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has changed/proposes to change its policy in respect of Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) industries seeking external assistance;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Reserve Bank of India in consultation with the Government has effected changes in ECB policy, by including Maintenance, Repairs and Overhaul (MRO) as a part of airport infrastructure for the purpose of ECB. Accordingly, Indian companies pursuing the activities of MRO shall be eligible (as part of the sub-sector of Airport in the Transport Sector of Infrastructure) to avail of ECB.

(c) The aforesaid policy has already been implemented by issuance of requisite A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 85 dated January 06, 2014 by RBI.

[English]

Assistance or Endosulfan Victims

4604. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

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

(a) whether there is high prevalence of neurobehavioural disorders, congenital malformations and other health problems in certain parts of Kerala due to the aerial spraying of Endosulfan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Government of Kerala seeking financial assistance for treatment of Endosulfan victims and their rehabilitation;

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

(e) the further measures taken/proposed by the Government for continuous monitoring of health problems arising due to the aerial spraying of Endosulfan?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The study done by ICMR's National Institute of Occupational Health in 2002 showed significantly higher prevalence of neurobehavioral disorders, congenital malformations in female subjects and abnormalities related to male reproductive system.

Another study conducted by Calicut Medical College in Nov-Dec 2010 in the same area showed reproductive morbidity, sexual maturity congenital anomalies and cancer in younger ages.

(c) to (e) Yes. State Government of Kerala has sent a proposal amounting to Rs. 448.258 crore for relief and rehabilitation of Endosulfan victims as per decision of the meeting chaired on 18.06.2013 by the Advisor to the Prime Minister.

Government has sanctioned Rs. 5.6 crore and Rs. 2.28 crore for health facilities for Endosulfan effected area under NRHM in the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively based on proposal of the State Government in their programme implementation plan.

Registration of Imported Drug

4605. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) the provisions/rules formulated by the Government in respect of registration of all the patented pharmaceutical products including new drugs being marketed in India with the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO);

(b) the mechanism put in place by the Government for proper enforcement/ compliance of the above provisions/rules in the country;

(c) whether certain instances of registration/ marketing approval of imported/new drugs in contravention of the above provisions/rules and also submission of incomplete data by drug companies/ importers have been reported in the country;

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

(e) whether certain multinational drug companies have warned Indian generic drug manufacturers to stop supplying drugs meant for treating various chronic diseases and if so, the remedial measures taken/proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES

(SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Drugs, irrespective of their patent status, imported into the country are regulated by the office of Drug Controller General (India) under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 made thereunder, through the system of registration and import

licenses. The criteria and procedure for grant of registration certificate of imported drugs and approval for marketing of new drugs have been prescribed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

For the purpose of grant of Registration Certificates, the manufacturer abroad or his agent in India is required to make application to the office of Drug Controller General (India) in Form-40 along with specified fees, Power of Attorney in favour of the agent in India and the information and undertakings as specified in Schedule D(I) and D(II) of the said Rules duly signed by or on behalf of the manufacturer. Thereafter, the importer is required to obtain the import licence from the said authority for the import of the drugs registered for import.

For the purpose of import of newly introduced drugs i.e., new drugs, prior permission is required to be obtained from the office of the Drug Controller General (India) for marketing the drug in the country. The applicant is required to submit application in form-44 along with specified fees and technical data in respect of safety and efficacy of the drug for grant of permission to import the new drug into the country. The applicant is then required to get the drug registered for import in to the country.

(c) and (d) The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has detected the following cases of import of drugs from unregistered sources from China, which were handed over to CBI for investigations:

1. M/s. Envee Drugs Pvt. Ltd, Gujarat.
2. M/s. J B. Khokhani & Co, Mumbai.
3. M/s. Sheetal Pharmaceutical, Mumbai
4. M/s. Kawarlal & Co, and Kawarlal & Sons, Chennai.
5. M/s. Adcock Ingrahm, Bangalore.
6. M/s. Kanwarlal & Co, Chennai.
7. General Import Company (I) Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai.
8. M/s Antonie & Becourel Organic Co., Chennai.

Further, Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) Certificates furnished by the following manufacturers of China were not found to be genuine, whose Registration Certificates and Import Licenses were then cancelled:

1. M/s. Taizhou Waigaoqiao Liantong Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., China.
 2. M/s. Zhejiang Materials Industry Chemical Group Co. Ltd., China.
 3. M/s. Changshu Nanhu Industrial Chemical Factory , China.
 4. M/s. Jintan Zhongxing Pharmaceutical & Medical Co. Ltd., China.
 5. M/s. Suzhou Ausun Chemical Co. Ltd., China.
 6. M/s. Xianju Hongyan Pharmaceutical Chemicals Co. Ltd., China.
 7. M/s. Yanshi Shuda Medicine & Chemical Co. Ltd., China.
 8. M/s. Changzhou Kangrui Chemical Co. Ltd., China.
 9. M/s. Ningbo Double Sun Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., China.
 10. M/s. Chongqing Chunrui Medicine Chemical Co. Ltd., China
 11. M/s. Suzhou Dawnray's Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., China
- (e) The Government has not received any such report.

Supply of Generic Drugs in CGHS

4606. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

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

(a) the number of chemists' licences issued during each of the last three years and the current year and work plan drawn to check unauthorised chemists;

(b) whether the local chemists appointed by Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) wellness centres supply generic drugs and charge at MRP of branded medicines;

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the steps proposed by the Government to curb such illegal activities; and

(d) the efforts to be made by the Government to protect benevolent patients from the clutches of chemists who supply generic medicines in place of branded prescribed drugs and pockets huge profits by charging the cost of branded medicines?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 provisions related to manufacture and sale of drugs are administered by the State Drugs Control Authorities appointed by the State Governments. The information in respect of licenses issued by the State Licensing Authorities in each year is not maintained centrally.

(b) to (d) Local chemist authorized by Central Government Health Scheme supply the same drugs which are indented by the Wellness Centres. A certain discount is also given by them on the MRP in consonance with the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) signed by them. Penalties can be imposed on the Authorised Local Chemist for substituting the indented medicines.

Abuse of Laws

4607. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) whether the cases /complaints under Anti Dowry Act and Domestic Violence Act have increased during each of the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof, State/UT wise;

(b) whether the Government has noticed that the misuse of the said Acts have increased during the said period and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes amendments to the said Acts to protect the innocent alleged abusers and punish the people filling frivolous cases/complaints;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which such amendments are likely to be made and if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, which is available till the year 2012, a total number of 5182, 6619 and 9038 cases have been registered under Dowry Prohibition Act and a total number of 14189, 14520 and 16309 cases have been registered under the Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act, 2005 in the year 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively. The number of cases register under Dowry Prohibition Act and Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act, 2005 shows increasing trends. The State/UT wise details of the numbers of cases registered under Dowry Prohibition Act and Domestic Violence Act-2005 during 2010 to 2012 are given in the Statement.

(b) to (d) Ministry is not aware of any such increase. Adequate safeguards are available under existing laws to deal with misuse of legal provisions, if any.

(e) The Ministry regularly reviews the implementation of various legislations and if required, necessary amendments are carried out for effective implementation.

Statement

No. of cases registered under Dowry Prohibition Act and Domestic Violence Act-2005 during 2010 to 2012

Sl. No.	State/UT	Dowry Prohibition Act			Domestic Violence Act-2005		
		2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1186	1899	2511	2683	2235	2150
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	12	18	26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Assam	37	19	41	1	0	0
4	Bihar	997	1393	1353	NA	NA	NA
5	Chhattisgarh	6	18	14	0	0	1
6	Goa	0	0	0	1	1	2
7	Gujarat	7	28	0	25	3266	NA
8	Haryana	11	9	9	39	314	12
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	4	14	3
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2	3	3	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable		
11	Jharkhand	404	402	1066	298	391	552
12	Karnataka	1077	1210	1328	1	0	4
13	Kerala	7	5	3	44	96	117
14	Madhya Pradesh	67	66	101	2153	2410	9536
15	Maharashtra	40	44	33	3505	NA	NA
16	Manipur	0	0	0	18	39	NA
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	3	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	6	29	8
20	Odisha	942	1062	1487	NA	NA	NA
21	Punjab	1	3	1	19	2	3
22	Rajasthan	3	4	39	45	39	36
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	3	3	0
24	Tamil Nadu	199	195	277	4136	3983	3838
25	Tripura	1	0	0	1	0	NA
26	Uttar Pradesh	115	124	505	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	1	3	0	NA	NA	NA
28	West Bengal	53	116	241	1164	1661	NA
29	A&N Islands	0	0	0	28	19	21
30	Chandigarh	0	1	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	15	7	15	NA	NA	NA
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	11	8	11	0	0	0
Total (All-India)		5182	6619	9038	14189	14520	16309

*[Translation]***Protection of Child Rights**

4608. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of States and Union Territories have not yet constituted the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) and, if so, the details thereof including the names of the States which have yet to set up the State Commission and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has issued any guidelines/directions to the States in this regard and if so, the details thereof and the response of the States/UTs thereto;

(c) whether the Government has set up residential schools and hostels in each State/UT of the country for children belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT wise and if not, the reasons therefor along with the number of cases of death of children reported from such schools/hostels during each of the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The State Commission for Protection of Child Rights have since been set up in all the States/Union Territories except in Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu. The process for setting up Commission for Protection of Child Rights have already been initiated in Andaman & Nicobar Island and Chandigarh by the respective Administrations. The Commission for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005 is not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]***Health Insurance**

4609. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate and implement an appropriate health insurance scheme for different income groups in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to create awareness among people and for popularisation of various health insurance schemes in the country particularly in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) At present, there is no proposal before the Government to formulate and implement an appropriate health insurance scheme for different income groups in the country. However, Ministry of Labour and Employment (MOLE) is implementing the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide smart card based cashless health insurance, including maternity benefit, cover of Rs. 30,000/- per annum on family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five). Apart from BPL families, RSBY coverage has been extended to various other categories of unorganised workers viz. Building & Other Construction workers, licensed Railway porters, Street Vendors, MGNREGA workers (who have worked for more than fifteen days during preceding financial year), Beedi workers, Domestic workers, Sanitation workers, Mine workers, Rickshaw pullers, Rag pickers and Auto/Taxi drivers. As on 17.02.2014 more than 3.77 crore families are availing the benefits of the scheme across the country.

As per IRDA, recently a detailed advertisement campaign for promoting insurance was carried out by the General Insurance Council across the country through radio and television where health insurance was one of the subjects covered. Apart from the above, the insurance companies including public sector general insurance companies themselves carry out publicity campaigns

through various print and electronic media including holding of customer seminars, participation in village melas, campaigns through hoardings and posters etc. in rural areas for giving wide publicity for insurance schemes including health insurance.

[*Translation*]

Rogi Kalyan Samiti

4610. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKSs) and Hospital Management Societies (HMSs) in rural and urban areas of the country;

(b) if so, the salient features and guidelines thereof along with the number of RKSs/HMSs presently functioning in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether it is mandatory to have RKSs/HMSs in all district hospitals for ensuring smooth functioning of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(d) if so, the number of district hospitals in States/UTs which have RKSs/HMSs and are taking care of administrative and health related responsibilities; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government for constitution of RKSs/ HMSs in all the district hospitals in the country including in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Public Health is a state subject. Under the National Health Mission, Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKSs) Hospital Management Committees

(HMCs) are envisaged to be constituted at public health facilities at the level of Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), Sub-District Hospitals and District Hospitals.

(b) The RKS/HMC is required to be registered under the Societies Registration Act and have an account in a commercial bank. It is to be set up at all the Public Health Facilities starting from Primary Health Centre level and above. It consists of members of Local Self-Government Institutions, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), elected public representatives and State Government officials. RKS acts as trustees for the hospitals to manage the affairs of the hospital and is responsible for upkeep of the facilities and ensure provision of better facilities to the patients in the hospital. It would have the authority to raise its own resources by way of user fee and utilize the same for improvement of services rendered in the facility. The State/UT- wise number of facilities with Rogi Kalyan Samitis/ Hospital Management Committees is at Statement.

(c) and (d) As per NHM Framework for Implementation, every public hospital including District Hospital should have RKS/HMC. The State/UT wise information of RKS/HMC of District level health facilities including District Hospitals (DHs) is at Statement.

(e) Public health is a state subject. Under NHM, financial support by way of United Grants are provided only for those public health facilities where RKS/HMC has been constituted and registered. It is also part of MOU between the Central and State Government. As informed by State Government of Bihar, the State Health Society ensures that the RKSs in all the districts hospitals are functional.

Statement

State-wise number of facilities with Rogi Kalyan Samitis/Hospital Management Committees

Sl. No.	State/UT	District level facilities including DHS	CHC	Other than CHC at or above level but below CHC	PHC	Other health facilities above SC but below (may include a PHC etc.)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Haryana	21	104	23	335	0	483
2	Punjab	21	114	35	445	0	615
3	Himachal Pradesh	12	76	38	456	0	582

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Jammu and Kashmir	22	83	4	385	143	637
5	Tamil Nadu	30	385	236	1229	0	1880
6	Maharashtra	23	458	15	1810	795	3101
7	Andhra Pradesh	17	292	91	1624	0	2024
8	Gujrat	24	314	30	1136	0	1504
9	Jharkhand	21	170	36	330	0	557
10	Bihar	36	68	35	481	1298	1918
11	Chhattisgarh	26	148	26	710	3	913
12	Rajasthan	35	431	21	1647	195	2329
13	Uttrakhand	19	53	19	239	0	330
14	Ultra Pradesh	148	466	15	460	2661	3750
15	Kerala	18	237	88	835	835	2013
16	Delhi	26	8	1	0	0	35
17	Goa	2	3	0	9	0	14
18	Madhya Pradesh	50	333	56	1137	0	1576
19	Karnatka	31	180	146	2286	0	2643
20	Odisha	32	377	27	1305	0	1741
21	West Bengal	15	348	79	909	0	1351
22	Andaman	3	4	0	22	0	29
23	Arunachal Pradesh	14	54	0	127	0	195
24	Assam	25	108	13	149	826	1121
25	Manipur	7	16	1	73	0	97
26	Meghalya	11	27	0	108	0	146
27	Mezoram	8	9	2	57	0	76
28	Nagaland	11	21	0	126	4	162
29	Sikkim	4	0	0	24	0	28
30	Tripura	3	18	13	83	0	117
31	Chandigarh	1	2	0	0	0	3
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0	0	0	2
33	Daman and Diu	2	2	0	3	0	7
34	Laksha Dweep	1	3	1	4	0	9
35	Puducherry	5	4	0	39	0	48
Total		725	4917	1051	18583	6760	32036

*[English]***Prices of Petrol and ATF**

4611. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the prices of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) is less than that of petrol prices in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for the difference in their prices;
- (c) whether the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) incur losses due to low prices of ATF;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

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) As informed by Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), the basic selling price of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) prior to Duties, Taxes and Levies i.e. Assessable value, is higher than that of Petrol at all the four Metros as on 1.2.2014 as detailed in table given below:

*Comparison of Assessable value of ATF vis-a-vis
Petrol at Metros as on 1.2.2014.*

Product	Delhi	Kolkata	Mumbai	Chennai
ATF	57,027.74	62,332.82	56,559.00	57,693.92
Petrol	48,725.28	51,961.59	52,453.06	48,381.21

(c) to (e) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are not incurring losses on the sale of ATF.

Indo-Japan Cooperation in Tourism Development

4612. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India and Japan have signed any memorandum for strengthening cooperation in the field of tourism;
- (b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof;

(c) the number of Japanese tourists visited India during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the manner in which Indian tourism industry is likely to be benefited from the implementation of the said memorandum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India and the Japan Tourism Agency; Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Government of Japan have signed a Memorandum for strengthening cooperation in the field of Tourism on 22.01.2014 in New Delhi.

- (b) The main objectives of the Memorandum are:
- i. to expand bilateral cooperation in tourism sector;
 - ii. to encourage their citizens to travel to each other's country;
 - iii. to exchange information and data related to tourism;
 - iv. to encourage cooperation between tourism stakeholders including Hotels and Tour Operators;
 - v. to establish exchange programmes for cooperation in Human Resource Development;
 - vi. to exchange visits of Tour Operators/Media/Opinion Makers for promotion of two way tourism;
 - vii. to exchange experiences in the areas of promotion, marketing, destination development and management;
 - viii. to participate in travel fairs/exhibitions in each other's country; and
 - ix. to promote safe, honourable and sustainable tourism.

(c) The number of Japanese tourists who visited India during each of the last three years is as follows:

2010	2011	2012
168019	193525	220015

The figures for the year 2013 are not available as yet.

(d) Japan is an important tourism generating source market for India particularly considering our Buddhist Heritage. Similarly, India has also now emerged as an important source market for Japan. Considering the mutual benefits, MoU between India and Japan is expected to create an institutional mechanism for enhancing cooperation in the tourism sector.

Reorganization of Retail Outlets of OMCs

4613. SHRI RAKESH SACHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to reorganize the retail outlets of the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and firms/companies dealing with Kerosene and Lubricants;

(b) if so, the details of the rules/guidelines relating to the reorganization of kerosene and lubricants retail outlets of OMCs/firms;

(c) the last time by when these rules/guidelines were issued;

(d) whether any review has been done about the efficacy of these rules/guidelines and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to amend these rules/guidelines to make them more transparent and consumer friendly and if so, the details thereof?

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) No, Madam. There is no proposal under consideration in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to reorganize the Retail Outlets of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and firms /companies dealing with the Kerosene. As far as Lubricant is concerned, it is a free trade product and decisions regarding Lubricant are taken by OMCs.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Co-Operation In Renewable Energy

4614. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether the Government has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with United Arab Emirates (UAE) to enhance cooperation in renewable energy especially in the areas of solar and wind power;

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

(c) the manner in which both the countries will be benefitted after the implementation of said agreement?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Renewable Energy Cooperation was signed with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) on 18th January 2014. Cooperation between India and the United Arab Emirates is for establishing an institutional relationship to encourage and promote bilateral technical cooperation on new and renewable energy on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity with the Government of United Arab Emirates.

(c) Both the countries agreed to constitute a Joint Working Group for better coordination and undertake collaborative research on subjects of mutual interest in renewable energy, exchange and training of scientific and technical personnel, exchange of available scientific and technologies information and data, organisation of workshops, seminars and working groups, transfer of know-how, technology and equipment, on non-commercial basis etc.

[Translation]

Compensation for Clinical Trial Subjects

4615. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:
SHRI SURESH KALMADI:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether clinical trial subjects/their families have been adequately compensated by the pharmaceutical companies in cases of Serious Adverse

Events of deaths and injuries and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether an expert panel has recently made certain recommendations including a minimum compensation of Rs. 2 lakh for the clinical trial related injuries/deaths in the country;

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations of the expert panel and the follow up action taken/proposed by the Government thereon to ensure adequate compensation for clinical trial related injuries/deaths in the country;

(d) whether the Supreme Court has recently directed the Government to provide the details of the approval mechanism for clinical trials keeping in view its laxity in dealing with unethical clinical trials; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) A Statement containing the details of the compensation paid in respect of Serious Adverse Events (SAEs) of death attributable to clinical trials reported during the years 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 is enclosed.

(b) and (c) The independent expert committee constituted in accordance with the requirements of Rule 122 DAB and Appendix XII of the Drugs & Cosmetic Rules, 1945 for examination of SAEs of death occurring during the clinical trials after detailed deliberations prepared a compensation formula taking into consideration a base amount, age and risk factor of the subject. The risk factor, in a scale of 0.5 to 4 is based on the seriousness and severity of the disease, presence of co-morbidities and duration of disease of the trial participant at the time of enrolment in the clinical trial. However in case of patients / trial participant whose expected mortality is 90% or more (within 30 days), the committee has recommended that a fixed amount of Rs. 2 lakh may be given for clinical trial related death.

(d) and (e) In the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 33 of 2012 - Swathya Adhikar Manch vs. Union of India & others, the Hon'ble Supreme Court, on 30.9.2013, while taking note of various measures taken by the Government, asked for the report of Prof. Ranjit Roy Chaudhury Committee and also the details of the existing regime which ensures the safety of the subjects of clinical trials.

Accordingly, the Government submitted the report of Prof. Ranjit Roy Chaudhury Committee before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, actions proposed to be taken on the recommendations of the committee and details about the regulatory provisions, guidelines and requirements for conduct of clinical trials in the country. The Hon'ble Court was informed about the various recent measures taken by the Government in this regard, as follows:

1. Amendments to Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 vide (i) G.S.R. 53 (E) dated 30.1.2013 specifying the procedures for payment of compensation to the subjects of the trial in case of injury or death (ii) G.S.R. 63 (E) dated 1.2.2013 specifying various conditions for inspection of clinical trial and (iii) G.S.R. 72 (E) dated 8.2.2013 specifying the detailed guidelines for registration of ethics committee.
2. The Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 2013, introduced in the Parliament on 29.8.2013, contains a separate chapter containing penal provisions for violation and non-compliance of the provisions relating to the conduct of the clinical trials.
3. In light of the order dated 3.1.2013 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, a system of supervision of clinical trials of new chemical entities through a Technical Committee under the chairmanship of DGHS and an Apex Committee chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been put in place.
4. Further, in light of Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order dated 21.10.2013, it has been decided that for all clinical trials, in addition to the requirement of obtaining written informed consent, audio-visual recording of the informed consent process of each trial subject, including the procedure of providing information to the subject and his / her understanding on such consent is required to be done while adhering to the principle of confidentiality.

Statement*Details of compensation paid in the cases of clinical trial related deaths in 2010*

Sl. No.	Sponsor	Investigational Product	Compensation paid
1	Merck	Safinamide	Rs. 1,50,000/-
2	Wyeth	Temsirolimus	Rs. 1,50,000/-
3	Quintiles	MLN0002/Placebo	Rs. 20,00,000/-
4	Quintiles	BI 1744/Trial Procedure	Rs. 3,00,000/-
5	Lilly	H3E-MC-JMHR	Rs. 1,08,000/-
6	Lilly	H3E-EW-S124	Rs. 2,00,000/-
7	Lilly	Pemetrexed	Rs. 2,00,000/-
8	Bayer	Rivaroxaban/ Placebo/Warfarin	Rs. 2,50,000/-
9	Bayer	Rivaroxaban	Rs. 2,50,000/-
10	Bayer	Clexane/Placebo	Rs. 3,50,000/-
11	Bayer	Rivaroxaban	Rs. 2,50,000/-
12	Bayer	Rivaroxaban	Rs. 2,50,000/-
13	Amgen	AMG-706	Rs. 1,50,000/-
14	Amgen	AMG-479/AMG102	Rs. 1,50,000/-
15	Bristol Myers	Brivanib alaninate/ Sorafenib	Rs. 2,50,000/-
16	Sanofi	AVE005/Placebo	Rs. 1,50,000/-
17	Sanofi	AVE005/Placebo	Rs. 1,50,000/-
18	Sanofi	AVE005/Placebo	Rs. 2,00,000/-
19	PPD	XL-184/Placebo	Rs. 10,00,000/-
20	Pfizer	Sitaxsentan/Placebo	Rs. 1,50,000/-
21	Pfizer	Sitaxentan/Placebo/ Sildenafil	Rs. 2,25,000/-
22	Pfizer	Axitinib	Rs. 1,50,000/-

* Compensation remained unpaid as whereabouts of the leaal heir could not be located by the - Investigator and his team inspite of their best effort

Details of compensation paid in the cases of clinical trial related deaths in 2011

Sl. No.	Sponsor	Investigational Product	Compensation paid
1	Apothecaries	Moxifloxacin or Placebo	Rs.2,16000/-
2	Fresenius	Paclitaxel Nanoparticle	Rs. 1,80,000/-
3	Fresenius	Paclitaxel Nanoparticle	Rs. 1,35,000/-
4	Icon	CS-7017, Erlotinib	Rs. 2,02,500/-
5	Icon	CS-7017, Erlotinib	Rs. 2,70,000/-
6	Icon	UT-15C SR	Rs. 1,80,000/-
7	Lambda	Amphotericin B Lipid Suspension for injection	Rs. 2,00,000/-
8	Pfizer	AG-013736 Axitinib Tablets	Rs. 1,50,000/-
9	Pfizer	Tascotinib/Placebo	Rs. 5,00,000/-
10	Sanofi	Cabazitaxel	Rs. 1,00,000/-
11	Sun Pharma	Paclitaxel Injection concentrate for Nano-dispersion	Rs. 3,00,000/-
12	Sun Pharma	Paclitaxel Injection concentrate for Nano-dispersion	Rs. 3,00,000/-
13	Sun Pharma	Docetaxel nano-dispersion	Rs. 3,00,000/-
14	Sun Pharma	Paclitaxel Injection concentrate for Nano-dispersion	Rs. 3,00,000/-
15	Sun Pharma	Paclitaxel Injection concentrate for Nano-dispersion	Rs. 3,00,000/-
16	Veeda	MT 102/Placebo	Rs. 50,000/-

Details of compensation paid in the cases of clinical trial related deaths in 2012

Sl. No.	Sponsor	Investigational Product	Compensation paid
1	2	3	4
1	BMS	Brivanib	Rs. 5,00,000/-
2	BMS	Belatacept	Rs. 2,00,000/-

1	2	3	4
3	BMS	Brivanib	Rs. 3,72,637/-
4	Daichii-Sankyo Pharma	DU176b	Rs. 2,19,447/-
5	Quintiles	DU-176b or warfarin	Rs. 5,26,638/-
6	Novartis	Aliskiren vs Enalapril	Rs. 2,50,000/-
7	SUN	Docetaxel concentration Nano-Oispersion	Rs. 50,000/-
8	Manipal	TRC4186/Placebo	Rs. 4,38,600/-
9	Boehringer	BI 10773	Rs. 5,00,000/-
10	PPD	Albiglutide	Rs. 1,00,000/-
11	George	Aleglitazar	Rs. 5,23,845/-
12	Parexel	LA294LY2127399	Rs. 2,00,000/-
13	Piramal	P2745	Rs. 1,36,028/-
14	Biogen Idee	BIIB017	Rs. 7,99,000/-
15	Astra Zeneca	AZD8931/Arimidex	Rs. 9,62,475/-
16	Novartis	Vidagliptin	Rs. 1,50,000/-

*Details of compensation paid in the cases of clinical trial related deaths in 2013**

Sr. No.	Sponsor	Investigational Product	Compensation amount & date of order
1	2	3	4
1	Fortis Escorts Heart Hospital	Taxus element (Xience Prime)	Rs. 16,00,000 14.02.2013
2	Fortis Escorts Heart hospital	Taxus element	Rs. 8,00,000 14.02.2013
3	Reliance Life Science	Bevacizumab	Rs. 5,45,700 14.02.2013

1	2	3	4
4	Reliance Life Science	Bevacizumab	Rs. 5,16,600 14.02.2013
5	Johnson & Johnson Ltd.	Epoetin Alfa	Rs. 4,00,000 14.02.2013

*Out of the cases of SAEs of death reported during the year 2013, the competent authority has so far issued orders for payment of compensation in these 5 cases only.

[English]

National Aids Control Programme

4616. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed/evaluated the performance of the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP), phase III;

(b) if so, the the details and the outcome thereof indicating the targets set and achieved thereunder, State/UT-wise;

(c) the funds allocated and utilised under NACP, phase III, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether certain key funding foreign agencies have curtailed their assistance/ contribution for NACP, phase IV; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor and the corrective measures being taken by the Government to mobilize funds for NACP, phase IV; from internal sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes. The performance of NACP-III has been assessed through the HIV Estimates derived using globally comparable methods, periodical Joint Implementation Reviews and Mid-term Review involving development partners and the Government, and through independent Impact Assessment studies.

The Review Missions reported that most of the targets under NACP have been achieved and even

surpassed. Impressive gains have been made in Anti-Retroviral Therapy services, upscaling of Integrated Counselling & Testing Centres and detecting People Living with HIV/AIDS.

An independent Impact Assessment Study undertaken by a consortium of three public health institutes in India brought out that the HIV epidemic has remained contained, and has been declining in the country. Increase in condom use in sex work as a result of Targeted Interventions and IEC accounted for the declines.

A detailed review of the programme performance was undertaken as a part of the elaborate multi-stakeholder consultative planning process for NACP-IV (2012-17); the key challenges identified included emerging vulnerabilities including migration & injecting drug use, and increasing treatment needs.

The HIV Estimations 2012 based on HIV Sentinel Surveillance data up to 2010-11 highlighted that the estimated number of new adult HIV infections has declined by around 57% from 2.74 lakh in 2000 to 1.16 lakh in 2011, reflecting the impact of scaled up prevention strategies. Wider access to ART has led to 29% reduction in estimated annual AIDS-related deaths from 2.07 lakhs in 2007 to 1.48 lakhs in 2011.

The targets and achievements under NACP-III are given at Statement-I and State-wise achievements are at Statement-II.

(c) The details of funds allocated and utilized under NACP-III, State-wise are given at Statement-III

(d) and (e) Key funding foreign agencies of NACP Phase-III like World Bank, and Global Fund have not curtailed their funding in NACP-IV period (from 01.04.2012 to 31.03.2017).

Statement-I

Targets and Achievements under NACP-III (2007-12)

Sl. No.	Deliverables	Targets (2007-12)	Achievements up to March, 2012
1	Setting up Targeted Interventions	2,100	1,821
2	Number of adults with sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) symptoms accessing syndromic management	150 lakh per year (NACO and NRHM)	98.83 lakh (during 2011-12)
3	Set up blood component separation units	162 (82 existing + 80 new proposed)	159
4	Set up district level Blood Banks	39	25
5	No. of ART centres established (cumulative)	250	355
6	Treat persons living with HIV/AIDS with ARV drugs	3,00,000	5,16,412
7	Community Care Centres	350	253
8	Integrated Counseling & Testing Centres (cumulative)	4,955	10,515
9	Mothers Counseled & Tested at ICTC	75 lakh per year	85.6 lakh (during 2011-12)
10	Persons Counseled & Tested at ICTC	145 lakh per year	109.12 lakh (during 2011-12)

Statement-II

State-wise Achievements during NACP-III (2007-12)

State/UT	No. of PLHIV on ART	No. of STI/RTI episodes managed in year	Coverage through Targeted Interventions			Blood units collected	% blood donation from voluntary donors	Number Counseled & tested		No. of MB pairs received		
			Female Sex Worker	Men Having Sex with Men	Injecting Drug User			General Clients	Pregnant Women			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	4,484	0	0	0	0	0	3,199	47.1	1,1997	5,539	0
Andhra Pradesh	1,13,106	14,67,252	1,36,482	34,349	1,900	1,80,000	2,63,103	7,29,843	88.0	14,20,849	11,43,490	3,064
Arunachal Pradesh	27	19,780	3,810	246	1,772	37,888	0	4,548	75	18,355	9,968	0
Assam	1,721	1,69,734	20,520	2,200	4,127	43,887	22,459	1,85,421	57.7	1,23,818	2,03,350	72
Bihar	10,791	3,01,408	23,064	5,964	5,357	0	12,210	1,31,445	53.9	2,55,180	2,06,840	214
Chandigarh	2,269	29,418	4,049	2,741	1,051	17,496	0	77,539	88.0	31,076	22,488	40
Chhattisgarh	2,727	68,371	18,466	3,345	2,644	7,731	1,26,697	51,109	80.7	96,677	80,715	73
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	6,750	0	0	0	11,917	35,415	5,013	100	5,582	5,621	3
Daman and Diu	0	1,773	553	438	0	88,326	24,272	1,185	94.7	3,316	2,597	1
Delhi	10,509	3,61,441	37,400	15,800	9,200	53,814	1,90,243	5,00,345	63.2	2,78,550	2,04,241	208
Goa	1,495	37,199	3,769	2,880	700	33,220	19,043	16,108	76.1	27,290	14,817	15
Gujarat	26,522	7,67,101	31,011	38,336	954	4,26,449	3,02,131	7,94,572	88.8	7,67,528	6,09,964	609
Haryana	2,722	2,83,048	16,067	6,550	4,800	1,19,615	0	2,89,331	91.3	2,10,086	1,56,628	78
Himachal Pradesh	1,795	91,153	8,500	400	800	60,000	0	27,213	83	92,180	43,967	11
Jammu and Kashmir	916	92,297	980	452	641	1,725	0	57,453	85	27,870	40,330	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jharkhand	3,072	1,43,945	12,071	1,425	986	0	62,166	1,16,316	82.7	1,22,754	71,826	35
Karnataka	74,821	10,20,679	77,526	26,858	1,750	84,763	22,564	5,85,073	80	11,74,149	10,10,163	2,048
Kerala	6,536	3,08,018	28,988	20,760	5,915	96,001	45,077	3,72,395	89.0	2,73,646	1,37,827	61
Madhya Pradesh	7,147	212	0	0	0	0	0	3,55,470	91.9	2,88,019	288,728	200
Maharashtra	117,152	4,87,426	12,756	4,158	2,706	8,21,271	2,45,692	13,25,003	91.4	17,48,054	13,26,153	2,294
Manipur	7,377	44,587	79,277	38,790	2,127	4,60,911	5,17,864	19,216	44.3	48,622	46,275	179
Meghalaya	221	15,820	7,105	1,900	24,678	12,590	0	8,366	43.1	11,630	17,099	14
Mizoram	1,550	48,282	1,831	200	1,094	2,978	0	22,817	91	47,968	24,316	121
Nagaland	3,119	35,985	1,424	550	12,268	23,638	0	8,073	76.2	69,386	17,542	105
Odisha	4,466	2,55,121	2,797	1,218	19,431	4,167	15,896	3,25,496	70	2,55,841	2,40,229	175
Puducherry	824	16,316	12,435	5,648	2,429	80,057	40,000	25,630	85.1	36,374	33,078	39
Punjab	8,179	1,87,711	2,126	2,088	0	5,944	0	3,70,896	78.7	1,74,334	1,73,385	190
Rajasthan	12,488	3,42,818	24,544	4,607	11,650	17,330	1,48,204	5,24,222	72.0	3,83,293	4,08,138	275
Sikkim	61	10,239	25350	8,803	1,750	1,10,000	1,00,000	3,512	84.1	17,928	8,378	3
Tamil Nadu	61,473	9,72,277	761	0	1,471	0	0	7,11,080	99	19,37,944	10,28,315	1,231
Tripura	249	53,997	56433	39,839	553	82,265	1,31,505	22,534	94.2	34,787	18,613	3
Uttar Pradesh	20,308	7,39,120	8441	187	760	12,535	0	7,53,569	69.2	5,48,858	4,58,829	325
Uttarakhand	1,188	1,24,176	21550	10,200	12,650	0	1,65,584	84,826	79.7	74,616	60,974	24
West Bengal	11,581	3,40,472	8150	2,280	1,900	56,603	0	8,23,185	84.2	2,93,985	4,42,681	263
India	5,16,412	98,83,696	7,34,186	2,91,946	1,43,913	29,69,872	26,93,145	93,32,093	84.3	1,09,12,542	85,63,104	11,981

Statement-III

State-wise details of Funds Allocated and Utilized under UNDER NACP-III (2007-12)

State/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ahmedabad MC ACS	677.35	430.46	427.72	319.35	367.33	288.90	563.55	385.02	721.67	552.08
Andaman and Nicobar Islands SACS	262.20	89.75	186.14	97.94	158.69	118.03	184.60	113.78	170.31	130.59
Andhra Pradesh SACS	5047.92	6448.12	5472.02	5516.17	8243.18	7058.19	9049.52	6307.70	9045.69	7681.84
Bihar SACS	2132.99	902.09	2179.49	1019.93	2174.73	1126.25	2492.33	1891.99	2846.64	2137.66
Chandigarh SACS	497.83	278.47	386.02	306.81	205.35	280.94	626.34	596.65	635.14	465.38
Chhattisgarh SACS	832.68	360.80	1106.37	425.78	1195.93	788.51	1708.15	1137.55	1876.70	1342.33
Chennai MCACS	570.20	360.21	652.49	337.53	594.67	169.51	183.91	214.03	0.00	409.95
D & Nagar Haveli	114.15	94.67	119.25	88.56	136.00	103.34	149.11	110.00	139.02	62.56
Daman and Diu SACS	150.02	142.01	111.54	121.43	167.24	100.35	231.19	114.45	189.17	134.15
Delhi SACS	1780.85	1354.37	2524.80	1788.07	2669.70	1911.57	3535.44	2832.58	3501.36	2987.77
Goa SACS	592.02	325.97	624.72	401.85	650.23	535.81	777.46	526.53	621.90	487.33
Gujarat SACS	2639.53	2142.02	3559.86	3172.17	4593.00	3722.54	4994.99	4161.01	5310.94	4148.89
Haryana SACS	917.31	524.24	1099.08	634.08	1745.94	912.30	1742.80	1370.36	1877.47	1550.20
Himachal Pradesh SACS	665.49	641.80	869.35	615.40	1125.27	881.66	1136.99	1035.45	1316.66	946.11
Jammu and Kashmir SACS	607.77	170.53	655.37	277.73	677.60	257.09	680.96	243.76	811.85	351.29
Jharkhand SACS	671.30	887.58	1119.73	1228.83	2000.30	466.58	1754.17	1040.50	1882.54	1085.98
Karnataka SACS	4400.00	2077.43	5133.82	3606.21	5522.23	3596.30	6040.90	4492.45	7620.66	6455.89
Kerala SACS	1892.25	1618.25	2341.68	2153.47	2500.02	2169.92	3183.55	2951.61	3243.17	2687.01
Lakshadweep SACS	50.39	25.11	34.86	26.25	35.89	24.46	32.05	18.42	39.63	34.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MP SACS	1531.62	720.95	2458.36	1257.22	3341.73	2040.36	3679.63	1928.85	3819.51	2578.31
Maharashtra SACS	5023.76	5069.76	5756.84	4319.95	3452.12	4484.84	7976.57	5993.41	7966.88	6941.84
Mumbai MC ACS	1343.68	1255.67	1810.06	1579.11	2163.16	1696.63	2328.38	1837.31	2290.52	1948.28
Odisha SACS	1558.16	1093.59	2188.28	1536.00	2353.38	1473.61	2881.29	2459.60	3200.23	2350.83
Puducherry SACS	402.88	239.36	358.84	216.43	345.82	243.58	386.98	299.90	368.48	335.73
Punjab SACS	1038.18	607.87	1341.85	724.98	1815.12	1070.96	2163.50	1825.97	2546.86	2028.06
Rajasthan SACS	1624.94	678.51	2087.19	898.00	2618.60	1869.59	3298.70	2626.55	3053.60	2356.41
Tamil Nadu SACS	7305.99	6431.89	5202.89	8828.07	7787.67	3262.32	8006.02	7960.39	8533.02	6201.92
UP SACS	3701.01	1489.87	3791.85	3168.41	3458.40	2516.97	4050.18	3518.10	4388.74	3140.80
Uttarakhand SACS	787.96	249.05	762.61	663.02	1048.55	840.22	1215.40	1038.54	1363.97	1242.46
West Bengal SACS	4922.33	3637.43	3630.54	4437.88	4427.18	3327.78	4760.34	3616.79	4678.84	2718.43
Sub-Total	53742.77	40347.83	57993.61	49766.65	67575.04	47339.12	79815.00	62649.28	84061.17	65494.95
N.E. States										
Arunachal Pr. SACS	629.32	511.36	706.84	712.02	816.31	685.21	929.28	862.92	942.62	776.00
Assam SACS	2284.36	1631.86	1912.37	1409.32	1794.83	1447.57	1935.51	1562.44	1996.83	1832.03
Manipur SACS	1922.80	2492.55	2740.07	2558.15	2281.98	1579.34	2491.69	1927.88	2695.58	2005.31
Meghalaya SACS	210.21	85.06	475.91	186.79	459.53	269.95	494.69	409.84	503.93	394.95
Mizoram SACS	1294.02	938.15	1353.27	1454.45	1331.25	1224.75	1719.02	1495.95	1474.44	1374.42
Nagaland SACS	2013.55	968.97	1895.13	1664.07	1938.71	1729.50	2134.13	1782.02	2225.78	1915.35
Sikkim SACS	422.50	225.26	347.34	320.74	415.62	363.66	523.65	500.45	518.95	475.71
Tripura SACS	476.88	376.41	569.48	554.98	724.52	621.46	746.41	640.50	794.68	582.77
Sub-Total	9253.64	7229.60	10000.41	8860.52	9762.76	7921.45	10974.38	9182.01	11152.81	9356.54
Grand Total	62996.41	47577.44	67994.02	58627.16	77337.79	55260.57	90789.38	71831.29	95213.99	74851.49

Subsidy for Power Generation

4617. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidy being given for power generation from wind, solar and other renewable energy sources to the producers and the consumers; and

(b) the details of the steps taken/proposed to be taken to speed up research and development activities to bring down the cost and to develop technologies in the renewable energy sector?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for setting up of renewable energy based power generation projects in the country. The details of the amount of subsidy are given in the Statement.

(b) With a view to develop new technologies and to bring down prices, MNRE has a comprehensive scheme to support Research and Development (R&D) in all areas of renewable energy (RE). It provides financial support for the R&D projects taken up by National Research Institutions, Academic Institutions & Universities, Autonomous bodies and Industry. Apart from supporting basic research, the Ministry also supports design, development, field demonstration and performance evaluation of RE systems/devices. Emphasis is laid on involvement of industry with research institutions for commercialization of RE products and systems. MNRE also provides core support to strengthen R&D in renewable energy Sector to the institutions/organizations. MNRE has established Specialized Centers namely National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE), Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), National Institute of Renewable Energy (NIRE) and Alternate Hydro Energy Center (AHEC) for carrying out research, development and testing in Solar, Wind, Bio-energy and Small Hydro Power technologies respectively.

Statement

Incentives/Subsidy available under various schemes/programmes.

A. Grid-Interactive Renewable Power Programmes:**1. Wind Power:****Generation Based Incentive (GBI)**

Rs.0.50 per unit subject, to max of Rs.1.00 crore/MW

Demonstration Projects In:

Special Category States

(NE Region, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, HP and Uttarakhand)

Rs.3.00 crore X $C^{0.646}$

• Other States

Rs.2.50 crore X $C^{0.646}$

• C: Capacity of the project in MW;

^: raised to The power

2. Solar Power Projects:

Solar PV Power projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) Phase-II, Batch-I of total 750 MW with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support from National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF).

Minimum Project Capacity
10MW

Maximum Project Capacity
50MW

VGF support upto 30% of Project Cost limited to Rs. 2.50 Cr/MW based on reverse bidding process.

3. Small Hydro Power Projects

Support to new SHP projects in State sector:

Category

Above 100 KW and up to
1000 KW

Above 1 MW - 25 MW

Special category and NE States	Rs.50,000 / KW	Rs. 5.00 crore for first MW + Rs.50 lakh / MW for each additional MW
Other States	Rs.25,000 / KW	Rs. 2.50 crore for first MW + Rs.40 lakh / MW for each additional MW
Support to new SHP project in private/co-operative/joint sector:		
Category	Up to 1000 KW	Above 1 MW - 25 MW
Special category and NE States	Rs. 20,000/KW	Rs. 2.00 crore for first MW + Rs.30 lakh / MW for each additional MW
Other States	Rs. 12,000 /KW	Rs. 1.20 crore for first MW + Rs.20 lakh / MW for each additional MW

4. Biomass Power Project and Bagasse Cogeneration Projects:

Private/Joint/Cooperative/Public Sector Sugar Mills:

	Special Category and NE States	Other States
Biomass Power projects	Rs.25 lakh X (C MW) [^] 0.646	Rs.20 lakh X (C MW) [^] 0.646
Bagasse Co-generation	Rs.18 lakh X(C MW) [^] 0.646	Rs. 15 lakh X (C MW) [^] 0.646
Bagasse Co-generation projects by cooperative/ public sector sugar mills	Rs.40 lakh	Rs. 40 lakh
40 bar & above	Rs.50 lakh	Rs. 50 lakh
60 bar & above	Rs.60 lakh	Rs. 60 lakh
80 bar & above	Per MW of surplus power (maximum support Rs. 8.0 crore per project)	Per MW of surplus power (maximum support Rs. 8.0 crore per project)

5. Waste to Energy:

Type of Waste	Central Financial Assistance
Municipal Solid Waste	Rs.2.00cr./MW, Max. Support 10 Cr. /project.
Urban Waste	Rs.2.00cr./MW, Max. Support 5 Cr. /project.
Industrial waste	Rs. 0.20cr. to Rs. 100 cr/MW, Max. Support Rs.5.00cr/project.

Special Package for Punjab

4618. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab has demanded a special package for the State during the recent time; and

(b) if so, the details and the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No demand from the State Government of Punjab for special package for the State has been received during the recent time. However, requests for providing financial assistance

received from time to time from various States, including the State of Punjab, are processed within the ambit of the recommendations of the relevant Finance Commission, the overall availability of plan resources and with due consideration to the inter-state and inter-sectoral priorities factored in while finalizing annual plans of States. Besides, Central assistance is also extended to States through Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes.

[Translation]

Strengthening of PRIS

4619. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented by his Ministry;

(b) the details of the funds allocated to and utilized by the States, under the said schemes during the last three years and the current year, scheme, year and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has set up training centres in the States to strengthen the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) during the said period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the funds allocated to the said centres during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) During the last three years

two Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) were being implemented by this Ministry namely Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) and the Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA). The scheme of RGSY was implemented till 31.03.2013 and has been subsumed in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of RGPSA which was launched in 2012-13. The details of the funds released to the concerned States/UTs during 2010-11 to 2013-14 and the status of utilization thereof under these schemes are given in Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The position of funds released to the concerned States during the said period under RGSY scheme and RGPSA scheme for training centres is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of funds released to States/UTs during 2010-11 to 2013-14 and status of utilization under the schemes of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY), Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) and Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)

		(Rs. in crore)									
Year		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13				2013-14 (As on 19-02-2014)	
Sl. No.	State	RGSY		RGSY		RGSY		RGPSA		RGPSA	
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.23	6.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	76.24	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8.91	0.69	-	-	0.68	-	0.99	-	8.71	-
3	Assam	1.00	1.00	8.17	1.71	2.36	-	-	-	-	-
4	Chhattisgarh	9.25	9.25	15.00	8.00	-	-	1.25	-	25.73	-
5	Gujarat	1.00	1.00	1.50	0.19	-	-	3.32	-	31.65	-
6	Haryana	-	0.64	0.64	10.49	8.02	5.66	-	2.93	-	-
7	Himachal Pradesh	2.43	2.43	4.24	2.34	9.17	-	4.95	-	15.83	-
8	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	16.45	-	-	-	-	-
9	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	4.43	4.43	4.43	-	-	-	9.45	-
10	Karnataka	7.77	4.02	6.66	3.66	9.93	-	2.27	-	25.55	-
11	Kerala	3.60	3.60	3.60	-	-	-	-	-	16.58	-
12	Madhya Pradesh	17.84	11.52	-	-	-	-	0.99	-	42.83	-
13	Maharashtra	2.08	2.08	2.39	2.39	15.16	4.47	-	-	83.17	-
14	Manipur	-	-	-	-	1.86	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15	Odisha	3.14	3.14	5.44	-	2.09	-	-	-	28.73	-
16	Punjab	3.58	2.97	10.93	-	-	-	2.90	-	7.97	-
17	Rajasthan	2.17	2.17	7.26	5.96	13.52	-	13.61	-	15.45	-
18	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.15	-	-	-
19	Tamil Nadu	-	-	1.95	1.95	4.66	2.72	-	-	58.13	-
20	Tripura	2.70	2.70	2.07	1.25	6.00	-	0.08	-	-	-
21	Uttar Pradesh	1.00	1.00	7.36	-	8.40	-	4.77	-	-	-
22	Uttarakhand	-	-	2.06	2.06	-	-	2.11	-	5.47	-
23	West Bengal	-	-	0.95	0.95	0.93	-	-	-	8.23	-
24	A&N Islands	-	-	0.15	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	72.70	53.80	84.80	35.63	89.68	15.21	42.90	-	482.25	-

Statement-II

Details of funds released to States/UTs during 2010-11 to 2013-14 for establishment of training centres in form of State Panchayat Resource Centres (SPRC), District Panchayat Resource Centre (DPRC) and Extension Training Centres (ETC) under the schemes of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) and Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)

Sl. No.	State	Number of Training Centres	Amount Released (in Cr.)	Year	Scheme
1		2	3	4	5
1	Himachal	02	2.43	2010-11	RGSY
			1.90	2011-12	
			2.43	2012-13	
2	Tripura	02	2.70	2010-11	
			1.25	2011-12	
			6.00	2012-13	
3	Andhra Pradesh	01 SPRC 04 DPRC	76.24	2013-14	RGPSA (*)
4	Arunachal	01 SPRC 02 DPRC	8.71		
5	Himachal	01 SPRC 03 DPRC	15.83		
6	Maharashtra	06 DPRC 02 Upgradation of ETC	83.17		
7	Chhattisgarh	11 DPRC 01 ETC 04 Panchayat Training Centres	25.72		
8	Jharkhand	06 DPRC	16.45		

1	2	3	4	5
9	Jammu and Kashmir 01 SPRC 02 DPRC	9.44		
10	Tamil Nadu 01 SPRC 10 DPRC	58.13		
11	West Bengal 03 DPRC	8.23		
12	Punjab 01 SPRC	7.96		
13	Karnataka 30 DPRC	25.54		
14	Odisha 01 SPRC 09 DPRC 03 Upgradation of ETC	28.73		
15	Gujarat 01 SPRC 07 DPRC	31.65		

(*) Note: Under the RGPSA scheme funds were released for various activities which also include strengthening of training infrastructure by States the form of establishment of State Panchayat Resource Centre (SPRC) & District Panchayat Resource Centre (DPRC).

[English]

Cases of Tax Evasion

4620. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cases of tax evasion detected during the last three years and the current financial year, category-wise;

(b) whether information like the details of demand orders issued, amount of duties involved therein, number of cases dropped and the details of penalties imposed are maintained by the Government or its agencies;

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

(d) the monitoring mechanism put in place by the Government for monitoring the cases of recovery of taxes/duties filed by various departments functioning under the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) So far as cases of tax evasion of direct taxes are concerned, the Income Tax Department investigates violations of direct tax laws based on credible information relating to tax evasion through various measures which inter alia include scrutiny of returns, surveys and search & seizure actions. Collection of evidence of tax evasion from different sources leads to assessment of income as per provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Such assessments are subject to appellate processes prescribed under the Income Tax Act.

The statistics for search, seizure and surveys in the last three financial years and current financial year upto 31st December, 2013 are as follows:

Search and Seizure Statistics

Financial Year	No. of Warrants executed	Value of Assets Seized (In Rs. Crore)				Undisclosed income admitted (In Rupees Crore)*
		Cash	Jewellery	Other assets	Total	
2010-11	4852	440.28	184.15	150.55	774.98	10,649.16
2011-12	5260	499.9	271.39	134.3	905.6	14017
2012-13	3889	329.71	197.56	47.81	575.08	10291.61
2013-14 (Upto December, 2013)*	3069	353.95	153.84	51.16	559.04	6610.66

Survey Statistics

Financial Year	No. of Survey sconducted	Total Undisclosed Income Detected (In Rupees Crore)
2010-11	3911	5894.44
2011-12	3706	6572.75
2012-13	4630	19337.46
2013-14 (Upto Dec, 2013)	3263	6968.82

* Figures are provisional

(b) and (c) Details of proceedings conducted in specific cases are not put in public domain, in view of the provisions of the income Tax, 1961, particularly section 138.

(d) Drive against tax evasion is a continuous and on-going exercise. Whenever credible information comes to the notice, appropriate action is taken under provisions of the direct tax laws and any undisclosed income detected is brought to tax. Penal provisions are invoked in appropriate cases, including levy of penalties and launching of prosecution. The Income Tax Department has put in place monitoring mechanism at various levels, inter-alia, through periodical reports, and inspections with a view to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in this regard.

Information with regard to reply to part (a) to (d) of the Question pertaining to cases of evasion of indirect taxes is being collected from the Central Board of Excise & Customs and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Occupational Pattern of STs

4621. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the total population of the North-Eastern States;

Name of the States	Percentage distribution of Main Workers							
	Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Household Industry		Other workers	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sikkim	54.2	44.1	3.8	6.2	1.2	1.0	40.8	48.6
Arunachal Pradesh	75.1	68.2	1.1	2.1	0.9	0.8	22.8	28.9
Nagaland	72.7	64.7	1.5	2.5	1.6	1.2	24.2	31.5

(b) whether there has been a change in the occupational pattern of STs in these areas in the last decade;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has sanctioned any centrally sponsored scheme for the upliftment of tribals of the North- Eastern region; and

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the funds allocated/released and utilized thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) The proportion of Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the total population of the North-Eastern States, as per Census 2011 is as under:

Name of the States	Total Population	Total Scheduled Tribes	Proportion of Scheduled Tribes to Total Population
Sikkim	610577	206360	33.8
Arunachal Pradesh	1383727	951821	68.8
Nagaland	1978502	1710973	86.5
Manipur	2855794	1166813	40.9
Mizoram	1097206	1036115	94.4
Tripura	3673917	1166813	31.8
Meghalaya	2966889	2555861	86.1
Assam	31205576	3884371	12.4

Source: Census 2011

(b) and (c) The following table of percentage distribution of Main Workers shows the changes in the occupational pattern of STs in these areas in the last decade:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maipur*	69.7	73.4	4.4	3.2	3.1	1.7	22.8	21.6
Mizoram	60.0	51.3	3.1	6.4	1.2	1.2	35.7	41.1
Tripura	45.9	40.0	29.7	28.9	1.1	1.0	23.2	30.1
Meghalaya	56.2	50.0	13.1	13.4	1.8	1.3	28.9	35.3
Assam	70.6	65.9	6.1	8.1	2.2	2.5	21.1	23.6

*Excludes figures of Paomata, Mao-Maram and Purul sub-division of Senapati district of Manipur in 2001 Census.

Source: Census 2011 and Census 2001

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs administers two Special Area Programmes, namely, Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India and the Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) for the upliftment of tribal population including North-Eastern States.

- (i) Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India: Under the programme, Grant-in-aid is released to 26 States having ST population for raising the level of Administration in Scheduled Areas and for the welfare of tribal people. Funds are released to States based on proposals received from the States Governments for the needs of ST population for infrastructure activities in sectors like roads, bridges, education, health and irrigation etc.

and for setting up of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs).

- (ii) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP): Under SCA to TSP funds are provided to the 22 TSP State Governments as an additive to the State Plan to bring about a more rapid economic development of tribals in the States, for employment-cum-income generation activities of Below Poverty Line ST families and Self-Help Groups/community.

State-wise allocation, release and utilization of funds under the above two Special Area Programmes during the last three years and the current year are given in Statement. This Ministry does not administer any North-Eastern region specific scheme/programme.

Statement

Funds allocated, released & utilization reported during last three years and the current year under SCA to TSP.

Sl. No.	States	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14	
		Allocation	Release	Utilization Reported	Allocation	Release	Utilization reported	Allocation	Release	Utilization reported	Allocation	Release
1	Assam	4675	3500	3500	5475	5475	2471.95	6233	4674	4674	6233	4674.8
2	Manipur	1187	1187	1187	1390	705	0	1583	1230.1	1229	1583	1187.3
3	Sikkim	328	369	369	384	451.01	425	437	437	437	437	327.75
4	Tripura	1879	1879	1879	2244	2244	2094	2145	1955	788.59	2145	1576.6

Funds allocated, released, utilization, during last three years and the current year under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India.

Sl. No.	States	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14	
		Allocation	Release	Utilization Reported	Allocation	Release	Utilization reported	Allocation	Release	Utilization reported	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Arunachal Pradesh	772	772	647.08	883	1082.83	882.83	972	0	0	972	832.19
2	Assam	3643	3517.96	2322.84	4169	3419	0	4587	0	0	4587	3440.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3	Manipur	819	819	819	937	937	0	1031	1031	1031	1031	1031
4	Meghalaya	2193	2100	1302.1	2510	2798	0	2762	0	0	2762	2724.4
5	Mizoram	923	922.96	922.96	1056	1056	292	1162	810.75	810.75	1162	850.21
6	Nagaland	1949	2047.42	2047.42	2230	2301	2301	2454	2454	2454	2454	2454
7	Sikkim	226	226	226	259	259	259	284	272.58	272.58	284	284
8	Tripura	1092	1358.73	1358.73	1250	1250	1250	1375	1375	509.95	1375	1016.3

MMDR Bill

4622. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 is under consideration of the Government;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any representation against certain provisions of the Bill;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):
(a) and (b) The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill 2011 (MMDR Bill) was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 12.12.2011 which was then referred to the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (Standing Committee) for examination and report on 05.1.2012. The Standing Committee submitted its 36th Report on the MMDR Bill on 07.5.2013. The recommendations made by the Standing Committee on the MMDR Bill are under consideration in the Ministry.

The salient features of the MMDR Bill, *inter-alia*, are as follows:

(i) It provides for a simple and transparent mechanism with clear and enforceable timelines for grant of mining lease or prospecting licence through competitive bidding in areas of known mineralization, and on the basis of first-in-time in areas where mineralization is not known;

(ii) It enables the mining holders to adopt the advanced and sophisticated technologies for exploration of deep-seated and concealed mineral deposits, especially of metals in short supply through a new concession;

(iii) It enables the Central Government to promote scientific mineral development through Mining Plans and Mine Closure Plans enforced by a central technical agency namely the Indian Bureau of Mines, as well as the Regulatory Authorities and Tribunals;

(iv) It empowers the State Governments to cancel the existing concessions or debar a person from obtaining concessions in future for preventing illegal and irregular mining;

(v) It empowers the Central and State Government to levy and collect cess;

(vi) Establishment of the Mineral Funds at National and State level for funding activities pertaining to capacity building of regulatory bodies like Indian Bureau of Mines and for research and development issues in the mining areas;

(vii) It provides for reservation of mineral bearing areas for the purpose of conservation of minerals;

(viii) It enables the registered co-operatives for obtaining mineral concessions on small deposits in order to encourage tribals and small miners to enter into mining activities;

(ix) It empowers the Central Government to institutionalize a statutory mechanism for ensuring sustainable mining with adequate concerns for environment and socio-economic issues in the mining areas, through a National Sustainable Development Framework;

- (x) It provides for establishment of the National Mining Regulatory Authority which consists of a Chairperson and not more than nine members to advise Government on rates of royalty, dead rent, benefit sharing with District Mineral Foundation, quality standards, and also conduct investigation and launch prosecution in cases of large scale illegal mining;
- (xi) It provides for establishment of the State Mining Regulatory Authority consisting of such persons as may be prescribed by the State Government to exercise the powers and functions in respect of minor minerals;
- (xii) It provides for establishment of a National Mining Tribunal and State Mining Tribunals to exercise jurisdiction, powers and authority conferred on it under the proposed legislation;
- (xiii) It empowers the State Governments to constitute Special Courts for purpose of providing speedy trial of the offences relating to illegal mining; and
- (xiv) It empowers the Central Government to intervene in the cases of illegal mining where the concerned State Government fails to take action against illegal mining;
- (xv) It provides for stringent punishments for contravention of provisions of the proposed legislation.

(c) to (e) The Ministry has sought comments of various Central Ministries / Departments and of all State Governments & Union Territories on the Report of the Standing Committee on the MMDR Bill. The Government will move an official amendment(s) to the MMDR Bill in the Parliament after considering the recommendations of the Committee. The Government, however, cannot comment on the time by which the MMDR Bill is likely to be passed by the Parliament.

Shortage of Staff in PSBs

4623. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of employees working in various Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the country during the last three years and the current year, bank and cadre-wise;
- (b) whether there is any shortage of employees in various PSBs in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise; and
- (d) the measures taken by the Government/ Reserve Bank of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The requirement of manpower in Public Sector Banks (PSBs), *inter alia*, depends upon the business volume, business growth, existing employee strength, retirements, etc. Accordingly, the Banks undertake recruitment of staff to fill vacancies on ongoing basis as per their requirements. A statement showing number of cadre-wise employees working in PSBs is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Bank	Officers				Clerks				Sub-staff			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Allahabad Bank	8,425	8,860	9,682	11,407	8,249	8,153	8,279	6,829	4,285	4,214	2,543	2,458
2	Andhra Bank	8,411	8,058	8,209	8,487	3,175	3,248	3,903	4,854	2,706	2,792	2,987	3,132
3	Bank of Baroda	14,431	16,759	16,957	17,692	15,381	15,628	16,448	16,426	8,340	7,998	8,046	8,217
4	Bank of India	14,464	14,824	16,849	17,127	16,832	17,216	16,833	17,332	6,380	7,748	7,855	7,889
5	Bank of Maharashtra	4,448	4,672	5,179	4,990	6,356	6,544	6,090	6,056	2,869	2,645	2,534	2,545
6	Canara Bank	17,338	17,649	17,419	17,835	16,285	16,178	15,802	16,095	9,757	9,570	6,712	7,311
7	Central Bank of India	12,535	12,883	12,375	14,156	12,682	12,770	15,167	13,506	9,609	8,362	8,359	8,674

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8	Corporation Bank	5,330	5,613	6,208	6,741	5,236	5,532	5,687	6,053	2,577	2,716	1,918	2,025
9	Dena Bank	4,218	3,979	4,501	4,585	4,171	3,921	3,776	4,398	2,136	2,053	1,923	1,783
10	Indian Bank	7,610	8,030	7,908	8,511	9,124	8,639	8,488	8,194	2,907	2,642	2,386	2,165
11	Indian Overseas Bank	10,252	9,681	11,083	11,895	11,997	11,661	11,559	11,937	4,483	4,284	4,559	4,448
12	IDBI Ltd.	9,605	11,062	12,991	13,124	1,438	1,386	1,329	1,266	1,177	1,150	1,007	971
13	Oriental Bank of Commerce	7,989	8,766	9,440	9,905	4,799	5,527	5,949	5,601	2,570	2,671	2,982	3,385
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	5,551	5,512	5,587	5,932	1,425	1,452	1,460	1,640	1,283	1,143	994	981
15	Punjab National Bank	19,951	20,711	22,933	23,610	24,343	23,065	25,380	25,449	12,809	9,338	13,814	14,233
16	Syndicate Bank	10,944	11,512	10,829	10,394	10,766	11,074	10,221	10,360	3,859	5,923	3,793	3,743
17	UCO Bank	8,798	8,274	9,059	10,807	9,998	9,646	9,171	8,766	4,468	5,106	3,237	2,839
18	Union Bank of India	13,149	13,343	14,806	16,405	8,572	8,914	9,444	9,399	7,698	5,489	6,588	5,994
19	United Bank of India	5,886	6,037	6,305	6,445	6,299	5,731	6,228	6,056	3,100	3,294	2,965	2,978
20	Vijaya Bank	5,194	5,048	5,258	5,652	3,866	3,904	4,051	4,255	2,505	2,127	2,208	2,172
21	Slate Bank of India (SBI)	70,622	79,728	80,404	80,796	87,356	102,701	95,715	109,686	42,321	40,504	39,362	37,814
22	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	4,570	4,657	4,684	5,396	4,830	4,290	5,027	4,439	2,229	2,497	2,672	2,519
23	State Bank of Hyderabad	5,137	5,995	6,085	7,142	6,002	5,204	6,453	5,670	2,458	3,579	2,505	2,278
24	State Bank of Mysore	3,158	3,179	3,187	3,661	4,678	4,543	4,914	4,899	2,275	2,204	2,148	2,224
25	State Bank of Patiala	4,451	4,972	4,915	5,678	5,611	5,216	6,017	5,630	2,347	2,371	2,641	3,131
26	State Bank of Travancore	4,182	4,459	4,460	5,093	5,784	5,381	5,969	5,351	2,226	1,895	1,721	1,706

Unutilized Fund of Ministries

4624. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

SHRI B.V. RAGHAVENDRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and utilisation made for the last three years, year and ministry-wise; and

(b) the details of the measures being taken by the Government to ensure administrative efficacy in executing the plans/schemes of various Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of funds allocated and utilisation made for the last three years, year and ministry-wise are available in Statement No.2 of Expenditure Budget Vol.1 of Budget documents which have already been laid before the Parliament. The same information is also available in website <http://indiabudget.nic.in>.

(b) The administrative efficacy in execution of Plans/Schemes of various Ministries is ensured by terms and conditions prescribed in respective Scheme guidelines. Besides, every Ministry prepares an Outcome

Budget to evaluate the physical achievement of Plans/ Schemes vis-a-vis fund allocations. The Outcome Budget is laid in Parliament.

[*Translation*]

BRGF Programme

4625. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of development of backward districts under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme has been achieved in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise and if not, the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the name of the backward districts and the modus operandi of the programme including consultation with the local MP, adopted regarding development of such districts in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide additional funds for development of such backward districts in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise and if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a), (b), (d) and (e) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj's (MoPR) allocation for the District component of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme for this year (2013-14) was Rs.6500 crore (Budget Estimate) which was reduced to Rs.2800 crore at Revised Estimate stage. The release of funds to the States during this year is given in Statement-I.

(c) The names of the districts covered under the BRGF Programme are shown Statement-II. The BRGF Programme is designed to redress regional imbalances in development. It provides financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into identified districts with a view to bridge critical

gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements. The Development Grants under the BRGF are untied in nature and are basically utilised in implementing works/activities included in the Action Plan prepared by the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies in a participatory and decentralized mode. These are further consolidated into the District Plan and approved by the District Planning Committee (DPC), constituted in accordance with Article 243 ZD of the Constitution. While claiming funds under BRGF, the States are required to furnish the said District Annual Action Plans alongwith Utilisation Certificates, Physical and Financial Progress Reports, Audit Reports etc. against the funds received earlier. BRGF funds are required to be transferred to the Implementing Entities (IEs) within 15 days of the release of funds to the Consolidated Fund of the States failing which penal interest is required to be paid by the State Governments to the IEs. As per the progress reports received in MoPR, these funds have been utilised for developmental activities like construction of anganwadi centres, panchayat ghars, roads, culverts, bridges, community halls, water supply etc.

(f) Planning Commission has increased the allocation under the District component of the BRGF Programme for the next year (2014-15) to Rs.5900.00 crore from the current year allocation of Rs. 2800.00 crore (RE 2013-14).

Statement-I

BRGF: Annual Allocation and Funds Released during 2013-14 (as on 18.02.2014)

Sl. No.	State	Amount in Rs. Crore	
		2013-14	
		Annual Allocation	Funds Released (as on 18.02.2014)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	475.10	325.62
2	Arunachal Pradesh	19.86	0.00
3	Assam	249.39	66.40
4	Bihar	877.80	440.53
5	Chhattisgarh	345.83	182.56

1	2	3	4
6	Gujarat	140.48	42.87
7	Haryana	38.98	26.41
8	Himachal Pradesh	39.09	27.79
9	Jammu and Kashmir	89.58	20.40
10	Jharkhand	470.89	40.85
11	Karnataka	159.41	71.22
12	Kerala	44.73	0.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	712.99	258.53
14	Maharashtra	356.10	236.82
15	Manipur	53.20	39.83
16	Meghalaya	50.15	32.41
17	Mizoram	30.91	25.36
18	Nagaland	76.79	0.00
19	Odisha	437.01	283.63
20	Punjab	21.60	0.00
21	Rajasthan	370.28	55.51
22	Sikkim	17.66	8.68
23	Tamil Nadu	150.41	94.42
24	Tripura	16.53	13.04
25	Uttar Pradesh	853.17	253.35
26	Uttarakhand	57.25	22.79
27	West Bengal	344.81	99.12
Total		6500.00	2668.14

Statement-II*List of 272 BRGF districts*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Sl. No.	Name of District
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	Adilabad
		2	Anantpur
		3	Chittoor
		4	Cuddapah
		5	Karimnagar

1	2	3	4
		6	Khammam
		7	Mahboobnagar
		8	Medak
		9	Nalgonda
		10	Nizamabad
		11	Rangareddy
		12	Vizianagaram
		13	Warangal
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14	Upper Subansari
3	Assam	15	Baksa
		16	Barpeta
		17	Bongaigaon
		18	Cachar
		19	Chirang
		20	Dhemaji
		21	Goalpara
		22	Hailakandi
		23	Karbi Anglong
		24	Kokrajhar
		25	Morigaon
		26	North Cachar Hills
		27	North Lakhimpur
4	Bihar	28	Araria
		29	Arwal
		30	Aurangabad
		31	Banka
		32	Begusarai
		33	Bhagalpur
		34	Bhojpur
		35	Buxar
		36	Darbhanga
		38	Gopalganj
		39	Jamui
		40	Jehanabad
		41	Kaimur
		42	Katihar

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		43	Khagaria			79	Rajnandgaon
		44	Kishanganj	6	Gujarat	81	Banaskantha
		45	Lakhisarai			82	Dahod
		46	Madhepura			83	Dang
		47	Madhubani			84	Narmada
		48	Munger			85	Panchmahal
		49	Muzaffarpur			86	Sabarkantha
		50	Nalanda	7	Haryana	87	Mahendragarh
		51	Nawada			88	Sirsa
		52	Paschim Champaran	8	Himachal Pradesh	89	Chamba
		53	Patna			90	Sirmaur
		54	Purbi Champaran	9	Jamru & Kashmir	91	Doda
		55	Purnia			92	Kishtwar
		56	Rohtas			93	Kupwara
		57	Saharsa			94	Poonch
		58	Samastipur			95	Ramban
		59	Saran	10	Jharkhand	96	Bokaro
		60	Sheikhpura			97	Chatra
		61	Sheohar			98	Deoghar
		62	Sitamarhi			99	Dhanbad
		63	Siwan			100	Dumka
		64	Supaul			101	Garhwa
		65	Vaishali			102	Giridih
5	Chhattisgarh	66	Bastar			103	Godda
		67	Bijapur			104	Gum la
		68	Bilaspur			105	Hazaribagh
		69	Dantewada			106	Jamtara
		70	Dhamtari			107	Koderma
		71	Jashpur			108	Khunti
		72	Kabirdham			109	Latehar
		73	Kanker			110	Lohardagga
		74	Korba			111	Pakaur
		75	Koriya			112	Palamu
		76	Mahasammund			113	Ramgarh
		77	Narayanpur			114	Ranchi
		78	Raigarh			115	Sahebganj

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		116	Saraikela Kharswan			153	Sidhi
		117	Simdega			154	Singrauli
		118	West Singhbhum			155	Tikamgarh
11	Karnataka	119	Bidar			156	Umaria
		120	Chitradurga	14	Maharashtra	157	Ahmednagar
		121	Davangere			158	Amravati
		122	Gulbarga			159	Aurangabad
		123	Raichur			160	Bhandara
		124	Yadgir			161	Chandrapur
12	Kerala	125	Palakkad			162	Dhule
		126	Wayanad			163	Gadchiroli
13	Madhya Pradesh	127	Alirajpur			164	Gondia
		128	Anuppur			165	Hingoli
		129	Ashoknagar			166	Nanded
		130	Balaghat			167	Nandurbar
		131	Barwani			168	Yavatmal
		132	Berul	15	Manipur	169	Chandel
		133	Burhanpur			170	Churchandrapur
		134	Chhattarpur			171	Tamenglong
		135	Chhindwara	16	Meghalaya	172	Ri-bhoi
		136	Damoh			173	South Garo Hills
		137	Dhar			174	West Garo Hills
		138	Dindori	17	Mizoram	175	Lawngtlai
		139	Guna			176	Saiha
		140	Jhabua	18	Nagaland	177	Kiphrie
		141	Katni			178	Longleng
		142	Khandwa			179	Mon
		143	Khargone			180	Tuensang
		144	Mandla			181	Wokha
		145	Panna	19	Odisha	182	Bargarh
		146	Rajgarh			183	Bolangir
		147	Rewa			184	Boudh
		148	Satna			185	Deogarh
		149	Seoni			186	Dhenkanal
		150	Shahdol			187	Gajapati
		151	Sheopur			188	Ganjam
		152	Shivpuri			189	Jharsuguda

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		190	Kalahandi			226	Badaun
		191	Kandhamal			227	Bahraich
		192	Keonjhar			228	Balrampur
		193	Koraput			229	Banda
		194	Malkangiri			230	Barabanki
		195	Mayurbhanj			231	Basti
		196	Nabarangpur			232	Chandauii
		197	Nuapada			233	Chitrakoot
		198	Rayagada			234	Etah
		199	Sambalpur			235	Farukhabad
		200	Sonepur (Subarnapur)			236	Fatehpur
		201	Sundargarh			237	Gonda
20	Punjab	202	Hoshiarpur			238	Gorakhpur
21	Rajasthan	203	Banswara			239	Hamirpur
		204	Banner			240	Hardoi
		205	Chittaurgarh			241	Jalaun
		206	Dungarpur			242	Jaunpur
		207	Jaisalmer			243	Kanshiram Nagar
		208	Jalore			244	Kaushambi
		209	Jhalawar			245	Kushinagar
		210	Karauli			246	Lakhimpurkhiri
		211	Pratapgarh			247	Lalitpur
		212	Sawai Madhopur			248	Maharajganj
		213	Sirohi			249	Mahoba
		214	Tonk			250	Mirzapur
		215	Udaipur			251	Pratapgarh
22	Sikkim	216	North District			252	Raebareli
23	Tamil Nadu	217	Cuddalore			253	Sant Kabir Nagar
		218	Dindigul			254	Shrawasti
		219	Nagapattinam			255	Siddharth Nagar
		220	Sivaganga			256	Sitapur
		221	Tiruvannamalai			257	Sonbhadra
		222	Villupuram	26	Uttarakhand	258	Unnao
24	Tripura	223	Dhalai			259	Chamoli
25	Uttar Pradesh	224	Ambedkar Nagar			260	Champawat
		225	Azamgarh	27	West Bengal	261	Tehri Garhwal
						262	24 South Paraganas

1	2	3	4
		263	Bankura
		264	Birbhum
		265	Dinajpur Dakshin
		266	Dinajpur Uttar
		267	Jalpaiguri
		268	Maldah
		269	Medinipur East
		270	Medinipur West
		271	Murshidabad
		272	Purulia

[English]

Shortage of Medicines in CGHS

4626. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

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

- whether there is shortage of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines in CGHS dispensaries;
- if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- whether there is any proposal to conduct any inquiry in this regard;
- if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor; and
- the steps taken by the Government to ensure adequate supply of quality Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines in CGHS dispensaries by suppliers/manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) So far as Ayurvedic Medicine is concerned there is no shortage of medicines at the Dispensary Level. However, the Unani Medicines which are not available at the Dispensaries are procured through local purchase. The beneficiaries are not put to any inconvenience as their requirement is met either from the store or through local purchase.

(e)

Ayurvedic Medicine

CGHS Ayurvedic formulary contains 153 medicines manufactured by Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (A Government of India Enterprise) out of which 143 medicines are available in CGHS. For the rest of the medicines orders have been placed for making supplies. Out of 69 Ayurvedic branded medicines, at present 68 are available. To ensure quality of medicines, CGHS procures medicines manufactured by the GMP complied manufacturers only. The medicines are accepted in the Store Depot only when they are accompanied by analytical lab reports approved by Government/NABL accredited labs and the same are compared with the lab reports submitted at the time of tender for reproducibility, uniform standards, transparency and precision.

Samples are randomly picked up from the stocks of the stores on arrival or at periodical duration of time for testing at PLIM (Pharmacopeial Laboratory of Indian Medicine functioning under Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (Government of India) for quality assurance.

Apart from above, medicines supplied to dispensaries are also tested randomly by the drug controller, Delhi Government for quality assurance.

Unani Medicine

Procurement is done from three Sources:

- IMPCL:-** for bulk purchase of 94 Unani Medicines, IMPCL is a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) which supplies at the rate fixed by the Office of Chief Advisor Cost, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. There is no requirement of tendering to procure medicines from M/s IMPCL.
- From Private Manufacturers-** through open tendering-both for Generic & branded items.
- Authorized Local Chemist:-** medicines which are not available in the dispensary/ or store are procured through Authorized Local Chemist.

The quality assurance mechanism adopted for Ayurvedic medicines is also applied in respect of Unani medicines.

Pension to Special Children

4627. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to provide pension or other support to the special children in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure a secure and dignified life to the special children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) No, Madam. There is no scheme for pension to special children. However, Ministry of Women and Child Development Ministry is administering Integrated Child development Services (ICDS) Scheme, a centrally sponsored scheme being implemented by all the State Governments/UT Administrations across the country. The Scheme aims at holistic development of children below 6 years of age and pregnant women and lactating mothers by providing a package of six services comprising (i) supplementary nutrition, (ii) pre-school non formal education, (iii) nutrition and health education, (iv) immunization, (v) health checkup; and (vi) referral services through Anganwadi Centres at grassroots level and three services viz. immunization with public health systems of the Ministry of health and Family Welfare. The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a self-selecting scheme. It is open to all children below six years of age and lactating pregnant mothers.

Further, Ministry of Women and Child Development is also administering Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) with the aim to contribute to the improvement in the well-being of children of difficult circumstances, as well as to the reduction of vulnerabilities to situations and action that lead to abuse neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children from their families. The ICPS focuses its activities among other on any other vulnerable child (including but not limited to) e.g. children of migrant families, children living on the streets, SCs/STs, child beggars, exploited/trafficked/drug-affected children, children of prisoners, children of women

in prostitution and children affected/infected with HIV/AIDS. One of the major component of ICPS is to strengthen shelter homes, children's homes, observations homes, special homes, specialized services with special needs (disabled and children affected by HIV/AIDS). This Scheme is being implemented through the State Governments/UT Administrations. All States/UTs except Jammu and Kashmir have signed the MoU for implementation of ICPS.

Rights of Tribal Communities

4628. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recognized the Rights of Tribal Communities on land surface and Surface Resources as adopted by the United Nations convention and International Labour Organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to recognize the Tribals Mineral Wealth Right so far; and

(c) the number of tribals benefited along with the details of surface involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) It has been informed by the Ministry of Labour & Employment that India has ratified ILO Convention no-107 concerning "Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention" which *inter-alia* relates to land rights. Article 11 of the Convention provides that the right of ownership, collective or individual, of the members of the populations concerned over the lands which these populations traditionally occupy shall be recognised. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has enacted the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 with effect from 31.12.2007 and the Forest Rights Rules, 2008 for implementing the provisions of the Act were notified on 01.01.2008. The Act seeks to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. These forest rights include the right to self-cultivation for livelihood and ownership of minor forest produce including right of ownership, access to, use or dispose of minor forest produce.

(b) The Central Government has enunciated the National Mineral Policy (NMP), 2008 which seeks to develop a sustainable framework for optimum utilization of the country's natural mineral resources for the industrial growth in the country and at the same time improving the life of people living in the mining areas, which are generally located in the backward and tribal regions of the country. The NMP, 2008 also enunciates that special care will be taken to protect the interest of host land indigenous (tribal) populations through developing models of stakeholder interest based on international best practice. Project affected persons will be protected through comprehensive relief and rehabilitation packages in line with the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy.

Rule 27(1) (p) of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 framed under Section 13 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 has a provision for giving preference in matters of employment to tribals and persons displaced due to mining operations.

The Government has introduced the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 (MMDR Bill) in the Lok Sabha on 12.12.2011 which has the provisions with regard to welfare of tribals and local persons affected due to mining operations.

The recommendations of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill 2011 (MMDR Bill) have been received and the Government is in process of obtaining the approval of the Cabinet for making Official Amendments to MMDR Bill 2011 based on the recommendations of the Standing Committee and the comments of the stakeholders received thereon.

(c) Under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, till 31st January, 2014, 36,54,420 claims have been filed and 14,18,078 titles have been distributed. A total of 31,06,690 claims have been disposed of (85.01%).

[Translation]

Selling of TRIFED

4629. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether products being sold in the sale centres of Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development

Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) are not purchased directly from the tribals but from the middlemen thereby tribals are not getting the market price of their products;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to purchase these products directly from the tribals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) TRIFED sources the Metal Craft from Jaggdalpur (Chhattisgarh); Paintings from Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Maharashtra and Gujarat and Jewellery from the Northeast States, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh which are being sourced directly from individual tribal artisans and tribal SHGs. The remaining products are being sourced from tribal SHGs, State Government Organisations/ Agencies and reputed NGOs working with tribals. The suppliers are empanelled with TRIFED as per the guidelines for empanelment of suppliers which has been put in public domain through its web-site.

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

Drilling of Oil and Gas Wells

4630. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding a few private companies drilling oil and gas wells at certain places in an illegal manner or without obtaining the permission for the purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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) No Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Externally Assisted Rural Development Projects

4631. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rural development projects under implementation with external assistance in the country;

(b) the total cost of such foreign aided projects as on date; and

(c) the present status of implementation of the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The details of rural development projects under implementation with external assistance in the country with total cost of each project and utilisation till 17.02.2014 are given in Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Donor Agency	Total Cost of Project (Rs. in Crores)	Loan amount (Rs. in Crores)	Utilisation till 17.02.2014 (Rs. in Crores)
1.	Odisha Rural Livelihood Project - TRIPTI	IDA	561.10	510.88	222.40
2.	Second Madhya Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Project.	IDA	682.00	620.00	409.35
3.	PMGSY Rural Roads Project.	IDA	9300.00	6200.00	2768.29
		IBRD		3100.00	5.69
4.	Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project.	IDA	1132.74	1008.74	98.11
5.	National Rural Livelihoods Project	IDA	7244.70	6200.00	187.61
6.	North East Rural Livelihood Project.	IDA	895.28	806.00	12.86
7.	Additional Financing for Bihar Rural livelihoods project.	IDA	868.00	620.00	81.77
8.	Integrated Livelihood Support Project.	IFAD	716.72	558.00	12.84
9.	Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project (1)	JICA	1928.75	1585.62	910.02
		JICA	(for both phases)	(for both phases)	297.94
10.	Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project - Phase 2.				
11.	Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Nagpur).	JICA	3008.41	2211.64	5.92
12.	West Bengal piped Water Supply Project (Purulia).	JICA	1173.15	954.70	0.00

Abbreviations: IDA: International Development Association.
 IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
 IFAD: International Fund for Agricultural Development.
 JICA: Japan International Cooperation Agency.

*[English]***Implementation of Forest Rights Act**

4632. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI D.K. SURESH:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 makes provisions for the preservation of sustainable livelihoods of the tribes and other traditional forest dwellers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the provisions of the Act has not been implemented in many States including Karnataka;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the implementation status thereof, State-wise;

(e) whether there are complaints regarding eviction of tribals from their lands/forest area in the country including Karnataka;

(f) if so, the details of complaints received in this regard during the last three years and the current year along with the action taken thereon; and

(g) the corrective measures taken by the Government for implementation of Act in the country along with the removal of factors impeding its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (in short FRA, 2006) as given in Statement-I has been enacted to recognize and record rights of the forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations and whose rights could not be recorded and secondly to empower them and their community institutions as statutory authorities with the power to protect and manage forests. The preamble of the Act contains livelihood aspect. Relevant portion is reproduced below:

"Whereas the recognized rights of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers include the responsibilities and authority for sustainable use conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of ecological balance and thereby strengthening the conservation regime of the forest while ensuring livelihood and food security of the

forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers";

The other relevant provisions in FRA, 2006 pertaining to livelihood aspect of forest dwellers are also given below:

Section 3. (1) of FRA, 2006 inter-alia, provides for the following forest right, which secure individual or community tenure or both, of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers on all forest lands namely:

(i) rights to hold and live in the forest land under the individual or common occupation for habitation or for self-cultivation for livelihood by a member or members of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes or other traditional forest dwellers;

(ii) right of ownership, access to collect, use, and dispose of minor forest produce which has been traditionally collected within or outside village boundaries;

(iii) other community rights of uses or entitlements such as fish and other products of water bodies, grazing (both settled or transhumant) and traditional seasonal resource access of nomadic or pastoralist communities;

(c) and (d) A Statement of claims and distribution of title deeds including Karnataka under FRA, 2006, as on 31.12.2013, is enclosed.

(e) and (f) As per the provisions of the Act and Rules framed thereunder, the onus of implementation of the Act lies at the level of State/UT Governments. The complaints received by the Ministry regarding violation of FRA 2006 were sent to respective State/UT Governments for taking necessary action as the implementation of the Act lies with the State/UTs. The Ministry is not maintaining record of action taken by the State/UT in respect of the complaints forwarded to them.

(g) The Ministry organized five regional consultations followed by a National meeting in 2012 and three theme based regional consultations during 2013 to create awareness and time bound disposal of claims and recognizing genuine claims and vesting rights therein was emphasized. During implementation of the Act, bottlenecks impeding the benefits of welfare legislation were noticed. These were removed through guidelines issued on 12.7.2012 and amendment in the Rules notified on 06.09.2012.

The Amendment Rules 2012 mainly relate to -

- For expediting disposal of claims and transparency in the process, reduction of the quorum of Gram Sabha from two-third to one half of the members and ensuring presence of at least fifty percent of the claimants to forest rights where any resolution in respect of claims to forest rights are to be passed and passing of such resolutions by a simple majority of those present and voting;
- Increased Scheduled Tribe representation in the Forest Rights Committee from one-third to two-third;
- Communication of the decision for rejection or modification of claim to the claimant and giving a reasonable opportunity to the claimant;
- Recording of detailed reasons where decisions of the SDLC and DLC involve modification or rejection of a Gram Sabha resolution;
- Non-rejection of claims accompanied by any two forms of evidences specified in Rules 13, without giving reasons in writing;
- Issue of transit permit through a Committee constituted by Gram Sabha or a person authorized by the Gram Sabha and making collection of MFP free of all royalties or fees or any other charges;
- Conversion of all forest villages under Clause (h) of Section 3 of the Act to include actual land use of the village in its entirety.

Statement-I

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

"An Act 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; to provide for a frame work for recording the forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land.

Whereas the recognized rights of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers include the responsibilities and authority for sustainable use conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of ecological balance and thereby strengthening the conservation regime of the forest while ensuring livelihood and food security of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers;

And whereas the forest rights on ancestral lands and their habitat were not adequately recognized in the consolidation of State forests during the colonial period as well as in independent India resulting in historical injustice to the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who are integral to the very survival and sustainability of the forest ecosystem;

And whereas it has become necessary to address the long standing insecurity of tenurial and access rights of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional forest dwellers including those were forced to relocate their dwelling due to State development interventions."

Statement-II

State-wise number of claims and distribution of title deeds under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (As on 31.12.2013)

Sl. No.	States	No. of Claims received	No. of Titles Distributed	No. of Claims Rejected	Total No. of Claims Disposed off/% respect of claims received
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,11,012 (4,00,053 individual and 10,959 community)	1,69,370 (1,67,263 individual and 2,107 community)	1,65,466	3,34,836 (81.46%)

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	1,31,911 (1,26,718 individual and 5,193 community)	36,267 (35,407 individual and 860 community)	37,669	73,936 (56.04%)
4.	Bihar	2,930	28	1,644	1,672 (57.06%)
5.	Chhattisgarh	7,56,062	3,06,184	4,23,149	7,29,333 (96.46%)
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	1,91,592 (1,82,869 individual and 8,723 community)	42,752 (40,994 individual and 1,758 community)	18,394 (13,252 individual and 5,142 community)	61,146 (31.91%)
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5,692	346	2,160	2,506 (44.02%)
9.	Jharkhand	42,003	15,296	16,958	32,254 (76.78%)
10.	Karnataka	1,81,768 (1,78,846 individual and 2,922 community)	6,613 (6,519 individual and 94 community)	1,59,080 (1,56,841 individual and 2,239 community)	1,65,693 (91.15%)
11.	Kerala	37,535 (36,140 individual and 1,395 community)	23,167 (23,163 individual and 4 community)	4,252	27,419 (73.04%)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4,98,346 (4,80,551 individual and 17,795 community)	1,83,608 distributed (1,72,539 individual, 11,069 Community and 9,172 ready)	2,78,887 (ST-40.90%) (OTD-96.26%)	4,62,495 (92.80 %)
13.	Maharashtra	3,46,230 (3,41,085 individual and 5,145 community)	1,03,797 (1,01,426 individual and 2,371 community)	2,33,720 (2,31,641 individual and 2,079 community)	3,37,517 (97.48%)
14.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
17.	Odisha	5,45,279 (5,34,275 individual and 11,004 community)	3,28,580 distributed (3,25,449 individual and 3,131 community)	1,39,519 (1,38,905 individual and 614 community)	4,68,099 (85.84 %)
18.	Rajasthan	69,769 (69,122 individual and 647 community)	34,040 (33,980 individual and 60 community)	33,410	67,450 (96.67%)
19.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Tamil Nadu	21,781 (18,420 individual and 3,361 community)	(3,723 titles are ready)	-	-
21.	Tripura	1,82,617 (1,82,340 individual and 277 community)	1,20,473 (1,20,418 individual and 55 community)	21,384 (21,164 individual and 220 community)	1,41,857 (77.68%)
22.	Uttar Pradesh	92,433 (91,298 Individual and 1,135 community)	17,705 (16,891 individual and 814 community)	73,028	90,733 (98.16%)
23.	Uttarakhand	182	-	1	1 (0.54%)
24.	West Bengal	1,37,278 (1,29,454 individual and 7,824 community)	29,852 (29,744 individual and 108 community) and 2,969 titles are ready	79,891	1,09,743 (79.94%)
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-
26.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
	Total	36,54,420 (35,78,040 individual and 76,380 community)	14,18,078 (13,95,647 individual and 22,431 community) and 15,864 ready for distribution	16,88,612 (16,78,318 individual and 10,294 community)	31,06,690 (85.01%)

Attacks on Women

4633. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Women had received any complaints on alleged attacks on women, especially women belonging to North Eastern States in the country;

(b) if so, the details of complaints received during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the reports submitted by the Commission on these complaints; and

(d) the action taken by the Government on these reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI

KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. National Commission for Women (NCW) had received complaints from all over the country including North Eastern States which are registered under various categories of alleged attack on women include 'Acid Attack', 'Attempt to Murder', 'Attempt to Rape', 'Caste, Community based Violence', 'Domestic Violence' and 'Rape'. The details of complaints received, in the above categories State/UT-wise including North Eastern States are given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) The NCW takes up the matter with the concerned authorities including State Governments. NCW also constitutes Inquiry Committees on some specific incidences of grave injustice or deprivation of women's rights including on the reported cases of alleged rape/gang rape. The recommendations of the Inquiry Committees after approval of the Commission are then forwarded to the concerned State Governments to take appropriate action and follow up in the matter.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Acid Attack			Attempt To Murder			Attempt To Rape			Caste, Community Based Violence			Domestic violence			Rape		
		2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	16	15	11	1	2	-
3	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	3	1	2	2
5	Bihar	-	1	-	-	1	2	10	7	9	16	14	8	92	91	71	14	24	26
6	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	6	5	2	1	2
7	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	1	9	21	4	2	1	4
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
9	Daman and Diu	-	-	1	1	.													
10	Delhi	-	3	5	3	4	8	10	15	32	54	64	54	705	711	707	53	44	68
11	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
12	Gujrat	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	9	11	10	3	1	2
13	Haryana	1	-	1	-	3	9	20	14	28	11	25	12	187	207	212	56	73	86
14	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	7	6	-	-	1
15	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	8	2	1	-	-

16	Jharkhand	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	3	1	1	37	43	40	8	5	15
17	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	12	6	-	2	3
18	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-
19	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	5	7	9	7	5	103	141	94	21	24	49
21	Maharashtra	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	4	55	54	54	3	3	18
22	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
23	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
24	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
26	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	8	13	3	1	2
27	Pudducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
28	Punjab	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	4	3	5	32	42	45	6	1	14	-
29	Rajasthan	-	2	-	3	-	1	20	22	33	19	28	11	260	214	137	99	79	127
30	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
31	Tamilnadu	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	-	-	3	2	13	13	9	-	1	3
32	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Uttar Pradesh	3	2	6	1	9	54	161	131	267	201	290	156	2,133	2,226	1,395	333	353	501
34	Uttarakhand	-	1	-	-	3	1	4	4	8	8	10	4	94	71	49	9	11	12
35	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	29	30	25	4	3	2
Total		4	11	14	8	21	84	236	202	392	332	454	269	3,824	3,938	2,901	621	634	939

Tax Bifurcation

4634. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rates of duty imposed on petroleum and natural gas produced in the country product-wise; and

(b) the details of duties collected therefrom, item-wise during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) The rates of duty imposed on major petroleum products and natural gas produced in the country are as under:

Product	Central Excise duty rates (including Basic, Additional, Special Additional Excise duty)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases for domestic use & Superior Kerosene oil for PDS	Nil
Natural Gas	Nil
Crude petroleum	Rs.4500 per tonne (Cess under the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974)
Diesel (HSD)	Rs.3.46 per litre
Petrol (Motor spirit)	Rs.9.20 per litre
Miscellaneous products	14%

(b) Item-wise Central Excise duty collected by the Central Government is not maintained. However, Central Excise duty collected on petroleum products during the last three years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 is as below:

F.Y	Rs. in Crore Central Excise duty
2010-11	76546
2011-12	74701
2012-13	84898

[Translation]

Cases of Bird Flu/Avian Influenza

4635. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:

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

(a) the number of cases of bird flu/avian influenza and attributable deaths reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the financial and technical assistance provided to the States/UTs to control bird flu/avian influenza and other zoonotic diseases during the said period, State/UTwise;

(c) whether any vaccine has been developed or procured by the Government to protect people from bird flu/avian influenza and other zoonotic diseases in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No human case or death attributable to avian influenza (bird flu) has been reported from India during last three years and the current year till date.

(b) Action plan, guidelines and standard operating procedures for containment of avian influenza outbreak in birds and for managing human cases were prepared and made available to the States. Government of India procured the drug Oseltamivir and personnel protection equipment and provided to the States affected by avian influenza. This drug was used for preventing infection among the poultry workers, cullers and those exposed to infected birds. For managing potential human cases, ventilators were procured and provided to affected states during 2007-2009. Department of Animal Husbandry trained their personnel in preparedness, control and containment of avian influenza. Ministry of Health trained public health personnel and clinicians from all the States in management of avian influenza. 12 laboratories under Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) were strengthened, provided equipment and reagents to diagnose human cases of avian influenza. National Institute of Virology, Pune under Indian Council of Medical Research tested both human and animal samples. Department of Animal Husbandry also established 4 biosafety level laboratories at Jalandhar, Kolkata, Bangalore and Barielly in addition to High Security Animal Disease laboratory at Bhopal. Awareness was created

among general public through information, education and communication campaigns through print and visual media.

For other priority zoonotic diseases joint workshops were held with veterinary sector in the year November, 2011 and February 2014. 14 States participated in the training workshop. National guidelines on Rabies prophylaxis have been formulated.

(c) and (d) No vaccine has been developed against avian influenza / bird flu for human use. Cell Culture Anti Rabies Vaccine are produced and used in the country. Vaccine against Japanese Encephalitis (JE) has been procured. Indian Council of Medical Research has also developed an indigenous JE vaccine.

[English]

ADWDR Scheme

4636. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had laid down/ maintained clear norms or guidelines about limit of Agricultural Debt Waiver Debt Relief (ADWDR) Scheme-2008; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Loan waiver to farmers was provided by the Central Government under Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008.

Under the Scheme, direct agricultural loans disbursed by Scheduled Commercial Banks, Local Area Banks, Cooperative Credit Institutions and Regional Rural Banks between 1st April, 1997 to 31st March, 2007 to farmers, which were overdue as on 31st December, 2007 and remained unpaid up to 29th February, 2008 were eligible for Debt Waiver/Debt Relief.

While Small and Marginal Farmers' were entitled to 25 percent Debt Waiver, 'Other Farmers' were given a rebate of 25 percent of eligible amount, subject to the condition that the farmer pays the balance of 75 per cent.

As many as, 3.73 crore farmers were benefitted to the extent of Rs. 52,259.86 crore.

Ratio of Liabilities to GDP of States

4637. SHRI P. C. GADDIGODAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of aggregate liabilities to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of various States along with reasons for high ratio, State/UT wise;

(b) the percentage of revenue expenditure of the States that is spent on paying interest liabilities, State/UT wise;

(c) whether the poor fiscal condition of States has led to reduction in the share of social sector expenditure as a percentage of overall expenditure and if so, the details thereof, State/UT wise; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC XIII) has worked out a fiscal consolidation roadmap for each State, inter-alia recommending a combined debt target of 24.3 % of GDP to be reached by States by 2014-15 from a level of 27% in 2008-09. FC XIII also prescribed outstanding debt to GSDP ratios for each State for each year of its award period. The States are required to monitor their liabilities under their respected Fiscal Responsibility and Management Acts (FRBMAs) enacted/amended by States in line with recommendations of FC XIII.

As per RBI's report 'State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2013-14', debt to GDP ratio for States in aggregate has been declining and budgeted to be 21.4% in 2013-14, ahead of FC XIII recommendation of 24.8% of GDP by 2013-14. All States taken together, Interest Payment (IP) to Total Revenue Expenditure (TRE) ratio for 2011-12 (Actual), 2012-13 (RE) and 2013-14 is 12.7%, 11.7% and 11.7% respectively. Social Sector Expenditure (SSE) of all States as a percentage of their Overall Expenditure has risen from 38.7% in 2011-12 to 40.4% in 2012-13 (RE) and 40.5% in 2013-14 (BE). State/UT-wise, debt to GSDP ratio, IP to TRE ratio and SSE to Overall Expenditure ratio for 2011-12, 2012-13 (RE) and 2013-14 (BE) are given in Statement.

As recommended by FC XIII, Government of India works out the annual gross borrowing ceiling for each State and monitors the same.

Statement

State		Total Outstanding Liabilities as percentage of GSDP as at end March (%)						Interest Payment as percentage of Revenue Expenditure (%)			Social Sector Expenditure as percentage of Overall Expenditure (%)		
		FC XIII target			Actual/RE/BE			2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
		2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I. Non-Special Category													
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29.6	28.9	28.2	23.0	22.7	22.4	11.7	11.1	11.5	39.2	40.6	41.8
2.	Bihar	46.4	44.6	43.0	27.5	24.8	23.3	9.3	7.7	8.0	40.0	44.6	45.0
3.	Chhattisgarh	22.5	23.0	23.5	12.9	12.5	14.6	5.3	4.3	3.6	51.6	51.0	53.6
4.	Goa	31.9	30.8	29.9	27.7	27.6	27.3	12.9	10.9	11.0	33.1	34.9	36.4
5.	Gujarat	28.8	28.1	27.6	24.7	23.5	23.2	18.3	17.0	16.8	38.2	39.0	39.1
6.	Haryana	22.6	22.7	22.8	16.6	18.6	18.4	12.5	12.5	13.6	40.9	40.0	42.1
7.	Jharkhand	28.5	27.8	27.3	22.1	21.1	20.7	10.8	8.7	8.1	41.2	44.8	43.9
8.	Karnataka	26.0	25.7	25.4	23.0	20.6	20.9	9.3	8.2	8.7	37.8	41.1	42.1
9.	Kerala	32.3	31.7	30.7	30.1	29.4	28.5	13.7	13.6	12.7	34.8	34.7	35.7
10.	Madhya Pradesh	37.6	36.8	36.0	26.1	23.9	23.9	10.1	9.1	8.8	33.6	41.8	41.6
11.	Maharashtra	26.1	25.8	25.5	20.5	19.7	19.1	14.2	13.3	13.5	41.1	43.0	43.2
12.	Odisha	30.6	30.2	29.8	22.2	18.5	18.2	7.4	10.6	10.1	42.9	41.5	39.9
13.	Punjab	41.8	41.0	39.8	32.1	31.7	33.5	19.0	15.9	17.1	27.1	32.6	32.2
14.	Rajasthan	39.3	38.3	37.3	25.6	24.3	24.5	14.7	12.5	12.1	42.6	42.2	43.3
15.	Tamil Nadu	24.5	24.8	25.0	19.6	20.2	20.0	10.6	10.1	11.1	38.3	38.9	37.9
16.	Uttar Pradesh	46.9	45.1	43.4	36.0	33.7	33.2	12.5	10.9	10.2	38.8	40.3	39.6
17.	West Bengal	39.1	37.7	35.9	40.1	37.5	34.6	21.7	20.9	21.2	42.5	42.8	43.0
II. Special Category													
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	58.2	55.2	52.5	36.4	33.2	30.3	6.4	6.0	7.1	32.4	26.9	20.8
2.	Assam	28.3	28.4	28.4	22.1	20.4	21.0	7.8	5.8	5.9	37.0	38.4	37.0
3.	Himachal Pradesh	47.0	44.4	42.1	44.2	40.6	38.8	15.3	14.0	13.8	34.6	35.5	35.9
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	55.1	53.6	51.6	56.2	52.2	53.8	10.5	10.7	11.7	29.3	27.0	25.8
5.	Manipur	62.9	60.1	57.0	62.5	56.1	51.3	7.9	7.1	6.4	29.4	30.9	27.0
6.	Meghalaya	32.7	32.3	32.0	33.2	32.4	32.0	5.9	5.6	4.8	39.4	41.6	46.5
7.	Mizoram	85.7	82.9	79.2	70.3	63.9	59.5	7.4	5.3	5.3	36.6	38.0	30.3
8.	Nagaland	55.8	54.9	53.5	55.0	54.7	52.8	8.6	8.4	8.8	24.9	28.6	28.9
9.	Sikkim	65.2	62.1	58.8	32.3	30.1	29.8	5.9	5.6	5.2	36.8	35.4	35.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10.	Tripura	44.9	44.6	44.2	32.9	33.7	31.8	10.3	9.0	8.9	41.7	44.2	38.0
11.	Uttarakhand	41.1	40.0	38.5	26.4	25.3	25.6	13.6	13.3	14.1	45.5	41.2	41.7
	All States	26.1*	25.5*	24.8*	22.2*	21.7*	21.4*	12.7	11.7	11.7	38.7	40.4	40.5
1.	NCT Delhi	-	-	-	9.5	8.0	6.5	16.2	13.0	12.4	50.0	48.3	46.7
2.	Puducherry	-	-	-	38.1	33.8	31.3	12.1	14.1	10.3	45.9	39.8	36.1

*As percent of GDP. (Source: RBI Report on 'State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2013-14', Statement 1, Statement 20 and Statement 34).

[*Translation*]

Sale of Analgesic Drugs

4638. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has allowed sale of certain painkillers or analgesic drugs for limited use in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to ensure that the pharmacists comply with the provisions relating to the restricted sale of these analgesic/painkiller drugs in the country;

(d) whether the Government is aware of a number of unregistered pharmacies being run in the country; and

(e) if so, the corrective measures being taken by the Government to close their operations in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Drugs are permitted to be manufactured in the country for specified indications only. However, under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 drugs are dispensed by the pharmacists in accordance with the prescriptions of the Registered Medical Practitioner only.

(d) and (e) The sale of drugs is a licenced activity and sale of drugs without the requisite licence is an offence under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. As manufacture and sale are regulated by the State Drugs Control Authorities, the Licensing Authorities appointed

by the State Governments take action against such activities as and when noticed.

Orphans and Orphanages

4639. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) the number of orphanages in the country along with the number of inmates living therein, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to identify orphans in the country particularly in rural areas;

(c) if so, the number of orphans identified during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes any new scheme for education and development of children living in orphanages; and if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The State/UT-wise various types of Homes, including Children Homes and Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) provided financial assistance under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) along with number of beneficiaries covered therein are given in Statement.

(b) Under ICPS, financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations for, *inter-*

alia, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances, including situational analysis of orphans at district level.

(c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development does not maintain data regarding number of orphans centrally.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. However, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for rehabilitation of children in difficult circumstances, including orphan children. Under ICPS financial assistance is provided to State Governments/ UT-Administrations for setting up and maintenance of various types of Homes, including Children Homes and SAAs for such children. The Scheme also provides for family based non-institutional care through adoption, sponsorship and foster-care.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of various types of Homes, and Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) being provided financial assistance under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) and beneficiaries covered during the year 2013-14 (up to 31.01.2014)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Homes	Beneficiaries covered	No. of SAAs	Beneficiaries covered
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	105	6687	23	230
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	50	1	10
3	Assam	7	221	4	40
4	Bihar	14	815	2	20
5	Chhattisgarh	29	1243	1	10
6	Goa	-	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	54	2001	9	90
8	Haryana	22	1276	3	30
9	Himachal Pradesh	22	1673	1	10
10	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Jharkhand	15	527	5	50
12	Karnataka	76	2197	24	240
13	Kerala	28	1035	14	140
14	Madhya Pradesh	44	1565	24	240
15	Maharashtra	86	4432	17	170
16	Manipur	12	507	6	60
17	Meghalaya	18	732	1	10
18	Mizoram	25	153	4	40
19	Nagaland	19	704	2	20
20	Odisha	134	9611	12	120
21	Punjab	15	396	5	50
22	Rajasthan	80	2339	36	360
23	Sikkim	5	228	1	10
24	Tamil Nadu	243	18452	15	150
25	Tripura	13	436	9	90
26	Uttar Pradesh	64	2079	5	50
27	Uttarakhand	15	250	2	25
28	West Bengal	53	3060	14	140
29	Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	-	-	-
30	Chandigarh	2	223	-	-
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
32	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
33	Delhi	25	1995	2	20
34	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
35	Puducherry	27	1266	2	40
Total		1253	66153	244	2465

Adulteration and Black Marketing of PDS Kerosene

4640. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints regarding adulteration and black marketing of PDS kerosene in various States/UTs have come to the notice of the Government; and

(b) 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 AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The possibility of black marketing/ diversion of PDS Kerosene by some unscrupulous elements to derive monetary benefit cannot be ruled out due to huge price difference between PDS Kerosene and petrol/ diesel.

PDS Kerosene supplies to Kerosene Dealers are done on Ex-MI (Marketing Installation) basis by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). Further Distribution of PDS kerosene within the State to the ration card holders through ration shops/retailers is controlled by the State Government. The State Civil Supplies Authorities ensure that the product uplifted is delivered to the fair price shops and to the intended beneficiaries.

Public Sector OMCs have reported that based on the inspections conducted by them and reports received from respective District/State Authorities, 92 cases of irregularities like adulteration, black marketing, diversion and irregularities in distribution of PDS kerosene were detected during the last three years and current year (April-December, 2013). During this period, 4 kerosene dealers were terminated against proven cases of diversion/ black marketing of kerosene.

In order to check the black marketing/adulteration of PDS kerosene, the Central Government have made provisions in the Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1993, issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, as per which dealers have to sell PDS Kerosene at a price fixed by the Government or OMCs and have to prominently display stock-cum-price board at the place of business including the place of store at a conspicuous place. Further, PDS kerosene released is dyed with blue dye to facilitate detection of PDS kerosene in non-PDS uses. Under this Control Order, State Governments are also empowered to take action against those indulging in black-marketing and other irregularities.

[English]

Welfare Schemes for Women and Children

4641. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any target for development and welfare of women and children in the country for the year 12th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether the Government has been able to achieve the said target;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a number of schemes for the development and welfare of women and children in the country against the annual budget / resources allocated under each scheme. The major schemes being implemented by the Ministry are (i) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, (ii) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) -SABLA, (iii) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), and (iv) Support to Training & Employment Programme for Women (STEP).

ICDS: The Ministry of Women & Child Development is administering Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, a centrally sponsored scheme being implemented by all the State Governments/UT Administrations across the country. The scheme aims at holistic development of children below 6 years of age and pregnant women & lactating mothers by providing a package of six services comprising (i) Supplementary nutrition (ii) Pre-school non-formal education (iii) Nutrition and health Education (iv) Immunization (v) Health check-up and (vi) Referral services through Anganwadi Centres at grassroot level. Three services viz. Immunization, Health check-up and Referral services are provided in convergence with Public Health Systems of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

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

In order to address various programmatic, management and institutional gaps and to meet

administrative and operational challenges, Government approved the proposal for Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme in September 2012 with an over-all budget allocation of Rs. 1,23,580 crore during 12th Five Year Plan. The Administrative approvals in this regard have been issued to the States/UTs.

Roll out of Restructured and Strengthened ICDS is to take place as per the following schedule:

- (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).

SABLA: SABLA, a Centrally sponsored scheme was introduced in 2010-11 on a pilot basis. At present it is being implemented in 205 districts selected from all the States / UTs. One crore adolescent girls per annum are estimated to be covered under SABLA. The achievements against the target for the first two years of the XII Plan is as under:

(in lakhs)

Year	Target (for nutrition)	Beneficiaries covered (for nutrition)
2012-13	101.70	114.26
2013-14	108.18	1100.32 (as on 31.12.2013)

IGMSY: Under IGMSY, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the target of beneficiary coverage has been fixed to 10.45 lakhs per annum for 53 pilot districts across the country. Against the target of 10.45 lakhs for the year 2012-13, the actual beneficiary coverage was 6.22 lakhs. In 2013-14, upto December, 2013, the beneficiary coverage was reported to be 2.53 lakhs only because quarter - III reports from most of the States / UTs are still awaited.

STEP: Ministry of Women and Child Development has been administering the STEP programme exclusively for Women as a Central Sector Scheme since 1986-87, to ensure sustainable employment and income generation for marginalized and asset less rural and urban poor

women across the country. The targets for the 12th Five Year Plan under the scheme are fixed at 30,000 beneficiaries per annum. As achievement, 30481 and 23057 (upto 11.2.2014) women have been covered during first two years viz 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively.

Review meetings with Women and Child Development Departments of State Governments / UT Administrations are held to discuss the issues for effective implementation of the programmes and schemes of the Ministry.

The year-wise and scheme-wise details of schemes implemented by the Ministry for the development and welfare of women and children and the physical achievements under these schemes are also available in the Annual Reports of the respective years of the Ministry, which are available in the Library of Lok Sabha and also on the Ministry's website viz. www.wcd.nic.in.

Bank Strike

4642. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI POONAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banking services across the country came to a standstill in view of the strike observed by United Forum of Bank Unions (UFBUs) recently;

(b) if so, the details and the estimated loss suffered by the Government as a result thereof;

(c) the major demands put forth by the UFBUs;

(d) whether the Government has accepted their demands;

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

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to avoid recurrence of such strikes in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) United Forum of Bank Unions (UFBUs) gave a notice for two day strike for 10th & 11th of February, 2014 on their major issues/demands of (i) Immediate wage revision and (ii) stopping of Banking Reforms.

After the notice for strike, a conciliation meeting of UFBUs with Indian Banks Association (IBA) was held at

the office of Chief Labour Commissioner (CLC), New Delhi wherein an appeal was made to UFBU to not resort to strike and to resolve the issues amicably, however, UFBU decided to go ahead with the strike. The wage revision exercise in Public Sector Banks is undertaken through a bipartite negotiation between the representatives of bank employees and management.

It is not possible to quantify the loss caused, however the inconvenience caused to public was minimized with the function of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) and online Banking.

Juvenile Homes

4643. SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE:
SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA:
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

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

(a) the number of juvenile homes functioning in the country with the assistance from Government, philanthropic and other Organisations along with the financial assistance provided to such homes by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of pathetic condition of such homes and deprivation of basic facilities/infrastructure to children living therein and involvement of inmates of these homes in criminal activities/violence;

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

(d) whether the Government has conducted any

enquiry/inspection in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year;

(e) if so, the details and findings thereof, State/UT-wise and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure adequate facilities/infrastructure to the children living in juvenile homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The State-wise number of various types of Homes 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) along with year-wise financial assistance provided by the Government to such Homes during each of the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement.

(b) to (f) To improve the quality 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 Home and Observation Homes being provided financial assistance along with year-wise funds released for these homes under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Homes	Amount released (Rupees in Lakhs)			
			2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 [upto 30.11.2013]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	105	553.50	1036.80	1995.94	704.83
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-	2.75	1.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	7	52.36	-	240.93	19.78
4.	Bihar	14	363.62	135.80	720.05	80.13
5.	Chhattisgarh	29	-	-	262.07	88.44
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	52	252.26	492.25	514.26	257.13
8.	Haryana	12	212.24	140.55	173.04	75.78
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22	-	156.77	-	31.53
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	15	-	150.37	-	55.88
12.	Karnataka	69	215.13	1031.66	914.49	1104.41
13.	Kerala	28	206.42	353.69	-	176.84
14.	Madhya Pradesh	44	-	91.44	376.78	138.77
15.	Maharashtra	86	3201.28	1061.73	626.94	313.47
16.	Manipur	12	26.43	174.11	197.42	98.71
17.	Meghalaya	18	29.44	133.62	204.58	102.29
18.	Mizoram	7	15.74	161.89	120.56	271.23
19.	Nagaland	19	-	116.90	305.82	342.39
20.	Odisha	134	255.36	110.81	292.47	137.87
21.	Punjab	15	-	231.13	-	62.34
22.	Rajasthan	74	-	646.91	1696.61	1377.78
23.	Sikkim	5	-	51.12	-	6.75
24.	Tamil Nadu	243	60.04	790.86	3868.22	1678.74
25.	Tripura	13	175.65	114.50	137.09	68.32
26.	Uttar Pradesh	64	-	900.46	1360.46	975.17
27.	Uttarakhand	15	-	-	-	74.03
28.	West Bengal	53	258.91	548.24	353.57	176.79
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	2	-	-	14.27	5.56
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Delhi	25	164.15	319.49	811.17	273.96
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Puducherry	27	69.77	-	119.02	54.56
Total		1210	6112.30	8951.10	15308.51	8754.86

Production of Ethanol

4644. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAIARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) the details of the quantity of ethanol produced in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the recommendations of the Saumitra Chaudhuri Committee made on Ethanol blending of petrol and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment of the reduction in net oil import bill by achieving the target of ethanol blending of petrol; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the incentives being provided for promotion of ethanol blending of petrol?

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) The details of quantity of ethanol/alcohol produced in the country during last three years, as per Indian Sugar Mills Association (ISMA), are given in the Statement.

(b) The Expert Committee for pricing of Ethanol chaired by Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri had recommended a method for determining the procurement price of ethanol according to which procurement price of Rs.26.67 per litre was suggested for the quarter ending March 2011. However, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 22.11.2012, decided that the procurement price of ethanol would be decided henceforth between the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and suppliers of Ethanol.

(c) and (d) Blending of ethanol with Petrol would have very little impact on import of crude oil, since Petrol is only a by-product of the distillation process and presently overall blending of ethanol is limited to 5% only.

The Government with a view to increase production of ethanol is providing soft loans up to 40% of the project cost to the sugar mills from Sugar Development Fund (SDF), for setting up ethanol projects.

Statement

State-wise production of ethanol/alcohol

State/UT	In Million Litres		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
Bihar	49.50	56.25	72.75
Uttar Pradesh	809.50	963.25	1043.00
Uttarakhand	38.75	43.75	44.75
Haryana	53.25	69.00	65.25
Punjab	38.25	47.75	55.25
Gujarat	147.00	111.00	123.50
Maharashtra	822.25	788.50	731.50
Andhra Pradesh	119.75	136.00	120.00
Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	252.00	312.50	264.75
Karnataka	380.00	391.75	375.25
Others	32.25	36.25	40.00
All-India	2742.50	2956.00	2936.00

* Figures for 2012-13 are provisional

Malnutrition Deaths of Tribal Children

4645. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance or package provided by the Government to tackle the malnutrition attributable deaths of tribal children in Attappady in Kerala indicating its utilisation along with physical achievements thereby;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the package announced in Attappady in order to tackle the malnutrition death of tribal children;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the shortcomings/flaws noticed therein; and

(d) the remedial action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) As per information received from Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, a special grant of Rs. 433.52 lakhs has been approved for strengthening Health Services in Attappady Block under National Rural Health Mission to tackle the

malnutrition attributable deaths of tribal children in Attappady in Kerala. The grant has been given for setting of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre for children, Tribal Community Development and providing second ANM for Sub Centres, strengthening of Lab Services, renovation and construction of Sub Centres and procurement of equipments. The implementation and monitoring of different health activity components are done by the State and District level functionaries.

(b) to (d) A central team from Ministry of Health & Family Welfare conducted a monitoring visit to review the implementation of package announced in Attappady and following action were taken:

- i. A number of posts under the Special Arogya Package have been created for Attappady area with incentives like Difficult Area Allowance of Rs. 20,000/- in addition to their monthly salary to doctors and all other staff are provided 20% extra of their basic pay as special allowance.
- ii. A special health survey in 2 different phases was conducted in Attappady Block for identifying and treating cases of anaemia and malnutrition. 841 persons attended the camp and those needed follow up, were referred to the tribal mobile medical camps in their respective Panchayats.
- iii. Under Weekly Iron-Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS) Programme, iron tablets have been distributed through the ASHA kit to adolescent girls. Iron folic acid tablets have been distributed to all Anganwadis for antenatal mothers. Iron folic acid and calcium tablets are supplied through home visits.
- iv. Doctors and Staff Nurses have been deputed in PHC Pudur, Government Tribal Specialty Hospital (GTSH), Kottathara, CHC Agali and a vehicle in PHC Sholayur have been provided for strengthening field activities through NRHM.
- v. Government Tribal Specialty Hospital (GTSH), Kottathara: 2 Gynaecologists, 1 Anesthesiologist and 15 Staff Nurses have been appointed/engaged for providing health services. Blood storage facility has started

functioning, furniture stretches trolley, full arm chairs, visiting chairs, bed-side lockers, Public Address System, token system, intercom facilities and fire extinguisher have been provided through NRHM to GTSH Kottathara. Arrangements have also been made to purchase equipments like Crash cart, Auto-scope, Air conditioner and refrigerator for them. In addition, Basic Life Support (BLS) ambulance in GTSH Kottathara have been converted to Advanced Life Support (ALS) ambulance.

- vi. Medical Mobil Units(MMUs) have been assigned to cover the 3 Panchayats, namely Agali(MMU-1), Pudur(MMU-2) and Sholayur(MMU-3).
- vii. Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre(NRC) has been made functional in CHC, Agali with provision of equipments and manpower as per norms.

Inclusion of Castes of Karnataka in ST List

4646. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has sent any proposal to Union Government to include some castes of the State in the list of Scheduled Tribes during the last three years and till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken/ proposed to be taken by the Union Government thereon;

(d) the number of castes which have been given the status of Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka by the Union Government;

(e) whether some castes in Karnataka enjoy the status of Scheduled Tribes only in a few districts and treated as Scheduled Castes in remaining part of the State; and

(f) if, so the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (c)

The Government of Karnataka has not sent any proposal for inclusion of a community in the list of the Scheduled Tribes of the State during the last three years and till date. However, the proposal for inclusion of "Halakki Vokkalu" community in list of STs of Karnataka was received from the Government of Karnataka in the year 2009. The observations of RGI on the proposal has been referred to the Government of Karnataka.

(d) There are fifty communities along with synonymous names which have been notified as Scheduled Tribes under Article 342 of the Constitution in the State of Karnataka.

(e) There is no community in Karnataka which enjoys the status of Scheduled Tribes only in a few districts and is treated as Scheduled Castes in the remaining part of the State.

(f) In view of (e), above does not arise.

Re-Filing of Insurance Products

4647. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) had fixed any deadline for the insurance companies to re-align/ re-file their existing insurance products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of products re-filed by the insurance companies and those cleared by the IRDA during this period; and

(d) the regime/route under which these products have been approved by IRDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that the IRDA has notified IRDA (Linked Insurance Products) Regulations, 2013 and IRDA (Non Linked Insurance Products) Regulations, 2013 in the month of February 2013. These regulations apply to both Individual and Group products. As per the provisions of the above regulations,

(i) all the insurers have to file the products for modification or afresh by 01/07/2013 for group

products and 30/09/2013 for individual products.

(ii) all the group and individual products (which do not comply with the regulations above) were to be withdrawn by 01/07/2013 & 01/10/2013 respectively.

On receiving representations from the industry seeking extension of time for implementation to enable the insurers to cope with system readiness and to address other issues such as training for the field force etc., the Authority extended the time for implementation of products regulations for Group and Individual products from 01/07/2013 to 01/08/2013 and from 30/09/2013 to 31/12/2013 respectively.

(c) IRDA has informed that the Authority has cleared 619 products out of 731 products filed as on 31/12/2013.

(d) As stated above, the products have been approved as per IRDA (Linked Insurance Products) Regulations, 2013 and IRDA (Non Linked Insurance Products) Regulations, 2013 which were notified in the month of February 2013.

[Translation]

Employment to Women

4648. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared or proposes to prepare any programme to provide education and employment opportunities to the poor, widows and destitute women in the country for their welfare;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the centres where these programmes are being run, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of women benefited from these programmes during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(e) the reasons for slow pace of implementation of these programmes during the said period; and

(f) the details of funds allocated during the current Five Year Plan along with the amount utilised by each State out of the said funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Ministries /Departments of Human Resource Development, Rural Development, Tribal Welfare, Urban Development, Science and Technology and others have women specific programmes to provide education and employment opportunities. This Ministry is implementing a scheme called "Support to Training and Employment Programme(STEP)" to ensure sustainable employment and income generation for marginalized and asset-less rural and urban poor women across the country. The beneficiaries under the project are poor or asset-less marginalized women with special focus on SC/ ST households, women headed households and families below the poverty line. The State/UT-wise details of women covered under the Scheme during the last 3 years and the current year are given in the Statement-I.

Ministry has also set up a Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) as a society in 1993 to extends collateral free microcredit for livelihood support and asset creation to women in the unorganized sector. It channelizes microfinance through Intermediary Micro-finance Organisations (IMOs) working in different parts of the country. The State/ UT-wise details of women covered under the Scheme during the last 3 years and the current years are given in the Statement-II.

(e) and (f) Since STEP is a demand driven programme, proposals under this scheme are submitted by eligible organisation after recommendation of State Government and Project Sanctioning Committee (PSC) after due scrutiny approves/rejects the proposals. The State/ UT-wise details of fund allocation to the implementing agencies during the current Five Year Plan are given in the Statement-III. The State/ UT-wise details of loan sanctioned by the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh during the current Five Year Plan are given in the Statement-IV.

Statement-I

State/ UT-wise details of beneficiaries under the STEP Scheme during the last 3 years and the current year

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2450	666	151	2100
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	238	-	-	50

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	11148	365	139	754
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	225	50	-	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	125	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	600	1666	166	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	200	1832	922	2800
10.	Kerala	368	466	2171	-
11.	Karnataka	8400	18878	12769	8655
12.	Madhya Pradesh	635	500	110	1400
13.	Maharashtra	2900	259	641	-
14.	Manipur	1275	1516	1709	536
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
17.	Nagaland	1653	271	2763	300
18.	Odisha	500	-	500	-
19.	Punjab	2050	-	-	3537
20.	Rajasthan	200	500	-	-
21.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-
23.	Tripura	-	-	-	-
24.	Uttarakhand	650	250	1152	2125
25.	Uttar Pradesh	3135	1765	7150	200
26.	West Bengal	300	666	138	600
27.	Delhi	-	-	-	-
Total		37052	29650	30481	23057

Statement-II

State/ UT-wise details of beneficiaries under the RMK Scheme during the last 3 years and the current year

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (till 14.02.2014)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	850	2500	-	-
2.	Assam	-	200	-	-
3.	Bihar	900	-	240	350
4.	Delhi	-	-	214	-
5.	Gujarat	-	168	450	-
6.	Haryana	132	-	300	-
7.	Jharkhand	200	200	-	650
8.	Karnataka	360	-	1233	-
9.	Kerala	460	-	-	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1165	2587	840	-
11.	Maharashtra	450	3040	550	-
12.	Nagaland	70	-	-	-
13.	Odisha	-	1400	3603	126
14.	Punjab	200	-	-	-
15.	Rajasthan	3309	670	2425	-
16.	Tamil Nadu	1454	3058	1855	1295
17.	Uttar Pradesh	535	410	-	114
18.	Uttarakhand	845	-	-	-
19.	West Bengal	2432	3949	9755	2610
Total		13362	18182	21465	5145

Statement-III

State/UT-wise details of fund released under the STEP Scheme during current Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14 (upto 17.02.14)
1	Andhra Pradesh	82.82	86.58
2	Arunachal Pradesh	29.63	-
3	Assam	40.90	20.01

1	2	3	4
4	Chhattisgarh	-	-
5	Gujarat	-	-
6	Himachal Pradesh	-	-
7	Haryana	13.86	-
8	Jammu and Kashmir	15.89	67.44
9	Kerala	19.93	-
10	Karnataka	242.20	159.19
11	Madhya Pradesh	3.48	120.14
12	Maharashtra	19.53	29.98
13	Manipur	61.51	26.42
14	Meghalaya	-	-
15	Mizoram	-	-
16	Nagaland	47.54	21.77
17	Odisha	3.36	-
18	Punjab	-	-
19	Rajasthan	0.96	-
20	Sikkim	-	-
21	Tamil Nadu	-	-
22	Tripura	-	-
23	Uttaranchal	99.72	-
24	Uttar Pradesh	151.89	41.24
25	West Bengal	-	5.41
26	Delhi	-	8.31
Total		883.29	578.18

Statement-IV

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14 (till 14.02.2014)
1	Bihar	20.00	50.00
2	Delhi	30.00	-
3	Gujarat	20.00	-
4	Haryana	40.00	-

1	2	3	4
5.	Jharkhand	-	99.00
6.	Karnataka	180.00	-
7.	Madhya Pradesh	145.00	-
8.	Maharashtra	100.00	-
9.	Nagaland	-	-
10.	Odisha	420.00	7.30
11.	Rajasthan	450.00	-
12.	Tamil Nadu	160.00	238.50
13.	Uttar Pradesh	-	19.40
14.	West Bengal	693.00	186.00
Total		2258.00	600.20

Reservation in Allotment of Retail Outlets

4649. SHRI HUKAMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has framed the guidelines relating to 27 per cent reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in allotment of new retail outlets;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of retail outlets allotted to persons belonging to OBCs during the year 2012-13?

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) to (c) Yes, Madam. The proposal submitted by public sector oil marketing Companies (OMCs) with a provision of 27% reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBC) in allotment of new retail outlets (ROs) has been approved by the Government but no consequent allotments have yet been made.

[English]

Loan Against Gold

4650. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government / Reserve Bank of

India (RBI) has recently directed the banks to change their loan policy against gold;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the RBI has stipulated any conditions for the loan against gold by banks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) vide their circular dated 20.01.2014 advised all Scheduled Commercial Banks that banks should continue to observe necessary and usual safeguards and should also frame a suitable policy for lending against gold jewellery with the approval of their Board of Directors. As a prudential measure, it has been decided to prescribe a Loan to Value (LTV) Ratio of not exceeding 75 percent for banks' lending against Gold jewellery (including bullet repayment loans against pledge of gold jewellery). Therefore, henceforth loans sanctioned by banks should not exceed 75 per cent of the value of gold ornament and jewellery. The circular is available on RBI website www.rbi.org.in.

RBI has also advised, vide their circular dated 19.11.2012, that no advances should be granted by banks 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. Banks can provide finance for genuine working capital requirements of jewellers. This circular is also available on RBI website www.rbi.org.in.

Vaccines in Universal Immunisation Programme

4651. SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) the details of the vaccines being administered under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP), disease-wise;

(b) the details of the new vaccines included under the UIP during the last three years and the current year, disease-wise;

(c) whether some medical/health experts have claimed that newly included vaccines are not essential

and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government proposes to include two new and effective antipneumonia vaccines, which are promoted by World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) under UIP; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) 7 vaccines are administered. These vaccines are Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus (DPT), Polio, Measles, Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG), Hepatitis B, Japanese Encephalitis (JF.) (in endemic districts) and Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) as Pentavalent vaccine combination (DPT+Hib+Hepatitis B) (in 8 states). These vaccines prevent Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Measles, severe form of Childhood Tuberculosis, Hepatitis B, Japanese Encephalitis and disease caused by Haemophilus influenzae type b like meningitis, Pneumonia respectively.

(b) and (c) Based on recommendation of National Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (NTAGI) one new vaccine i.e. Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hit) vaccine as Pentavalent vaccine combination (DPT+Hib+Hepatitis B) has been included under UIP in the last three years. Though some medical/health expert at the time of introduction of pentavalent vaccine had some difference of opinion.

(d) Not at this stage.

(e) National Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (NTAGI) is the apex advisory body setup by the Government of India to make recommendations on issues related to Immunization, introduction of new vaccines and currently there is no recommendation of NTAGI is pending with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for introduction of new vaccine.

[*Translation*]

Rules for Issuing Pan Card

4652. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income Tax Department has made any changes in rules for issuing Permanent Account Number (PAN) Card and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of PAN Cardholders in country as on date;

(c) whether the Government has ascertained/proposes to ascertain the number of bogus PAN Cardholders in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the procedure likely to be followed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) Yes Madam, The Income-tax Department has, vide notification S.O.3794 (E) dated 23.12.2013, amended Rule 114 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 to provide, *inter alia*, that the application for allotment of PAN shall be accompanied by proof of date of birth of the applicant in addition to proof of identity (POI)/proof of address (POA). The notification has also amended the prescribed list of documents which can be furnished as POI/POA and Aadhar Card has been included as one of POI and POA document.

(b) The number of PAN Card holders in the country as on 17.2.2014 is 20.24 crores.

(c) and (d) Identification of bogus/duplicate PAN Card is an integral part of the data management system. In order to ensure that bogus PAN cards are not issued, the Income-tax Department has started capturing Aadhar number, as mentioned in para (a) above, in PAN application forms in cases where it is available so that additional uniqueness is brought in PAN allotment process.

So far, 9.73 lakhs PAN have been issued where Aadhar has been captured and seeded in PAN database for maintaining uniqueness.

Conversion of Small Schemes

4653. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expenditure on Panchayati Raj Schemes is being re-appropriated by converting small schemes into major schemes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether most of the funds earmarked for the backward areas have not been spent for the last several years and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any targets have been fixed for expenditure to be incurred in the districts under these schemes and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to ensure the utilisation of the allocated funds for Panchayati Raj Schemes?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) During the current year (2013-14), Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has not re-appropriated funds for expenditure by converting small schemes into major schemes.

(b) During the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period (2007-08 to 2011-12), under the District component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme, the actual expenditure was Rs.21623.46 crore against the Revised Estimate (RE) allocation of Rs.21627.00 crore i.e. 99.98%. During the first year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan i.e. 2012-13, fund releases was Rs.3720.19 crore against the RE allocation of Rs.3734.00 crore i.e. 99.63%.

(c) The allocation for the Twelfth Five Year Plan Period (2012-13 to 2016-17) for BRGF Programme stands at Rs. 29306.00 crore.

(d) Utilisation of funds under the BRGF Programme is a continuous process which is carried on throughout the year. BRGF funds are released in two instalments during a financial year and the essential condition for release of each instalment is 60% utilisation of the earlier releases. In this way, the districts have a steady flow of funds to undertake developmental activities and at the same time, excess funds are not released. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has taken several steps for optimum utilisation of BRGF funds like time lines have been set for preparation and submission of the District Plans; BRGF funds are required to be transferred to the Implementing Entities (IEs) within 15 days of the release of funds to the Consolidated Fund of the States failing which penal interest is required to be paid by the State Governments and as a follow up measure regular review meetings, workshops, video conferences are held with the State Governments.

[English]

Clearance by FIPB

4654. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) has approved a proposal to assemble

helicopters in collaboration with a firm which is facing corruption charges and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the response of the Government/ FIPB thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for better coordination between different departments of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) FIPB has approved a proposal of M/s Indian Rotorcraft, a joint venture between M/s Tata Sons Limited, Mumbai and M/s AugustaWestland N.V., The Netherlands, to engage in the business of undertaking final assembly of both military and civil versions of AgustaWestland's AW119Ke helicopters in India with 26% FDI by M/s AgustaWestland N.V., The Netherlands in its 169th meeting held on September 02, 2011. The decision was taken in consultation with all concerned Ministries/Departments including Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Home Affairs as laid down in the Foreign Direct Investment Policy.

Central KYC Registry for Commodity Exchanges

4655. SHRI POONAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forward Markets Commission (FMC) has laid down/proposes to lay down new guidelines to enable commodity exchanges and their members to use the Central Know Your Customer (KYC) Registry; and

(b) if so, the details and its implementation status thereof along with response received so far?

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

(b) In pursuance of instructions issued by the Department of Financial Services(DFS) in the Ministry of Finance in 2013 regarding setting up of Central Know Your Customer(KYC) Registry, Forward Markets Commission(FMC) issued guidelines on December 18, 2013 to all the registered and recognized commodity exchanges.

FMC has also requested Exchanges to instruct the intermediaries registered with them to be in a state of readiness to start uploading the KYC particulars and documents on the Central KYC Registry as and when the FMC conveys the decisions taken in this regard.

The operationalisation of the Central KYC Registry is dependent on prescribing a KYC Information template common to all the regulators by the DFS, for which, responses have been invited from all regulators.

Development of Rural Tourism

4656. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of Rural Tourism Scheme being implemented by the Government along with the criteria adopted for providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) thereunder for development of rural sites;

(b) the details of villages/rural sites identified in this regard;

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned/released and utilised for Rural Tourism Projects out of the proposals received during each of the last three years and the current year indicating the status of completed projects, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether problems are being faced by the Government in execution of such projects;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken by the Government to remove such problems/obstacles; and

(f) the further measures taken by the Government to focus on rural tourism to generate employment, income and promoting new destinations by exhibiting ancient heritage and culture of the hills along with providing connectivity to rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism has a Rural Tourism Scheme with the main objective of showcasing rural life, art, culture and heritage in villages, which have core competence in art & craft, handloom, textiles, natural environment etc. Under this scheme, Central Financial Assistance (CFA) upto Rs.50.00 Lakh for infrastructure development and upto Rs.20.00 Lakh for capacity building is provided to State, Governments/Union Territory Administrations for each identified site by them. The details of amount sanctioned, amount released, amount utilised and number of Rural Tourism sites sanctioned including villages during the last three years and current year are given in Statement.

(d) and (e) Development, implementation, identification and promotion of tourism projects including those related to rural areas is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) sanctions and releases Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments/Union Territory Administration after receipt of the proposals from them subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

(f) Rural Tourism helps in employment generation, enhances earning capacity, checks migration and provides better livelihood for the rural population by participation of the local communities. Rural tourism also promotes inclusive development in remote and backward areas. Landscaping and improvement of roads within the Panchayat limits are some of the components of the Rural Tourism Scheme for which CFA is provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations.

Statement

Year 2010-11

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released	Amt. Utilised	No. of Rural Tourism sites sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	109.80	87.84	91.82	3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	17.00	13.60	13.60	1
3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
4	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
6	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
7	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
9	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
10	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
11	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
12	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
13	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	153.74	114.49	114.49	4
16	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
17	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
18	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
19	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
20	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
21	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
22	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
23	Mizoram	20.00	14.85	0.00	1
24	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
25	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
26	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
27	Puducherry	15.17	12.14	0.00	1
28	Punjab	15.50	12.40	6.20	1
29	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
30	Sikkim	181.27	145.02	145.02	5
31	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
32	Tripura	164.90	131.92	0.00	4
33	Uttar Pradesh	40.51	32.41	32.41	1
34	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
35	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total		717.89	564.67	403.54	21

Year 2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released	Amt. Utilised	No. of Rural Tourism sites sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	62.54	50.04	62.54	2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	85.88	68.81	36.42	2
3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
4	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
5	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
6	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
7	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
9	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
10	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
11	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
12	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
13	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	266.19	212.95	246.88	5
16	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
17	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
18	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
19	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
20	Maharashtra	17.29	13.83	0.00	1
21	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
22	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
23	Mizoram	50.00	40.00	5.00	1
24	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
25	Nagaland	268.44	233.60	233.60	8
26	Odisha	20.00	16.00	0.00	1
27	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
28	Punjab	15.93	12.74	4.75	1
29	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
30	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
31	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
32	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
33	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
34	Uttarakhand	17.00	13.60	0.00	1
35	West Bengal	70.00	56.00	0.00	2
Total		873.27	717.57	589.19	24

Year 2012-13

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released	Amt. Utilised	No. of Rural Tourism sites sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20.00	16.00	0.00	
3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
4	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
5	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
6	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
7	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
9	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
10	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
11	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
12	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
13	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	51.00	40.80	17.00	3
16	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
17	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
18	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
19	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
20	Maharashtra	49.08	39.26	30.00	1
21	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
22	Meghalaya	50.00	40.00	0.00	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
23	Mizoram	62.70	50.16	0.00	2
24	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
25	Nagaland	203.34	40.67	0.00	6
26	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
27	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
28	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
29	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
30	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
31	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
32	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
33	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
34	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
35	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total		436.12	226.89	47.00	14

Year 2013-14 : Upto 31.12.2013

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released	Amt. Utilised	No. of Rural Tourism sites sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
4	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
5	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
6	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
7	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
9	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
10	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
11	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
12	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
13	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
15	Jammu and Kashmir	865.13	692.06	0.00	14
16	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
17	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
18	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
19	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
20	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
21	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
22	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
23	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
24	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
25	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
26	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
27	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
28	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
29	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
30	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
31	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
32	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
33	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
34	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
35	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total		865.13	692.06	0.00	15

Projects under Corporate Social Responsibility

4657. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has encouraged various Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to install solar power plants;

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

(c) whether setting up of new and renewable energy projects is included in their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) portfolio or it is entirely for lowering their costs and get a reliable power supply; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Government has been encouraging the setting up of solar power plants for feeding power to grid, with fiscal / financial incentives available under MNRE schemes (including JNNSM), backed by facilitating policies of State Governments. PSUs are also eligible to set up such plants under these schemes. Details of the plants set up so far by different PSUs under MNRE schemes are given in Statement.

(c) and (d) As per the Guidelines on CSR & Sustainability issued by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) to the CPSEs (effective from 1st April, 2013), the discretion in the selection and implementation of CSR &

Sustainability activities is that of Board of Directors of a CPSE, who can take the decision in the best interest of the organization, keeping in view the organizational capacity, resource capacity and core competence of the

enterprise. However, DPE guidelines encourage CPSEs to plan and take up projects for promotion of renewable sources of energy including solar under environmental sustainability projects.

Statement

List of solar power plants set up by PSUs under MNRE Programmes

Sl. No.	Name of project developer	Capacity (MW)	Location	Date of commissioning
1	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited	1	Industrial Park, Gooty, Dist. - Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	15/03/2012
2	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited	1	Jurala Hydroelectric Scheme, Dist. - Mahboobnagar, Andhra Pradesh	10/01/2012
3	Karnataka Power Corporation Limited	1	Village - Yapaladinni, Dist. - Raichur, Karnataka	07/02/2012
4	Karnataka Power Corporation Limited	5	Village -Belakavadi, Dist. - Mandya, Karnataka	25/06/2012
5	Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited	1	In the premises of Chandrapur Super Thermal Power Station, Dist. - Chandrapur, Maharashtra	09/04/2010
6	Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited	4	-do-	2 Mwon 18/10/2011; 2 MW on 12/02/2012
7	GAIL (INDIA) Limited	5	Village -Raghawa, Tehsil-Ramgarh, Dist. - Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	18/02/2013
8	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	5	Village-Rawra, Tehsil-Phalodi, Dist. - Jodhpur, Rajasthan	02/02/2012
9	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited	1	Village Phagi Dakshin, Tehsil-Phagi, Dist. - Jaipur, Rajasthan	25/03/2012
10	West Bengal Green Energy Development Corporation Limited	2	DPSC Ltd., Power House Complex, Jamuria, Dist. - Burdwan, West Bengal	1.1 MW on 31/08/2009; 0.9 MW on 30.03.2012
Total		26		

Mother and Child Tracking System

4658. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the initiatives taken thereunder;

(c) the funds allocated and utilised under MCTS during each of the last three years and the current year and the achievements made as a result thereof, State/ UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has recently started the Mother and Child Tracking Facilitation Centre (MCTFC); and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the activities likely to be undertaken by MCTFC?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Ministry of Health & Family welfare, Government of India has introduced web based name based tracking system called Mother & Child Tracking System (MCTS) across all the States & UTs to facilitate timely delivery of antenatal and postnatal care services to all the pregnant women and immunization to all the children.

MCTS is an innovative IT system providing alerts to health service providers about the services due list and services delivery gaps. Furthermore, the system also provides ready reference about the status of services / vaccination delivered to pregnant women and children.

Under MCTS, appropriate health promotion messages to beneficiaries that are relevant according to the month of pregnancy or date of birth of the child are being sent on mobiles of beneficiaries.

MCTS is also being used for transfer of JSY benefits to pregnant women after delivery as is presently being done in 121 DBT districts.

A pilot to transfer ASHA payments directly into their accounts has also been initiated.

(c) Funds for MCTS have not been allocated separately. The required funds were provisioned in MIS scheme of Department of Health and Family Welfare (DoHFW) at Central Government level and under Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) activity head of approved Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for States / UTs.

More than 10.7 crore pregnant women & children have been registered on MCTS Portal. State and year-wise count of pregnant women and children registered

on the MCTS portal since inception till 16th February, 2014 is given in the Statement.

(d) and (e) Mother and Child Tracking Facilitation Centre (MCTFC) has been inaugurated on 31st January, 2014. It is a major step taken by Government of India under the National Health Mission in improving the maternal and child health care services.

The Facilitation Centre has 80 Helpdesk Agents (HAs) and it is designed to:

- (i) act as a supporting framework to MCTS and help in validating the data entered in MCTS by making phone calls to pregnant women and parents of children and health workers;
- (ii) be a powerful tool in providing relevant information and guidance directly to the pregnant women, parents of children and to community health workers, thus creating awareness among them about health services and promoting right health practices and behavior;
- (iii) contact the service providers and recipients of mother and child care services to get their feedback on various mother and child care services, programmes and initiatives like JSSK, JSY, RBSK, National Iron plus Initiative (NIPI), contraceptive distribution by ASHAs etc. This feedback would help the Government of India / State Governments to easily and quickly evaluate the programme interventions, and plan appropriate corrective measures to improve the health service delivery;
- (iv) check with ASHAs and ANMs regarding availability of essential drugs and supplies like ORS packets and contraceptives.

Statement

State-wise Mother and Child Count during 2010-2011 (As on 16th February, 2014)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Registered beneficiaries of 2010-2011		Registered beneficiaries of 2011-2012		Registered beneficiaries of 2012-2013		Registered beneficiaries of 2013-2014 (till 16th February, 2014)	
		Pregnant Women	Children	Pregnant Women	Children	Pregnant Women	Children	Pregnant Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	42522	39328	1293985	1188288	1485086	1281904	1262688	980310

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	Andman and Nicobar Islands	327	68	6142	3768	4596	2387	3266	1745
3	Arunachal Pradesh	50	267	3178	3857	6726	5123	9679	8691
4	Assam	91114	62569	613145	515299	738547	633103	521755	345350
5	Bihar	632040	172302	1028226	593340	1938096	1767723	1623295	1300145
6	Chandigarh	2685	1519	20692	28023	19492	18747	15927	13350
7	Chhattisgarh	472992	372056	504295	447921	497550	407644	407055	286232
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	485	451	8918	9175	10334	8925	10282	7638
9	Daman and Diu	4086	1585	2763	2628	4689	2865	4835	3460
10	Delhi	42	17808	109311	178500	202734	185010	225740	131834
11	Goa	12846	10003	20425	17952	17383	16481	14067	11918
12	Gujarat	924153	508424	1177674	849258	1297388	1039655	1024400	850917
13	Haryana	14925	7148	315954	221114	367638	279009	305439	235656
14	Himachal Pradesh	13514	5769	102268	107092	116026	119803	100151	90863
15	Jammu and Kashmir	3867	2029	158492	94259	198073	136581	148533	91017
16	Jharkhand	9624	40010	548064	646451	509173	524790	343893	258893
17	Karnataka	1870	4124	944150	289728	843377	464196	789645	349132
18	Kerala	30185	29262	485637	371352	511847	441557	441955	369663
19	Lakshadweep	12	1	1105	570	1161	632	606	345
20	Madhya Pradesh	113064	931964	1560017	1785488	1670275	1630985	1382057	1278014
21	Maharashtra	429897	199958	1268119	1032436	1827819	1596511	1543302	1215128
22	Manipur	29	8	5030	5333	11154	13323	11164	9081
23	Meghalaya	1861	2266	21958	31295	54589	53324	46868	30507
24	Mizoram	0	3207	3941	11699	9183	10253	11177	8922
25	Nagaland	151	3765	12571	26499	15585	20040	10886	10700
26	Odisha	321573	213423	914578	817103	771744	721734	646893	516151
27	Puducherry	2181	684	23363	18762	20098	12043	12218	8470
28	Punjab	56842	62921	474162	409340	443601	397974	341906	309944
29	Rajasthan	819739	749284	979426	958903	1168060	1446781	1139612	1000223
30	Sikkim	2854	1703	9093	6001	9044	6919	7059	5529

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31	Tamil Nadu	652260	253045	1283023	1078066	1186573	971763	1036910	954884
32	Tnpura	21202	12372	20263	32044	61883	60098	67911	41919
33	Uttar Pradesh	13083	17222	1742148	1507734	2321231	1901812	3010366	2179733
34	Uttarakhand	28027	21361	121100	112075	132591	121271	143366	117071
35	West Bengal	14396	2180	878361	478423	1289115	1071887	1062611	813147
	Total	4734498	3750086	16661577	13879776	19762461	17372853	17727517	13836582

Winding up of SUUTI

4659. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to close Specified Undertakings of Unit Trust of India (SUUTI) and transfer of its assets and liabilities to a new entity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total assets and liabilities of SUUTI at present; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to deal with the investment, disinvestment and other activities of SUUTI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Cabinet, in its meeting held on the 23rd March 2012, approved the proposal for winding up SUUTI and creating a new company, wholly owned by Government, to takeover all assets or properties which are in the possession, custody and control of the Administrator, SUUTI and all claims or liabilities of the SUUTI, subject to certain conditions. However, Cabinet on 9th January 2014 has decided that the decision of the Cabinet taken on the 23rd March 2012 to wind up SUUTI may be deferred. The transfer of assets and liabilities of SUUTI to the new company, as approved by the Cabinet on 23rd March 2012, has also been deferred.

(c) The total assets and liabilities of SUUTI as per the Audited Accounts as on 31st December 2013 are as given below:

Assets	-	Rs. 54730 crores (Market value)
Liabilities	-	Rs. 2000 crores

(d) The Administrator, SUUTI shall carry on the management of SUUTI for and on behalf of the Central Government in terms of the Scheme formulated u/s 20 of the Unit Trust of India (Transfer of Undertaking, and Repeal) Act 2002. Section 10 of the Repeal Act provides for various kinds of business that can be transacted by the Administrator, in relation to the specified undertaking. Further, being an entity created by an Act of Parliament, SUUTI has been empowered with certain rights and privileges in dealing with its investments and divestments like, ability to file cases as a Public Financial Institution under The Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Securities Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act) and The Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 (DRT Act), certain concessions, tax exemptions, guarantees, authority to initiate legal action etc.

Guidelines of Psychological Aspects of Sexual Violence

4660. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Health Research (DHR) has drawn up any guidelines on addressing psychological aspects of sexual violence;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the areas focussed therein;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up counselling centres in schools and colleges to deal with various psychological issues leading to suicides; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Yes. the Department has prepared a draft guidelines for psychological support for women survivors of sexual assaults in consultation with NIMHANS, Bangalore.

Under the Distt. Mental Health Programme (DMHP) component of National Mental Health Programme, activities like life skill education, counseling in schools and colleges, suicide prevention services etc have been taken up in 123 districts of the country.

[*Translation*]

Industrial Package for the State of H.P.

4661. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from the State of Himachal Pradesh and other public representatives from the State for increasing the industrial package being given to the State till the year 2020;

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

(c) the time by which it is likely to be approved; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Requests from State Government and various Industry Associations have been received for extension of Package for a further period upto the year 2020 and the Extension of Special Package of Industrial Incentives to Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand has been approved by the Government on 15th January 2014 from 07.01.2013 to 31.03.2017 during 12th Five Year Plan.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Solar Power Systems in Government Buildings

4662. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to install solar power systems in all the Government offices/buildings in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the cost involved therein;

(c) the details of solar power systems installed in the Government offices/buildings, so far State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the money likely to be saved by using solar systems in Government offices/buildings; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) MNRE is promoting installation of solar systems in all buildings, depending on the feasibility, willingness of users and availability of funds. Under Off grid and Decentralized Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), the Ministry provides Central Financial Assistance of 30% of the cost of solar systems for installing Solar PV and Thermal Systems at Educational Institutions, Hospitals, Police stations, Panchayats, Jails, Govt. Guest Houses. Community buildings, Anganwadis, Orphanage and other buildings for social and community use, etc. For special categories states viz. NE, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, remote and difficult areas such as Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, and districts on India's international borders the CFA is limited to 60% of the cost of the water heating systems and 90% of the benchmark cost for SPV power projects accessed by only State Nodal Agencies (SNAs)/Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI). The benchmark cost set by the Ministry ranges from Rs 100/Wp to Rs 450/Wp depending upon the size of the SPV system and Rs.8500 to Rs 11000 per sq. meter of the collector area based on the type of the collectors.

(c) A total of 10,847 numbers of standalone and decentralized solar PV power plants aggregating to 22.85 MWp capacities have been installed on Central and State Government Buildings in the country till 31st December, 2013.

(d) and (e) No Madam, while no assessment has been made, however in Government offices/buildings located in rural areas, where electricity is not available

continuously and diesel generators have to be used, solar systems can save substantial amount of diesel.

ECB In Aviation Sector

4663. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the purposes for which External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) facility are permitted to be utilised;
- (b) whether the Government has approved ECB for aviation sector to raise working capital and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the amount of ECB permitted for the aviation sector and the individual cap limit for a single unit; and
- (d) the approved source of ECB and method of repayment thereof along with extent of flexibility in maturity period being given to the sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) can be raised for investment such as import of capital goods (as classified by DFGT in the Foreign Trade Policy), new projects, modernization/expansion of existing production units in real sector- industrial sector including small and medium enterprises (SME), infrastructure sector and specified service sectors, namely, hotel hospital and software in India.

(b) Yes Madam. The civil aviation sector was permitted to raise ECB for working capital from April 24, 2012 to December 31, 2013, in terms of Reserve Bank of India A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 113 dated April 24, 2012 and A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 116 dated June 25, 2012. Details are as follows:

- (i) Airline companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 and possessing scheduled operator permit license from DGCA for passenger transportation are eligible to avail of ECB for working capital;
- (ii) ECB will be allowed to the airline companies based on the cash flow, foreign exchange earnings and its capability to service the debt;
- (iii) The ECB can be raised with a minimum average maturity period of three years;

(iv) The ECB for the purpose was initially allowed for a period of 12 months, up to April 2013 and subsequently extended.

(c) The overall ECB ceiling for the entire civil aviation sector would be USD one billion and the maximum permissible ECB that can be availed by an individual airline company will be USD 300 million.

(d) Borrowers can raise ECB from internationally recognized sources, such as (i) international banks, (ii) international capital markets, (iii) multilateral financial institutions (such as IFC, ADB, CDC, etc.) / regional financial institutions and Government owned development financial institutions, (iv) export credit agencies, (v) suppliers of equipments, (vi) foreign collaborators and (vii) foreign equity holders [other than erstwhile Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs)], etc.

Under the scheme, civil aviation sector could raise ECB for working capital for minimum average period of 3 years or more. The repayment is permitted only out of the foreign exchange earnings of the borrowing company i.e. the foreign exchange for repayment of such ECB is not accessible from the domestic foreign exchange market.

Gas Pipeline

4664. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to lay gas pipeline through the sea between Puthuvype LNG terminal and Kayamkulam Thermal Power Plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the estimated cost of the project and the time by which the said project will be completed;

(c) whether fishermen community has protested against the said project;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor including the action taken by the Government to address their concern; and

(e) whether the Gas authority of India Limited (GAIL) proposes to lay the said gas pipeline and if so, the terms of agreement signed by National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) with GAIL for the purpose?

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) No, Madam. The sub-sea pipeline from PLL's LNG terminal at Puthuvype, Kochi to NTPC's power plant at Kayamkulam is proposed to be laid by GAIL. Feasibility study for the project has been completed and environmental clearance has also been obtained. The estimated cost of the project is approximately Rs.1000 crores and the completion schedule will be 18 months from the date of project approval by Board of GAIL.

(c) No, Madam.

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

(e) Yes, Madam. However, the agreement has not yet been signed between NTPC and GAIL.

Growth Rate in Production of Petroleum Products

4665. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) the growth rate in production and demand of various petroleum products noticed/registered during the 11th Five Year Plan in the country, product-wise;

(b) whether the Government had estimated the demand and growth rate in production of various petroleum products at the beginning of the 12th Five Year Plan excluding the liquid fuel requirement for power generation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken or proposed by the Government for intensifying exploration of hydrocarbon reserves in order to increase the growth rate in production of petroleum products in the country?

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) The growth rate in production and demand of various petroleum products noticed/registered during the 11th Five Year Plan in the country, product-wise is given in the Statement-I.

(b) and (c) the demand and growth rate in production of various petroleum products at the beginning of the 12th

Five Year Plan excluding the liquid fuel requirement for power generation is given in Statement-II.

(d) In order to increase the crude oil/gas production in the country as well as reducing import dependency on energy, Government has taken the following steps:

1. Offering of more unexplored areas for exploration through International Competitive Bidding Under NELP.
2. Exploring alternate energy sources such as Coal Bed Methane (CBM), Shale Gas/Shale Oil etc.
3. Other policy initiatives by the Government in E & P Sector
 - (i) Policies allowing the Contractors to carry out exploration activities in the Mining Lease (ML) areas after the expiry of exploration period and submission of Integrated Development Plans for a cluster of discoveries etc. have been introduced to facilitate early monetization of discoveries and exploring additional hydrocarbon potential in the ML areas.
 - (ii) The Uniform Licensing Policy (ULP) proposed by Rangarajan Committee is under consideration by the Government. If approved, this policy will allow the contractors to explore and exploit all types of hydrocarbons in the awarded blocks.
 - (iii) In order to acquire geophysical data in poorly explored and unexplored areas, the Government is formulating a revised model for speculative survey.
 - (iv) In order to improve the administration of the existing PSCs, the Government has initiated the process of formulating various guidelines and checklists aimed at resolving ambiguities and bottlenecks, which are being encountered both by the Government and the Contractors during the execution of the PSCs.

It is expected that with all the above measures being adopted by the Contractors as well as the Government, the pace of E & P activities in the country will accelerate.

Statement-I

The actual consumption and growth rate of petroleum products during 11th Five Year Plan is given below:

Product	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Qty.	Gr.	Qty.	Gr.	Qty.	Gr.	Qty.	Gr.	Qty.	Gr.
LPG	12010	10.7	12191	1.5	13135	7.7	14331	9.1	15350	7.3
MS	10332	11.3	11258	9.0	12818	13.9	14194	10.7	14992	5.6
NAPHTHA	13294	-4.3	13911	4.6	10134	-27.1	10676	5.3	11222	5.1
ATF	4543	14.1	4423	-2.6	4627	4.6	5078	9.7	5536	9.0
SKO	9365	-1.5	9303	-0.7	9304	0.0	8928	-4.0	8229	-7.8
HSD	47669	11.1	51710	8.5	56242	8.8	60071	6.8	64750	7.8
LDO	667	-7.3	552	-17.3	457	-17.2	455	-0.5	415	-8.9
LUBES	2290	20.6	2000	-12.7	2539	26.9	2429	-4.3	2633	8.4
FO/LSHS	12717	0.8	12588	-1.0	11629	-7.6	10789	-7.2	9307	-13.7
Bitumen	4506	17.6	4747	5.3	4934	3.9	4536	-8.1	4638	2.3
Pet Coke	5950	9.4	6166	3.6	6586	6.8	4982	-24.4	6138	23.2
Others	5604	-3.9	4750	-15.2	5400	13.7	4569	-15.4	4924	7.8
Total	128946	6.8	133599	3.6	137808	3.2	141040	2.3	148132	5.0

Qty (TMT)/Gr. (%)

The Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) in production of petroleum products during X plan period (2007-12) is given in table-1:

Table-1: Production of Petroleum Products during XI plan period (2007-12) in '000 MT

Products	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	CAGR
LPG	8868	9335	10345	9624	9554	1.5%
Naphtha	17983	16797	18782	19309	18707	0.8%
MS	14174	16367	22554	25802	27207	13.9%
ATF	8915	8356	9304	9817	10061	2.4%
SKO	8027	8461	8833	7898	8019	0.0%
HSD	58482	64139	73249	77684	82929	7.2%
LDO	713	609	472	597	502	-6.8%
Lubes	855	870	950	941	1027	3.7%
FO/LSHS	15957	17760	17884	20657	19433	4.0%
Bitumen	4450	4620	4873	4446	4599	0.7%
Others	11455	10124	17755	19010	21955	13.9%
Total	149879	157436	185000	195786	203994	6.4%

Notes:

Source: Oil Companies. P=Provisional

Statement-II

Estimated demand and CARG of the petroleum products for the XII Five Year Plan is given below

Products	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	CAGR(%)
LPG	16986	18363	19675	20857	21831	6.9
MS	16091	17527	19083	20766	22588	8.5
Naptha/NGL	12353	11417	11417	11022	11022	-0.2
ATF	6009	6587	7202	7849	8540	9.6
SKO	7949	7631	7326	7033	6751	-4
HSDO	65040	68654	72589	76904	81599	5.2
LDO	400	400	400	400	400	-0.2
Lubes	2691	2772	2857	2945	3036	3.7
FO/LSHS	7954	7902	7899	7872	7872	-3.5
Bitumen	5254	5541	5732	5971	6114	5.1
Pet Coke	6765	7514	8345	9268	10294	11.7
Others	5445	6127	6109	6085	6162	2.4
Total	152937	160436	168635	176972	186209	4.8

The product availability from the refineries based on the estimated crude processing plan furnished by oil companies along-with Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) is as given below:

(Figs, in '000 MT)

Table-2: Projected Production of POL by Oil companies during 12th Plan Period

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	CAGR
LPG	9255	10345	10659	11358	13087	7.2%
Naphtha	18147	18772	18695	20088	22713	4.6%
MS	30071	31620	32679	36003	38763	5.2%
ATF	11984	12643	12843	14316	16037	6.0%
SKO	8376	8697	8980	9400	9743	3.1%
HSD	95638	97570	100178	106222	116520	4.0%
LDO	480	338	338	163	218	-14.6%
Lubes	792	871	883	895	1302	10.5%
FO/LSHS	16147	15557	11408	11186	10084	-9.0%
Bitumen	5209	5482	5595	5446	5620	1.5%
Others	25489	28028	29538	31699	35525	6.9%
Total	221588	229923	231797	246776	269611	4.0%

Source: Report of the Working Group on Petroleum & Natural Gas Sector for the XII Plan (2012-17)

[Translation]

Promotion of Renewable Energy

4666. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the policy formulated for the usage and promotion of renewable energy to address the power crisis in various States of the country, including in Bihar, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether nodal agencies have been set up in the States for promotion of renewable energy and energy conservation in the States;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the main objectives of these nodal agencies;

(d) the details of the works undertaken by these agencies in the renewable energy sector in the rural areas and the achievement made as a result thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the details of incentives being given to the State Nodal Agencies for promotion, coordination and monitoring of projects in the State?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Government has formulated an Integrated Energy Policy (IEP) covering all sources of energy including renewable energy sources. The IEP document gives a roadmap to develop energy supply options and increased exploitation of renewable energy sources. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has made a Plan for a capacity addition of about 30,000 MW power during the 12th Plan period (2012-17) from various renewable energy sources mostly through private sector participation in the country. However state-wise targets are not fixed. MNRE has also launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission in January, 2010 aiming to 20,000 MW grid power from solar energy by March 31st 2022.

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. State Nodal Agencies (SNAs) for renewable energy have been designated by respective State Governments. Detailed list of SNAs is given at Statement-I. The main objectives of these SNAs include:-

- To promote renewable energy technologies and create an environment conducive to their commercialization through innovative/pilot projects.

- Assist Central & State Government in implementation, coordination and monitoring of renewable energy programmes.
- Information, dissemination and public awareness through training programmes, publications, exhibitions, seminars and conferences.

State-wise details of decentralized/off-grid renewable energy systems/devices which mostly benefit the rural areas/ beneficiaries are given in Statement-II.

(e) Administrative charges up to 5 percent of the Central Financial Assistance is provided towards project/ programme sanctioned to the SNA.

Statement-I

State-wise details of State Nodal Agencies

Andhra Pradesh

Non-Conventional Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (NEDCAP) Ltd.5-8-207/2 Pisgah Complex, Nampally Hyderabad – 500 001.

Assam

Assam Energy Development Agency (under Science and Technology Deptt. Govt. of Assam) Bigyan Bhawan, Near IDBI Building G S Road, Guwahati-781005

Chhattisgarh

Chhattisgarh State Renewable Energy Development Agency (CREDA) 2nd Floor, CSERC Building, Shanti Nagar, Raipur

Goa

Goa Energy Development Agency DST&E Building, 1st Floor, Saligo Plateau Opp. Seminary, Saligao, Bardez Goa – 403511

Haryana

Haryana Renewal Energy Development Agency (HAREDA) SCO 48, Sector 26 Chandigarh – 160 019

Jammu and Kashmir

Jammu and Kashmir Energy Development Agency (JAKEDA) 12 BC Road, Rehari, Jammu-180001 Tele:0191 - 2546495, 2552725(R), (Fax) 2546495 Dharrilla, Raj Bagh Srinagar

Karnataka

Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd.
19, Maj. Gen. A. D. Loganadan, INA Cross, Queen's
Road, Bangalore- 560 052

Madhya Pradesh

MP Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd., Urja Bhawan, Main Road
NO.2 Shivaji Nagar, Bhopal -462016

Manipur

Manipur Renewable Energy Development Agency
(MANIREDA) Department of Science, Technology
Minuthong Hafiz Hatta, Imphal-795001

Mizoram

Zoram Energy Development Agency (ZEDA) Zuangtui P.O.
Zemabawk Aizawl, Mizoram - 796017

Odisha

Odisha Renewable Energy Development Agency S-59,
Mancheswar Industrial Estate Bhubaneswar - 751 010

Rajasthan

Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited E-166,
Yudhister Marg, 'C' Scheme Jaipur - 302 001

Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency (TEDA) EVK
Sampath Building, Chennai - 600 006

Uttar Pradesh

New and Renewable Energy Development Agency
(NEDA), U.P. Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar Lucknow -
226 010

Arunachal Pradesh

Arunachal Pradesh Energy Development Agency Urja
Bhawan Tadar TangMarg, Post Box No. 141 Itanagar-
791111

Bihar

Bihar Renewable Energy Development Agency 1st Floor,
Sone Bhawan, Virchand Patel Marg, Patna - 800 001.

Gujarat

Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA) 4th Floor,
Block No.11 & 12 Udyog hawan, Sector-11. Gandhi
Nagar-382017 Gujarat

Himachal Pradesh

HIMURJA, SDA Complex, Kasumpti, Shimla-171009.

Jharkhand

Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency 328
B, Road No.4 Ashok Nagar Ranchi - 834 002.

Kerala

Agency for Non-Conventional Energy and Rural
Technology (ANERT), Pattom P.O. PB No.1094,
KESAVADASAPURAM Thiruvananthapuram-695 004.

Maharashtra

Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA) S.No.
191/A, Phase1, 2nd Floor, MHADA Commercial Complex
Opp. Tridal Nagar, Yerawada Pune - 411 006.

Meghalaya

Meghalaya Non-conventional & Rural Energy
Development Agency Lower Lachaumiere, Opp. P&T
Dispensary, Near BSF Camp (Mawpat) Shillong - 793
001

Nagaland

Department of New and Renewable Energy Development
Agency (NREDA) Nagaland Secretariat Kohima,
Nagaland -797 001

Punjab

Punjab Energy Development Agency SCO 134-136,
Sector 34-A Chandigarh - 160 036

Sikkim

Sikkim Renewable Energy Development Agency, SRE
DA Bhawan,D.P.H Road Gangtok, Sikkim - 737 101

Tripura

Tripura Renewable Energy Development Agency Vigyan
Bhawan, 2nd Floor, Pandit Nehru Complex West Tripura,
Agartala - 799 006

Uttrakhand

Uttrakhand Renewable Energy (UREDA) Development
Agency Energy Park Campus Industrial Area, Patel Nagar,
Dehradun-248001

West Bengal

West Bengal Renewable Energy Development Agency
Bikaipa Shakti Bhawan, Plot- J-1/10, EP & GP Block,Salt
Lake Electronice Complex, Sector- V, Kolkatta- 700091

Statement - II**State-wise details of Decentralised/Off-Grid Renewable Energy Systems/Devices**

Sl.No.	States/UT	Biogas Plants (Nos.)	Biomass Gasifier		Biomass (non-bagasse) (MW)	Waste to Energy (MW)	Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Systems				SPV Pumps (Nos)	Aerogen/hybrid systems (kW)	Remote Village Electrification	
			Industrial (kW)	Rural (kW)			SLS (Nos.)	HLS (Nos.)	SL (Nos.)	PP (kWp)			Village (Nos)	Hamlet (Nos)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Andhra Pradesh	505712	22914		56.79	10.61	6454	14545	41360	871.60	613	16.00		13.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3472		750			1071	18945	14433	17.10	18	6.80	297	
3	Assam	102302	2933				98	6040	1211	910.00	45	6.00	1883	
4	Bihar	129823	5854	4370	5.20		955	7119	50117	775.60	139			
5	Chhattisgarh	44594	1210		2.50	0.33	2042	7254	3311	12186.72	240		568	
6	Goa	4039					707	393	1093	1.72	15	163.80		19
7	Gujarat	426374	20080	1450		14.64	2004	9231	31603	374.60	85	20.00	38	
8	Haryana	58577	1963		33.61	4.00	22018	56364	93853	864.25	469	10.00		286
9	Himachal Pradesh	46949			7.20		8058	22592	23909	601.50	6		21	
10	Jammu and Kashmir	3033	200				5806	62133	44059	308.85	39	15.80	334	15
11	Jharkhand	7237	500		1.20		620	9317	23374	480.90			493	
12	Karnataka	459071	6297	1150	9.65	6.84	2694	48399	7334	294.41	551	39.20	16	14
13	Kerala	137717			0.72		1735	33100	54367	214.39	810	8.00		607
14	Madhya Pradesh	336703	8247	761	12.35	0.48	9198	3835	9444	1983.00	87	24.00	515	
15	Maharashtra	843011	7150		11.40	16.49	8420	3467	68683	913.70	239	1382.10	340	
16	Manipur	2128					928	3865	4787	216.00	40	110.00	237	3

17	Meghalaya	9996	250		13.80		1273	7840	24875	50.50	19	121.50	149	
18	Mizoram	4520		250			431	6801	9589	241.00	37		20	
19	Nagaland	7399		2100			271	1045	6766	1050.00	3		11	
20	Odisha	260056	270		2.94	0.02	5834	5177	9882	84.52	56		946	4
21	Punjab	155289			90.65	1.81	5354	8620	17495	281.00	1857	50.00		
22	Rajasthan	68647	2431	33	2.00	3.00	6852	124446	4716	8366.00	4501	14.00	292	90
23	Sikkim	8577					504	10059	23300	150.00		15.50		13
24	Tamil Nadu	220861	9590	2172	16.55	11.42	6350	7905	16818	609.77	829	24.50		131
25	Tripura	3218		1050			1199	32723	64282	365.00	151	2.00	60	782
26	Uttar Pradesh	435554	22790	912	150.86	40.76	124828	223083	62015	3491.46	575		98	86
27	Uttarakhand	16535	1400		42.50	4.02	8568	91349	64023	280.03	26	4.00	476	118
28	West Bengal	366018	24718	1450	14.92		8726	143133	17662	889.00	48	74.00	1177	2
29	Andaman & Nicobar	137					390	468	6296	167.00	5			
30	Chandigarh	97					898	275	1675	0.00	12			
31	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	169					0	0		0.00				
32	Daman and Diu						0	0		0.00				
33	Delhi	681					301	0	4807	332.00	90			
34	Lakshwadeep			250			1725	0	5289	1090.00				
35	Pudducherry	578					417	25	1637	0.00	21	5.00		
36	Others*						9150	24047	125797	9707.00				
Total		4669074	138797	16698	474.84	114.41	255879	993595	939862	48168.61	11626	2112.20	7971	2183

SLS = Street Lighting System; HLS=Home Lighting System;

SL= Solar Lanterns; MW=Mega Watt; kWp=kilowatt peak; PP = Power plants;

*[English]***Nirbhaya Fund**

4667. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has considered any proposal for financial assistance out of the 'Nirbhaya Fund' since its inception;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals considered, approved, funds sanctioned, released and utilized so far;

(c) whether the Government has received any request from the State of Kerala for financial assistance to the 'Nirbhaya' scheme/project launched by them in the State, and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has provided or proposes to provide financial assistance to the State of Kerala or to other States for similar scheme/project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) This scheme is administrated by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. The progress on operationalisation of the 'Nirbhaya Fund' for which an amount of Rs. 1000.00 crore has been earmarked is being reviewed at the level of Finance Minister. A proposal for "Establishment of an Integrated Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) platform for supporting Geographical Information System (GIS) based Call Tracking and Geographical Positioning System (GPS) based Police vehicle dispatch to respond to women and other distress calls and ensure speedy assistance to them is at an advanced stage of approval. In addition to this, Ministry of Information Technology is working on a proposal to introduce mandatory provision of SOS Alert Buttons in all new handsets/providing SOS alert system in the existing handsets through free downloading of suitable software. Further, Government has also approved a scheme of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to provide for enhanced security for Women in Public Road Transport system in the country. The amount has been credited in a Public Fund and utilization will be as required from time to time.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Nursing Institutions

4668. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of shortage of trained nurses and midwives in the country and if so, the details thereof indicating the present ratio of nurse-patient in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of diploma/degree schools and colleges imparting nursing education in the country indicating the number of seats therein, State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to open new nursing educational institutions in the country, location and State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received a number of proposals from the States/UTs for setting up/upgradation of nursing institutions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the proposals cleared and still pending for approval indicating the reasons for their pendency during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. As per the High Level Expert Group Report 2011 on Universal Health Coverage (UHC) for India constituted by the Planning Commission, it is estimated that service guarantees under UHC will require an increase in the availability of nurses from around 0.90 million in 2011 to 1.7 million by 2017 and 2.7 million by 2022. The nurse-patient ratio varies from state to state, district to district and institution to institution. Further, the ratio varies for different units and shifts according to acuity of care, size and location.

(b) The number of nursing schools and colleges in the country is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) to (e) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Strengthening/upgradation of Nursing Services the Government has sanctioned certain districts in various States for opening of Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM)/General Nursing and Midwifery (GNM) Institutes, as per statement at Statement-II. Opening of Institutes under the said scheme depends on proposals received from the States as per the scheme guidelines.

Statement-I

State-wise number of Nursing Institutions and Admission Capacity as on 31st October, 2013

Sl. No	State Name	G.N.M.						B.Sc. (N)					
		Govt.	Seats	Pvt.	Seats	Total		Govt.	Seats	Pvt.	Seats	Total	
						Instt.	Seats					Instt.	Seats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	20			1	20					0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	17	800	250	10879	267	11679	14	771	217	11190	231	11961
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	20	2	50	3	70					0	0
4	Assam	4	54	22	644	26	698	3	180	5	240	8	420
5	Bihar	4	226	11	450	15	676	1	40	2	80	3	120
6	Chandigarh					0	0	2	95			2	95
7	Chhattisgarh	3	75	40	1470	43	1545	6	290	60	2700	66	2990
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	20			1	20	1	40			1	40
9	Daman and Diu												
10	Delhi	9	255	16	675	25	930	7	345	6	370	13	715
11	Goa	1	50	1	20	2	70	1	100	2	80	3	180
12	Gujarat	24	925	79	3235	103	4160	8	390	39	1750	47	2140
13	Haryana	4	80	64	2700	68	2780	1	75	29	1290	30	1365
14	Himachal Pradesh	7	230	28	1120	35	1350	1	60	14	600	15	660
15	Jammu and Kashmir			14	585	14	585	2	110	3	150	5	260
16	Jharkhand	6	210	17	615	23	825	1	50	5	220	6	270

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17	Karnataka	13	491	546	25405	559	25896	8	530	336	18243	344	18773
18	Kerala	15	403	216	6807	231	7210	7	465	122	6535	129	7000
19	Madhya Pradesh	10	335'	283	11110	293	11445	3	170	125	6030	128	6200
20	Maharashtra	35	1284	180	5285	215	6569	6	300	90	4015	96	4315
21	Manipur			14	440	14	440	1	40	5	200	6	240
22	Meghalaya	2	50	5	145	7	195	1	50	1	40	2	90
23	Mizoram	2	40	3	100	5	140	2	65			2	65
24	Nagaland	1	40	2	50	3	90			1	40	1	40
25	Odisha	5	400	57	2080	62	2480	1	40	14	700	15	740
26	Pudducherry	1	40	5	160	6	200	2	175	12	780	14	955
27	Punjab	11	525	205	9898	216	10423	4	250	91	4310	95	4560
28	Rajasthan	8	420	174	8150	182	8570	7	396	133	5760	140	6156
29	Sikkim	1	20	1	60	2	80	1	100	1	60	2	160
30	Tantilnadu	17	870	195	5435	212	6305	4	200	167	9450	171	9650
31	Tripura	2	100	3	130	5	230			4	180	4	180
32	Uttar Pradesh	7	110	212	9960	219	10070	4	200	50	2340	54	2540
33	Uttatanchal	3	100	15	520	18	620	1	60	9	420	10	480
34	West Bengal	34	1378	31	1165	65	2543	7	310	11	605	18	915
Grand Total		249	9571	2691	109343	2940	118914	107	5897	1554	78378	1661	84275

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State	Districts/Locations identified/ sanctioned for opening ANM/GNM School
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Tirupati 2. Narsapuram 3. Eluru 4. Vijayawada 5. Ongole 6. Kakinada 7. Karimnagar
2.	Anmachal Pradesh	1. Lohit 2. Tawang 3. U.Subansiri 4. West Siang 5. East Siang (Pasighat) 6. Naharlagun (Papampure)
3.	Assam	1. Baksa 2. Bongaigaon 3. Udalguri 4. Chirang 5. Kamrup
4.	Bihar	1. Aurangabad 2. Banka 3. Buxar 4. Jamui 5. Jahnabad 6. Kaimur (Bhabua) 7. Khagaria 8. Lakhisarai 9. Nawada 10. Saran 11. Sheikhpura 12. Sheohar

1	2	3
		13. Siwan 14. Supaul 15. Vaishali 16. Kishanganj 17. Purnia (Kishanganj) 18. Sasaram, Rohtash 19. Madhepura 20. West Champaran 21. Katihar 22. Darbhanga 23. Saharsa 24. Airariya 25. Arwal
5.	Chhattisgarh	1. Bijapur 2. Dantewada 3. Janjgir-Champa 4. Kanker 5. Kawardha 6. Korba 7. Korea 8. Mahasamund 9. Narayanur 10. Bastar 11. Bilaspur
6.	Gujarat	1. Ahmedabad 2. Anand 3. Bhavnagar 4. Jamnagar 5. Kheda 6. Patan 7. Porbandar 8. Valsad 9. Tapi
7.	Haryana	1. Palwal 2. Mewat

1	2	3
		3. Kurukshetra
		4. Chakhri Dadri
		5. Rewari
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Nahan
		2. Chamba
		3. Mandi
		4. Kullu
		5. Solan
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Bandipora
		2. Budgam
		3. Kargil
		4. Kishtwar
		5. Kulgam
		6. Pulwama
		7. Ramban
		8. Reasi
		9. Samba
		10. Shopian
		11. Udhampur
		12. Bhadarwah
		13. Ganderbal
		14. Kathua
		15. Bilawar
		16. Anantnag
		17. Doda
		18. Leh
		19. Thanamandi
		20. Surankote (Poonch)
		21. Thathri (Doda)
		22. Kokarnag (Ananthnag)
		23. Khan Sahib (Budgam)
		24. Awantipora (Pulwama)
		25. Handwara (Kupwara)
		26. Rajouri (Rajouri)

1	2	3
8.	Jharkhand	1. Chatra
		2. Godda
		3. Gumla
		4. Khunti
		5. Latehar
		6. Ramgarh
		7. Saraikela
		8. Hazaribagh
		9. Palamu
		10. Jamtara
		11. Garwa
		12. Ranchi
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Anuppur
		2. Alirajpur
		3. Ashoknagar
		4. Burhanpur
		5. Dindori
		6. Harda
		7. Neemuch
		8. Rewa
		9. Shajapur
		10. Sheopur
		11. Singrauli
		12. Umaria
		13. Mandsaur
		14. Dewas
10.	Maharashtra	1. Gadchiroli-Chimur
		2. Pusad/Yeotmal
		3. Washim
		4. Nandurbar
		5. Ratnagiri
		6. Sindhudurg
		7. Bhandara
		8. Amravati
		9. Gondia

1	2	3	1	2	3
11. Meghalaya		1. East Garo Hills 2. Ri Bhoi 3. South Garo Hills 4. West Khasi Hills	17. Punjab		1. Rupnagar 2. Bhatinda 3. Gurdaspur 4. Sangrur 5. Patiala 6. Kapurthala
12. Manipur		1. Bishnupur 2. Chandel 3. Senapati 4. Tamenglong 5. Thoubal 6. Ukhrui	18. Rajasthan		1. Baran 2. Pratapgarh 3. Bikaner 4. Alwar 5. Nagour 6. Jhunjhunu 7. Chittorgarh 8. Udaipur
13. Mizoram		1. Champhai 2. Kolasib 3. Lawngtlai 4. Saiha 5. Serchhip 6. Mamit 7. Aizwal	19. Sikkim		1. East Sikkim 2. West Sikkim
14. Nagaland		1. Mon 2. Phek 3. Zunheboto 4. Kohima 5. Mokokchung 6. Tuensang	20. Tripura		1. West Tripura
15. Odisha		1. Boudh 2. Nabrangpur 3. Subarnapur 4. Kalahandi 5. Sundergarh 6. Khandhmal 7. Dhenkanal	21. Tamil Nadu		1. Namakkal 2. Shivganga 3. Theni
16. Puducherry		1. Mahe 2. Yanam 3. Karaikal	22. Uttarakhand		1. Bageshwar 2. Chamoli 3. Champawat 4. Haridwar 5. Nainital 6. Pithoragarh 7. Rudraprayag 8. Tehri Garhwal 9. Uttarkashi 10. Pauri Garhwal 11. Almorha 12. Haldwani 13. Roorahi
			23. Uttar Pradesh		1. Ambedkar Nagar 2. Auraiya

1	2	3
		3. Balrampur
		4. Budaun
		5. Bulandshahr
		6. Chandauli
		7. Farrukhabad
		8. Firozabad
		9. Hardoi
		10. Mahamaya Nagar
		11. Jalaun
		12. Jyotiba Phule Nagar
		13. Kannauj
		14. Kanpur Dehat
		15. Kanshiram
		16. Kaushambi
		17. Kushinagar
		18. Lalitpur
		19. Maharajganj
		20. Mahoba
		21. Saint Kabir Nagar
		22. Saint Ravidas Nagar
		23. Shravasti
		24. Siddharth Nagar / Doamriaganj
		25. Sonbhadra
		26. Unnao
		27. Kheri
		28. Mainpuri
		29. Faizabad
		30. Rampur /Saharanpur
		31. Balis
		32. Gonda
		33. Moradabad
		34. Jhansi
		35. Barabanki
		36. Amethi
		37. Aligarh

1	2	3
		38. Fatehpur Sikri
		39. Sambhal
		40. Rai Bareli
		41. Etawah
		42. Ghazipur
		43. Etah
		44. Mau
		45. Jaunpur
		46. Sultanpur
23.	West Bengal	1. Ghatal
		2. Uttari Darjeeling (Rai gunj)
		3. Barasat
		4. Maldha (Chanchal)
		5. N. Jangipur
		6. Medinipore
		7. Howrah
		8. Kolkata N.
		9. KolkataS.
		10. Basirhat
		11. Nadia (Kalyani)
		12. 24 South Parganas (Diamond Harbour)

Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission

4669. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission has submitted its Report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details of legislative and non-legislative recommendations/suggestions made therein;

(c) the details of recommendations/suggestions accepted and implemented by the Government so far;

(d) the time by which action on remaining recommendations/suggestions is likely to be completed; and

(e) the benefits accrued/likely to accrue to the financial sector as a result thereof?

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

(b) Legislative recommendations relate to revamping the legislative framework of the financial sector regulatory architecture by a principle-based approach and by restructuring existing regulatory agencies and creating new agencies wherever needed. Non-legislative recommendations are in the nature of governance enhancing principles for enhanced consumer protection, greater transparency in the functioning of financial sector regulators in terms of their reporting system, greater clarity on their interface with the regulated entities and greater transparency in the regulation making process by means of mandatory public consultation, incorporation of cost benefit analysis and so on.

Details of the recommendations of the Commission are contained in two Volumes of the FSLRC Report which is available in public domain in the official website of the Ministry of Finance at [http://www.finrnin.nic.in/index, asp](http://www.finrnin.nic.in/index.asp).

(c) Government broadly agrees with the non-legislative recommendations of the FSLRC and has requested the financial sector regulators to voluntarily adopt these recommendations.

(d) Other recommendations need wide stakeholder consultation and no time line has been decided.

(e) It is intended that the financial sector will be on stronger legal foundations and remains well-regulated, efficient and internationally competitive.

Implementation of ICDS Scheme

4670. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of eligible beneficiaries under the supplementary nutrition programme of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme vis-a-vis number of children left out of this programme in various States/UTs;

(b) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) has prescribed/laid down new child growth related standards for various zones and States of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government for better and effective implementation of ICDS Scheme across the country and to ensure fulfilment of the child growth related standards set by WHO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) 841.49 lakh children (6 months - 6 years) received the supplementary nutrition against 1251.61 lakh eligible children (0-6 years) as per Anganwadi (AW) survey register under ICDS Scheme as on 30.09.2013. State-wise details are given in Statement.

(b) and (c) Government vide circular dated 06.08.2008 requested States/Ts to adopt the new World Health Organisation (WHO) Growth Chart w.e.f. 15.08.2008 at all AWCs. The weight of a girl and a boy of same age differs slightly therefore separate growth charts for boys and girls have been introduced in ICDS. The new charts would help us in comparing growth of children within ICDS projects, districts, states & also other countries.

(d) ICDS Scheme is self selecting. States have been requested from time to time to optimize coverage of beneficiaries under ICDS Scheme.

The implementation of ICDS Scheme including WHO Growth Chart is continuously monitored through prescribed monthly & annual progress reports, reviews, as well as, supervision visits etc. Based on the inputs and feedback received, State Governments/ UT Administrations are addressed through letters and review meetings to address the deficiencies and to improve the implementation of the Scheme.

The Government of India has approved the strengthening and restructuring of ICDS Scheme in a phased manner during 12th Plan.

The Government of India has introduced five tier monitoring & supervision mechanism at National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi level and issued guidelines on 31.03.2011 for better implementation of ICDS Scheme. As per information available from States/ UT, 30 States have constituted the Monitoring and Supervision Committees at State, District, Project & Anganwadi levels. These

Committees are required to monitor and review progress of implementation of ICDS Scheme including roll out of WHO Growth standards and supply of essential items like weighing scales and WHO Growth Chart to Anganwadi Centres.

Statement

State-wise number of beneficiaries [Children (6 months- 6 years) and Pregnant & Lactating Mothers (P&LM)] eligible under ICDS Scheme and Children (6 months - 6 years) received supplementary nutrition as on 30th September 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of eligible beneficiaries under ICDS Scheme		Number of Children (6 months to 6 years) received supplementary Nutrition
		Children (0-6 years) as per AW Survey register (eligible)	Pregnant & Lactating Mothers as per AW Survey register (eligible)	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	5943858	1431678	4293282
2	Arunachal Pradesh	230692	29034	226978
3	Assam	3016008	580797	2211002
4	Bihar	13686935	2018232	10897845
5	Chhattisgarh	5729473	553516	2058047
6	Goa	127498	16866	53503
7	Gujarat	4280248	849645	3099078
8	Haryana	2390914	450967	1108949
9	Himachal Pradesh	610937	106270	430504
10	Jammu and Kashmir	936315	177221	693592
11	Jharkhand	3496833	790364	2254288
12	Karnataka	5061826	1035925	3785165

1	2	3	4	5
13	Kerala	2681685	430503	729740
14	Madhya Pradesh	8737754	1504243	7226211
15	Maharashtra	8121179	1315432	6148056
16	Manipur	397751	79433	355176
17	Meghalaya	393872	67689	357709
18	Mizoram	140566	36074	123018
19	Nagaland	285981	58044	224700
20	Odisha	4378929	791772	3856950
21	Punjab	2147812	372352	996354
22	Rajasthan	9321091	1660851	2838754
23	Sikkim	49959	7203	20627
24	Tamil Nadu	3975656	714017	2407385
25	Tripura	383738	147520	293561
26	Uttar Pradesh	28273873	5657354	19418126
27	Uttarakhand	1026096	171444	360431
28	West Bengal	7815588	1391744	6889664
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23818	4419	13362
30	Chandigarh	83316	15952	42182
31	Delhi	1308439	211579	684098
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16958	3026	15130
33	Daman and Diu	9146	1657	5543
34	Lakshadweep	5430	1663	4650
35	Puducherry	71201	12861	25794
All India		125161375	22697347	84149454

[Translation]

Losses of OMCS

4671. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of losses suffered by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on selling petrol and petroleum products at subsidized rates during the last

three years and the current year along with the cash subsidy provided by the Government during the said period, company-wise;

(b) whether the rising crude oil prices and falling rupee has impacted the credit quality of the Public Sector OMCs and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the cash subsidy provided by the Government is lower than the amount sought by the OMCs;

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

(e) the other steps being taken by the Government to overcome the losses of OMCs?

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) The details of under-recovery incurred by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on sale of sensitive petroleum products along with the cash assistance provided by the Government since 2010-11 is given below:

	(Rs. crore)	
	Under-recovery	Cash assistance by Government
2010-11*	78190	41000
2011-12	138541	83500
2012-13	161029	100000
April-December, 2013**	100632	35772

* Price of Petrol is deregulated eff. 26.6.2010, Under-recovery on Petrol is only up to 25th Jun' 10

** provisional

(b) The increase in crude oil prices and depreciation of INR/ USD exchange rate has increased the under-recoveries of OMCs and adversely affected their cash flow position, resulting in high borrowings. The borrowing position of the OMCs since 2010-11 is given below:

	(Rs. crore)			
	March 2011	March 2012	March 2013	December 2013
Total	96727	128272	138522	134109

(c) and (d) In order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government has been modulating the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of sensitive petroleum products viz. Diesel (in retail), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG, resulting in incidence of under-recovery to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). The Government has evolved a Burden Sharing Mechanism to ensure that the burden of under-recoveries incurred by OMCs is shared by all the stakeholders in the following manner:

- (i) Government through oil bonds/cash assistance.
- (ii) Public Sector Upstream Oil Companies namely, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Oil India Limited (OIL) and GAIL (India) Limited (GAIL) by way of price discount on Crude oil products.
- (iii) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies, by absorbing a part of the under-recoveries.
- (iv) Consumers, by minimal price increase The details of under-recovery absorbed by the OMCs since 2010-11 are given below:

Year	(Rs. crore)	
	Amount	%
2010-11	6,893	9%
2011-12	41	0.3%
2012-13	1,029	1%
April-December, 2013-14	16,889*	17%

*unmet gap, pending finalization of burden sharing of under-recovery for the year 2013-14.

(e) Government has taken various steps in the recent past to reduce the under-recovery of the OMCs, as given below:

- (i) **Diesel:** In order to reduce under-recovery on sale of Diesel and in pursuance of the decision taken by the Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs, the Government on 17.01.2013 authorized the OMCs to (a) increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paise to 50 paise per litre per month (excluding

VAT as applicable in different State/Union Territories) until further orders; and (b) sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at the non-subsidized market determined price.

- (ii) **PDS Kerosene:** The quota of PDS Kerosene has been rationalized over the years resulting in reduction in subsidy. The Government has formulated the Direct Transfer of Cash Subsidy on Kerosene (DTCK) and 11 States/UTs have so far confirmed participation in the scheme.
- (iii) **Domestic LPG:** Effective 14th September, 2012, the Government decided to cap the supply of Subsidized Domestic LPG cylinders for each domestic LPG consumer to 6 cylinders (of 14.2 Kg) per annum, which was subsequently increased to 9 cylinders on 17th January 2013. Recently, on 30th January, 2014, the cap on subsidized cylinders has been increased to 12 cylinders per consumer per annum w.e.f. 1.4.2014 (11 cylinders for current year). Also, the Government has launched Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG (DBTL) scheme for direct transfer of subsidy to the customers in 291 districts of the country.

[English]

GDP Growth

4672. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimates (RE) and Actuals with respect to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of the country during each of the last three years along with reasons for the reduction in the RE figures, if any;
- (b) the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the economic growth rate of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The revisions in the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices for the last three years are given in the table below:

	(Percent)		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Advance Estimates	8.6	6.9	5.0
Provisional Estimates	8.5	6.5	5.0
First Revised Estimates	8.4	6.2	4.5
Second Revised Estimates	9.3	6.7	--
Third Revised Estimates	8.9	--	--

Source: Central Statistics Office

Advance Estimates (AEs) of GDP growth are prepared using sector-wise indicators of growth, as available for eight or nine months of the financial year. AEs are revised in the Provisional Estimates on the basis of information that becomes available for the entire financial year. Subsequent revisions in the First, Second and Third Revised Estimates are done based on the availability of: revised estimates and actuals of the budgetary transactions of the Central and State Governments; financial statements of major public sector undertakings (PSUs) of Central and State Governments, private corporate sector, etc.; detailed production information on sectors like agriculture, animal husbandry, civil aviation, etc; improved coverage of accounts of PSUs, autonomous bodies, local bodies, private corporate sector; data from the State Directorates of Economics & Statistics; results of the Annual Survey of Industries for manufacturing sector; and improved coverage of State-level information. The revision of GDP growth estimates is, thus, necessitated by the incorporation of fresh and revised information, as and when they become available.

(c) The Government of India has taken several steps to increase the rate of growth in the economy that, inter alia, include: measures to speed up implementation of projects through the Cabinet Committee on Investment, chaired by the Prime Minister; boost to infrastructure financing by encouraging Infrastructure Debt Funds and steps to enhance credit to infrastructure companies; strengthening of financial and banking sectors; steps to achieve fiscal consolidation and to control current account

deficit and inflation, thereby providing a stable macro-economic environment conducive to growth; liberalisation of foreign capital inflows, including foreign direct investment, to several sectors; and, steps to boost manufacturing growth. In the Finance Budget 2014-15, the Government has announced reduction in excise duties in certain sectors of the economy in order to stimulate growth.

Exploration of Shale Gas and Oil

4673. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the potential of shale gas and oil in country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of the companies engaged in exploration and exploitation of shale gas and oil in the country, company-wise;
- (c) whether any study has been conducted to ascertain the impact of shale gas and oil exploration on the environment; 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 AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Various agencies have estimated the Shale Gas and Oil resource potential in selected sedimentary basins/ sub-basins in India. The details are as under:

- i. **M/s Schlumberger:** 300 to 2100 Trillion Cubic feet (TCF) of Shale Gas in the Country (as available in public domain)
- ii. **Energy Information Administration (EIA), USA in 2011:** 290 TCF of Shale Gas in 4 basins (Cambay Onland, Krishna-Godavari Onland, Cauvery Onland and Damodar) located in Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Jharkhand.
- iii. **Energy Information Administration (EIA), USA in 2013:** 584 TCF of Shale Gas and 87 billion Barrels of Shale Oil in 4 basins (Cambay Onland, Krishna-Godavari Onland, Cauvery Onland and Damodar) located in Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Jharkhand.

- iv. **ONGC:** 187.5 TCF of Shale Gas in 5 basins (Cambay Onland, Ganga Valley, Assam & Assam Arakan, Krishna-Godavari Onland & Cauvery Onland) located in Gujarat, UP, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Assam - Arunachal Pradesh.
- v. **Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI):** 45 TCF of Shale Gas in 6 sub basins (Jharia, Bokaro, North Karanpura, South Karanpura, Raniganj and Sohagpur) located in West Bengal, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh.
- vi. **United States Geological Survey (USGS)** has also estimated technically recoverable Shale Gas resources of 6.1 TCF in 3 basins (Cambay Onland, Krishna Godavari Onland & Cauvery Onland) located in Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu. Further, USGS has indicated that these basins have also potential for shale oil.

(b) In order to facilitate exploration and exploitation of Shale Gas and Oil in the country, Government has issued "Policy Guidelines for Exploration and Exploitation of Shale Gas and Oil by National Oil Companies (NOC) under Nomination regime" on 14th October, 2013.

Under this Policy, NOCs (ONGC and OIL) are permitted to carry out exploration and exploitation of Shale Gas and Oil in their Petroleum Exploration License (PEL)/ Petroleum Mining Lease (PML) areas granted to them under the nomination regime.

ONGC has recently completed drilling of its first assessment well in Cambay Basin, Gujarat. Earlier in 2006, ONGC carried out an R&D Pilot Project in Damodar valley. Four wells viz. RNSG#1,2 NKSG#1 & 2 were drilled. Water and gas in surges were recorded in one well RNSG#1.

(c) and (d) The Shale Gas and Oil exploration is at nascent stage. Shale Gas/Oil reserves are yet to be established.

As far as Shale Gas exploration is concerned, drilling and other operations are basically same as for any other conventional oil & gas reservoirs. Environment Impact Assessment studies are carried out during exploitation stage of Shale Gas /Oil discoveries.

Allocation of Gas to Steel Companies

4674. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had taken a decision to allocate gas from the Krishna-Godavari (KG) basin to various steel companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the quantum of gas being supplied to various steel companies in the country, company-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons for not supplying assured quantity of gas to such companies; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to supply adequate quantity of gas to various steel companies in the country?

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) to (c) The contractors of KG-D6 had projected that production from KG-D6 will reach plateau of around 80 MMSCMD by 2012. Based on the above projection, EGoM has allocated 63.171 MMSCMD of KG-D6 on firm basis and 30.165 MMSCMD of gas on fallback basis. Out of 63.171 MMSCMD of firm allocation, the steel sector has been allocated 4.19 MMSCMD of KG-D6 gas. As the gas production from KG-D6 started declining, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas directed the KG-D6 Contractors that supply to priority 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. In view of above guidelines, as and when production of KG-D6 gas is insufficient to meet the requirement of priority sector, the supply to non-priority sectors including steel, become zero. Since October-2011 the supply of KG-D6 gas to Steel sector has been zero.

(d) Ample amount of imported Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (R-LNG) is available freely in the country. The Steel Plants can source R-LNG to meet their requirement of natural gas.

Facilities to CGHS Beneficiaries

4675. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has allowed only senior officials to get treated for their illness from abroad and if so, the reasons therefor and the details of the foreign treatment availed by senior officers during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the serving employees of his Ministry are enjoying cashless treatment from empanelled hospitals whereas the other serving Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) beneficiaries have to pay and get it reimbursed thereafter;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such discrimination and the corrective measures taken or proposed by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has reduced the entitlement cost of certain packages and implants procedures and the CGHS beneficiaries have to pay the difference to the hospitals; and

(e) if so, the corrective measures taken or proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There is no provision for treatment abroad under Central Government Health Scheme. However, the treatment abroad facility is available under the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944. Permission for treatment abroad is granted with the approval of Standing Committee headed by the Director General of Health Services only in the cases in which the treatment is not available in India. The facility is available to all Central Government employees. On an average, 2 cases have been allowed per year in last three years for availing treatment abroad with the approval of the Standing Committee.

(b) and (c) Every Department has separate budget provision for providing medical treatment to their employees. Accordingly, the expenses incurred on availing medical treatment by the serving employees under CGHS or CS (MA) Rules are reimbursed by the Department concerned to their employees. The employees of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, covered under CGHS, has been allowed credit facility in empanelled hospitals for the sake of administrative convenience as the payments to the CGHS empanelled hospitals for providing medical treatment to the pensioner beneficiaries are also released by this Ministry. However, as per the terms and conditions of empanelment under CGHS, the empanelled hospitals are to provide treatment on cashless

basis to all serving employees covered under CGHS for treatment under medical emergency.

(d) The CGHS package rates for Angioplasty and Angioplasty with Balloon were revised in February, 2013 as per the advice of experts. The empanelled hospitals are expected to provide treatment as per the approved package rates. The ceiling rates for implants are revised from time to time and if any beneficiary intends to have implants of a specific brand, he/she can opt for the same if he/she agrees in writing to bear the additional expenditure.

[Translation]

CNG Filling Stations

4676. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) filling stations in National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi at present;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more CNG filling Stations in NCT of Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of CNG filling stations for which land acquisition and other procedures have been completed?

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) The number of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) filling stations in National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi at present are 274, out of which 256 are operational and 18 are at various stages of commissioning.

(b) and (c) By the end of the current FY 2013-14 i.e. upto March 2014, Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) has plans to set up 7 more CNG Filling Stations. Three out of these seven CNG filling stations are being set up exclusively by IGL, while four CNG stations are being set up by IGL at the retail outlets of OMCs located in NCT of Delhi.

(d) IGL has completed land acquisition / other procedures in respect of three more plots of land in NCT of Delhi for setting up CNG stations in future.

[English]

Awareness Campaign Against soil Notes

4677. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of dirty/torn/mutilated currency notes are in circulation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) proposes to deal with the circulation of such currency notes in the country;

(c) whether the RBI has launched/proposes to launch any awareness campaign 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) The Reserve Bank of India under its Clean Note Policy provides clean/good quality and genuine banknotes in sufficient quantity to the general public. For the purpose, RBI mops up dirty/torn/mutilated notes which are in circulation in the country and destroys them continuously. The details of such notes are given in the Statement. As per the extant instructions of RBI, all banks branches are instructed to exchange soiled/ mutilated/ defective notes tendered over their counters to their customers and general public. A scheme of providing exchange facility by a few select currency chest branches on one of the Sundays, in a month, is also in place. To mop up soiled/ mutilated banknotes, more effectively, an incentive scheme has been introduced for the bank branches engaged in exchange of soiled/mutilated banknotes. The scheme was further revised on August 12, 2013. The revised scheme endeavors to provide improved customer service to the common person both by extending higher incentives to the banks as also by expanding the activities covered, with major thrust on technological interventions in the issue and distribution of banknotes and coins.

(c) and (d) RBI has been undertaking various steps to generate awareness in the public on different aspects of currency management, including on how to handle currency notes, features of genuine banknotes, etc. through specific programs and also as a part of 'Outreach Visits' undertaken by the Bank's Top Management. So far around 150 such visits have been undertaken and the same are continuing. The need to stop writing on banknotes is also emphasized during RBI's various public awareness programs.

Statement*Disposal of Soiled Notes and Supply of Fresh Banknotes*

Denomination	Volume (Million pieces)					
	2010-11 (April-March)		2011-12 (April-March)		2012-13 (April-March)	
	Disposal	Supply	Disposal	Supply	Disposal	Supply
Rs. 1,000	179	706	375	371	450	1536
Rs. 500	1864	4347	1994	5560	2263	2725
Rs. 100	5227	4085	5577	1091	5627	6348
Rs. 50	2095	1114	1578	1522	1357	1257
Rs. 20	664	1296	562	4237	609	904
Rs. 10	3657	5580	3584	3379	3752	5991
Up to Rs. 5	166	549	101	1440	72	105
Total	13852	17677	13772	17600	14130	18866

Note: Supply indicates fresh notes supplied to currency chests and members of public.

[Translation]

Benefits of Schemes to ST's

4678. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data to ascertain that the benefits of the schemes implemented for Scheduled Tribes (STs) or tribals are reaching all communities among STs particularly most backward among them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (c) In so far as Ministry of Tribal Affairs is concerned, no survey has been conducted to ascertain the benefits of the schemes implemented by this Ministry. However, on the Plan side, there is a separate scheme for development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in seventeen States and one Union Territory. Census data only gives the living conditions and basic amenities for all tribals.

[English]

National Clean Energy Fund

4679. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fund has been mobilised under the National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF); and

(b) if so, the details and utilisation thereof, if any, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Appropriation to National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) is done under Plan side in the Grant relating to Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) as decided by Planning commission.

(b) The details and utilisation of NCEF are as under:

Year	(Rs. in Crore)		
	Coal Cess Collected	Amount transferred to NCEF	Amounts budgeted to be financed from NCEF
1	2	3	4
2010-11 (Actual)	1066.46	0.00	--

1	2	3	4
2011-12 (Actual)	2579.55	1066.46	222.80
2012-13 (Actual)	3336.00	1500.00	300.69
2013-14(RE)	3527.75	1650.00	1313.16
2014-15(BE)	3777.50	2542.00	1078.00

CNG Facilities

4680. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI N. DHARAM SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from State Government of Karnataka seeking approval for CNG facilities to use in light vehicles including auto rickshaw;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be approved?

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) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Chief Minister of Karnataka vide letter dated 7.6.2013 has requested for early development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) facilities in the State of Karnataka with specific mention for Bengaluru. While a Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) station can be established by any entity without authorization by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), the City Gas Distribution entities authorized by the PNGRB also establish CNG filling stations within the respective authorized areas as per techno-economic feasibility.

PNGRB has identified 33 cities/towns in Karnataka for development of CGD networks. The CGD networks would be developed by PNGRB in a phased manner keeping in view the pipeline connectivity and availability of gas. PNGRB has included urban and rural districts of Bengaluru in 4th round of City Gas Distribution (CGD) bidding. The tender has been published and last date for submission of the bid is 12th May, 2014.

Complaints Received by SEBI

4681. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has received complaints against companies for violation of SEBI guidelines, corporate Governance issues, misappropriation of public money etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the nature of complaints received during each of the last three years and current year, company - wise; and

(c) the action taken by SEBI in this regard, company/entity-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and shall be placed on the table of the House.

Interest Subsidy on Housing Loans

4682. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given/ proposes to give any subsidy on interest of housing loans to low income groups in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of subsidy given during the past three years, State/ UT- wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Government has following schemes to provide subsidy on interest of housing loans, namely:

(i) **1% Interest Subvention Scheme:** Government introduced an interest subvention 1% with effect from 1st October, 2009 on all individual housing loans upto Rs.10 lakh (subsequently increased to Rs.15 lakh), provided the cost of the unit does not exceed Rs. 20 lakh (increase to Rs.25 lakh). The Scheme has been extended up to March 31, 2014.

(ii) **Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP):** Government introduced the Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the

Urban Poor (ISHUP) on 26.12.2008 which was extended upto 30.09.2013, under which, an interest subsidy of 5 per cent per annum for whole duration of the loans (15-20 years) was provided for loan up to Rs. 1 lakh extended to the EWS/ LIG beneficiaries.

- (iii) **Rajiv Awas Yojna:** The Government has issued a Revised Interest Subsidy Scheme, renamed as Rajiv Awas Yojana (RRY), as an additional instrument for addressing the housing needs of the EWS/ LIG segments in

urban areas. The Scheme is in operation since 01.10.2013. The Scheme envisages the provision of a fixed interest subsidy of 5% (500 basis points) on interest charged on the admissible loan amount to EWS and LIG segments to enable them to buy or construct a new house or for carrying out addition (of a room/ kitchen/ toilet/ bathroom) to the existing building.

The details of the ISHUP state wise for the past three years (2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 till date) are given in the Statement.

Statement

Year-wise disbursement made across various States under ISHUP scheme

	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount of Subsidy (Rs.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount of Subsidy (Rs.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount of Subsidy (Rs.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount of Subsidy (Rs.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount of Subsidy (Rs.)
Andhra Pradesh	4558	32655123.82	2402	18316778.98	264	2380395.94	101	908607.79	7325	54260906.53
Karnataka	53	1450075.26	517	9054494.39	235	2464960.19	119	829073.09	924	13798602.93
Kerala					196	4995894.96	35	660296.10	231	5656191.06
Tamil Nadu			39	932490.46	58	1906465.08	3	53653.67	100	2892609.21
Rajasthan			18	410241.64	2	74358.44	36	1211110.32	56	1695710.40
Madhya Pradesh			9	154648.25					9	154648.25
Maharashtra			1	22798					1	22798.00
Uttar Pradesh			1	28895.02					1	28895.02
Total	4611	34105199.1	2987	28920346.74	755	11822074.61	294	3662740.97	8647	78510361.40

Healthcare Sector in Rural India

4683. SHRI PRABHU NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether healthcare is a major concern in the rural areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of availability of healthcare infrastructure including manpower and affordability of facilities by the rural people;
- (d) the details of steps taken to address the problems of rural health both at macro and micro levels and to improve the healthcare sector in rural areas of the country; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to revise National Health Policy and a longterm perspective plan to address prevailing inequalities in rural health sector and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Healthcare for all particularly for the rural areas has been a priority for the government. The health indicators like Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR), nutritional status of children under 3 years including prevalence of anemia amongst them and pregnant women in rural area are considerably poor as compared to urban areas. The key health indicators are as under:

Indicator	Total	Rural	Urban
Total Fertility Rate (TFR) (SRS 2012)	2.4	2.6	1.8
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (SRS 2012)	44	48	29
Nutritional Status			
Children aged 6-35 months who are anemic (NFHS 3)	78.9	80.9	72.2
Pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anemic (NFHS 3)	57.9	59.0	54.6

(c) State/UT wise Statement-I to XI regarding the health facilities and human resource as per Rural Health Statistics Bulletin, 2012 is enclosed.

(d) Public Health is a state subject. However, Central Government launched NRHM in 2005 to provide financial support to the States/UTs to strengthen their health systems particularly to cater to the healthcare needs of rural areas. Key steps taken to improve health care in rural areas include the following:

- i. Support is provided to States/UTs under NRHM, to strengthen the health system including establishment/up-gradation/renovation of health infrastructure, engagement of Nurses, doctors and specialist on contractual basis based on the appraisal of requirements proposed by the States in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIP).
- ii. Support under NRHM is also provided by way of additional incentives to serve in remote underserved areas, so that health professionals find it attractive to join public health facilities in such areas. In order to encourage the States to fill up existing vacancies in remote rural areas, the states are being incentivized to ensure rational deployment of health human resource. Manpower deployment is also to be put on the web in public domain.
- iii. To increase the availability of doctors, several initiatives have been taken to rationalize the norms in medical education, such as, relaxation in land requirements, bed strength, increase in ceiling for maximum intake for undergraduates, enhancement of teacher-

student ratio in Post Graduate Courses, etc., which has resulted in substantial increase in number of undergraduate and post graduate seats. Government has also approved setting up of ANM/GNM Schools in different States besides setting up of Institutes of Paramedical Sciences at National and regional levels.

- iv. States/UTs are being impressed upon from time to time to make available improved health facilities including free essential medicines in all public health facilities. Accordingly, financial support is being provided for ensuring uninterrupted supply of free essential medicines in public health facilities based on the requirement proposed by the States in their PIPs. An incentive of upto 5% of the NRHM outlay has also been introduced in 2012-13 for states for establishing policy framework and systems for providing free generic medicines to those who access public health facilities.
- v. States/UTs are being provided support for focused attention and greater resources per capita to high priority districts with relatively poor composite health index.
- vi. Financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for selection and training of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA), who act as a link between community and healthcare facilities.
- vii. States/UTs are supported with Mobile Medical Units for improved service delivery especially in hard to reach areas. There are over 2000 MMUs that are being supported under NRHM. Support is also provided for Emergency Referral Transport services to ensure uninterrupted referral services. There are over 20000 ambulances that are being supported under NRHM.
- viii. States/UTs are assisted to constitute Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committees so as to ensure community participation and village level planning and monitoring of health activities.
- ix. New initiatives such as Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), Rashtriya Bal

Swashthya Karyakram (RBSK), Rashtriya Kishore Swashthya Karyakram (RKSK), 'National Health Mission Free Drugs Service Initiative' etc., have also been introduced to inter-alia make health care affordable by reducing out of pocket expenditure.

(e) Presently, there is no proposal to revise the existing National Health Policy (NHP) - 2002. The Twelfth Plan 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. This means that each individual would have assured access to a defined essential range of medicines and treatment at an affordable price, which should be entirely free for large percentage of the population. Inevitably, the list of assured services will have to be limited by budgetary constraints. Further, to ensure equitable health care to bring about sharper improvements in health outcomes, at least 25% of all districts in each state have been identified as high priority districts based on a composite health index. These also include all tribal and LWE affected districts which are below the State's average of composite health index. These districts would receive higher per capita funding, enhanced monitoring, focused supportive supervision and have differential planning norms. These measures would help reduce prevailing health inequalities in rural areas.

Statement-I

Number of Sub-Centres, PHCs & CHCs functioning

Sl. No.	State/UT	As on March 2012		
		Sub centre	PHCs	CHCs
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	12522	1624	281
2	Arunachal Pradesh#	286	97	48
3	Assam	4604	975	109
4	Bihar	9696	1863	70
5	Chhattisgarh	5111	755	149
6	Goa	205	19	5
7	Gujarat	7274	1158	318
8	Haryana	2520	447	109
9	Himachal Pradesh	2065	472	76

1	2	3	4	5
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1907	396	84
11	Jharkhand	3958	330	188
12	Karnataka	8871	2310	180
13	Kerala	4575	809	217
14	Madhya Pradesh	8869	1156	333
15	Maharashtra	10580	1811	363
16	Manipur	420	80	16
17	Meghalaya	397	109	29
18	Mizoram	370	57	9
19	Nagaland	396	126	21
20	Odisha ¹	6688	1226	377
21	Punjab	2951	449	132
22	Rajasthan	11487	1528	382
23	Sikkim	147	24	2
24	Tamil Nadu	8706	1227	385
25	Tripura	719	79	12
26	Uttarakhand	1848	257	59
27	Uttar Pradesh	20521	3692	515
28	West Bengal	10356	909	348
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	119	22	4
30	Chandigarh	16	0	2
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	6	1
32	Daman and Diu	26	3	2
33	Delhi	41	5	0
34	Lakshadweep	14	4	3
35	Puducherry	51	24	4
All India		148366	24049	4833

Note: # Data for 2011 repeated

¹ State informed that there are 79 other hospitals functioning which are equal to PHCs level facilities

Statement-II**Health Worker [FEMALE] / ANM At Sub Centres & PHCs**

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		Required ¹ [R1]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall ¹ [R1-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	14146	24906	21853	3053	*
2	Arunachal Pradesh#	383	NA	395	NA	*
3	Assam	5579	6413	8723	*	*
4	Bihar#	11559	NA	16943	NA	*
5	Chhattisgarh	5866	6408	5468	940	398
6	Goa	224	260	240	20	*
7	Gujarat#	8432	7248	6431	817	2001
8	Haryana*	2967	5420	4973	386	*
9	Himachal Pradesh	2537	2213	1951	262	586
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2303	2282	3941	*	*
11	Jharkhand	4288	4288	6574	*	*
12	Karnataka	11181	16178	11434	4744	*
13	Kerala#	5384	4232	4173	59	1211
14	Madhya Pradesh	10025	8376	10204	*	*
15	Maharashtra##	12391	21122	22135	*	*
16	Manipur	500	1063	975	88	*
17	Meghalaya#	506	667	787	*	*
18	Mizoram##	427	388	650	*	*
19	Nagaland	522	NA	867	NA	*
20	Odisha##	7914	7442	8211	*	*
21	Punjab	3400	4415	4199	216	*
22	Rajasthan	13015	14348	17638	*	*
23	Sikkim##	171	219	291	*	*
24	Tamil Nadu	9933	9995	9253	742	680
25	Tripura	798	NA	1169	NA	*
26	Uttarakhand	2105	2077	2016	*	*
27	Uttar Pradesh#	24213	25190	22464	2726	1749
28	West Bengal#	11265	10356	12966	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	141	222	193	29	*
30	Chandigarh#	16	17	29	*	*
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	56	36	82	*	*
32	Daman and Diu	29	26	39	*	*
33	Delhi	46	43	41	2	5
34	Lakshadweep	18	39	39	0	*
35	Puducherry*	75	72	231	*	*
All India ²		172415	185961	207578	14084	6630

Notes:

Data for 2011 repeated * Data of 2011 repeated for "Sanctioned"

Sanctioned data for 2011 used

*: Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

1 Requirement based on norm of one ANMs per each existing Sub Centre & PHC

2 For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

Statement-III**Health Worker [MALE] At Sub Centres**

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	12522	7601	4608	2993	7914
2	Arunachal Pradesh#	286	NA	148	NA	138
3	Assam	4604	NA	2386	NA	2218
4	Bihar#	9696	2135	1074	1061	8622
5	Chhattisgarh	5111	4784	2514	2270	2597
6	Goa	205	150	137	13	68
7	Gujarat#	7274	7239	4874	2365	2400
8	Haryana	2520	NA	1682	NA	838
9	Himachal Pradesh	2065	2008	1183	825	882
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1907	1907	541	1366	1366
11	Jharkhand	3958	NA	957	NA	3001
12	Karnataka	8871	5853	3148	2705	5723
13	Kerala#	4575	1399	1285	114	3290
14	Madhya Pradesh	8869	5300	3733	1567	5136

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	Maharashtra##	10580	10579	6665	3914	3915
16	Manipur	420	469	469	0	*
17	Meghalaya+	397	84	133	*	264
18	Mizoram##	370	382	394	*	*
19	Nagaland##	396	276	234	42	162
20	Odisha	6688	4729	3827	902	2861
21	Punjab	2951	2858	1694	1164	1257
22	Rajasthan	11487	2217	1592	625	9895
23	Sikkim##	147	147	143	4	4
24	Tamil Nadu	8706	2896	1266	1630	7440
25	Tripura	719	NA	543	NA	176
26	Uttarakhand	1848	920	184	736	1664
27	Uttar Pradesh	20521	9080	1729	7351	18792
28	West Bengal#	10356	9457	4478	4979	5878
29	A & N Islands	119	29	29	0	90
30	Chandigarh#	16	17	8	9	8
31	D & N Haveli	50	9	9	0	41
32	Daman and Diu	26	24	24	0	2
33	Delhi	41	0	0	0	41
34	Lakshadweep	14	14	14	0	0
35	Puducherry	51	0	0	0	51
	All India ²	148366	82563	51705	36635	96734

Statement-IV*Health Assistants [Female] / LHV at PHCs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1624	2643	2251	392	*
2	Arunachal Pradesh#	97	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Assam	975	452	452	0	523
4	Bihar#	1863	850	358	492	1505
5	Chhattisgarh	755	1034	749	285	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	Goa	19	20	18	2	1
7	Gujarat#	1158	1084	875	209	283
8	Haryana	447	484	398	86	49
9	Himachal Pradesh	472	350	61	289	411
10	Jammu and Kashmir	396	375	88	287	308
11	Jharkhand	330	330	70	260	260
12	Karnataka	2310	3824	1036	2788	1274
13	Kerala#	809	809	795	14	14
14	Madhya Pradesh	1156	726	546	180	610
15	Maharashtra##	1811	3814	2413	1401	*
16	Manipur	80	75	64	11	16
17	Meghalaya#	109	85	79	6	30
18	Mizoram##	57	57	19	38	38
19	Nagaland##	126	15	37	*	89
20	Odisha	1226	1162	629	533	597
21	Punjab	449	446	388	58	61
22	Rajasthan	1528	1369	1420	*	108
23	Sikkim##	24	24	20	4	4
24	Tamil Nadu	1227	1227	1027	200	200
25	Tripura	79	NA	155	NA	*
26	Uttarakhand	257	141	88	53	169
27	Uttar Pradesh+	3692	3811	2040	1771	1652
28	West Bengal	909	0	0	0	909
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	19	10	9	12
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	0	1	*	5
32	Daman and Diu	3	0	0	0	3
33	Delhi	5	14	9	5	*
34	Lakshadweep	4	0	0	0	4
35	Puducherry	24	NA	13	NA	11
All India ²		24049	25240	16109	9373	9152

- Notes:
Data for 2011 repeated
Sanctioned data for 2011 used
NA: Not Available.
*: Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States / UTs
¹ One per each Primary Health Centre
² For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

Statement-V**Doctors+ At Primary Health Centres**

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1624	3588	3448	140	*
2	Arunachal Pradesh#	97	NA	92	NA	5
3	Assam	975	NA	1478	NA	*
4	Bihar#	1863	2078	3532	*	*
5	Chhattisgarh	755	1510	435	1075	320
6	Goa	19	46	41	5	*
7	Gujarat#	1158	1123	778	345	380
8	Haryana	447	481	342	139	105
9	Himachal Pradesh	472	582	436	146	36
10	Jammu and Kashmir	396	750	845	*	*
11	Jharkhand	330	330	407	*	*
12	Karnataka	2310	2310	2089	221	221
13	Kerala	809	984	1152	*	*
14	Madhya Pradesh	1156	1238	814	424	342
15	Maharashtra##	1811	3618	2760	858	*
16	Manipur	80	238	170	68	*
17	Meghalaya#	109	127	104	23	5
18	Mizoram##	57	57	49	8	8
19	Nagaland	126	NA	99	NA	27
20	Odisha	1226	1317	1069	248	157
21	Punjab	449	496	457	39	*
22	Rajasthan	1528	1824	1755	69	*
23	Sikkim##	24	48	32	16	*
24	Tamil Nadu	1227	2390	2271	119	*
25	Tripura#	79	NA	119	NA	*
26	Uttarakhand	257	299	205	94	52
27	Uttar Pradesh###	3692	4509	2861	1648	831
28	West Bengal	909	1807	1006	801	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	40	33	7	*
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	6	6	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	3	3	5	*	*
33	Delhi	5	22	22	0	*
34	Lakshadweep	4	9	9	0	*
35	Puducherry##	24	37	63	NA	*
All India ²		24049	31867	28984	6493	2489

Notes:

Data for 2011 repeated

Data for 2010 repeated

data for 2011 repeated for "Sanctioned"

NA: Not Available.

+: Allopathic Doctors

*: Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States / UTs

¹One per each Primary Health Centre**Statement-VI****Total Specialists At CHCs****Total Specialists [Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians & Paediatricians]**

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1124	668	346	322	778
2	Arunachal Pradesh#	192	NA	1	NA	191
3	Assam	436	NA	122	NA	314
4	Bihar#	280	280	151	129	129
5	Chhattisgarh	596	596	71	525	525
6	Goa	20	16	6	10	14
7	Gujarat#	1272	346	76	270	1196
8	Haryana	436	137	29	108	407
9	Himachal Pradesh	304	NA	5	NA	299
10	Jammu and Kashmir	336	315	173	142	163
11	Jharkhand	752	124	86	38	666
12	Karnataka	720	694	495	199	225
13	Kerala#	868	640	774	*	94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14	Madhya Pradesh	1332	835	267	568	1065
15	Maharashtra##	1452	649	514	135	938
16	Manipur##	64	64	1	63	63
17	Meghalaya#	116	8	9	*	107
18	Mizoram	36	NA	0	NA	36
19	Nagaland	84	NA	9	NA	75
20	Odisha	1508	908	317	591	1191
21	Punjab	528	492	279	213	249
22	Rajasthan	1528	298	148	150	1380
23	Sikkim	8	NA	0	NA	8
24	Tamil Nadu ³	1540	0	0	0	1540
25	Tripura+	48	NA	0	NA	48
26	Uttarakhand	236	210	51	159	185
27	Uttar Pradesh	2060	2060	1740	320	320
28	West Bengal	1392	542	175	367	1217
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	16	0	16	16
30	Chandigarh	8	11	11	0	*
31	Dadra and Nicobar Haveli	4	0	0	0	4
32	Daman and Diu	8	2	2	0	6
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	12	0	0	0	12
35	Puducherry##	16	3	0	NA	16
All India ²		19332	9914	5858	4325	13477

Notes: # Data for 2011 repeated

+Data for 2010 repeated

Data for 2011 repeated for "Sanctioned"

NA: Not Available.

¹ Four per each Community Health Centre

*: Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

² For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

³ Specialists are attending CHCs on hiring basis

Statement-VII**General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs) -
Allopathic at CHCs**

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)	
		Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	538	497
2	Arunachal Pradesh#	NA	108
3	Assam	NA	256
4	Bihar#	NA	451
5	Chhattisgarh	596	347
6	Goa	21	20
7	Gujarat#	686	571
8	Haryana	389	253
9	Himachal Pradesh	282	172
10	Jammu and Kashmir	539	367
11	Jharkhand	564	757
12	Karnataka	255	240
13	Kerala#	224	264
14	Madhya Pradesh	909	678
15	Maharashtra##	722	379
16	Manipur	97	106
17	Meghalaya#	78	86
18	Mizoram	NA	11

1	2	3	4
19	Nagaland##	12	48
20	Odisha	449	278
21	Punjab	174	184
22	Rajasthan	281	265
23	Sikkim	NA	4
24	Tamil Nadu	1996	1926
25	Tripura	NA	21
26	Uttarakhand	55	40
27	Uttar Pradesh+	161	167
28	West Bengal	1435	1353
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21	15
30	Chandigarh	6	8
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	3
32	Daman and Diu	4	4
33	Delhi	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	8	8
35	Puducherry	NA	24
Total2		10502	9911

Notes:

Data for 2011 repeated

+Data for 2010 repeated

NA: Not Available

Sanctioned data for 2011 used

² For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

Statement-VIII**Radiographers at CHCs**

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		Required¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	281	255	65	190	216
2	Arunachal Pradesh#	48	NA	9	NA	39
3	Assam	109	145	65	80	44
4	Bihar#	70	89	13	76	57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Chhattisgarh	149	149	87	62	62
6	Goa	5	8	7	1	*
7	Gujarat	318	330	168	162	150
8	Haryana	109	82	142	*	*
9	Himachal Pradesh	76	71	72	*	4
10	Jammu and Kashmir	84	77	81	*	3
11	Jharkhand	188	188	58	130	130
12	Karnataka	180	180	172	8	8
13	Kerala	217	15	20	*	197
14	Madhya Pradesh	333	287	192	95	141
15	Maharashtra##	363	153	85	68	278
16	Manipur	16	13	12	1	4
17	Meghalaya#	29	21	22	*	7
18	Mizoram##	9	9	5	4	4
19	Nagaland	21	NA	0	NA	21
20	Odisha	377	61	55	6	322
21	Punjab	132	79	123	*	9
22	Rajasthan	382	208	260	*	122
23	Sikkim	2	NA	2	NA	0
24	Tamil Nadu	385	265	151	114	234
25	Tripura	12	NA	7	NA	5
26	Uttarakhand	59	55	17	38	42
27	Uttar Pradesh	515	NA	181	NA	334
28	West Bengal	348	366	226	140	122
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	4	2	2	2
30	Chandigarh	2	5	2	3	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1	*	0
32	Daman and Diu	2	3	3	0	*
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	3	5	5	0	*
35	Puducherry##	4	3	4	*	0
All India ²		4833	3126	2314	1180	2557

Notes: # Data for 2011 repeated

Data for 2011 repeated for "sanctioned"

NA: Not Available.

1 One per each Community Health Centre

*: Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States / UTs

2 For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

Statement-IX**Pharmacists at PHCs & CHCs**

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1905	2207	1851	356	54
2	Arunachal Pradesh#	145	NA	56	NA	89
3	Assam	1084	1259	1303	*	*
4	Bihar+	1933	989	439	550	1494
5	Chhattisgarh	904	1053	611	442	293
6	Goa	24	26	25	1	*
7	Gujarat	1476	1548	1428	120	48
8	Haryana	556	454	880	*	*
9	Himachal Pradesh	548	614	368	246	180
10	Jammu and Kashmir	480	606	705	*	*
11	Jharkhand	518	518	298	220	220
12	Karnataka	2490	2615	2417	198	73
13	Kerala	1026	930	1027	*	*
14	Madhya Pradesh	1489	1443	678	765	811
15	Maharashtra##	2174	2071	2238	*	*
16	Manipur	96	145	127	18	*
17	Meghalaya#	138	149	142	7	*
18	Mizoram##	66	69	46	23	20
19	Nagaland	147	NA	60	NA	87
20	Odisha	1603	1819	1515	304	88
21	Punjab	581	695	878	*	*
22	Rajasthan	1910	362	551	*	1359
23	Sikkim	26	NA	10	NA	16
24	Tamil Nadu	1612	1645	1412	233	200
25	Tripura	91	NA	92	NA	*
26	Uttarakhand	316	331	292	39	24
27	Uttar Pradesh	4207	6472	5582	890	*
28	West Bengal	1257	1501	1018	483	239
29	A & N Islands	26	40	57	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30	Chandigarh	2	16	16	0	*
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	6	8	*	*
32	Daman and Diu	5	5	5	0	0
33	Delhi	5	5	5	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	7	16	16	0	*
35	Puducherry##	28	30	63	*	*
All India ²		28882	29639	26219	4895	5295

Notes:

Data for 2011 repeated

+ Data for 2010 repeated

Data for 2011 repeated for "Sanctioned"

NA: Not Available.

¹One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre

* Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States / UTs

²For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.**Statement-X***Laboratory Technicians at PHCs & CHCs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1905	1818	1422	396	483
2	Arunachal Pradesh#	145	NA	88	NA	57
3	Assam	1084	860	1243	*	*
4	Bihar#	1933	683	498	185	1435
5	Chhattisgarh	904	904	444	460	460
6	Goa	24	24	22	2	2
7	Gujarat	1476	1554	1365	189	111
8	Haryana	556	453	394	59	162
9	Himachal Pradesh	548	352	195	157	353
10	Jammu and Kashmir	480	529	680	*	*
11	Jharkhand	518	518	371	147	147
12	Karnataka	2490	1796	1058	738	1432

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	Kerala#	1026	238	268	*	758
14	Madhya Pradesh	1489	816	609	207	880
15	Maharashtra##	2174	1492	1285	207	889
16	Manipur#	96	133	132	1	*
17	Meghalaya#	138	146	134	12	4
18	Mizoram##	66	40	61	*	5
19	Nagaland	147	NA	70	NA	77
20	Odisha	1603	476	371	105	1232
21	Punjab	581	580	482	98	99
22	Rajasthan	1910	1818	2639	*	*
23	Sikkim	26	NA	28	NA	*
24	Tamil Nadu	1612	1432	1073	359	539
25	Tripura	91	NA	72	NA	19
26	Uttarakhand	316	89	81	8	235
27	Uttar Pradesh##	4207	1116	1836	*	2371
28	West Bengal#	1257	984	525	459	732
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	26	25	1	1
30	Chandigarh	2	8	8	0	*
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	6	9	*	*
32	Daman and Diu	5	4	4	0	1
33	Delhi	5	5	4	1	1
34	Lakshadweep	7	10	10	0	*
35	Puducherry##	28	10	19	*	9
All India ²		28882	18920	17525	3791	12494

Notes:

Data for 2011 repeated

Data for 2011 repeated for "Sanctioned"

NA: Not Available.

¹ One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre

*: Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States / UTs

² For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

Statement XI
Nursing Staff at PHCs & CHCs

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		Required ¹ [R1]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall ¹ [R1-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh#	3591	5364	4177	1187	*
2	Arunachal Pradesh#	433	NA	293	NA	140
3	Assam	1738	2798	2795	3	*
4	Bihar#	2353	1662	1736	*	617
5	Chhattisgarh	1798	1435	552	883	1246
6	Goa	54	133	132	1	*
7	Gujarat#	3384	4058	2705	1353	679
8	Haryana	1210	1418	1698	*	*
9	Himachal Pradesh	1004	546	376	170	628
10	Jammu and Kashmir	984	991	867	124	117
11	Jharkhand	1646	NA	976	NA	670
12	Karnataka	3570	3401	4978	*	*
13	Kerala#	2328	2099	2014	85	314
14	Madhya Pradesh	3487	3723	2491	1232	996
15	Maharashtra#	4352	10151	8154	1997	*
16	Manipur#	192	586	574	12	*
17	Meghalaya#	312	441	414	27	*
18	Mizoram	120	NA	153	NA	*
19	Nagaland##	273	334	382	*	*
20	Odisha	3865	903	867	36	2998
21	Punjab	1373	2115	2062	53	*
22	Rajasthan	4202	5628	11926	*	*
23	Sikkim	38	NA	24	NA	14
24	Tamil Nadu	3922	7414	7046	368	*
25	Tripura	163	NA	1098	NA	*
26	Uttarakhand	670	240	243	*	427
27	Uttar Pradesh+	7297	4548	2627	1921	4670
28	West Bengal	3345	6853	4544	2309	*
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50	164	168	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30	Chandigarh	14	47	46	1	*
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	8	32	*	*
32	Daman and Diu	17	14	14	0	3
33	Delhi	5	5	3	2	2
34	Lakshadweep	25	42	50	*	*
35	Puducherry##	52	121	207	*	*
All India ²		57880	67242	66424	11764	13521

Notes:

Data for 2011 repeated

Sanctioned data for 2011 used

NA: Not Available.

+ Data for 2010 repeated

¹One per Primary Health Centre and seven per Community Health Centre

*: Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States / UTs

²For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded**National Tribal Policy**

4684. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft National Tribal Policy addressing the critical issues concerning tribals has since been finalized;

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

(c) if not, the present status of the policy;

(d) whether the Committee constituted to frame the National Tribal Policy has held discussions with various State Governments, particularly North Eastern States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) No, Madam. The Draft National Tribal Policy has not been finalized.

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

(c) to (e) A High Level Committee has been constituted on 14.8.2013 to prepare a position paper on socio-economic status of STs and suggest a way forward. As this would have implications for policy formulation, the National Tribal Policy can only be finalized thereafter.

Linking of MNREGS with the Banking System

4685. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to link the social programmes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) and other similar programmes with the banking system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the role played by cooperative banks and short term cooperative credit institutions in this regard;

(d) whether the said banks and institutions are not compensating the expenses incurred by them for their linkage with the said schemes;

(e) if so, the details thereof and 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) and (b) As per information received from the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), all the wage payments under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) are to be made through accounts in the Banks or Post Offices. As per Paragraph 30 of the

revised Schedule II, notified recently under the MGNREG Act 2005, the payment of wages shall be made only through the accounts in the banks or post offices, unless specifically exempted.

(c) to (f) Nearly 74.38 lakh accounts have been opened in the cooperative banks for disbursement of wages. MoRD has informed that and there is no provision for any additional - compensation to these institutions, for disbursement of wages under MNREGS.

Children Homes

4686. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up children homes in various States including Andhra Pradesh for development and care of mentally retarded children;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of said homes set up by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to some reports that the mentally retarded children are not taken care of properly in the said homes in some States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pensionary Benefits

4687. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pay band for Director level officers was clubbed with the pay band of other lower level officers as per the recommendations of Sixth Pay Commission and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government delinked the pay band of Director level officers from the band attached to lower level officers;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and its impact on pensionary benefits drawn by

Director level officers vis-d-vis lower level officers at the level of DS/US; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Sixth Central Pay Commission in para 2.2.18 of its Report recommended, *inter-alia*, that pre-revised pay scales ranging from Group 'A' entry level to S-27 scale of Rs. 16400-20900 may be placed in the common Pay Band-3. The Commission further recommended Grade Pay of Rs.6100/- for an Under Secretary level officer, Grade Pay of Rs.6600/- for a Deputy Secretary level officer and Grade Pay of Rs.7600/- for a Director level Officer. As part of the modifications made by the Government, while the Grade Pay of Under Secretary and Deputy Secretary level Officers were enhanced to Rs.6600/- and Rs.7600/- respectively, pre-revised Pay Scales from S-24 [applicable to Director level Officers] to S-27 have been placed in Pay Band-4. Both in pre-revised and revised pay structure, the pay scale applicable to a Director level Officer has been higher than that in case of a Deputy Secretary or Under Secretary level Officer and since pension is a function of pay drawn by an Officer at the time of superannuation, pension in case of a DS/US level officer is independent of that in case of a Director level officer. Thus, the question of taking any steps in this regard does not arise.

Stem Cell Research and Therapy

4688. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the guidelines formulated by the Government to regulate stem cell research and therapy in the country;

(b) whether the Government has put in place any mechanism to take care of the violations of the aforesaid guidelines and regulations;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the number of cases of violation of these guidelines reported and action taken against the erring agencies during the last three years;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures taken/proposed by the Government to formulate mandatory guidelines and a regulatory framework for stem cell research and therapy and ensure their proper enforcement/compliance in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Indian Council of Medical Research and Department of Biotechnology jointly released guidelines in 2007 for Stem Cell Research and Therapy. Considering the developments in the field and the views of the stake holders, the 2007 guidelines were revised and finalized in December 2013 and named as National Guidelines for Stem Cell Research. The details of the guidelines are given in the Statement.

(b) National Guidelines for Stem Cell Research envisage setting up of a National Apex Committee for Stem Cell Research and Therapy (NAC-SCRT) to monitor and oversee activities at national level and Institutional Committee for Stem Cell Research (IC-SCR) at institutional level. These Committees shall ensure that review, approval and monitoring of the research projects in the field of Stem Cell Research are done rigorously and effectively as per the National guidelines.

(c) and (d) Few cases of violations have been received by NAC-SCRT. After deliberations, these cases have been forwarded to concerned regulatory authorities/agencies for necessary action.

(e) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare vide order dated 01-09/2010 constituted a Core Investigational New Drug Panel of Experts namely Cellular Biology Based Therapeutic Drug Evaluation Committee (CBBTDEC) under the chairmanship of Director General, ICMR & Secretary, DHR to advise DCGI in matters pertaining to regulatory pathways leading to the approval of clinical trials and market authorization for the "Therapeutic products derived from Stem Cell, human Gene manipulation and Xenotransplantation technology". CBBTDEC has deliberated on the need for strengthening the regulatory agency (DCGI) by establishing separate wing for Stem Cell Research supported with knowledge and capacity to regulate the activities in the country.

Accordingly, Directorate General of Health Services, office of Drugs Controller of General (India) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India vide order

dated 16.03.2012 has established Stem Cell Division within Biological Division in Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (HQ) for the internal evaluation of all proposals including Stem Cell concerning with clinical trial and marketing authorization before referring to CBBTDEC.

Statement

The salient features of the National Guidelines for Stem Cell Research (2013)

- National Guidelines for Stem Cell Therapy - 2013 reiterate that the general principles of biomedical research involving human participants shall also be applicable to all human stem cell research.
- The guidelines have been laid down to ensure that research with human stem cells is conducted in a responsible and ethical manner and complies with all regulatory requirements pertaining to biomedical research in general and of stem cell research in particular.
- Updated guidelines have incorporated advances in the field with regards to induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs), xeno-free cultures, characterising cell product for therapy and to harmonize them with the internationally revised guidelines.
- One major recommendation of the Committee has been to omit the word Therapy from the title of the Guidelines. This has been done to emphasize the fact that stem cells are still not a part of standard of care; hence there can be no guidelines for therapy until efficacy is proven.
- These guidelines are intended to cover only stem cell research, both basic and translational, and not therapy. It has been made clear in these Guidelines that any stem cell use in patients, other than that for hematopoietic stem cell reconstitution for approved indications, is investigational at present. Accordingly, any stem cell use in patients must only be done within the purview of an approved and monitored clinical trial with the intent to advance science and medicine, and not offering it as therapy. In accordance with this stringent definition, every use of stem cells in patients outside an approved clinical trial shall be considered as malpractice. It is hoped that this clear definition will serve to curb the

malpractice of stem cell "therapy" being offered as a new tool for treating incurable diseases.

- These Guidelines apply to all stakeholders including individual researchers, organizations, sponsors, oversight/regulatory committees and any others associated with both basic and clinical research on all types of human stem cells and their derivatives.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri K. Suresh. - Not present.

Shri Oscar Fernandes. - Not present.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): On behalf of Shri Salman Khurshed, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Hajj Committee for the year 2012-2013.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Hajj Committee for the year 2012-2013.
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Hajj Committee for the years 2005-2006 to 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iv) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the Audited Accounts of the Hajj Committee for the years 2005-2006 to 2011-2012.
- (2) Seven statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10948/15/14]

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Public Library, Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Delhi Public Library, Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10949/15/14]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10950/15/14]

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): On behalf of Shri K.V. Thomas, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Co-operative Consumers' Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Co-operative Consumers' Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10951/15/14]

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): On behalf of Shri Srikant Jena, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Guwahati, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10952/15/14]

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): On behalf of Shri Jitendra Singh, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior, for the year 2012-2013.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10953/15/14]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): 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:—
 - (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited, Noida, for the year 2012-2013.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited, Noida, for

the year 2012-2013 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10954/15/14]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Biecco Lawrie Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Biecco Lawrie Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10955/15/14]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10956/15/14]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Four statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10957/15/14]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10958/15/14]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Northern India Textile Research Association, Ghaziabad, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Northern India Textile Research Association, Ghaziabad, for the year 2012-2013.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10959/15/14]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10960/15/14]

(9) A copy of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Amendment Order, 2013 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 781(E) in Gazette of India dated 18th December, 2013 under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10961/15/14]

(10) A copy each of the following papers (in Hindi and English versions):—

(i) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Reliance Industries Limited and NIKO Resources Limited, for the contract area identified as Block -KG-DWN-98-3.

(ii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Reliance Industries Limited and NIKO Resources Limited, for the contract area identified as Block NEC-OSN-97-2.

(iii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Cairn Energy India PTY. Limited, for the contract area identified as Block -KG-DWN-98/2.

(iv) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Reliance Industries Limited and Hardy Exploration and Production (India) Inc., for the contract area identified as Block GS-OSN-2000/1.

(v) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited and Gas Authority of India Limited and Joshi Technologies International Inc., for the contract area identified as Block CB-ONN-2000/1.

(vi) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and NIKO Resources Limited, for the contract area identified as Block CB-ONN-2000/2.

(vii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas)

and the Reliance Industries Limited and Hardy Exploration and Production (India) Inc., for the contract area identified as Block CY-DWN-2001/2.

- (viii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Reliance Industries Limited and Hardy Exploration and Production (India) Inc., for the contract area identified as Block CY-PR-DWN-2001/3.
- (ix) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited and Jubilant Enpro Limited and Geoglobal Resources (India) Inc., for the contract area identified as Block-KGOSN-2001/3.
- (x) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), for the contract area identified as Block-AA-ONN-2001/1.
- (xi) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (Oil), for the contract area identified as Block-AA-ONN-2001/3.
- (xii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited and Cairn Energy Gujarat Block 1, for the contract area identified as Block CB-ONN-2002/1.
- (xiii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited and Jubilant Enpro Private Limited and Prize Petroleum Company Limited and Geoglobal Resources (Barbados) Inc., for the contract area identified as Block CB-ONN-2002/3.
- (xiv) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Enpro Finance Private Limited and Gail (India) Limited, for the contract area identified as Block AA-ONN-2002/1.
- (xv) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited, for the contract area identified as Block NECDWN-2002/2.
- (xvi) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Oil India Limited and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited, for the contract area identified as Block AA-ONN-2002/3.
- (xvii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited and Gail (India) Limited and Jubilant Capital Private Limited and Geoglobal Resources (Barbados) Inc., for the contract area identified as Block CB-ONN-2003/2.
- (xviii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Reliance Industries Limited and Hardy Exploration and Production (India) Inc., for the contract area identified as Block KS-DWN-2003/1.
- (xix) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Oil India Limited and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited, for the contract area identified as Block CB-OSN-2003/1.

- (xx) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Jubilant Oil and Gas Private Limited and Jubilant Securities Private Limited and Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited and Gail (India) Limited, for the contract area identified as Block AA-ONN-2003/1.
- (xxi) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Cairn Energy India PTY Limited, Cairn Exploration (NO.6) Limited and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited, for the contract area identified as Block VN-ONN-2003/1.
- (xxii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and ENI India Limited and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited and Gail (India) Limited, for the contract area identified as Block AN-DWN-2003/2.
- (xxiii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Oil India Limited and Suntera Resources Limited, for the contract area identified as Block AA-ONN-2004/2.
- (xxiv) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Focus Energy Limited, and Newbury Holdings Two Limited, for the contract area identified as Block CB-OSN-2004/1.
- (xxv) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited and Gail (India) Limited and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Hallworthy Shipping Limited SA and Silverwave Energy PTE. Limited and Nitin Fire Protection Inds. Limited, for the contract area identified as Block RJ-ONN-2004/1.
- (xxvi) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited and Gail (India) Limited and Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, for the contract area identified as Block CY-DWN-2004/1.
- (xxvii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Indian Oil Corporation Limited for the contract area identified as Block CB-ONN-2005/2.
- (xxviii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Cairn Energy India PTY Limited and Cairn India Limited, for the contract area identified as Block MB-DWN-2009/1.
- (xxix) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Jubilant Oil and Gas PVT. Limited and Jubilant Energy (Kharsang) PVT. Limited and Jubilant Offshore Drilling PVT. Limited, for the contract area identified as Block AA-ONN-2009/1.
- (xxx) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and BG Exploration and Production India Limited and BHP Billiton Petroleum (Inter*-national Exploration) PTY Limited, for the contract area identified as Block MB-DWN-2010/1.
- (xxxi) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Deep Energy LLC, and KGN

Industries Limited, for the contract area identified as Block VN-ONN-2010/1.

(xxxii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Reliance Industries Limited and NIKO Resources Limited, for the contract area identified as Block -KG-OSN-97-2.

(xxxiii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Reliance Industries Limited and NIKO Resources Limited, for the contract area identified as Block MB-OSN-97-3.

(xxxiv) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Reliance Industries Limited and NIKO Resources Limited, for the contract area identified as Block MN-DWN-98-2.

(xxxv) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Reliance Industries Limited and NIKO Resources Limited, for the contract area identified as Block GK-OSN-97/1.

(xxxvi) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Reliance Industries Limited and NIKO Resources Limited, for the contract area identified as Block MB-OSN-97-2.

(xxxvii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Reliance Industries Limited and NIKO Resources Limited, for the contract area identified as Block KG-OSN-97-3.

(xxxviii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Reliance Industries Limited and NIKO Resources Limited, for the contract area identified as Block KG-OSN-97-4.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10962/15/14]

(11) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the British India Corporation and the Ministry of Textiles for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10963/15/14]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Siddha, Chennai, for the year 2012-2013.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Siddha, Chennai, for the year 2012-2013, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Siddha, Chennai, for the year 2012-2013.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10964/15/14]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): On behalf of Dr. Charan Das Mahant, 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:—
 - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2007-2008.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and

comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10965/15/14]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the National Agroforestry Policy, 2014 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10966/15/14]

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS AND MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): On behalf of Shri Sarvey Sathyanarayana, 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 Authority of India Act, 1956:—
- (i) S.O. 3516(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th November, 2013, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No. 67 (Nagapattinam-Thanjavur-Trichy-Karur-Coimbatore-Mettupalayam-Tamil Nadu/Karnataka Border Section; in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (ii) S.O. 3517(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th November, 2013, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No. 77 (Muzaffarpur-Sonbarsa Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (iii) S.O. 3518(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th November, 2013, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No. 210 (Trichy-Karaikudi Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (iv) S.O. 3522(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th November, 2013,

regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No. 69 (Obedullaganj-Betul-Multai-MP/Maharashtra Border Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

- (v) S.O. 82(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th January, 2014, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No. 31 (Khagaria to Bakhtiyarpur to Purnea Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (vi) S.O. 83(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th January, 2014, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway Nos. 40 & 44 (Shillong Bypass Section) in the State of Meghalaya.
- (vii) S.O. 122(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th January, 2014, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No. 24 (Hapur-Moradabad-Bareilly-Sitapur Section, including Hapur and Moradabad bypasses) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10967/15/14]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—
- (i) The National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Amendment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 778(E) in Gazette of India dated 16th December, 2013.
- (ii) The National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Amendment Rules, 2014 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 26(E) in Gazette of India dated 16th January, 2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10968/15/14]

- (3) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2448(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 13th August, 2013, regarding

acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 71A (Rohtak-Panipat Section) in the State of Haryana under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10969/15/14]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, Trade Marks and Geographical Indication, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, Trade Marks and Geographical Indication, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10970/15/14]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10971/15/14]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Trade Information, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Centre for Trade Information, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10972/15/14]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Basic Chemicals Pharmaceuticals Cosmetics Export Promotion Council (CHEMEXCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Basic Chemicals Pharmaceuticals Cosmetics Export Promotion Council (CHEMEXCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10973/15/14]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council (CAPEXIL), Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council (CAPEXIL), Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10974/15/14]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (formerly Shellac Export Promotion Council), Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (formerly Shellac Export Promotion

Council), Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (formerly Shellac Export Promotion Council), Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10975/15/14]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Plastics Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Plastics Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10976/15/14]

- (11) A copy of the Explosives (Amendment) Rules, 2013 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 772(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th December, 2013 under sub-section (8) of Section 18 of the Explosives Act, 1884.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10977/15/14]

- (12) A copy of the Indian Boiler (Amendment) Regulations, 2014 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 8 in Gazette of India dated 25th January, 2014 under sub-section (2) of Section 28A of the Boilers Act, 1923.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10978/15/14]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:—
- (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Investor Protection and Education Fund) Regulations, 2014 published in

Notification No. F. No. L.A.D-N.R.O./G.N./2013-14/38/49 in Gazette of India dated 9th January, 2014.

- (ii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Collective Investment Schemes) (Amendment) Regulations, 2014 published in Notification No. F. No. L.A.D-N.R.O./G.N./2013-14/39/51 in Gazette of India dated 9th January, 2014.

- (iii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Settlement of Administrative and Civil Proceedings) Regulations, 2014 published in Notification No. F. No. L.A.D-N.R.O./G.N./2013-14/37/50 in Gazette of India dated 9th January, 2014.

- (iv) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Procedure and Search and Seizure) Regulations, 2014 published in Notification No. F. No. L.A.D-N.R.O./G.N./2013-14/40/52 in Gazette of India dated 10th January, 2014.

- (v) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014 published in Notification No. F. No. L.A.D-N.R.O./G.N./2013-14/36/12 in Gazette of India dated 7th January, 2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10979/15/14]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999:—

- (i) The Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India)(Fifteenth Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R.818(E) in Gazette of India dated 31st December, 2013.

- (ii) The Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India)(Seventeenth Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R.805(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th December, 2013.

- (iii) The Foreign Exchange Management (Establishment in India of Branch or Office or other Place of Business)(Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R.767(E) in Gazette of India dated 6th December, 2013.
- (iv) G.S.R.741(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th November, 2013, containing corrigendum to the Notification No.FEMA.287/2013-RB dated 17th September, 2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10980/15/14]

- (3) A copy each of the following Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and 1980:—

- (i) The Indian Overseas Bank (Employees' Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. PAD/PEN/001/2013 in weekly Gazette of India dated 27th September, 2013.
- (ii) The Punjab & Sind Bank (Employees' Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. PSB/PEN/AMEND/1/2013 in Gazette of India dated 10th December, 2013.
- (iii) The Dena Bank (Employees' Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. IR/AMEND/01/2013 in Gazette of India dated 16th December, 2013.
- (iv) The Dena Bank Officer Employees' (Acceptance of Jobs in Private Sector after Retirement) Amendment Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. IR/AMEND/02/2013 in Gazette of India dated 14th November, 2013.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (i) of (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10981/15/14]

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 23A of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976:—

- (i) S.O.3433(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th November, 2013 regarding dissolution of Pragathi Gramin Bank and Krishna Grameena Bank by reason of amalgamation.
- (ii) S.O.3434(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th November, 2013 regarding dissolution of Chhattisgarh Gramin Bank, Surguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Durg Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank by reason of amalgamation.
- (iii) S.O.3536(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th November, 2013 regarding amalgamation of Gurgaon Gramin Bank and Haryana Gramin Bank as Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10982/15/14]

- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 30 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976:—

- (i) The Utkal Grameen Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. PER/1611 in Gazette of India dated 28th January, 2013.
- (ii) The Baroda Rajasthan Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 27 in weekly Gazette of India dated 12th July, 2013.
- (iii) The Bihar Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 2 in weekly Gazette of India dated 18th January, 2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10983/15/14]

- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section

27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999:—

- (i) The Insurance Advisory Committee (Meetings)(Second Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. F. No. IRDA/Reg./24/82/2013 in Gazette of India dated 29th October, 2013.
- (ii) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Meetings) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. F. No. IRDA/Reg./23/81/2013 in Gazette of India dated 29th October, 2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10984/15/14]

(8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) G.S.R.762(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th November, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking to exempt specified goods imported under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme funded by the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria from the whole of the duty of customs and additional duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (ii) G.S.R.779(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th December, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 10/2008-Cus., dated 15th January, 2008.
- (iii) G.S.R.787(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th December, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/2012-Cus., dated 17th March, 2012.
- (iv) G.S.R.797(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th December, 2013, together with an explanatory memo-

randum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/2012-Cus., dated 17th March, 2012.

- (v) G.S.R.814(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st December, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 152/2009-Cus., dated 31st December, 2009.
- (vi) G.S.R.815(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st December, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 69/2011-Cus., dated 29th July, 2011.
- (vii) G.S.R.816(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st December, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 53/2011-Cus., dated 1st July, 2011.
- (viii) G.S.R.817(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st December, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 46/2011-Cus., dated 1st June, 2011.
- (ix) G.S.R.76(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd February, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/2012-Cus., dated 17th March, 2012.
- (x) G.S.R.791(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th December, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 93/2009-Cus., dated 11th September, 2009.
- (xi) G.S.R.28(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th January, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum exempting the customs duty on material imported into India against an Advance

- Authorization meant for export of an item otherwise prohibited for export subject to specified conditions.
- (xii) S.O.3442(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th November, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/200 I-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xiii) S.O.3453(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st November, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (xiv) S.O.3537(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th November, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/200I-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xv) S.O.3589(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th December, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (xvi) S.O.3667(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th December, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001 -Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xvii) S.O.3731(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th December, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (xviii) S.O.3919(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st December, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xix) S.O.17(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd January, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (xx) S.O.109(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th January, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/200I-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xxi) S.O.118(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th January, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (xxii) The Customs Baggage Declaration (Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 803(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th December, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xxiii) The Customs Baggage Declaration Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 584(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th August, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum, and corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R.615(E) dated 10th September, 2013.
- (xxiv) S.O.35(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th January, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum making

certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/2012-Cus., dated 17th March, 2012.

- (xxv) S.O.64(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th January, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 27/2011-Cus., dated 1st March, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10985/15/14]

- (9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994:—

- (i) G.S.R. 15(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th January, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 25/2012-Service Tax dated 20th June, 2012.
- (ii) G.S.R.792(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th December, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 6/2013-Service Tax dated 18th April, 2013.
- (iii) G.S.R.74(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd February, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking to provide exemption from service tax under Section 11C of the Central Excise Act, 1944, on services provided by an authorised person or sub-broker to the member of a commodity exchange for the period between 10.9.2004 to 30.6.2012, in view of the generally prevalent practice of non levy of service tax on such services during the said period.
- (iv) G.S.R.71(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th January, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 25/2012-Service Tax, dated 20th June, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10986/15/14]

- (10) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944:—

- (i) G.S.R.56(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th January, 2014 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 42/2008-C.E. dated 1st July, 2008.
- (ii) G.S.R.57(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th January, 2014 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 16/2010-C.E. dated 27th February, 2010.
- (iii) The Pan Masala Packing Machines (Capacity Determination and Collection of Duty) First Amendment Rules, 2014 published in Notification No. G.S.R.58(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th January, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iv) The Chewing Tobacco and Unmanufactured Tobacco Packing Machines (Capacity Determination and Collection of Duty) First Amendment Rules, 2014 published in Notification No. G.S.R.59(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th January, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (v) G.S.R.75(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd February, 2014 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/2012-C.E. dated 17th March, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vi) The CENVAT Credit (First Amendment) Rules, 2014 published in Notification No. G.S.R.6(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th January, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vii) The Central Excise (Third Amendment) Rules, 2014 published in notification No. G.S.R.807(E) in Gazette of India dated

- 30th December, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (viii) The CENVAT Credit (Third Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R.808(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th December, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ix) G.S.R.793(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th December, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 30/2012-C.E. dated 9th July, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (x) The CENVAT Credit (Second Amendment) Rules, 2014 published in Notification No. G.S.R.36(E) in Gazette of India dated 20th January, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xi) G.S.R.763(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th November, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking to exempt specified goods procured under the Revised National Tuberculosis control Programme funded by the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria from the whole of excise duty leviable thereon.
- (xii) G.S.R.795(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th December, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/2012-C.E. dated 17th March, 2012.
- (xiii) G.S.R.813(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st December, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking to fix tariff value under Section 3(2) of the Central Excise Act, 1944 in respect of goods falling under tariff heading 3304 of the Central Excise Tariff and in respect of which the provisions of Section 4A of the Central Excise Act, 1944 do not apply.
- (11) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (7) of Section 9 A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975:—
- (i) G.S.R.48(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd January, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking to extend the levy of anti-dumping duty, imposed on imports of Acrylonitrile Butadiene Rubber, origination in, or exported from Korea RP for a further period of one year i.e. up to and inclusive of the 1st day of January, 2015.
- (ii) G.S.R.49(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd January, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking to extend the levy of anti dumping duty on imports of specified categories of Float Glass from China PR and Indonesia for one more year, i.e. up to and inclusive of the 5th day of January, 2015.
- (iii) G.S.R.50(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd January, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking to levy anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Hexamine', originating in, or exported from Saudi Arabia and Russia, for a further period of five years pursuant to the final findings of Sunset review investigation conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (iv) G.S.R.51(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd January, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of '4, 4 Diamino Stibene 2, 2 Disulphonic Acid, origination in, or exported from the People's Republic of China for a period of five years pursuant to the final findings of investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (v) G.S.R.764(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd December, 2013, together

- with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 119/2010-Cus., dated 19th November, 2010.
- (vi) G.S.R.811(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st December, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'phosphoric acid, technical grade or food grade including industrial grade', origination in, or exported from the People's Republic of China for a further period of five years pursuant to the final findings of investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (vii) G.S.R.812(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st December, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum modifying the rate of anti-dumping duty on Recordable Digital Versatile Disc of all kinds, originating in, or exported from Vietnam, pursuant to the final findings of mid-term review investigation conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties.
- (viii) G.S.R.3(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd January, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 121/2009-Cus., dated 30th October, 2009.
- (ix) G.S.R.4(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd January, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking to extend the levy of anti-dumping duty on imports of Compact Fluorescent Lamp, originating in, or exported from China PR for a further period of one year i.e. upto and inclusive of 20th November, 2014, pending outcome of sunset review investigations being conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (x) G.S.R.23(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th January, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking to extend the levy of anti-dumping duty on imports of Caustic Soda, originating in, or exported from China PR for a further period of one year i.e. upto and inclusive of 25th December, 2014, pending outcome of sunset review investigations being conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (xi) G.S.R.24(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th January, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking to extend the levy of anti-dumping duty on imports of Caustic Soda, originating in, or exported from Korea RP for a further period of one year i.e. upto and inclusive of 25th December, 2014, pending outcome of sunset review investigations being conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (xii) G.S.R.25(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th January, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Nonyl Phenol, originating in, or exported from Chinese Taipei, for a further period of five years pursuant to the final findings of sunset review investigations being conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10988/15/14]
- (12) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961:—
- (i) The Income-tax (19th Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. S.O.3794(E) in Gazette of India dated 23rd December, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) The Income-tax (1st Amendment) Rules, 2014 published in Notification No.

S.O.108(E) in Gazette of India dated 15th January, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10989/15/14]

- (13) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R.43(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 21st January, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 98/2013-Customs (N.T.) dated 14th September, 2013 under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and sub-section (4) of section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10990/15/14]

12.01 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"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 20th February, 2014 agreed without any amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2014 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th February, 2014."

12.02 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Minutes

[Translation]

SHRI KARIA MUNDA (Khoonti): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table the minutes (Hindi and English versions) of 37th and 38th meetings of the Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions.

12.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

33rd Report

[English]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): I beg to present the 33rd Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2013-14) on the subject National Test House (NTH)- Facilities for Testing, Evaluation and Calibration of Engineering Equipment pertaining to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

12.04 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

45th Report

[English]

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL (Sundargarh): I beg to present the 45th Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2013-14) on the subject "Review of the functioning of National Institutes working in the field of disability" of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Disability Affairs).

12.05 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON VIOLATION OF PROTOCOL NORMS AND COMTEMPOUS BEHAVIOUR OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS WITH MEMBERS OF LOK SABHA

2nd Report

[English]

SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY (Arani): I beg to lay on the Table the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Violation of Protocol Norms and Contemptuous Behaviour of Government Officers with Members of Lok Sabha.

12.06 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i) Revision of MGNREGA wage rates for the period 2014-15*.*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay the following paper on the Table of the House. The Ministry of Rural Development had issued a notification on 14.01.2011 for revision of MGNREGA wage rates by linking it with Consumer Price Index (CPI). In March, 2011 it was decided after inter-ministry consultations that MGNREGA wage rates would be revised every year in accordance to CPI. Thereafter in July, 2011 it was decided that the said revision would be effective from 1st April every year.

The notification for revision of MGNREGA wage rates in accordance with CPI for the period from 01.04.2014 to 31.03.2015 has been issued.

12.06½ hrs

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair)

12.07 hrs.

(ii) Status of Implementation of recommendations contained in the 40th Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2013-14), pertaining to the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.***[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): I beg to lay this Statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 40th Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development (2012- 2013) on Demands for Grants (2013-2014) of Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation in pursuance of the Direction 73 A of the Hon'ble Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

*Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10991/15/14.

** Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10992/15/14.

The Standing Committee on Rural Development (Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation) (151 Lok Sabha) examined the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation for the financial year 2013-14 and laid its 40th report in the Lok Sabha on 30th April, 2013. The report contained 19 recommendations.

The Ministry considered the report and submitted the Action Taken Replies on the comments/observations of the Committee contained in the 40th Report to the Standing Committee on Rural Development (Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation) on 02.08.2013.

The present status of implementation of the 19 recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the Annexure to my statement, which is laid on the Table of the House. To avoid wasting the valuable time of the House, I would request that the contents of the Annexure may be considered as read.

12.07¼ hrs.

(iii) Status of Implementation of recommendations contained in the 71st Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2013-14), pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.**[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): I beg to lay this statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventy-first Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs in pursuance of direction 73A of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha.

In all, six recommendations were made by the Committee in the above report where action was required to be taken on the part of the Government. The Government has accepted 'in principle' all the recommendations of the Committee. The present status of implementation of the various recommendations made

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10993/15/14.

by the Committee is given in the Annexure to this Statement, which is laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out all the contents of the Annexure. I would request that this may be considered as read.

12.07½ hrs.

- (iv) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 36th Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants (2013-14), pertaining to the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.***

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): I beg to lay a Statement on the status of implementation of recommendations/ observations contained in the 36th Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment in terms of Direction 73A of the Direction by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha published in Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 01 September, 2004.

This report of Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment is related to Demands for Grants (2013-14) pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. This report was presented to the Lok Sabha on 02.05.2013 and to the Rajya Sabha on the same day. These were 12 recommendations made by the Committee in the said Report which pertain to general performance of this ministry, development of the scheduled castes and other backward classes, misuse of psychotropic drugs and schemes related to senior citizens. Action taken notes on the recommendations/observations contained in the 36th Report of the Committee had been sent to the Standing Committee on 02 August, 2013.

The present status of implementation of various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the Annexure to my Statement which is laid on the Table of the House. This may please be considered as read.

* Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10994/15/14.

12.07¾ hrs.

- (v) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 18th Report of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on Long Term Purchase Policy and strategic storage of Crude Oil', pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): I beg to lay this Statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 18th Report of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (15th Lok Sabha) on "Long Term Purchase Policy and Strategic Storage of Crude Oil" in terms of Direction 73 A of the Direction by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha.

The Eighteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas (15th Lok Sabha) was presented to the Lok Sabha on 08.05.2013. It is related to the examination of the subject "Long Term Purchase Policy and Strategic Storage of Crude Oil". Action Taken Notes on the recommendations/observations contained in the report of the Committee had been sent to the Standing Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas on 06.09.2013.

There are 15 recommendations made by the Committee in the said Report where action is called for on the part of the Government. These recommendations mainly pertain to minimizing dependence over crude oil, need for a joint venture company, cooperation among oil importing countries, diversification of sources of oil supplying countries, review of guidelines for import of crude oil, revision of list of MNCs in the guidelines, purchase of distress cargoes and crude through long terms contracts, crude oil import on CFR/FOB basis, alternative plan for transportation of crude oil, infrastructural constraints, strategic caverns & funding thereof, funds for crude oil filling in strategic caverns & its safety concerns.

Present status of implementation of various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the Annexure to my Statement, which is laid on the Table

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10995/15/14.

of the House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House by reading out all the contents of this Annexure. This may please be considered as read.

12.08 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE – *Contd.*

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS AND MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Instructional Media Institute, Chennai, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Instructional Media Institute, Chennai, for the year 2012-2013.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10947/15/14]

12.09 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Hon. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 29 minutes.

Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

* Treated as laid on the Table.

(i) **Need to construct pucca roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in reserve forest areas in Bharuch and Narmada districts of Gujarat**

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA (Bharuch): There are several reserve forest areas in Bharuch and Narmada district in my Parliamentary Constituency where the tribals live in great numbers. The roads being constructed in this reserve area for connecting the villages under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana are Kutchha roads which become useless during the rainy season as one cannot even walk on those roads. The tribals living in the reserve forest areas are being deprived of pucca roads. What is the use of constructing such roads which become useless within a year?

I request the Government to ensure that only pucca roads are constructed in place of kutchha roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana so as to provide permanent roads for the tribals living in reserve forest areas.

(ii) **Need to augment railway services and facilities in Himachal Pradesh**

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh): I would like to draw the attention of hon. Minister of Railways to augmentation of railway services, improvement of stations and provision of railway facilities in Himachal Pradesh and request him to provide for reservation facility in double shift at Una railway station, extension of stoppage of Himachal Express at Una station, adding an extra sleeper coach to the said train in view of increasing number of railway passengers in this train and canteen facility at Una railway station. I would also like to request the Railway Minister to provide for washing line for washing of trains in Amb, completion of electrification of rail track upto Amb at the earliest and completion of construction work upto Talwara for under construction railway line. I would like to request for increasing the length of Amb-Andaura railway station, provision of waiting room at Amb-Andaura station, setting up a railway station in the name of Dera Baba Rudranand in Basal between Una and Ghadawal railway stations, and conversion of railway line from Hoshiarpur to Amb-Andaura via Gagret into broad gauge. I would also like to request the Railway Minister for providing proper platform at Rai Maihatpur railway station, connecting Baddi

industrial area with Kalka railway network and starting all the trains from Una station which presently start from Nangal.

(III) Need to sanction adequate funds for Jolarpet-Tirupathur-Kandili-Barugur-Orappam-Krishnagiri-Sulagiri-Hosur railway line project in Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM (Krishnagiri): The people of my Krishnagiri District are deprived of rail connectivity with the mainstream rail network. The rail link between Jolarpet and Hosur remains a distant dream. Keeping this in mind, since 2004, I have been demanding for this new railway line and also raised the matter time and again in Lok Sabha and other fora. Considering the importance, it was decided to conduct a resurvey for this new railway line and I was assured that this project would be taken up immediately. The estimated cost of Jolarpet — Tirupathur — Kandili — Barugur — Orappam — Krishnagiri — Sulagiri - Hosur railway line during February 2010 was Rs. 687.92 crore.

The proposed railway line between Jolarpet and Hosur will pave the way for further improvement of industrial growth in Hosur and its surrounding areas. This line will connect both Tamil Nadu and Karnataka States. Presently, majority of the products meant for exports are mainly airlifted or sent through road only. Absence of a rail link in this route has been an impediment to the district's industrial growth.

I shall, therefore, request the Hon'ble Railway Minister to kindly sanction adequate funds for Jolarpet — Tirupathur — Kandili — Barugur — Orappam — Krishnagiri — Sulagiri - Hosur New Rail Link and expedite the project without any further delay.

(iv) Need to cancel the proposed coal-bed methane gas exploration in Mannargudi area of Cauvery delta region in Tamil Nadu keeping in view its serious ill-effects on the ecology of the region

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN (Nagapattinam): I would like to draw the kind attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas towards the ill-effects of proposed coal-bed methane gas exploration in Mannargudi area of Cauvery delta region in Tamil Nadu which would threaten the environment, water resources and food security.

The Cauvery delta is a food-producing area and there is vast difference in extracting coal bed methane in Mannargudi and other places. Mannargudi is a lignite zone and a fertile land. The Cauvery delta is already vulnerable and production of coal bed methane would damage it further environmentally, economically and socially. Due to this methane exploration, the land and water in the region would be damaged. It would also affect the food production and livelihood of farmers and farm labourers too. The farmers in this area have recently held mass demonstrations against the proposed methane gas exploration and lodged their protests. This is one of the most important issues of farmers and needs immediate attention of the Union Government.

I urge upon the Union Government to stop this proposed coal-bed methane gas exploration in Mannargudi area of Cauvery delta region in Tamil Nadu immediately and save the lives of poor farmers from such methane gas exploration.

(v) Need to introduce a direct train service between Delhi and Aurangabad, Maharashtra

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad): My Parliamentary Constituency, Sambhaji Nagar (Aurangabad district) in Maharashtra is a tourist place where the world famous caves of Ajanta and Ellora and many historical places are situated and tourists from all corners of the world and the country come to visit these caves and historical monuments. But no direct railway connectivity from Delhi is available for these tourists to go to Aurangabad (AWB) district, due to which in spite of willingness to go there, many tourists are not able to visit these places. I have requested the Government about this through letters, but no direct rail service has yet been started or even considered to be started for Delhi-Aurangabad (AWB)-Delhi.

So, I request the Government to start rail services between Delhi-Aurangabad (AWB)-Delhi and also start a new daily Rajdhani rail service.

12.09½ hrs.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI
BUDGET-2014-15

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): Sir, on behalf of

Shri Namu Narain Meena, I beg to present a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the National Capital Territory of Delhi for the year 2014-15.

12.10 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS -
NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF
DELHI-2013-14**

[English]

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, on behalf of Shri Namu Narain Meena, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the National Capital Territory of Delhi for the year 2013-14.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, Budget in respect of the National Capital Territory of Delhi has just been presented. Hon. Members are requested to obtain their copy of the Budget set from the Publications Counter.

[Translation]

SHRI UDAY SINGH (Purnea): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to raise a highly sensitive matter. The demand for a special category status for Bihar is not new. This demand is being raised since the year 2000, when Bihar and Jharkhand were separated. It is a pity as we saw that the Bill of the division of Andhra Pradesh was passed in Rajya Sabha yesterday. Everyone was noticing the condition of the country during the last six months. But, since the people of Bihar and Jharkhand divided their state with great decency and both side were happy, it does not mean that Bihar should be ignored like this. This State of ten crore people has been a victim of political games for the last ten years. Congress sometimes joining hands with JDU and sometimes with others makes a fool of us. Sometimes Raghuram Rajan Commission is constituted and sometimes an other commission is constituted. But, we are being deprived of our rights. International treaties are not being signed. Bihar get flooded every year and lakhs of people become homeless and there is loss of thousands and crores of rupees. When will this negligence with Bihar end? So I demand that before the end of its

tenure, this Government should announce to give a special category status to Bihar and provide it special package by ending the negligence which is happening with Bihar for many years.

We have been noticing it for a few months that the ruling party of Bihar Janta Dal (U) and the ruling party at the Centre, Congress talk sometimes to join hands and sometimes to be separate. Ten crore people of Bihar are affected badly in this confusion. It is not fair. So I demand the Government to announce Bihar as a Special Category state and provide special package for it before completing its tenure.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Kirti Azad and Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain associate themselves with the matter raised by Shri Uday Singh.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to say only one thing about the matter raised by Uday Singh ji that when judiciary gets weaker, the country breaks and the atmosphere of the country worsens without any reason. Raghuram Rajan Committee was constituted and the Finance Minister is saying that the matter is being considered. We never objected to the matter of Telangana. There should be justice with Andhra Pradesh. But, all the waters of the Himalayas pass through Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. You know the condition of Jharkhand that in spite of being a prosperous state, it is being ruined. States such as Bengal, Odisha and the Purwanchal are known to be backward since independence. Whatever amount of money was provided for the backward areas, that too has not been given in the interim budget. You want to provide special facility in the division of a State, but the back bone of Bihar has been broken. Jharkhand was carved out from this State, its condition is also miserable. The Government should provide facilities to the people at other places also, but these states are still looking after 60 years of independence at you hopefully that justice would be done to them. But there is no scope for any kind of justice. On the one hand you constituted Raghuram Rajan Committee for the backward states. The government is still considering it and it just does a little bit tinkering here and there. Why have Bihar and Jharkhand not been divided? If they have been divided, in which condition are they now? Not even one megawatt of electricity is with Bihar. Our Members have said told that it is a backward State from the point of view of education and industry etc.

Raghuram Rajan has clearly stated that the most backward state is Bihar. You have ignored it totally. This is not right and the loan will get bigger in amount. I always stand for the unity of the nation but the people of this area will not sit idle on this issue. You have taken this big step for a big upheaval. I want to request that the government should not do like this and the government should pay attention towards these backward states. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajanji): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when these people were in government why did they not accord the status of backward state to Bihar? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. You may speak when you get opportunity.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): You please sit down, I have been told to speak ...*(Interruptions)* I'll put my point of view, I'll not reply to you ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday, the hon'ble Minister of Finance gave a statement in this House. ...*(Interruptions)* That statement was totally misleading ...*(Interruptions)* He has misled the House because ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Raghuvansh Prasadji, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have expressed your views, so now please sit down. Sinha is standing.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How can all three stand up like this?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Go and ask Lalujji why it was not done ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down. Sinha please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying that he has misled the House ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Go and ask Lalujji, he knows ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yashwant Sinha, please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Statement of no other Member other than Shri Yashwant Sinha will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as Sharadji said just now... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Uday Singhji, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as Sharadji said just now the names of the states which ought to be given special status...Raghuram Rajan committee was constituted thereon. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: That committee had made a recommendation...*(Interruptions)* What were the recommendations of the Raghuram Committee?...It said that Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please maintain silence.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: These are the six states which should get special status. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: The committee has said this. *...(Interruptions)* Expert committee was constituted and now the report of the committee has come. The states for grant of special status have been identified. Now the report of the committee is being circulated in the echelons of the government but there is no end to this circulation of report seems to be in sight. We are in favor of grant of special status and special package to Seemandhra. *...(Interruptions)* but the ease with which the Prime Minister declared in the other House yesterday that it would be accorded special status then what needs to be done to accord special status to the remaining six states? *...(Interruptions)* What is this? Will the Union Government take decisions only on the basis of political exigency? *...(Interruptions)* Hence I demand *...(Interruptions)* that the Prime Minister should come to this House now on behalf of the Union Government and announce that those six states will also be given special status. *...(Interruptions)* It is being said that this matter will be raised in the National Development Council *...(Interruptions)* is totally wrong *...(Interruptions)* This is not the procedure. If the Union Government wishes it can announce immediately. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please keep it brief.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Hence I demand. *...(Interruptions)* that the Prime Minister should come and announce this in the House. *...(Interruptions)* Other work will be taken up only after this. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Yashwant Sinha. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): Time and again I have drawn the attention of this august House for the past five years about the sad plight of the Sri Lankan Tamils. As you know, in Sri Lanka, from September, 2008 to May 2009, ninety thousand Tamil women have lost their husbands, their mangalsutras. More than one and a half lakh Tamils are not traceable; two lakh Tamil people have fled out of fear because of the war. As per UNHRC Report, more than 40,000 people had been killed in the last stages of the war. *...(Interruptions)*

12.21 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Uday Singh came and stood on the floor near the Table.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only Shri Baluji's statement will go on record.

...(Interruptions)

12.22 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Uday Singh went back to his seat.

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have also submitted a petition to the hon. Prime Minister of India, half an hour back, today, as per the directions of our leader Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi who is also the President of TESO. As per the Resolution of the TESO meeting held last week, we have prevailed on the Government of India through the hon. Prime Minister of India to go before the UNHRC and demand to have a credible, independent international investigation as to the human rights violation and war crimes committed by Sri Lankan administration during the last stages of war against the Sri Lankan Tamils. *...(Interruptions)*

The Sri Lankan efforts to deliver justice to the victims have miserably failed. Sri Lanka has no credible domestic mechanism for truth-telling or accountability process. Hon. Mr. Vikneswaran, the hon. Chief Minister of the Northern Province of Sri Lanka has also demanded for an international enquiry as to the human rights violation and war crimes that have taken place. *...(Interruptions)*

During the last visit of Ms. Nisha Biswal, Assistant Secretary of State, US government speaking to journalists in Colombo after her visit to Sri Lanka said recently and I quote: *...(Interruptions)*

"Lack of progress in Sri Lanka has led to a grate deal of frustration and skepticism in my government and in the international community. There has not been sufficient action taken by the Sri Lankan government to address the issues of justice and accountability. We heard from many people about people who are still unaccounted for, whose whereabouts and fates are unknown to their family members."

Sir, David Cameron, the British Prime Minister, at a Press Conference said and I quote:

"So, a frank meeting with the President of Sri Lanka of course not everything was accepted but I sense that they do want to make progress on these issues and it will help frankly by having international pressure in order to make sure that that happens."

Further, international NGOs, International Human Rights Association, (IMRV) Bremen and the Irish Forum for Peace in Sri Lanka (IFPSC), both of them have set up an 11-member peoples' tribunal.

The Eleven-member Tribunal has said:

"(a) Killing members of the group, which includes massacres, indiscriminate shelling, the strategy of herding civilians into so-called "No Fire Zones" for the purpose of massive killings, targeted assassinations of outspoken Eelam Tamil civil leaders who were capable of articulating the Sri Lankan genocide project to the outside world.

(b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group, including acts of torture, inhumane or degrading treatment, sexual violence including rape, interrogations combined with beating, threats of death and harm that damages health or causes disfigurement or injury."

This is the judgement made by the eleven member Peoples' Tribunal

Sir, this is an international organization which has given the above findings. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, even now, the Government of India is keeping stoic silence and is keeping lukewarm. I urge upon the Government of India to go before the UNHRC and see that a separate Resolution is adopted in Geneva as to pleading for credible, independent international investigation agency to unearth the war crimes and human rights violations, perpetrated against Sri Lankan Tamils.

KUMARI RAMYA DIVYASPANDANA (Mandya): Respected Deputy-Speaker, I thank you for giving an opportunity to make my maiden speech today.

I would like to speak about how sugarcane cultivation can curb global warming. I come from a constituency called Mandya in Karnataka where most of the population is farmers. They mostly do farming. If we look at the world

today, we may find that America is the first country in ethanol production and that is produced from a by-product of corn. Then there is Brazil which is the second largest producer of ethanol and 44 per cent of their public transport is run using ethanol. I feel that India, being the second largest producer of sugarcane in the world, is still not able to tap this market. The way forward is the Green Revolution and we have to find ways and means of how we can preserve what we have been given so that our future generation can have a better future.

I feel that this is only possible if we insulate the farmers. What is happening in my constituency is that there is lack of awareness among the farmers who grow sugarcane. They do not do crop rotation and hence soil is being eroded. Now it has marshy land. They do not realize the potential in sugarcane which is actually a cash crop and a super crop. The only way by which, I feel, we can insulate the farmers is as follows. When there is a lean season and when we are not doing well, the Government is supposed to fix a minimum support price every year. There seems to be a time gap within which the farmers seem to be suffering. It is because they have not been able to fix the price on time. To solve this problem, we can set aside five per cent of the profits as a corpus fund when the sugar factories are making money during their good period. When the time is not so good, they can release those funds which will help the farmers.

The other point is, they can give subsidies so that they can do drip irrigation resulting in more yield. Though the time factor may be a problem for farmers, if we give them subsidies, that will also be able to protect them. We do not have to depend on weather because drip irrigation and hybrid version of sugarcane will also help farmers.

I am a bit nervous today because there are a lot of Members speaking at the same time. But I would appeal to the Government to protect the farmers, specially the sugarcane growers.

The other point is, even though production of ethanol has increased from five per cent to ten per cent, I have been told that the petroleum companies are complaining because of the erratic supply of sugarcane. I think this can be curbed if we insulate the farmers in such a way that there will be constant supply of sugarcane and they will be able to blend accordingly, that is, from five per cent to ten percent. Like I said, 44 per cent of Brazil's public transport runs on ethanol. We will be able to bring

our import bills down if we produce ethanol ourselves and use it.

I thank you all for your patience and time. I thank you, Deputy-Speaker Sir for the opportunity which you have given me. I thank all the Members of Parliament across all parties. I came during the by-elections. All of you have been so warm, friendly and helpful to me. I thank you all very much. ...(*Interruptions*)

12.30 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

Re: Possible impact of Model Code of Conduct on development works in Uttar Pradesh on account of forthcoming elections of Lok Sabha.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (*Dumarivaganj*): Honourable Deputy Speaker, I want to draw the attention of the entire House towards an extremely important matter. I wish to submit that this question is related not only to my parliamentary constituency but also to the welfare of all the people of Uttar Pradesh and rights of all the honourable Members. I hope that our rights will be protected on this serious and important question.

This is the last session of the Lok Sabha which commenced on 5th February and will end on 21st February i.e. today. This session had been called to complete Vote on Account and other important legislative business. The Election Commission can enforce Code of Conduct a few days after the end of this session. No honourable Member would be able to inaugurate, lay foundation stone or open any building to public and would neither be able to carry out any work under MP LAD. We have only one week now because it is possible that the Election Commission of India announces the dates of the elections of the new Lok Sabha in the first week of March. So, all the hon. Members would not be able to lay foundation, inaugurate or open any building in our constituency in these eight to ten days, while we have to complete the schemes for which we have accountability to the public.

Code of Conduct has been enforced in Uttar Pradesh day before yesterday because the elections of graduate constituency and teachers are going to be conducted for

MLC. The Election Commission of India enforced that Model Code of Conduct which was not enforced on these elections earlier. It is obvious that any Member of Parliament from Uttar Pradesh can neither lay foundation nor open or inaugurate any building in his constituency. Even their funds can not be released. In this situation, the Deputy Speaker should take cognizance of it and direct the Government to discuss it with the Election Commission.

Only teachers and graduates can vote in the election of graduate constituency or election of MLC of teachers in constituency in Uttar Pradesh. There is no participation of general voters in these elections but in spite of this Code of Conduct has been enforced. [*English*] It is said:

"With this announcement, following provisions of Model Code of Conduct for the guidance of political parties and candidates have come into force with immediate effect in district mentioned in the above-mentioned constituencies, which are going to the polls. This may be brought to the notice of the Government, all Ministers, Departments and all other officers of the Indian Government and the concerned officials. Ministers, whether Central or State, shall not make any official visit to any district in which the said biennial elections are being held."

[*Translation*]

In this way, it has been enforced. [*English*] There can be no pilot car, no policy announcement, no foundation laying ceremony. [*Translation*] He cannot hold any meeting. The Minister cannot make any private visit.

Honourable Deputy Speaker, as an MP we can forward our proposals of our constituency under MPLAD to the local Government. The session of this Lok Sabha will continue till 21st February, our attendance was compulsory here so we did not lay any foundation. Now, the Election Commission will announce the dates of the new Lok Sabha elections in the first week of March, the honourable Members of Uttar Pradesh would not be able to carry out any public utility work in their respective constituencies.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Honourable Member, please be brief.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: So, I want the Government to intervene in it and give a reply. The constituencies in which graduate constituency and teachers MLC elections

are to be held are - Lucknow Division Graduate, Varanasi Division Teachers, Agra Division, Meerut Division Graduate, Bareilly- Muradabad Teachers, Gorakhpur-Faizabad Division Teachers ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Honourable Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a very important matter, it should be taken into cognizance ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: We think the Government should talk to the Election Commission on this matter. I think that the Government should give a reply. You cannot do anything in the state and that's why it is a very important matter ...*(Interruptions)* What is the view of the Government on this matter? ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): I listened to your points just now. It is right that you have spent money and done work and now since code of conduct has been enforced, you cannot give that money. I shall talk to the Government to take up this matter with the Election Commission so that they could release the fund in this regard because work has been done there ...*(Interruptions)* Work has been done there but fund cannot be released because Code of Conduct has been entered there. As he says that Code of Conduct has been entered in his region ...*(Interruptions)* It has been entered in the entire U.P. ...*(Interruptions)* We shall consider this matter ...*(Interruptions)* It is right, he says that Code of Conduct has been entered in his region and consequently he cannot utilize his M.P. - L.A.D. fund. He has done work, so Election Commission should be told to kindly take this matter into consideration. We shall ask the Election Commission to consider it because he has done work there ...*(Interruptions)* Work has been done, so the fund should be released ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I thank the hon'ble Minister for the reply but he should listen to the points of the honourable Members of Parliament. There is a little confusion that the final installment of some honourable Members which was of Rupees two and a half crores, has not been sent by the Department of Statistics. Some Members whose installments have been sent, cheques have not been issued to them and the projects of some members which have been completed for foundation, will not move forward because of the Code of Conduct, thus status quo will continue. No opening, inauguration or function can be organized.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: It does not have any connection with the Government of India, but the Government of India will try to correct it by discussing the matter with the Election Commission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri S. S. Ramasubbu, Shri P.L. Punia, Shri A.T. Nana Patil, Shri Hansraj G. Ahir, Shri Haribhau Jawale, Shri Virendra Kumar, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar and Shri Rajendra Agrawal are associated with the matter raised by Jagdambika Pal Ji.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Honourable Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want to speak from this seat if you permit.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: OK, you continue.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Honourable Deputy Speaker Sir, it is a matter of 25 crore Bhojpuri speaking people from 17 countries of the world. I am not raising this matter in the House for the first time, nor am I the first member to raise it. Several members have raised this matter several times in the past. According to my knowledge the Ministers of the Government of India have given assurances in this regard five times - in 2004, 2006, 2007, 2010 and 2012. And, today, we are raising this matter again in 2014.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many Ministers gave the assurances that Bhojpuri language would be included in the Eighth Schedule and it would be done in the next session. Sometimes it was said that the Bill would be placed in the House soon. If any Minister gives an assurance from the side of the government it is believed that the work will be definitely done. This question is linked to the sentiments of the twenty five crore people. Bhojpuri is spoken not only in Bihar but also in the large cities and industrial cities and in the country. There is no part of the country where Bhojpuri speakers are not found. There are 17 countries where people whose native tongue is Bhojpuri reside. Bhojpuri people are restive now and the implications are being borne by the Congress and the BJP, where the people made a person like Arvind Kejriwal the Chief Minister of Delhi because the above said parties have been playing with the sentiments of 25 crore people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a rich and sweet language. The language has the largest presence after

Hindi in the world of cinema. Magazines and newspapers are published in this language. The language is also taught in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. An academy has also been constituted in Delhi but this academy holds no meaning unless the language is included in the Eighth Schedule. The Home Minister is not present in the House. Fortunately, a senior Minister of the Government is present in the House. This is an assurance given by former Ministers. Although it cannot be said whether this assurance would be fulfilled in the present session or the date by which it is likely to be done, still I would like to hear from your seat or from the senior Minister present in the House that Bhojpuri language would be insulted no longer and that alongwith Bhojpuri, Rajasthani language ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Members who wish to associate themselves with the issue raised by hon. Member Shri Prabhunath ji may give it in writing.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Sir, in a way, this issue has the consent of the entire House and we would like to request you on behalf of the entire House that either you assure the House or direct the Hon. Minister to give assurance to the House that when the next government is formed, the process of inclusion of Bhojpuri in the Eighth Schedule would be started in the first session itself.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri B. Mahtab.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, neither are you speaking nor is the Hon. Minister saying anything ...(*Interruptions*) Please direct the Minister to give an assurance ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot instruct him.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Jagdambika Pal, Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey, Shri Harsh Vardhan, Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain, Smt. Rama Devi, Smt. Putul Kumari, Shri Uday Singh, Shri Jayant Choudhary, Shri Rakesh Sachan, Shri PL Punia, Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Shailendra Kumar and Shri Kirti Azad associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Prabhunath Singh.

[*English*]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (*Cuttack*): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand here today to speak a few

words on the Mother Tongue Day. I want to speak in my own mother tongue. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today is a very important day for all of us who cherish to relish and who cherish to propagate their own mother tongue. Today is the International Mother Tongue Day and very rightly Shri Prabhunath Singh and many others have spoken about their own mother tongue, Bhojpuri. I have given a notice today to speak about my mother tongue in my own language. As the 15th Lok Sabha is coming to a close today, it is very appropriate that I should speak in my own mother tongue.

*Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir. I want to speak in Odia on the occasion of International Mother Tongue's Day. Mother-tongue is the life-force that sustains all of us. We inherit our mother-tongue from our parents. Mother-tongue connects us to our past, to our cultural ethos, to our tradition and to our heritage. Mother-tongue has roots deeply ambedded in our psyche. Mother-tongue is the cultural carrier and ultimate means of communication of its people. Mother-tongue lives in folk-lores, parables, legends and proverbs with which all our memories are integrally connected. Mother-tongue refleits the cultural milieu, helps us to integrate and to assimilate. Those who know the value of Mother-tongue, do not even hesitate to sacrifice their lives for this cause. Mother-tongue is the vehicle of self-discovery - it propels change for a better world.

Mother-tongue protects and promotes culture, literature, sculpture, art, theatre, dance and even educational system. Mother-tongue connects history to geography of one generation to another. It has a vibrant life force. Mother-tongue carries our ethnic values, memories and traditions and it is like the life-blood that runs in our veins. Mother-tongue keeps alive the seeds of our civilization that dates back to thousands of years. For the cause of Mother-tongue, people have rebelled and sacrificed their lives in every part of the world.

In the year 1952 on February 21st, one such act of rebellion took place. Three young men namely Jabar, Hyder and Rafiq dared to face bullets of the enemy in order to protect their language. Their sacrifice made the

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Odia.

united Nations declare February 21st as the International Mother Tongue's Day.

Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir, I remember during the 14th Lok Sabha also once we the Member of Parliament, cutting across party lines had spoken in our respective mother-tongues. For the people of Odisha today is even more special. Because yesterday our language Odia was accorded 'Classical' language status by the cabinet. I thank our Hon'ble CM. Shri Naveen Patnaik, Minister for Culture Madam Kochar and the Prime Minister. It's like the icing on the cake. The people of Odisha is general, intellectuals and all concerned are extremely happy. Now we can further promote and develop our language by establishing our own university. Today many are lamenting the gradual decline and death of regional languages. Let us all take a pledge to protect and promote our own language on this opportune day.

Today I am reminded of a famous poet of my state Shri Gangadharan Meher who had said - if one does not love one's mother land or mother-tongue we can never consider him a wise man.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the matter raised by Shri B. Mahtab.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Sir, I would like to associate myself with the matter raised by Shri B. Mahtab.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the matter raised by Shri B. Mahtab.
...(Interruptions)

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, thank you for giving me permission
...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Sir, keeping in view the sentiments expressed by Shri Mahtab.
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Roy, please sit down.
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please send your name if you wish to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me a chance to submit my views on an issue of urgent national importance. At the outset I would like to say that this very day is being observed throughout the globe as 'International Mother's Tongue Day'.

My esteemed colleague Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab has already expressed his views on the importance of mother tongue of every citizen of our country.

I also do associate with his submission. **And, at the same time, as in the year 1952, in the undivided Bengal, for recognition of Bengali language, there was a language movement in Dhaka University. Three young students sacrificed their lives in that movement - they were Jabbar, Haider and Rafique. We pay our respectful homage to these martyrs. I also pay my respect to all the mother languages. Bengali is the language of Rabindranath Tagore who said, "mother tongue is like mother's milk". People fought for the dignity of the language and today we celebrate International Mother Language Day. Thus, we should do our best to uphold the pride and majesty of all the vernacular languages in our country and the Government should also do the needful to develop these languages. This is my demand and the House must take cognizance of this fact. It is our duty to work towards the promotion of our own languages in right earnest.*

Sir, at the same time, while we are observing this solemn occasion, our mothers throughout the country are attacked. Their modesty is at stake. There is alarming rise in attack, sexual attack, and molestation on the mothers throughout the country, especially in West Bengal. (Interruptions) In West Bengal it is alarmingly rising.
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please be brief.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel

*Not recorded.

** English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Sir, in my constituency, recently an adivasi woman has been brutally gangraped. On this incident, even the hon. Supreme Court.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Susmita Bauri, Sk. Saidul Haque and Shri P.L. Punia are allowed to associate themselves with the issue raised by Dr. Ram Chandra Dome.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Sir, through you, I would like to draw attention of the House towards an important matter. As this is the last day of 15th Lok Sabha and we have been urging from the year 2009 till the last day of the Lok Sabha that is today. I am from Gujarat and my constituency is Mahesana. Through you, I would like to urge upon the hon'ble Minister about the allocation of Mahesana Taaranga Broad gauge Line budget, although the Minister is not present here. In the reply of RTI, the Ministry of Railways has pointed out that the budget/fund of Rs. 191.14 crore was allocated in Rail Budget 2011-12 for Mahesana-Taaranga Broad gauge line which is of 57.4 kilometer long, has been spent in Virangam via Bhilari project.

Sir, I want to know as to why did it happen? People are angry about this and they reported to hunger strike also. I had written a letter to the Railway Minister, Finance Minister, Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission and Chairman of the Railway Board again and again but no action has been taken except the acknowledgement of receipt of the letters.

I would like to know from the Government as to why the fund was diverted. Who are responsible for this and what disciplinary action has been taken against them and whether this fund diversion is justified or not? So, I request the Government on this last day of the 15th Lok Sabha to ask the hon. Minister to give a reply on the information I obtained through R.T.I.

SHRI PARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Sir, first of all, I congratulate the entire House on International

Mother's Tongue Day. Today, there is only one reason why all are worried about their mother tongue. By the way, my subject is something else, but I have risen only to congratulate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have already congratulated.

SHRI PARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Sir, if you say I'll take my seat. Today is the last day of 15th Lok Sabha, at least give me an opportunity to congratulate.

13.00 hrs.

The people of the country want to know this. Today, the biggest and only reason for extinction of regional languages is disappearance of Hindi language. The increasing use of English is influencing the people of the country and that's why Hindi and regional languages are becoming extinct from the whole country today. I am not against any language and I think a language should be used where it is required. If any language is required to be used at international forum, it must be used. But unfortunately, even after so many years of independence and Hindi despite being granted the status of official language in the Constitution, the influence of English is growing.

Honourable Deputy Speaker, during Question Hour, the honourable Minister of Health was saying that Cancer is spreading like a fatal disease because people are malnourished. Purvanchal is the most backward area of Uttar Pradesh. Mau is the headquarter of my parliamentary constituency. Many martyrs from Mau district sacrificed their lives for independence of the country but unfortunately, there is no central university there till date. People have to cover a long distance for seeking higher education. Moreover, people who are the victims of malnutrition get affected with the life threatening diseases such as cancer and also those who have to go far from their residential villages or towns for treatment. I, through you, demand from the Government to set up a Central University and a big hospital in Mau on the lines of AIIMS.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The name of Shri P. L. Punia is associated with the matter raised by Shri Dara Singh Chauhan.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Honourable Deputy Speaker, I am grateful to you that you gave me an opportunity to speak. Right now, the

honourable Members of BJP, JDU and many other parties raised the matter of their states. I want to remind you about the report of Raghuram Rajan Committee. It has been clearly mentioned in that report that backward states of the country like Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh should be provided package by categorizing them as 'special category state'. These states should be strengthened economically. These should be developed by giving them Special Category States status. However you must have noticed the GDP rate of backward areas like Purvanchal and Bundelkhand as mentioned in the report of Uttar Pradesh. A detailed evaluation has been made about the living standard of the people living there. Discrimination has been made with Uttar Pradesh. In the annual plan budget of the last year, only 30% funds were given and 70% portion was withheld. The Union Government is discriminating as hundred percent budget goes to the non-BJP ruled states and special package is also given but annual budget is being reduced for the states where the ruling governments do not belong to their party. I would like Uttar Pradesh to be given 100% budget as well as a special package of 80 thousand crore rupees, only then the country can develop. It is so because Uttar Pradesh is the biggest state of the country. It has 80 seats of Lok Sabha. Uttar Pradesh is the heart of the country. Therefore, I want to say that the statement of the Finance Minister given yesterday regarding Raghuram Rajan report is a misleading one. In a way, it has misguided the entire House. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Paban Singh Ghatowar is sitting here. We would like him to stand up to make a reply so that the members of Bhartiya Janta Party or Janta Dal (United) or the people of all the states could be satisfied. Standing here you should point this out to the government and bring it to their notice, only then we will be satisfied. You should stand here and make a reply ...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Minister, please speak out something ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL (Kurukshetra): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Asaddudin Owaisi ji and Lai Singh Ji had raised this issue on 18th December, 2012 as to how media channels run paid news and how they resort to extortion for obtaining money. In reply to this, the Hon. Information and Broadcasting Minister had stated which I want to quote - our Government is having a meeting of inter-ministerial committee and we will take cognizance of this issue and reach at some proper conclusion by applying our mind to it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, more than a year has passed since this issue got unearthed and through you, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister that when we grant license to somebody for airing news on TV, is it for showing news or extorting money unfairly? Even when the Police give someone the license to buy a pistol and if he uses the pistol wrongfully, it is confiscated and the license is cancelled. But the news channels keep on showing wrong news and keep playing with the reputation of the people. I want to know whether only women have reputation, don't men have reputation? If someone goes on tarnishing our reputation on daily basis, shouldn't the government take any action against him particularly where the concrete evidence exist? Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want your protection in this matter because more than a year has passed but no action has been taken in this regard. Action should be taken in this regard and I should get justice in this matter which has concrete proof. Strict action should be taken against those media channels who tarnish the reputation of others for extorting money and their licenses should be cancelled. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The remaining issues of the "zero hour" will be taken up from 2 p.m. to 3 p.m. If there is spare time. Shri Shailendra Kumar, Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey and Shri P. L. Punia associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Naveen Jindal.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

13.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Three Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*)

...*(Interruptions)*

MOTION RE: SUSPENSION OF RULE 205

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will, now, take up Item No. 26C - Shri Jesudasu Seelam.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): I beg to move:—

"That this House do suspend rule 205 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, which provides that there shall be no discussion of the Budget on the day it is presented to the House, in its application to discussion of the Budget of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, to enable same day presentation of and discussion on the Budget."

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do suspend rule 205 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, which provides that there shall be no discussion of the Budget on the day it is presented to the House, in its application to discussion of the Budget of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, to enable same day presentation of and discussion on the Budget."

The motion was adopted.

—
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Item Nos. 26D, 26E and 26F shall be taken up together.

Now, the hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri P. Chidambaram, the hon. Finance Minister ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I share the sentiments of the hon'ble Members. I discussed with various parties to extend the duration of the session of the House so that anti-corruption Bills could be passed ...(Interruptions) There

was no consensus in the House and again I want to request them ...(Interruptions) Please listen to me ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let him speak first.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I want to request again ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please sit down, let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I want to request the House again to pass these anti-corruption Bills by extending the duration of the session ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let him speak

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I want to request the House again to extend the duration of this session and pass these anti-corruption Bills ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Let him speak first.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can react later. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

—

14.06 hrs.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI
BUDGET (2014-15)—GENERAL DISCUSSION,

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT -
NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF
DELHI, (2014-15)

AND

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS -
NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF
DELHI (2013-14)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House will take up Item Nos.26D, 26E and 26F together.

Hon. Minister, you can lay your speech on the Table of the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, you lay it on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): Hon. Members of this august House are aware that the President's Rule has been imposed in the National Capital Territory of Delhi under Article 239 AB of the Constitution.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please lay your speech. I will take it for granted that you have spoken, please.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: As per provisions of the Constitution and Government of NCT of Delhi Act, 1991, the Budget of the Government of NCT of Delhi for the year 2014-15 is being presented and a Vote on Account is sought to enable the Government to carry on its business and meet the essential expenditure for a period of six months of the financial year 2014-15.

...(Interruptions)

..... The Annual Financial Statement and the Demands for Grants now being presented are for the full year which may be revised at the time of presentation of the regular Budget for the year 2014-15, if need arises.

..... This part of the Speech was laid on the Table.

Revised Estimates for 2013-14:

The current year 2013-14 BE of the Government of NCT of Delhi was approved by the Legislative Assembly for Rs.37450 crore. It included Plan Expenditure of Rs. 16450 crore (including expenditure on CSS) and Non-Plan Expenditure of Rs.21000 crore.

The Government of NCT of Delhi has taken up concrete measures to control its Non-Plan Expenditure and the Non-Plan Expenditure stands revised downwards to Rs.20273.59 crore in the current financial year. The funds of Rs.450 crore provided for implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes by the Government of India are estimated to be utilized in full. It is to point out that due to Delhi Legislative Assembly Election in December, 2013, a number of new projects could not be taken up in the last 3-4 months resulting in slow pace of expenditure. Therefore, it is proposed to reduce Plan Expenditure to Rs.15150 crore in Revised Estimates as against the Budget estimate of Rs. 16450 crore for the Financial Year 2013-14.

Accordingly, I propose Revised Estimates of Rs.35423.59 crore as against sanctioned Budget Estimates of Rs.37450 crore for the year 2013-14.

Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2013-14:

In order to give effect to the proposed Revised Estimates for the year 2013-14 for NCT of Delhi, third and final Supplementary Demands for the Grants of Rs.363.056 crore will be required. Accordingly, I present to this august House supplementary demands for Grants amounting to Rs.363.056 crore for NCT of Delhi for the year 2013-14.

Budget Estimates for 2014-15.

A Plan Outlay of Rs. 17000 crore (including Rs.1000 crore for CSS) is proposed for Annual Plan 2014-15, as compared to approved Outlay of Rs. 16450 crore including Rs.450 crore for Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the Annual Plan 2013-14.

Total Non-Plan Expenditure for the year 2014-15 is estimated at Rs. 19066 crore. Total Expenditure during

the year 2014-15 is estimated at Rs.36066 crore. It includes Revenue Expenditure of Rs.26871.86 crore and Capital Expenditure of Rs.9194.14 crore during the year 2014-15.

The estimated total expenditure of Rs.36066 crore during 2014-15 will be funded from Revenue Receipts of Rs.35750.29 crore, Capital Receipt of Rs.699.71 crore and remaining from Opening Balance. The Revenue Receipts include Tax Revenue of Rs.31571 crore, Non-tax Revenue of Rs. 1161.01 crore, Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 1000 crore for Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Rs. 1190.78 crore as Central Assistance for Plan Expenditure.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these words I present to the House the Vote on Account for the financial year 2014-15 for six months and the 3rd Demands for Supplementary Grants for the financial year 2013-14 for the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.*...*

14.08 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT—
NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI,
(2014-15)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can still place your speech. If you have anything, you place it on the Table of the House.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third Column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 2015, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 13."

...(Interruptions)

Demands for Grants on account (Govt, of Net of Delhi) for 2014-15 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

(Rs. in thousand)

No. & Name of the Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on account submitted to the Vote of the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1. Legislative Assembly	85000	0
2. General Administration	628050	0
3. Administration of Justice	2610770	0
4. Finance	1064825	150000
5. Home	1929400	0
6. Education	28820225	1134250
7. Medical & Public Health	18859875	750
8. Social Welfare	16000800	7518800
9. Industries	1913725	369350
10. Development	9450395	1981750
11. Urban Development & Public works	35021700	26419500
12. Loan	0	1200
13. Pension	705000	0
Total-Revenue/Capital	117089765	37586900

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account (National Capital Territory of Delhi) for 2014-15 to the vote of the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb the House.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, first let me speak. Under what rule do you want to speak?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: It is under article 280 of the Rules of Procedure. Just now you have passed a Motion to say that you suspend the rule that a discussion on the Budget will not be held on the same day that the Budget is presented and then after that is passed you are again saying that there will be no discussion and let us go for voting. What is this? You yourself just passed a Motion. You suspended Rule 205. Then why do you not go into that?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a point of order. We cannot have discussion. We have to present it to the Rajya Sabha. I do not allow it please.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Why do you want to pass it? ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account (National Capital Territory of Delhi) for 2014-15 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third Column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 2015, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 13."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Demands for Grants on Account (National Capital Territory of Delhi) for 2014-2015 are passed.

14.10 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS -
NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF
DELHI (2013-14)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN:

Motions moved:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, to defray the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2014, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos.2,4,6 and 7 to 11."

Demands for Grants on account (Govt. of Net of Delhi) for 2014-15 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

(Rs. in thousand)

No. & Name of the Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on account submitted to the Vote of the House		
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	
1	2	3	4
1. Legislative Assembly	—	—	
2. General Administration	78019	—	
3. Administration of Justice	—	—	
4. Finance	73900	—	
5. Home	—	—	
6. Education	494100	—	
7. Medical & Public Health	358750	—	
8. Social Welfare	1146544	—	
9. Industries	500	—	
10. Development	1400	100	
11. Urban Development & Public works	2200	1383633	

1	2	3	4
12. Loan		—	—
Public Debt		—	—
13. Pension		—	—
Total-Revenue/Capital		2155413	1383733

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (National Capital Territory of Delhi) for 2013-14 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, to defray the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2014, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 2,4,6 and 7 to 11."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Supplementary Demands for Grants (National Capital Territory of Delhi) for 2013-2014 are passed.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House shall take up Item No.26G. Hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): Sir, the Bill is in the name of Shri Namo Narain Meena. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri J. Seelam has been authorized because he has already moved the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

14.11 hrs.

DELHI APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON
ACCOUNT) BILL, 2014*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): Sir, on behalf of

Shri Namo Narain Meena, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the National Capital Territory of Delhi for the services for a period of six months of the financial year 2014-15.
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the National Capital Territory of Delhi for the services for a period of six months of the financial year 2014-15."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I introduce* the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House shall take up Item No.26H.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the National Capital Territory of Delhi for the services for a period of six months of the financial year 2014-15, to be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the National Capital Territory of Delhi for the services for a period of six months of the financial year 2014-15, to be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section - 2, dated 21.02.2014.

* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.13 hrs.

DELHI APPROPRIATION BILL, 2014*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House shall take up Item No.26I. Hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): Sir, on behalf of Shri Namo Narain Meena, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the National Capital Territory of Delhi for the services in respect of the financial year 2013-14.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the National Capital Territory of Delhi for the services in respect of the financial year 2013-14."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House shall take up Item No.26J.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the National Capital Territory

of Delhi for the services in respect of the financial year 2013-14, to be taken into consideration. "

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the National Capital Territory of Delhi for the services in respect of the financial year 2013-14, to be taken into consideration. "

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

14.15 hrs.

At this stage, Chaudhary Lai Singh and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up 'Zero Hour'. Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, Sir, you gave me an opportunity to speak on

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section - 2, dated 21.02.2014.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

a very important issue, during zero hour, thank you for this ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record except what Shri Meghwal says.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: I have been elected from Bikaner, Rajasthan ...*(Interruptions)* In my opinion, there is no policy for Pak displaced persons in India ...*(Interruptions)*

14.16 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Dharmendra Yadav and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Pak displaced persons are not infiltrators ...*(Interruptions)* They come to India with valid passports and visas ...*(Interruptions)* They visit India due to their religious, cultural and familial relations ...*(Interruptions)* Ramdevra temple, Hinglaj Mata Mandir are located in Western Rajasthan ...*(Interruptions)* Western Rajasthan has been an area which was under the influence of Sufi Saints and it has also been an area of 'Nirgun Bhakti' ...*(Interruptions)* therefore, their cultural relations remained strong ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, they come to India ...*(Interruptions)* Since their life is not safe in Pakistan ...*(Interruptions)* So they are forced to live like refugees in India, otherwise nobody would like to leave their house, farm and other belongings ...*(Interruptions)* They do it under compelling circumstances ...*(Interruptions)* Picketing is going on at Jantar Mantar for the persons displaced from Pakistan for the last three days ...*(Interruptions)* The Citizenship Amendment Bill, 2013 is pending in Lok Sabha which should be passed. ...*(Interruptions)* This is my demand ...*(Interruptions)* But provisions should be made in it to accord citizenship to the persons displaced from Pakistan ...*(Interruptions)* I demand from the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs to organize special camps to accord citizenship to

*Not recorded.

the Hindus coming to India after being displaced from Pakistan ...*(Interruptions)* At present one Bill is pending ...*(Interruptions)* Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2013 is pending ...*(Interruptions)* Through you, I, would like to state that section 5 provides for:

[English]

"A person of Indian origin other than Pakistan and Bangladesh, who is ordinarily resident of India 'in any country or place outside undivided India could be registered as a citizen."

[Translation]

Sir, through you, it is my demand that a small amendment should be made that:

[English]

"Religiously persecuted Hindu minority of Pakistan and Bangladesh should also be included as PIO Scheme."

[Translation]

Sir, through you, I demand from Ministry of Home Affairs that the problems of persons displaced from Pakistan be solved and citizenship should be granted to them. Thank you.

*SHRI Q.S. MANIAN (Mayiladuthurai): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, Vanakkam. On this last sitting of 15th Lok Sabha and on the International Day of Mother Tongue, I am happy that I got an opportunity to speak in my mother tongue, Tamil. I am more thankful to you Sir. Tamil is an ancient language and its origin dates back to time immemorial. Tamil is a unique language. Poet Mahakavi Bharathi says, "When we take the name of Tamil Nadu, our ears are filled with sweetness". Tamil is a language which is forever young. Tamil is very rich with all types of literature like epics, puranas, etc. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Puratchithalaivi Amma has introduced Scientific Tamil along with all three existing forms of Tamil i.e. Muthamizh. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has demanded a special grant of Rs. 1 lakh crore from the Union Government for implementing various programmes in Tamil Nadu in the present as well as in future. However, no decision in this regard has been taken so far. Tamil Nadu is continuously affected because of various factors such as drought-like situation, monsoon failure and denial of river water by Karnataka Government. Because of non-

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

intervention of Union Government in such issues, the farmers of the State of Tamil Nadu are much affected. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Purathchithalaivi Amma has provided a relief grant Rs.1,614 Crore to protect the livelihood of farmers in the State. As per the Census of 2011 and under the Twelfth five-year plan, out of 5.96% of financial grant only 4.32% was provided by the Union to the State of Tamil Nadu. This is clearly due to the step motherly attitude of the Union Government as regards the genuine demands of Tamil Nadu. I therefore urge through this august House that without any further delay, the special grant as demanded by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Purathchithalaivi Amma should be provided immediately.

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity on this very last day of the Session to speak and I bring forward a very important issue to this august House, through you Chairman Sir. *...(Interruptions)*

Sikkim has been asking for Karmapa Ogyen Trinley Dorji's visit for a very long time. The Chief Minister of Sikkim, Dr. Pawan Chamling, has written several letters and has demanded that he be allowed to take his rightful place in Rumtek Monastery, but for some reason, the Ministry of Home Affairs has not granted this particular permission. It is like the tail wagging the dog or the dog wagging the tail and I do hope that it is the tail wagging the dog. I demand that this particular demand of Sikkim may be allowed to take place and that Karmapa Ogyen Trinley Dorji may be allowed to go to Sikkim. *...(Interruptions)*

Thank you very much. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak regarding the insensitive behavior of Department of Railways *...(Interruptions)* Sir, the farmers of the country had given their land to the Department of Railways for developing railways at a nominal rate *...(Interruptions)* At various places the farmland of farmers got divided into two parts at the time of laying rail tracks and the farmers started facing difficulties in irrigating their crops *...(Interruptions)* When the farmers requested the Government in this regard for

making provision of a pipe of small diameter under the railway track for irrigation, the Railway Department served the poor farmers with a huge estimate and displayed a very unkind attitude. The amount is very difficult for the poor farmers to pay *...(Interruptions)* The estimate given to the farmers includes supervision charges, DNG charges, departmental charges, inspection charges and many other charges. *...(Interruptions)* I, through you, request the honourable Railway Minister to solve the problem being faced by the farmers by taking cognizance of this problem immediately. They are the farmers who had handed over their land to the Government at very low rates for the development of the Railways *...(Interruptions)* So the Railways should cooperate with the farmers in making provision of a pipe of small diameter under the railway track and withdraw the estimate sent for that purpose immediately and behave sensibly with them for their development. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Honourable Chairman, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak *...(Interruptions)* Today is International Language Day. Everyone has expressed his point of view on that issue. I associate myself with those who have presented their points *...(Interruptions)* I have risen to speak on an important matter *...(Interruptions)* There is no reservation system in judiciary *...(Interruptions)* I am not talking about the reservation in the appointment of the judges, rather I am talking about the reservation in appointment of the officers/staff of category A, B, C and D working in the courts. There is no reservation system for them. There is no reservation system even in Supreme Court *...(Interruptions)* There are many such courts and high courts where they have made a reservation system according to their own discretion. *...(Interruptions)* But it has not been applied everywhere *...(Interruptions)* Mumbai and Delhi High Courts are such courts where there is no reservation system at all *...(Interruptions)* It is a big misfortune that the judiciary which has the right to protect the rights for the protection of provisions given in the Constitution and to interfere in that, is not following the rights given in the Constitution. It is a matter of great concern *...(Interruptions)* I would like to request the Minister of Law and Justice to adopt a clear policy and instruct them. This point has not been discussed even in the conference of Chief Justices *...(Interruptions)* There are many forums in which this matter should be discussed and the reservation system which is applied in the

Government services for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, should also be applied in the judiciary. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY (Shravasti): Honourable Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to raise a very important matter of my constituency on the last day of the last session of 15th Lok Sabha. My constituency Balrampur and Shravasti district is very backward ...*(Interruptions)* It is on very low level of development index ...*(Interruptions)* BRGF, MSP and Border Area Development schemes of Planning Commission are implemented here ...*(Interruptions)* UPA Government made the infrastructure such as bridge, road, electricity and Rapti project as national project in these areas. Funds have been allocated for this and I am grateful to honourable UPA Chairperson Smt. Sonia Gandhi Ji for the efforts she made for the development of infrastructure in this regard ...*(Interruptions)* But our region is agricultural based area. There is no source of employment there and the small scale farmers and agriculture consortium under the Department of Agriculture which has been named as Small Farmer Agriculture Consortium has submitted a project as agri-vision project. But, it is still waiting for the recommendation on APC and Chief Secretary, UP-Lucknow level ...*(Interruptions)*

Honourable Chairman, I shall be obliged to you if you instruct the Government of Uttar Pradesh to recommend the agri-vision project of Balrampur alongwith the agri-vision project of the backward areas like Shravasti and Siddharth Nagar, Bahraich, Maharajganj, etc. of Tarai vision made by SFC and after being recommended from there it should come to the Government of India so that the unemployed youths of these areas can get sources of employment and agriculture can be developed ...*(Interruptions)* The farmers could be happy and an agriculture institute could be established in that area and as a result, marketing could be done with their development programme. Along with it, funds should be allocated immediately to connect Buddha circuit of Shravasti with railway. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very important issue of the agriculturists in my constituency. There is a long-standing demand from various sections of people for diverting surplus water of the Thamirabarani River into the big Manur Tank,

Pallamadai Tank and other surrounding tanks. ...*(Interruptions)* It is needed for the purpose of agricultural development in this area, which is in a very sorry state due to shortage of water there. ...*(Interruptions)*

Manur Tank is elevated and situated certain feet above sea-level. It remains dry most of the year, and its resources cannot be utilized properly, with the result, people residing in nearby areas are facing lot of difficulties for agricultural purposes as well as drinking water requirements. ...*(Interruptions)* To mitigate water shortage in the region, big pipes can be laid in the Thamairabarani River and excess water of the river can be taken and filled in Manur and other neighbouring tanks during rainy season. For this purpose, there is no necessity to dig big channels by spending' crores of money, and this proposal will not affect any section of people. Actually, it will benefit the areas in and around this area. ...*(Interruptions)*

Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to allocate necessary funds from any of the Centrally-sponsored schemes for the project in order to bring the excess water of Thamirabarani River into Manur big Tank, Pallamadai Tank and other surrounding tanks. ...*(Interruptions)* It will help to improve the ground-water level, and it will facilitate the farmers in that area. Thank you very much, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next is Shri Nikhil Kumar Choudhary.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Nikhil Kumar Choudhary, please be attentive.

...*(Interruptions)*

14.29 hrs.

At this stage, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh came rraflsfatirtnl and stood on the floor near the Table.

[Translation]

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHAUDHARY (Katihar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Ministry of Railways towards an important issue of railway related to my parliamentary constituency Katihar ...*(Interruptions)* People have been demanding for the last several years for construction of Durgapur Shankar halt between two railway zones of Katihar parliamentary constituency i.e. North-Eastern Railway and East-Central Railway.

...(Interruptions) People are demanding for this through hunger strike and satyagraha ...(Interruptions) There is a section of East-Central railway between these two railway zones which includes a 7 kilometer long stretch. This terrain is an inaccessible terrain from geographical point of view. Railway is the only medium of transportation there. People demanding for Durgapur Shankar halt are making constant efforts for construction of this halt. People are constantly striving for it. Construction of this halt will facilitate several villages like Durgapur, Survasan, Mathura Raksi, Hari Haji Tola Ghuski, etc. ... (Interruptions) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to tell you that the people of that constituency have widened the area designated for halt by filling the earth at their own expenses and have constructed a ticket booking counter ...(Interruptions) They have made a provision of drinking water and a sitting place for the passengers. ...(Interruptions) Despite all this, the Shankar halt has not been constructed there so far. ...(Interruptions) A lot of people were engaged in it ...(Interruptions) And when they came over the track with their demand, cases were filed against them. People are in difficulty due to this ...(Interruptions) Therefore, I would like to demand that Shankar halt should be constructed in the interest of the people ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, please go back to your seat because your name is next in the list.

14.30 hrs.

At this stage, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh went back to his seat.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): The farmer is devastated by flood and drought ...(Interruptions) The farmer is a victim of the State Government ...(Interruptions) The farmer is also a victim of the Government of India ...(Interruptions) The farmer is a sufferer from all the sides. He gets constantly devastated by natural calamities and pest problems ...(Interruptions) At present, the farmer is a victim of wild animals. The crops of the farmers who are living near the Ganga, the

Gandak and the Burhi Gandak rivers ...(Interruptions) are eaten away by Neelgais. ...(Interruptions) Wild pigs are destroying the potato crops and consuming it. These wild animals come under the category of protected animals ...(Interruptions) and the cases are ultimately filed against the farmers. The farmers are facing great trouble ...(Interruptions) Neither compensation was given nor any measures were taken to protect them. What should the farmer do now? ...(Interruptions) They are crying for protection ...(Interruptions) The names of these animals are included under protected wild species. ...(Interruptions) The State Government was communicated ...(Interruptions) They told that compensation will be given and the crops will be protected ...(Interruptions) But the crops are not being protected ...(Interruptions) The crops of wheat, mango and coriander were sown. But Neelgai is grazing all the crops ...(Interruptions) The root crops like Yam (OI) and potato are being destroyed by wild pigs ...(Interruptions). In Bharthua, a wild pig badly hurt the leg of one farmer. That farmer died ...(Interruptions) Another farmer is in hospital ...(Interruptions) Such is the havoc caused by wild pigs ...(Interruptions) The farmers are crying for protection ...(Interruptions) No measures have been taken to protect their crops from the wild animals ...(Interruptions) nor has any compensation been given. ...(Interruptions) Therefore, I demand from the Government of India to become alert in this regard ...(Interruptions) It should instruct the State Government to take measures for protection of crops. Secondly, the farmers should get compensation ...(Interruptions) The names of these animals should be deleted from the list of protected wild animals....(Interruptions) which leads to destruction of farmers....(Interruptions) This is my demand which should be considered ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri K. P. Dhanapalan and Shri Anurag Singh Thakur associate themselves with the issue raised by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI M. B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today is the second anniversary of laying of foundation-stone for Palakkad Coach Factory. This is a 34-year old promise. In the last two years, the Government has totally failed to do anything to make the factory a reality.

Sir, today I am wearing a black badge because people in the entire district of Palakkad, cutting across party lines, are observing it as a Black Day in protest against the UPA Government's breach of promise given to the people of Kerala.

The Government has failed to find a private partner for the Palakkad Coach Factory. Hence, I managed to get a promise from SAIL to become a partner in this Palakkad Coach Factory, but the Government has refused to accept that and thus deprived the people of Kerala. The people of Kerala will not forgive this ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Hon. Chairman, Sir, today is a day to speak in one's own language or dialect. So I will speak in my own language which is included in the 8th Schedule.*

SHRI K. BAPIRAJU (Narsapuram): I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the last day. I want to remind you that today is the International Mother Tongue day. I belong to Andhra Pradesh. My mother tongue is Telugu. We all know that yesterday Andhra Pradesh was broken into two. Our Telugu brethren have been divided into two. It pains me. For the last 56 years, I am working as a peoples representative. There is no doubt that I have been in the Well of the House. It was against my conscience but because of the voice of the people, I was in the Well of the House. Now, it is all over. I do not want to hurt anybody. The State of Andhra Pradesh has a Budget of Rs. 1,80,000 crore. Earlier in 1956, we started with Rs. 500 crore Budget. Now, that has reached Rs. 1,80,000 crore. It is because of the hard work done by Telugu brethren. We were almost number one as a developing State in the country.

Mr. Chairman, our language has so much of importance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. BAPIRAJU: Kindly Sir, please bear with me for 2 minutes. The Bill has already been passed. We have to be sportive enough. We have done our best. Ultimately, the Government has taken the decision. Now, I appeal to the Telugu brethren that we should be together and work hard with the healthy situation. The Polavaram

* The Member Spoke in Dogri and he did not furnish English/Hindi translation thereof.

project was announced by the hon. Prime Minister. He has mentioned that by the Ordinance it can be put on the ground. It will be useful. The State of Andhra Pradesh should have been given special status for 10 years. The special status is given for 5 years. It can be reconsidered. We are thankful to Shri Rahul Gandhiji for initiating this. Ultimately, we expect from the hon. Chair to see that these words will be heard by the Prime Minister in helping us to have a healthy Telugu State.

My hearty complements to all my telugu brethren and I take leave wishing everyone a good future.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak against the injustice being meted out to the students of backward castes in Maharashtra. In the year 1989, the recommendations of Mandal Commission had been implemented and ever since the students belonging to backward castes are being provided the facility of reservation and scholarship. But, in Maharashtra, scholarship is not provided to these students. Apart from this, the limit for creamy layer was fixed at Rs. 6 lakh in the country, but in Maharashtra this limit is fixed at Rs. 4 and a half lakh. Not only this, there is 27 per cent reservation for them in the entire country, but in Chandrapur, Garhchiroli and Yavatmal districts of Maharashtra, only 14 per cent reservation is being given whereas it should be 27 per cent. The Government of Maharashtra is doing injustice to the students of other backward castes. I request the Union Government to issue instructions to the State Government to ensure that injustice is not done with the OBC students and justice is done to them and check the work being carried out against the policies of the Government.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Anurag Singh Thakur is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Hansraj G. Ahir.

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on an important issue related to the youth. India is the youngest nation of the world and education and sports are very important for them. Kendriya Vidyalayas were to be opened at Salot-Satanpur of Una and Dharmapur Sandaul of Mandi in the

two legislative constituencies of Dharmapur and Una in Una district of Himachal Pradesh. But this demand is pending for the last two years. The Kendriya Vidyalaya which was to be set up at Dehra, is also pending. The demand to set up Kendriya Vidyalaya at Salot and Sandol is also pending for a long time now. I, through you, would like to request the government to set up those Vidyalayas at the earliest so that the students of those areas may be benefited. The Central Government has announced National Youth Policy recently. But this cannot be traced on the website ys.net.in of the country. About ten years have passed but youth policy has not been formulated. However when it has been formulated it is not traceable, it is restricted to books only. These people are also there only to show off. Had Rahul Gandhi been here, he would have told what are those six Bills which they want to get passed. They are just standing in the well with placards to show off. They do not want this at heart, they have indulged in corruption for years and they are here just to show off.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Prabodh Panda says.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir, in West Bengal, two major irrigation projects have been sanctioned - one is Teesta Barrage and the other one is Subarnarekha Barrage. The Teesta Barrage is undertaken as a Central project. But, till today, it is a long pending issue about the Subarnarekha Barrage. Last time, during the UPA-I period, the Government had initiated to implement this project and the DPR had been prepared by the State Government. But now, this is already undone and the situation is very serious. So far as Jangal Mahal is concerned, the Subarnarekha Barrage is an important ingredient for its development. So, I urge upon the Union Government to take up the Subarnarekha Barrage as a Central project. I earnestly request the Central Government at the last day of the Session, at last day of the sitting of the 15th Lok Sabha to take up the Subarnarekha Barrage as a Central project for the development of the Jangal Mahal.

[Translation]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEWAR (Nagpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to

*Not recorded.

speak. This is the biggest irony that the entire period of the 15th Lok Sabha have elapsed, all of us know and I have seen. Even then various important issues have not been discussed in the interest of the country and these Bills were not passed. Fortunately, all these Bills are ready, we should discuss them. For example, Disability Right Bill, Grievance Redressal Bill, SC, ST Atrocity Amendment Bill, Reservation in Promotion, SC, ST Sub-Plan, Whistle Blower and Communal Violence Bill. I request you that we should extend the period of this last session and discuss all these issues. I think that all parties are unanimous that this session of Lok Sabha be extended for two-three days and these Bills should be discussed and passed.

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA (Rampur): Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the last day of the session. Roads, electricity and water are necessary for humans but along with these, some other things are also necessary. I feel very sorry to see the condition of highways in Uttar Pradesh. The condition of National Highways of Uttar Pradesh is very bad. People die in accidents caused by large potholes on the roads. After utmost efforts, the work of National Highway-87 of Rampur, Bilaspur and Kathgodam was sanctioned, but the work has not been started there. I request you that this work should be started at the earliest. There are state highways in Moradabad, Taanda, Dadiyal and Baijpur where the work of re-construction has not been sanctioned and accidents take place there frequently. The highway from Rampur to Rudrapur is also in a very bad condition. I request the honourable Minister that these works should be started at the earliest to save people from accidents.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Honourable Chairman, Sir, the rail line between Rishikesh and Karnprayag has been started in my Uttarakhand. I would like to thank the honourable Manmohan Singh Ji, honourable Sonia Ji and Shri Rahul Gandhi Ji for their great efforts due to which this rail line has been sanctioned. This line is our life-line and this will help in the development of Uttarakhand and its tourism. Besides it, through you, I would like to request the State Government to provide land as soon as possible for laying Rishikesh-Karnprayag rail line easily. Alongwith this, land should be provided for a Navy-Recruitment-Centre which has to be made by the State Government in Ramnagar and for which land has been identified in Sealdah and Patkot so that our rail line and Navy-Recruitment-Centre could be constructed soon.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Today, in the morning, Yashwant Ji said that Jharkhand should be given the status of a special category state. I hail from Santhal Pargana and that area will be benefited from this. Today, we are fighting both with terrorism and naxalism. I have been telling the Central Government to include my area in the integrated action plan for the last five years. Terrorism and naxalism are the basic problem of that area and due to this problem, the irrigation projects of this area are not being completed. Women are anemic and children are victims of malnutrition in that area. It is being conspired to stop the industrial corridor from Delhi to Kolkata which should have gone through Santhal Pargana, Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline should be in Santhal Pargana, industries should be set up there, IIT, IIM and Central University, etc. should be set up there, but both the State and Central Governments are not paying attention to this. It is my request, through you, that Santhal Pargana should be developed properly by including it into the integrated action plan.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Honourable Chairman, this is the last hour of the last day of 15th Lok Sabha. Even after doing tremendous work in the last five years we feel today that some important Bills are still pending which include 6 anti-corruption Bills which will control corruption when it becomes a law. I would like to request you that the duration of the session of the House should be extended by one week to pass various bills such as Communal Violence Bill, Disability Bill, Grievance Redressal Bill, Whistle Blower Bill, etc. All the public of the country are looking towards the House. The time should be extended by one more week so that the Government may pass the Bills to remove corruption and to make the legal system more powerful. It is my request to you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey is associated with the matter raised by Sanjay Nirupam Ji.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Honourable Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to raise my point today on the last day of session ...*(Interruptions)*

I have raised the matters regarding problems of weavers and carpet makers, erosion of rivers, termination of trains, sanction for doubling of rail lines many times in the House ...*(Interruptions)* Some works have been started, but the problem of weavers is the biggest one. My

constituency, carpet city Bhadohi, is a rural area and poor people live there and it is necessary to improve the condition of that city. I have always been demanding incentives to improve the condition of that carpet city ...*(Interruptions)* In our region, hundreds of villages and thousands of acres of land have been affected by the erosion of the Ganga ...*(Interruptions)* I have always been demanding for that. I have been demanding for stoppage of trains at various stations as stoppage of Shivganga Express at Gyanpur road, Suriyawan. Alongwith it, some trains stop at Parsipur railway station at the time of going but do not stop at the time of coming. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHUDEO CHAUDHARY (Jamui): Honourable Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak on the last day of the last session of 15th Lok Sabha. I would like to tell in the context of my parliamentary constituency that I have tried to put these problems strongly during the last two sessions and requested the Government that 80 per cent population of the country is dependent on agriculture and our country is a country of farmers, but two water reservoir projects are lying pending in my constituency for the last 35 years. Crores of rupees have been spent on Balral Reservoir Project and Sindhwadni Reservoir Project but these schemes are pending for the last 32-33 years. The water from these reservoirs may irrigate ten thousand hectares of land and make farmers prosperous. After spending ten to twelve crore rupees even a drop of water has not been provided to the farmers.

Through you, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that Balral Reservoir Project and Sindhwadni Reservoir Project be made operational immediately so that farmers are benefited there.

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA (Sidhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Lalitpur-Singrauli Rail line has been sanctioned for the last twenty years, but no ground work is being carried out. The work related to land acquisition has almost been completed in our district Sidhi, but the remaining work of land acquisition is not being carried out due to funds having not been provided by the Ministry of Railways. The Collector, Sidhi had written a letter to the Department of Railways that work related to compensation had been completed and the allocation received to the tune of Rs. 20 crore had already been spent. If an amount of Rs. 10 crore is further allocated, then the cases of compensation for the acquisition of land for rail line will be finalized. Through you, I would like to

request the Ministry of Railways to allocate Rs. 10 crore to the Collector, Sidhi and get the work related to the railway track started by paying the remaining compensation amount in this regard.

[English]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak. For the last 10 years, I have been proposing that there should be a suburban rail network for Bangalore city. Actually, from Bangalore city railway station there are four radials towards Yelahanka, Yeswanthpur, Kengeri and Krishnarajapuram. The proposal is that there should be electrification, doubling and automatic signaling on these broad gauge lines so that we can have a local rail like Mumbai.

The Karnataka State Government has sent in a proposal that it is going to bear fifty per cent of the total cost. When BJP Government was in power in Karnataka we proposed it and it was unfortunate that the Union Railway Minister Shri Kharge in his recent Budget did not mention about it. He also said that there has been no proposal like this. I have provided all the documents to the Central Government that the Chief Secretary of Karnataka has proposed.

I urge to this Government that the suburban rail of Bangalore city should be made a reality.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Sir, on this International Mother Tongue Day, I want to remind the House that Bengalis have shed their blood for the sake of their mother tongue. The movement that started in Dhaka in 1952 led to the creation of Bangladesh but today the Bengalis are in a bad condition because of the apathy of the Centre. ...*(Interruptions)* The Left Front Government in Bengal left a debt burden of Rs.2 lakh crore for which the State Government is having to pay Rs.29000 crore in principal and interest this year. For the last few years, we have been petitioning the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister to give us a three year moratorium on interest payment but they have not done it so far because of political reasons. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, we want to emphasize that West Bengal has solved the Maoist problem in Jangal Mahal. West Bengal has sorted out the Darjeeling problem of divisive forces but today there is no money left for the development. It is because the Centre would not move a little finger to

give relief in debt burden. ...*(Interruptions)* I demand that a moratorium on debt payment be given immediately to West Bengal by the Centre. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think I am fortunate to have got an opportunity to raise this issue under your leadership ...*(Interruptions)* Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards two National Highways passing through my constituency, the first is Mumbai - Goa and the second is Mumbai-Ahmedabad. ...*(Interruptions)* As the Government of Maharashtra has put an end to toll tax collection and provided big relief to the people, I request the Government to abolish toll tax collection on both the highways. This is my request to the Government.

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN (Bijnor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the atmosphere of terror prevailing nowadays in Bijnor district and Moradabad district of my constituency ...*(Interruptions)* In that area, a tiger has entered from Kalagarh side and it has killed ten persons so far and the local administration has not taken any action so far in this regard ...*(Interruptions)* I request the Central Government to intervene so that the life of people could be saved and their crops could be saved as they are unable to go to their fields and the forests, and ten people have been killed so far ...*(Interruptions)* Through you, I request the Government to order the killing of that tiger immediately so that life may return to normalcy.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the problem of drinking water in Giridih Lok Sabha Constituency in Jharkhand state as it is Koyalanchal region where water table is quite low. We have always raised this issue in Lok Sabha that safe drinking water should be made available in rural areas and in the urban area also ...*(Interruptions)* We have been bringing this issue to the notice of the Government from time to time but in Koyalanchal area which is predominantly a rural area, especially in Jhumra mountain which falls in Gomia block, water should be made available there from the lake so that people could get safe drinking water and arrangement for irrigation may be made as on date ...*(Interruptions)*

We have put our demand before the Government from time to time that attention should be paid on irrigation also. This is my submission.

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Bhind): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards Guna-Etawah rail project ...*(Interruptions)* More than 25 years have passed since this project began but this train still runs from Gwalior to Bhind ...*(Interruptions)* Engine trial has been completed from Bhind to Etawah. I request the Government to run this train of the backward area up to Etawah immediately. The survey for Bhind to Urai-Mahua rail line has been completed ...*(Interruptions)* There is a need to pay attention towards this. This will lead to the development of Bundelkhand. With this I conclude.

15.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Various types of irregularities are being committed in the retail outlets being run under oil marketing companies in the country. People lodge complaints also in this regard. The Members of Parliament take action from time to time to check such irregularities and malpractices. Oil companies have made many rules, but despite this irregularities and malpractices are committed in retail outlets being run under oil marketing companies. There is less amount of gas in cylinders and gas is not supplied in time. Black marketing of cylinders is taking place and fraud is taking place at the retail outlets. Controlling Officers of those outlets have the information regarding the same but due to their collusion with the retail outlets, complaint is not made against these outlets. Complaint is made against those retail outlets which do not serve the officers.

With a deep regret, I have to say in the House that corrupt officers of the companies are violating the rules of the companies. Thank you.

SHRI RAKESH PANDEY (Ambedkar Nagar): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Gorsai railway station is in my constituency. Two schools are located there and the children face a lot of problems because no overbridge is there. If it is constructed, it will check the accidents taking place there. Double line from Barabanki to Jaffarabad railway station has been sanctioned. The work in this regard should be expedited.

Sir, one particular thing which I would like to point out is that Ambedkar Nagar district is a weaver dominated area. Here the weavers face day to day problems. I would like to demand from the Government to provide loans to the weavers at affordable rates. Training centre should be opened for the weavers where they cannot get better training so that their migration is checked. My demand is to provide subsidy to them and make provision of houses for them. Employment opportunities should be provided to these weavers. Provision should be made for selling the goods prepared by weavers.

[English]

SHRI ADHI SANKAR (Kallakurichi): My Parliamentary constituency Kallakurichi which is in the State of Tamil Nadu has six Assembly segments and out of these, three assembly segments are not even connected by Railway lines. One of the assembly segments Kallakurichi is a municipal area. Five years ago a Railway project was sanctioned for this area by the hon. Railway Minister, but adequate funds were not allocated to this project. I would like to request the Central Government to kindly allot more funds to this Kallakurichi Railway project to expedite the work.

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity on the last day of the session of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha for raising a matter of urgent public importance. This is regarding laying of railway lines in one of the most backward areas, namely, the districts of Vizianagaram and Srikakulam.

I think, this is the most appropriate time to explore the possibilities and extend developmental activities to these coastal backward districts of Vizianagaram and Srikakulam after the State has been bifurcated. It has run into serious deficit on its being bifurcated.

These two districts still lack proper rail connectivity due to which people of these socially and economically backward areas are not able to develop their trade and other allied activities. There is an immediate need to sanction a long pending demand for a railway line between Vizianagaram - Palasa via Rajam, as part of the 3rd line augmentation between Vizianagaram - Palasa having high RoR or above 21 per cent for which detailed survey and estimate has been completed.

Vizianagaram, being a three State junction, there is need to establish a new Rail Coach Factory for upliftment of local backward people and also for railway operational convenience.

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH (Pratapgarh): Sir, I would like to request you to request the officers in the MPLAD Department to release the last instalment of many MPs who are left out. The MPLAD Department should also ensure that the cheques of those projects which have already been cleared by the DM should be released to the concerned Department. Many districts of Uttar Pradesh are facing difficulties in getting the funds released. I would request you to request the Departments to ensure that the funds are released before the model code of conducts comes into force.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey may be allowed to associate with the issue raised by Rajkumari Ratna Singh.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Sir, I just want to say that this UPA government has done such deeds in these five years which should not have been done and they have reached the height of corruption. Today also, they are talking about extending the time of the House waving Bills in their hands but they are not talking about the Women Reservation Bill which talks about giving rights to the women which is half of the population of this country. The issue of giving rights to the women has not been discussed in the last five years. I want the Government to convey its regret on this last day for that.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): Sir, Lokpal alone will not be able to remove corruption. If all of us really have one opinion on corruption, then blaming each other is not going to serve any purpose. This Whistle Blower Protection Bill is quite necessary for the country and for those fighting against corruption and who make complaints in this regard. Therefore, there is a need for passing this Bill. There is a need for passing the Disability Rights and Grievance Redressal Bill. All the pending Bills in this country need to be passed. If all the Members in the House really think positively in context of the Bill related to women, then there is a need for passing the Women Reservation Bill also.

SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA (Phoolpur): Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak today, on this last day. I would like to demand to construct a new dam at the Ganga river in Allahabad to protect Mohalla Baghada, Dharharia, Ganga Nagar, Salori, Shivkuti, etc. located near its bank which get affected by floods every year as well as Leelapur Kalan. Duwawal, Dhokri, Tiwaripur villages, etc. in the rural areas which also get affected by floods of the Ganga river and erosion. Through you, I would like to demand for construction of a new dam at these places and construction of a road there so that the traffic can smoothly run there and these areas would get rid of floods and erosion caused by floods. Besides, through you, I would also like to demand from the Government to construct a new bathing ghat at the bank of Ganga river and Sangam area in Allahabad on the lines of Haridwar. I am very thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN (Vellore): Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity. This is the last day of the 15th Lok Sabha.

Our Constitution is a secular Constitution and there is no religious discrimination in our Constitution. Under article 341 of our Constitution, the hon. President has been empowered to provide status of Scheduled Castes to those people who are in the lower strata of our society and they are called Dalits. Using this power, the hon. President, by an order of 1950, restricted the status only to those who profess Hinduism and their religion. There is no objection in this regard but while dalits convert themselves into Muslims or Christians as their religion without changing their caste, why not they get the status of dalit to avail their legitimate rights in the country? Those people are basically very much backward both educationally and socially. Justice has to be done to them.

15.071½ hrs.

At this stage, Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

The Scheduled Caste benefits have been subsequently extended to Dalits converted to Sikhism and Buddhism in the years 1956 and 1990 respectively. But such Scheduled Caste benefits have not been

extended to Dalits converted to Christianity and Islam. This is religious discrimination which goes against articles 14, 15 and 16 of our Constitution. This also is against natural justice, human rights and fundamental rights of human kind.

15.08 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): Sir, I rise to raise a very important matter regarding the North-East which is lacking development. We have a lot of national projects which are yet to be completed. The timeline is extended quite often. For example, the connectivity in that part of the country is so bad. Everything is coming from the mainland to the North-East through roadways and railways. We have two pending projects in Manipur. One is Jiribam to Tupul—Imphal railway project, which was supposed to be completed by 2016. Now, it has been extended to 2018. I am extremely sorry for that. I would request the Ministry of Railways to kindly see that the project is not delayed. National Highway No. 37 has also not been completed. If at all anything is needed, we can have a dedicated security to complete the project. Since the projects are delayed, there is escalation in the cost. It is a very dangerous thing. I would request that there is a need for timely completion of these projects. I would request that all the national projects should be completed in time.

SHRI ABHIJIT MUKHERJEE (Jangipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me a chance. A lot of beedi workers are staying in the constituency to which I belong to. There is a school for the child labourers. Their teachers who are getting a meagre amount of Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 have not been paid for the last 14 months. Last payment was released to them during December, 2012.

Mr. Chairman, I would request, through you, to the concerned hon. Minister that their payments should be immediately released and they should continue to get their salaries also till this programme is on. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI (Sant Kabir Nagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. There is a place

called Bakhira in my constituency which is famous for utensils. The artisans of that place were so efficient that they used to make better utensils than those made in Moradabad. These artisans are unable to show their artistic skill in the absence of government assistance which they should get. The sheet provided to them by the Government is beaten to make it thin and then the utensils are made. The utensil industry there was very famous. Hon. Minister is sitting here and he is from Padrona. Whenever Tilak Ceremony took place there, the utensil from Bakhira used to be carried and given at the time of Tilak ... (Interruptions) Of course, he is the king of Padrona and there is no doubt about that. ... (Interruptions)

Sir, through you, I would like to request that Government assistance should be provided to bail out this sinking industry and financial assistance should be provided to the people engaged in this industry so as to raise their standard.

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA (Devas): Sir, a new district Agar has been formed in Devas Lok Sabha Constituency of Madhya Pradesh ... (Interruptions) I would like to request the Hon. Minister of Human Resource Development to ensure that a central school (Kendriya Vidyalaya) is opened in this new district because this area is tribal dominated. Therefore, this school needs to be opened.

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA (Jammu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I want to thank you for calling my name today on this last day and giving me an opportunity to speak on an important issue. I wanted to speak in the House in this regard but didn't get the opportunity earlier because our colleagues sitting on the other side didn't allow the House to function properly. ... (Interruptions) I wanted to raise the issue of refugees - whether West Pakistani refugees, Pak Occupied refugees of 1947 or the refugees of 1965 and 1971. I want to thank the UPA Government, particularly Soniaji, the Prime Minister and the Home Minister who instructed the State Government to take action and today the case for the last 11 months has been sent for their one time settlement. But, through you, I would like to request the House also to instruct the State Government to send the package at the earliest for the approval of the Union Government. So that assistance could be provided to those people who are facing problems and are deprived of their rights for the last 60-65 years in this country.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please do not disturb him now. Please maintain discipline in the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government of India is pursuing the New Liberal Economic Policy since 1991. Because of this New Liberal Economic Policy, many of the Public Sector Undertakings have fallen sick and referred to the BIFR. One such Central Public Sector Undertaking is the Hindustan Cables Limited. It has three units: one in Rupnarainpur in West Bengal, another in Naini near Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh and the third one is in Hyderabad.

The Hindustan Cables Limited used to earn profit up to 1993. Because of the New Liberal Economic Policy which the Government of India is pursuing, many small units have come up. We have opened the door for imports. Import of cable was started and the Hindustan Cables Limited has become sick. Since 2002, there has not been any production in any unit of the Hindustan Cables Limited. The Government tried but not sincerely and, therefore, failed.

The Ministry of Defence have in principle agreed to take over the three units of the Hindustan Cables Limited but there are some hurdles. These hurdles are to be removed. The Finance Ministry will have to give approval. It is being delayed. We, the 12 Members of Parliament, met the Prime Minister today. About 35 Members of Parliament signed in the Memorandum demanding that immediate steps should be taken for the revival of an important Public Sector Undertaking like the Hindustan Cables Limited. Moreover, the employees have not received their salary for 12 months.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Please take your seat.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Further, the employees and workers have not received their salary for 12 months. So, I demand that the Government of India should take immediate steps for the revival of the Hindustan Cables Limited. Salary is due for 12 months. They have not received their salary. So, it should be paid to them. Funds

should be released so that the salary can be paid to the employees. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing goes on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri G. Sukhender Reddy.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ponnam Prabhakar and Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab are allowed to associate with Shri Basu Dev Acharya's 'Zero Hour' subject relating to Hindustan Cables Limited.

SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY (Nalgonda): Sir, for the last two years, so many proposals for the Kendriya Vidyalayas are pending with the Government of India. The proposal for the Mriyalguda Kendriya Vidyalaya is kept pending with the Government of India since the last two years. I have given Rs.25 lakh from the MPLAD Fund for the temporary accommodation. ...(Interruptions) We have also given five acres of land. But, so far, the proposal for the Kendriya Vidyalaya in Mriyalguda of Nalgonda District in my constituency is not yet cleared.

Secondly, the proposals for the Zahirabad Kendriya Vidyalaya in Medak District, Bonagiri Kendriya Vidyalaya in Nalgonda District and Jammikunta Kendriya Vidyalaya in Karim Nagar District are also pending with the Government of India. So, I would request the Government of India to take immediate steps to clear these proposal for these Kendriya Vidyalayas in this academic year itself. This is my humble request.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ponnam Prabhakar is allowed to associate with Shri G. Sukhender Reddy's 'Zero Hour' subject relating to Kendriya Vidyalayas.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I would like to thank you for managing this House so well.

Sir, in my constituency Angkul in Dhenkanal, the Railway Ministry in the past four years has promised developmental fund for the Dhenkanal Railway Station which is more than 100-year-old Railway Station and for the Talcher Railway Station also. Unfortunately, no work has been started at either of these two places. Thirdly, Angkul is an important location today in the centre of the

*Not recorded.

State. It is also an industrial hub. There also, the Station is extremely neglected, dirty and it is not at all being looked after by the Railways.

So, I would like to draw the attention of the Railway Ministry, through you, Sir, to this issue and request that kind attention may be paid for the development of Angkul, Dhenkanal and Talcher Railway Stations.

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to raise the matter of urgent public importance before the House and also like to draw the attention of the Government towards it.

Sir, I have been raising this matter right from the first session in which I took the oath. There is Uttar Koel Sinchai Pariyojna for my Parliamentary Constituency Aurangabad and Gaya in Bihar which is an inter-state irrigation project.

Sir, the work of this project started in the year 1975. So far, one thousand crore rupees have been spent on it and about fifteen crore rupees are being spent every year on its establishment. But the status is that in the year 2007, the UPA-I Government had imposed a ban on the setting up of iron gates or sluice gates at Kutkut dam of this project. The consequence is that despite spending thousand crores of rupees, this canal has become a rainy canal. When the Koel river receives water during monsoon, it reaches the canal. Afterwards, the canal goes dry.

Sir, through you, I would like to tell the Government of India that the Ministry of Environment and Forests of the UPA-I Government imposed a ban on the construction of gates at this dam. As a result, one lakh twenty five thousand hectare land has remained unirrigated.

My allegation on this Government is that this Government is not a pro-farmer Government. This Government doesn't want to look after the interest of the farmer. Five lakh farmers are affected because of this ... (Interruptions)

Sir, my demand from the Government is that it should act sensibly and lift the ban on the setting up of gates at the Kutkut dam imposed by the Government so that sluice gates can be erected there and water gets stored and reach as the canal.

[English]

SHRI MOHAN JENA (Jaipur): Sir, I would like to invite the attention of the Railway Ministry to the fact that Dhanmandal is a railway station which dates back to the British era. This station is the gateway to three coastal districts of Odisha - Jajpur, Kendrapada and Cuttack.

Sir, Dhanmandal is a vibrant station wherefrom the Railways can garner substantial amount of revenue from passenger fares. It has been long pending demand of the local people to have direct railway connectivity to New Delhi. Besides, this is the station, which is the virtual gateway to Diamond Buddhist Triangle - Lalitgiri, Udaygiri and Ratnagiri having a lot of tourist potential. Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry of Railways for the stoppage of at least two pair of New Delhi-bound train for daily connectivity, namely, Puri-New Delhi Neelanchal Express via Tata Nagar, weekly three days, and Puri-New Delhi Nandan Kanan Express via Adra, weekly four days at Dhanmandal Railway Station. For daily connectivity to New Delhi, we need both the above mentioned trains.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri B. Mahtab is allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Mohan Jena.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY (Banner): Mr. Chairman, first of all, I would like to thank the Central Government on this occasion that they approved a refinery in Barmer which is the most backward region of this country. But, the Government of Rajasthan is questioning that decision. It is of the opinion that this decision should be reviewed. Such type of decision was never taken in the country before.

Sir, through you, I would like to urge the Rajasthan Government that the refinery installed through PSU is the right of the backward areas. The region of Barmer will lead not only in Rajasthan in future but across the country also.

Through you, I want to request the Government that upto 425% concession has been given to private sectors in the adjoining states, so the Government should not put a question mark on the refinery set up under PSU in Rajasthan. Today, the Government of Rajasthan does not have any right to think about closing that refinery.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P. L. Punia is allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Harish Choudhary.

[Translation]

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA (Khajuraho): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me time to speak. I would like to tell about my constituency Khajuraho of Madhya Pradesh. The UPA Government is running various schemes for the development of Bundelkhand but it is not allocating budget to Khajuraho, Lalitpur Singrauli railway line which can be important lifeline. As a result the only railway line of Bundelkhand is not being completed. This line had started at the time of Pandit Atal Bihari Vajpayee Ji. Now 14 years have lapsed and this line has been laid hardly upto 70 kilometers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to urge the Government that if it has any objection regarding Panna National Park, it should not have any objection on connecting Panna to Satna since there is no forest.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to urge the Government again to provide budget for connecting Satna to Panna so that the people of Panna could get this road.

[English]

SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN (Namakkal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, drilling of bore-well is undertaken for taking out water for irrigation purpose in agriculture and also for drinking water. Now Service Tax is imposed on drilling of bore-well. More than 80 per cent of bore-well equipment vehicles belong to my constituency Namakkal. The farmers are demanding relaxation from Service Tax. So, I would request the Government to remove Service Tax on bore-well equipment.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a National Highway was constructed between Hubli and Haveri during Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's period under the Golden Quadrilateral Programme and four-laning work was completed. But in spite of repeated requests, Service Roads are not being constructed for the last 10 years. I met the Minister many times and I have also written letters to him. So far he is not considering it. Due to non-availability of Service Roads, many accidents are taking place there. So, I urge the Government to immediately start the Service Road construction work there.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH (Arrah): I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the last day of 15th Lok Sabha. The Minister of Railways is present here; I would like to tell him that stoppage should be provided to Shramjeevi Express in Bihiya. The children who go out for their studies, have to face difficulties in travelling. In view of their convenience, the Shramjeevi train should be provided a halt there. So much land has been provided at Charpukhri, a station should be constructed there. In spite of so much land, station is not being constructed there.

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH (Nagina): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me time to speak. I have been demanding for only one thing ever since I took oath in this House. Today, the hon'ble Minister of Railways is present here. I would like to tell him that there is a majority of Muslims in my constituency. These Muslims earn their livelihood going to Mumbai and Pune.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I demand from the hon. Minister of Railways to ply a direct train from Najeebabad to Mumbai via Muradabad and Delhi so that the problems of Muslims of my constituency could be solved.

SHRI IIARI MANJHI (Gaya): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I have risen to speak in 15th Lok Sabha. The Tilaiya Dadar project is pending for years. Because of this, the farmers stage dhama and protest in the district of Gaya. The desired development of irrigation has not been made. I met the hon'ble Minister of Irrigation again and again. The hon'ble Minister keeps on giving me assurance but it has not been approved till date.

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI (Samastipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the last day of the session. Through you, I would like to urge the Government of India that my parliamentary constituency Samastipur district which is in Bihar, always suffers from floods. When hon'ble Lalit Babu Ji was the Minister of Railways, the work of Hasanpur - Sankri railway line had been started but it is incomplete even today. The Government of India is not allocating funds for it which is extremely important. So, I urge the Government to provide maximum fund to the railway line from Bidaul to Hasanpur so that the work could be started there.

Secondly, I would like to request the Railway Minister and the Government of India that stoppage of Jannayak Express and Kamla Intercity train should be provided at Kishanpur station. The students who go out for their studies face many difficulties because these trains do not stop here.

SHRI ARJUN ROY (Sitamarhi): Honourable Chairman, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the last day of 15th Lok Sabha ...*(Interruptions)*

15.31 hrs.

(MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Madam Speaker, I would like to draw your attention towards a serious matter. Sitamarhi is the birth place of Mata Sita. Places of religious and cultural importance are being developed all over the country, but Sitamarhi has not been developed properly yet. A railway line covering 188 kilometres from Sitamarhi to Nirmali via Jaynagar was approved. The Ministry of Railways gave Rs. 30 crore in 2012-13 and Rs. 90 crore in 2013-14 for this purpose. But, the biggest question here is that the Ministry of Railways did not start the work till date and did not release even one rupee of the fund which was provided this year. When we asked the reason for this discrimination with Mata Sita, the Chairman of the Ministry of Railways replied that Kamalnath Ji is a senior Minister and he helped me in my posting. So, the amount sanctioned for Sitamarhi-Nirmali line was spent in his constituency, that's why no railway line is going to be constructed in Sitamarhi ...*(Interruptions)* Madam Speaker, I want to know from you that the Government should ...* with Jagat Janani Maa Sitamarhi ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: No, you cannot blame in this way. *[English]* Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI ARJUN ROY: This is not justified at all and the construction work of Sitamarhi-Jaynagar-Nirmali railway line should be started by releasing the allocated fund immediately so that there is no erosion in the credibility of the Ministry of Railways.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, be seated as you have elaborated the entire issue.

15.33 hrs.

VALEDICTORY REFERENCES

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): Madam Speaker, today is the last day of 15th Lok Sabha and also the last day of our winter session. Being the Leader of the House, I would like to say that the Prime Minister is always the Leader of the House, but because of being the Member of Rajya Sabha, the Prime Minister has not been the Leader of this House for the last five years. On 3rd August, the Prime Minister and Smt. Sonia Gandhi gave me the opportunity to become the Leader of the House here ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: I am grateful to them for making me the Leader of the House. They made a worker of Dalit community the Leader of this big House which is the biggest temple of people's power of our country. The Prime Minister has arrived here. We raise here in this august House, our voice for the grievances and the difficulties faced by the masses who have enabled us reach here and also try to give them the required facilities. I have been the Member of this House two times before this term, but, Madam Speaker, I would like to say that the way in which you have conducted the House also in difficult situation and added to the dignity of this House is unforgettable. It will be recorded in history. It was not an easy task. It is a matter of great pride for me that both of us belong to the same community. It is also a matter of great pride that in this House the Leader of Opposition, the Speaker and the real Leader of our party are all ladies. It is a confluence of three ladies. I do not know whether this type of confluence would be seen in future or not ...*(Interruptions)* Many historical developments have taken place in this House. All of us are witness to these developments. Sometimes we agree with each other and sometimes we make comments. The National Food Security Bill has been passed in this House. It will benefit the poor and the farmers of the country. The farmers got security and the poor were ensured to get daily meal through Food Security.

*Not recorded.

*Not recorded.

[Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde]

Madam Speaker, we talk a lot about social changes. The Manual Scavengers Bill was passed in this House. I think, after many many years and after facing many difficulties, we were able to pass the Bill. The Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Bill was a milestone. This House has passed many great Bills such as the Lokpal and the Lokayukta bill as well as the Street Vendors Bill. The best part is the passage of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill regarding women security. An extremely tragic incident occurred in December. The entire House set aside its differences and came together as one and appointed a committee. All the recommendations made by the committee were accepted and passed. This is a rare happening. I do not want to take up too much time, but I would like to say that this House has done some commendable works.

Madam Speaker, you do not need to be told how difficult it is to handle this House. I felt afraid even though I am a man. When many Members approached the Chair, I felt afraid. Recently, when at the time of taking up a Bill for passing, all of them got up and rushed to the Well ...*(Interruptions)* You have to be afraid ...*(Interruptions)* any person holding the post of Home Minister does not feel afraid. That person becomes dignified, is fearless ...*(Interruptions)* I also took decisions ...*(Interruptions)* I have taken decisions the likes of which were not taken for many years in this House ...*(Interruptions)* This is not a small achievement.

Madam Speaker, I am grateful to the Leader of Opposition Sushmaji. Sometimes she becomes very angry and then it seems as if she is upset with us, as if she would not talk to us again. But once she goes out of the House then even the taste of sweets fade before the sweetness of her tongue ...*(Interruptions)* This is the right attitude to have outside the House ...*(Interruptions)* Within the House, she will do her work and we will do ours ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, it is necessary to talk about the difficult circumstances in which we work. We want to do something good for the country. Take the Telangana Bill passed yesterday. We are very happy. We had thought the opposition, especially the BJP would not support us but they did not make it a matter of prestige that it was a promise made by Sonia Gandhiji five or ten years back. They said they had also promised. I would like to thank

them for calling it their assurance also and getting the Bill passed....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): We were also involved in that ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: I am coming to you also. At the moment, I am talking to the benches in front of me. I will come to you also ...*(Interruptions)* I do not see leader of Samajwadi Party Mulayam Singhji, leader of Bahujan Samaj Party, Sharad Yadavji, Baluji, Basudev Acharya ji from the Communist Party, but Dasguptaji is sitting here. I can see members of Biju Patnaik's party and the Trinamool Party. I thank them all. A democracy cannot function without an opposition. The party in power cannot run a government alone. There have to be opposition parties but these parties should give constructive suggestions. I am glad that the fifteenth Lok Sabha has done a lot of constructive work. I thank all of you. Mulayam Singhji also used to get very angry at times. But, he is basically a teacher. Not many people know this, but he cools down as fast as he gets angry. He explains matters in the same way that he taught his students ...*(Interruptions)* Acharyaji has come. I have been observing Acharyaji for a long time ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, I do not know how many of us are likely to be in the Sixteenth Parliament ...*(Interruptions)* Please be a little patient. Many of our colleagues have left us and I don't know how many of us shall be there in the Sixteenth Lok Sabha, but I extend good wishes to all of you on behalf of the leader of the House. I thank you for the way you all behaved, for your sensitivity and affection. Differences and comments are common place but this is not anyone's personal work but the work of the country. Even if we have some differences we forget it the next minute and remain prepared like a fire brigade to put out fires.

Today is the last session of the fifteenth Lok Sabha. Madam Speaker I thank you. You have given me many opportunities to speak and I have spoken. I was new. I was a backbencher but the Prime Minister and Soniaji made me the Leader of the House and brought me to the front. I was afraid to sit next to the PM on the first day. I had never had that experience before. But my leaders gave me this opportunity due to which I was able to do a little work with the cooperation of the members of the opposition parties. I wish you well too. May God give you a long life and may you all come back to this House to work for the country.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, I would like to congratulate you and thank you also for the way you have run the House even in odd circumstances with utmost patience. I am happy that the entire House trusted you completely irrespective of differences among the Members.

So far as the Government and the opposition are concerned, they have their respective roles and responsibilities. The opposition is responsible for ensuring that the government does not commit any wrong. If anything wrong is going on, the opposition is supposed to oppose that and bring that to the notice of the government. If someone criticizes or gets angry then that criticism or anger is not for personal interests. We are responsible to the public and this House is for the public. We have to do what we can do for the public and the assurances given to the public need to be fulfilled. When those assurances are not met, it is quite natural that we get angry. We have to take care of the public. We request the government to resolve the problems of the public.

Madam Speaker, it is right, because I have also been a Member of Legislative Assembly and we must admit that the government acts arbitrarily to some extent. But, if some Members of opposition express their disagreement to check the said arbitrariness, there should not be any ill feelings on the other side. This is the most important role in a democratic set up. I would take this opportunity to convey my best wishes to all the Members, be they in opposition or in government. I wish good health and happiness to all the Members and pray that all of them are reelected....(*Interruptions*) I will be glad to see all of them again in this House. If anyone is not re-elected, we would miss them. So, I want all of us to forget all our differences and leave the House in good spirit. If some Members had any problem here, they should forget all that.

I would like to thank all of you again. I would like to thank the government as well as the leader of opposition. I thank hon. Prime Minister, especially Smt. Sonia Ji, the leader of the House. She has been guiding all of you and she has played a very important role. She has also obliged us when we requested for anything.

I think Shri Advani Ji is the senior most leader in the House. He has been in this House since the year 1972. But, I had told him one day that he might be older in age but I am senior batchwise as I am of 1967 batch and he

is of 1972 batch. But please don't take it otherwise. You are a senior leader. You have strengthened your party in odd circumstances. I feel sorry for you because you played a very important role in strengthening your party. We had some differences of opinion in regard to some issues. Those issues were not simple issues, rather national issues. But you have been removed from your seat. It should not have been done. That is why you are weakening. ...(*Interruptions*) I am telling about the good qualities in you that you have weakened because of weakening of your good qualities. I had differences of opinion with Shri Advani Ji. We had face off even in this House. I do not forget when he became very angry with me. Shri Chandrashekar Ji was the Prime Minister then. He called both of us to discuss how to sort out our differences. I remember that Advani Ji got very angry. Shri Chandrashekar Ji had cooled him down. Since then both of us are on good terms till date. This is the result of democratic system. I do not want to deliver a long lecture. I wish that all of us should be dedicated to our country and our people. All of us should leave this House with this resolution. I wish that all the Members of this House are elected again. Madam Speaker is sure to win the election. I wish on behalf of the House that she wins this time with greater margin of votes. If there is a need, the candidate of my party will work for you. I have told my friends from Bihar that my party would not field any candidate against you. People are seeking tickets but we will not field any candidate from your constituency. It is your biggest achievement. You have presided over the most important seat in a democratic system. You tried your best to carry all along with you. You have smoothly conducted the House. You deserve congratulations for that. With these words, I would like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister, Smt. Sonia Ji and all of your colleagues and all the Members of Opposition. May I wish all of you a healthy, happy life and win the election.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, I will not repeat what the Home Minister and Mulayam Singh Ji said just now. I associate myself with the points which they mentioned. On this occasion, I don't want to talk about anything which may harm the present dignity of the House. I will make a request through you that the people of the country are unhappy with our conduct in the House. Many people do not understand the intricacies of the conduct of this House and what they understand is very painful. The Home Minister was saying in the presence of all the Members that the people who

[Shri Sharad Yadav]

were coming here, were from a particular state. We must accept that the way you displayed discretion in odd circumstances was in sync with the dignity of the Office of Speaker. I would like to make one more request through you that the country is run with justice and intelligence and if there is no justice, love and affection, the country moves backward instead of moving forward in a democracy. There are some such recent incidents which are painful for me to mention. We take decision about Kashmir, Punjab and Tamil Nadu and if we take these decisions with justice and intelligence, people will accept the strict decisions also. I have seen Indira Ji in this House and was in prison because of her but her decisions on several matters influence me even today.

I would like to tell you that the justice which remains after independence and also in this session, should be continued. No one cares for those people who needed freedom. After introduction of capitalism, no one is thinking about them. They are being neglected. Today people are making the manifestoes of their particular parties. I would like to say through you that the manifesto of a party cannot envelop the Constitution of the country and if these types of activities continue, what will be the future of the country? The good minded people are very unhappy while thinking about the future of the country and its citizens. It is true that the environment of the House is good, but have we succeeded in conducting any discussion which is based on justice. I will not talk about the decisions we made, whether these are justified or not but when we sit in this House, you will have never seen any interruption in running the House. When there is any disturbance in running the House, we feel sad. I have been here for the longest period after Advani Ji. He came in 1972 and I came in 1974. I have seen all the Prime Ministers except Jawaharlal Nehru Ji and Shastri Ji. Here the politicians have seen the Leader of the House and I have seen the entire process of discussions but the points which we were able to elaborate at that time cannot be discussed in present times. The mindset required for justice has changed.

We remember Mahatma Gandhi in this country. His biggest quality was that he always spoke truth and talked about justice. On that issue, he was so firm that he used to take the risk of his alienation from the public. Anyways, it is a matter of population and economic and social disparities. Economic disparity and social disparity both

are connected with each other but no debate was held here on social disparity. Why is Mother India not independent? It is in that condition because of casteism. You are making a law but making a law cannot reform the country. For this, we have to change the society. Buddha had said: 'Universe will create a person, a person cannot create the universe.' The country will not be created from this House. The society to which we belong, can be made free from social evils by changing our mindset, not by hatred. This is the way of transformation which was taught by our ancestors. Definitely, many good debates were conducted here, but people do not remember those debates. They remember the other ones and it is good. That day, I was standing next to you when this type of activity was going on here, I did not understand for a long time about those things, but we can never forget the courage you showed in that situation. It is not the fault of all the Members of the House. Only 40-45 Members are involved in the activity and the rest 500 of us did not do anything. In India, people see only dark side of the event. If there is a night, day is also there. Unless the viewpoint of seeing both sides of the things does not occur in the democracy of India, nothing will be changed.

I thank the Prime Minister, Sonia Ji, Leader of the House and Advani Ji. We and Sushmaji supported each other at the time of raising questions. The people present here like Mulayam Singh Yadav Ji, Acharya Ji, Dara Singh Chauhan Ji, etc. have taken united stand on good questions. On that issue, we did not pay attention to their party affiliations. Our relation becomes like this that we argue here but when we go outside we embrace one another. Such a relation is maintained that cannot be forgotten. I wish that all the present Members of the House come again here in the next Lok Sabha, then the next Lok Sabha, the 16th Lok Sabha will run more smoothly because we have understood each other. Democracy is not a thing of difference of minds, it is a thing of the difference of opinions. I want to tell all of you that if any mistake has happened on any matter with anyone of you, we should forget all those things and forgive each other on this occasion and go happily from here. I congratulate all on the last day of this session for cooperating with each other. Madam Speaker, I thank you the most and congratulate you. I conclude with the hope that you come here again.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you for this.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this last day of the last session of the 15th Lok Sabha. I am a first timer in the Lok Sabha. There are many such MPs in this House. The leader of my party, Mayawatiji made me the leader of the party even though I have been elected for the first time.

The leader of my party has always supported discussions on any of the issues taken up in this temple of democracy, be it related to social issues, national interest or of public interest. You may have felt bad due to our stubbornness. But you have been and remain our protector and I apologize on behalf of my party.

I would also like to say that many Members are first timers in this House. Many of them did not get the opportunity to speak. We also felt hurt due to this. You must have had your own constraints. There were a lot of issues which we were not able to take up. I hope that those issues would be taken up by Members of all parties in the coming days. At the moment people are only vying to reach here. I extend my good wishes to all who reach this House. I also hope that all the Members here are re-elected.

Many people have faith in this temple of democracy. Hence, many people had many issues, there were matters of public interest, people from the treasury benches and the opposition stood together and supported and discussed the issues. As Sharadji said just now, I also want to say that there should be discussion on issues such as corruptions, international matters. I had raised the issue of social inequality and corruption which are major problems in the country. Taking credit for any matter also comes within its purview. When we all enter this temple of democracy in the coming days we would have the expectation that all issues relating to public interest would be discussed.

I come from a rural region. I came here for the first time and the leader of my party gave me the chance to lead the party here. The people who come to the new Lok Sabha would get full chance to express their thoughts. With these words, I congratulate you and express my gratitude that you have given the opportunities to lots of members to put across their views and raise matters related to public interest.

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Madam, today is the thanks giving day. On the last day of the 15th Lok Sabha, may I take the opportunity to thank you for the gracious way in which you have conducted the House? Your grace, your dignity, your poise, and your equanimity in very adverse circumstances have caused admiration among all and sundry. Earlier this week, I was finding the usual smile missing from your face. You were obviously worried and anxious. I am happy to see that on the last day that trademark smile has returned to your face. We thank you. You added to the grace and dignity of the House.

I had the opportunity to be in the 6th Lok Sabha with your illustrious father, Babu Jagjivan Ram. I may say that you have carried forward his legacy as the leader of the oppressed classes with the best of your ability. May I wish you, Madam, long life?

We are one of those people who had the opportunity to sit both in the Treasury Benches till our leader Kumari Mamata Banerjee decided to withdraw and thereafter in the Opposition Benches. In the same 15th Lok Sabha we have occupied both the Benches.

When I met the Prime Minister in the corridors of Parliament after my first speech in the Opposition, he told me 'you have spoken well, but please do not be harsh to the people.' I regret if harsh words have hurt anybody. But, in the spirit of opposition, sometimes maybe we use wrong words. This must be our mistake, which I regret.

As everybody has said, none of us knows as to who will come back in the 16th Lok Sabha. It is up to the people of the country. But, having seen the 15th Lok Sabha for five years, I do feel that the Members of the 16th Lok Sabha will have to consider how to make the functioning of the Parliament more efficacious. If people look at the functioning of the Parliament, days together are wasted because of what we do. People feel disappointed. Maybe, we have not been able to fulfil our task. I am sure that the posterity will judge us in a kinder light and I hope that the future will be bright.

I would like to say only one thing about this Parliament. Whenever the question of communal riots or divisive matters has arisen, the House has stood like one. I remember in this House we discussed the riotous situation in Goalpara, Assam. All sections of the House

[Prof. Saugata Roy]

came together to say that such things must stop. To recollect John Donne's words:

"Every man's death diminishes me for I am involved in mankind. Therefore, ask me not for whom the bell tolls, it tolls for thee."

We must stand together to keep this country united irrespective of class, creed or religion. Other Members have spoken of the poverty, deprivation, unemployment that still exist in this country. I am reminded of a poem which was found besides Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's bed when he died. It was a poem by Robert Frost. He wrote:

"Woods are lovely dark and deep, but I have promises to keep and miles to go before I sleep and miles to go before I sleep."

We do not have any time to rest, to take this country out of the morass of poverty. We have many miles to go. It is true that we have achieved and crossed many milestones. But there are miles to go before I sleep. Let me again take the opportunity of thanking you for the grace and dignity with which you have adorned the Chair of the Speaker of the House. I take this opportunity of thanking the Prime Minister, the Leader of the House, the Chairman of the UPA, Leader of the Opposition, respected Shri Advaniji and leaders of all political parties.

Whatever happens in the elections, let us leave this House with pleasant memories so that posterity remembers us as people who tried to do something for the country. With these words, on behalf of our party, All India Trinamool Congress, and our leader, Mamata Banerjee, may I again respectfully thank you, Madam?

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): Hon. Speaker, Madam, this is the last day of the 15th Session of the 15th Lok Sabha. With the blessings of my leader, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, I had been elected to the Rajya Sabha once from 1986 to 1992. This is my fifth term in Lok Sabha wherein I could find the maximum number of turmoils in a Session I could ever see, but it is not an insult of democracy. In democracy, we have to confront the policy and principles of any party. This is the temple of democracy. This is the most important place. This is the apex body. Where will we confront the issues? Conflicts have to be settled here only. That is why, many friends of mine, the Members of Parliament on this side and that side, made some turmoil, but you should not take it to your heart. I think, you have the pragmatic approach.

With due support of the hon. President of Congress, the Leader of the Opposition and senior colleagues, you have drawn the strength to conduct this House in a nice way. Your conduct of the House and your approach towards the Members was so pragmatic and exemplary. I thank you on behalf of my friends in DMK and I wish you all success, hale and health.

[Translation]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam Speaker, first I would like to thank you and praise you for running the 15th Lok Sabha with great patience. We have never seen you get angry.

Madam, I have been a Member of the House for the last 34 years. I was first elected in 1980 and used to sit in the back bench. I listened to the speeches by the stalwarts of that time. When I compare the Seventh Lok Sabha, the Eighth Lok Sabha and the Fifteenth Lok Sabha to the present one, I find a great difference. Sometimes, I think that we have been elected to this House. We have the same accountability as [English] Executive is accountable to the Parliament, Parliament is accountable to the people of the country.

[Translation]

We are responsible towards the people of the country, we are accountable to them. Are we fulfilling our responsibilities in the House? Where will we raise the issue of the general public, and the farmers? We have to raise their problems in the House. When we do not get a chance to raise their problem, then we feel distraught because those who elect us and send us here hope that we would raise their problems in this House. We should raise their problems in the House and find a solution so that we could move ahead. [English] It is a fact that we have gone ahead, but the problems that we are confronted with are getting accentuated, and the crisis in many sectors is getting accentuated. [Translation] Then we have to introspect sometimes whether we are fulfilling our responsibilities properly or not. Today, we should remember that day. Sometimes, I have also spoken when in 1990 all the opposition parties resigned and left the House. They said just one thing that they took up the fight in the House but did not win, now we will fight on the streets.

This House does not consist only of the treasury benches but also of the opposition. Sometimes when this

cooperation is not there, the House does not run. The cooperation should be there from both sides. Can we not find a solution to problems through dialogue and discussion? We can do it. In a democracy and particularly parliamentary democracy we run the House through discussion but sometimes there are obstructions. *[English]* We represent the people of our country, that is, the peasantry; and when we are not in a position to raise their problems *[Translation]* then we feel bad.

You tried to run this House smoothly. Sometimes you succeeded and at others, you did not. The manner in which you ran this House, sometimes by listening to all, sometimes *[English]* in the usual meetings on the eve of the Sessions we used to raise certain issues, *[Translation]* but when those issues don't come under discussion, we feel bad. When what is decided in the meeting doesn't happen we feel apprehensive and raise doubts. This time it so happened that you permitted me to raise four issues. *[English]* Under Short-Duration Discussion, for the first time I initiated a debate, but these four discussions remained inconclusive. I have never seen in any of the Lok Sabhas the discussion remaining conclusive *[Translation]* When we raise a topic for discussion, the discussion should reach a conclusion. But when it does not happen then doubts are raised. I would like to thank the Prime Minister and the Speaker of the House who never became angry. She kept smiling even when the going got tough. We get angry but she keeps smiling. I haven't seen such a Speaker before. She is smiling even now. I thank her. Advaniji is the seniormost Member of the House. Indrajeet Guptaji used to be called the Father of the House during the thirteenth Lok Sabha. When Balyogi ji was the Speaker he used to say so. At this moment, being the seniormost Member, Advaniji is Father of the House. Sushmaji put across her points articulately. She can be termed the Sister of the House. My good wishes are to all. All of us will leave the House now. We will meet in the electoral fray. Who will come to occupy the seats in the House next time will be decided by the people. *[English]* It depends on the people whether we will be elected or not. But we all will be in the field.

[Translation]

I thank you all once again. This has never happened earlier that Members are being given a chance to speak on the Valedictory references held on the last day of the last session. I was leader of the party in the 14th Lok

Sabha also but this is the first occasion when all have been given the chance to speak during the Valedictory References.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam, with your permission, I wish to speak from this seat.

During my Higher Secondary education, in a class of History, we were asked to summarize the 18 Volumes of Mahabharata in one line. Many a time from the Chair, not necessarily by you, Madam, we have been told to minimize our speeches or to keep it as minimum as it can be. At that time, I always remembered what has been inscribed in the British Parliamentary Library, which records that "A wise man speaks only in three minutes." I am not going to take more time. The answer to that question which the teacher had posed before us was also given by him. He said, "Mahabharata War was fought, Yudhistara got, Duryodhana not." That is not the true picture of Mahabharata when one goes into that.

When we are told from the Chair to restrict our speech, I always remember both of these two instances.

Another question was asked in the battlefield of Kurukshetra. The question was regarding who performed the best. Some said "I did"; some said "He did"; and others said "We did". But that question answered by Belalsen, who said: "I saw only one wheel of Sudarsana going around Kurukshetra and that Sudarsana Chakra did." At that time, I look at "Dharma Chakra pravartanaya" that is rested on top of the Speaker's Chair. It is Devanagari Script and it is a Sanskrit Sloka. That says, "The wheel of righteousness shall prevail." Whatever we have been doing in this House, we may take credit, but it is someone above us who is actually motivating us to do the righteous thing.

If there is some mistake somewhere which of course, "To err is human" does happen but that gets corrected because the wheel of righteous is turning. It is turning for the good of the nation. Here I would say that we could speak in the House. We are only 14 Members of Biju Janata Dal in this House of 545 Members but we could participate in different deliberations. We could express our opinion. It is just because of you Madam. You have protected our interests and the interests of smaller parties. You have appreciated the debates that we have participated and you have always tried to encourage

[Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab]

Members to ventilate the voice of the people especially those of the downtrodden and the deprived.

Thank you Madam for conducting this House in a proper manner. I also thank all the Leaders of this House of different political parties, Leader of the House Shri Shinde; hon. Prime Minister; Leader of the UPA Mrs. Sonia Gandhi; hon. Advaniji from whom I have taken a lot of guidance to perform in this House and from many Members also and also the Leader of the Opposition, Madam Sushma Ji.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Madam Speaker, I am speaking in the capacity of Minister of Agriculture because as on today, my Membership of the Lok Sabha has been ceased. I got elected to the Rajya Sabha. I have no authority to speak as a Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha in this House but in the capacity of Minister of Agriculture, I got every right to say and I especially requested Madam Speaker to give me an opportunity because I was eager to express my gratitude to all the Members of the House particularly the Prime Minister, Chairperson of the UPA, Leader of the Opposition, Minister of Finance and each and every Member of the House who have always supported the cause of the farming community in this country.

It is true that India is a major farming country in the world but as a Minister of Agriculture, I have written it on some occasion, I got BRICS when the situation came to import wheat from some countries which was not liked by these Members.

I recollect when insufficient agriculture credit was provided, that time from Opposition side, there was a bitter criticism but I am extremely happy that corrective action has been taken by hon. Prime Minister and we have seen all together different season. It is true that a few years back, India was a country which was importing some of the things. But I am proud to say and I will give hundred per cent credit to the farming community of this country. Today, India is the largest exporter of rice in the world. India stood number one in the export of rice. India is the second largest exporter of wheat, sugar and cotton in the world; and last year earning by the agriculture export was Rs. 2 lakh and 32 thousand crore. This entire credit goes to the farming community of this country. I salute the farmers and simultaneously, I am grateful that

each and every Member of the House supported for farmers' cause. That is the reason why I am here.

Secondly, India has changed the map of the world's horticulture. This year, our total horticulture production has gone beyond 260 million and our total food grain production has gone beyond 263.5 million. We have also established world record in export in fishery and meat. This entire credit goes to the farmers and others. Again I have no hesitation to say that each and every Member irrespective of his Party has supported the cause of the farmer. That is the reason why this happened.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam, my best wishes to you as the custodian of the House, the way you have protected our rights, sometimes you failed too. The point is that it is not a day of pleasantries. It is a day of introspection. At the end of the long journey - 10 long years — there is a need for introspection, whether we have done our job, whether we have not been able to do our job.

I have great faith in the highest national forum, the temple of Indian democracy. I have a great regard and respect for the Indian pluralism. I have been in Parliament for long 25 years — two terms in Lok Sabha and three terms in Rajya Sabha. There is a need for introspection for all of us whether we have done our job that we have been entrusted with.

India is at a cross road. We have done really well in food production. But there are many areas where it is grey and black. Despite production, the highest numbers of hungry people live in India. India is at a cross road and Parliament must restore it. If you like it or not I feel, I must bring the truth. India is at a cross road. We are facing unbelievable crisis in different spheres. Parliament must do its job. The credibility of the Parliament must be restored in the eyes of the millions of the people who have been watching us. Nation has a faith in Parliament. Parliament must be equal to the faith that India has reposed on it. We must remember - excuse me for using a strong word - that it is the Parliament, Parliament of the emerging nation, Parliament of multiple ideas, Parliament that is bound to be of opinions not coinciding but contradicting. Even then, Parliament is Parliament; it is not a boxing ring. The decline must be stopped, must be prevented. The decline must be prevented in all respect. On the one hand, number of days of Parliament has been shortened. From 100 days it has come to sixty. On the other hand, we do not

function. Therefore, I am constrained to say that the decline must be stopped. We must have introspection and rededicate ourselves to the strengthening of the system, otherwise nation will be bereaved.

Madam, my thanks to you; my thanks to the Prime Minister; my thanks to the Leader of the Opposition; my thanks to Advaniji; my thanks to Soniaji; my thanks to all my friends who agree with me or disagree with me. I believe that at the end of the journey, we must believe that we should be doing much more than we have been able to do. At least, nation expects that we should fulfil the national task that has been reposed on us by millions of the people.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Hon. Madam Speaker, after the XIVth Lok Sabha now the XVth Lok Sabha is also going to be prorogued. All the Members are happy as you have given all of them an opportunity to speak on this occasion. It shows that all is well that ends well. Today is the last day of the session and we are expressing our views in a congenial atmosphere. A lot of time has been wasted in the fifteenth Lok Sabha.

This Lok Sabha has got the honour of passing Lokpal Act which is a strong law against corruption in the history of Parliamentary system of India. Several important bills relating to rehabilitation, food security, etc. were passed in the 15th Lok Sabha but we regret that some work has been left incomplete because some Bills for rooting out corruption were ready and were there in the List of Business of the House but could not be passed. Several important Bills could not be passed and the coming 16th Lok Sabha will fulfill the job of passing those laws. Due to disruption in the proceedings of the Lok Sabha a lot of time was wasted which did not go down very well with the people. I agree with honourable Members, "Ab lau nasani ab na pasen ho". Let bygones be bygones. But still the people say, "Mujhe barbadi Ka koi gham nahi, gham ki barbadi ka kyon charchan hua". This institution represents a population of 125 crore people and the whole country looks at it with high hopes, especially the poor, the farmers, the workers, the youth, the unemployed people - all of them hope that their issues would be raised in the Parliament. They are eager to know whether their problems have been resolved or not. Our ancestors had made sacrifices for democracy and it was not an

easy job to run this Lok Sabha, a symbol of those sacrifices. You have been in the Chair and you have run the 15th Lok Sabha without getting angry. All the leaders will not face the election for the 16th Lok Sabha that "Ladna bhar mera kaam raha, yeh janta ka sangram raha". The preparations for the 16th Lok Sabha have been started. Today the last session is coming to an end and we are sitting in a congenial atmosphere with the hope that the coming 16th Lok Sabha will fulfill the job of passing those laws which have been left pending in the current Lok Sabha. This Parliament is the mirror of society and the country. If there is any uproar in the village, there would be uproar in the Parliament as the Parliament is like a 'kadahi' (cauldron). Vegetables are not grown in 'kadhai' rather these are grown in the fields. Thereafter, vegetables are brought from the fields and cooked in the pot with tasty spices. Similarly, the people live in the country and new facts come to light and those facts come to Parliament and become laws. Here, no new facts can emerge as the vegetables are not grown in the 'kadhai'. So several Bills were passed and some are pending which would be passed by the 16th Lok Sabha. The Members of Parliament should get more opportunity to raise the problems of the people. Besides, the Government should be more accountable and the opposition should be more constructive. But it was not so. The opposition was divided and there was gross mismanagement in the government. It caused several problems, but Madam Speaker handled all these things gracefully. I extend my best wishes to hon. Madam Speaker, Mr. Prime Minister, the leader of the House, Smt. Sonia Gandhi Ji, Shri Sharad Pawar Sahab, Deputy Speaker, Smt. Sushma Ji, Shri Advani Ji, the senior most leader, Shri Mulayam Singh Ji, Shri Sharad Yadav Ji, Shri Dara Singh Chauhan, Shri T. R. Balu and all other leaders and honourable Members. On behalf of Shri Lalu Ji and Rashtriya Janta Dal, I would like to congratulate all the people for their contribution in making the 15th Lok Sabha complete its full term. I wish that people get elected to the 16th Lok Sabha and engage in their job of resolving the problems of the people, carrying forward the country, strengthening democracy and removing poverty, unemployment and inequality.

Madam, the Members in my mohalla have been raising the problems of the poor. That is why I wish that these people are elected again in the next Lok Sabha.

With these words, I express my best wishes to all. If I have made any mistakes, please forgive me. This is my humble request. Best wishes for the 16th Lok Sabha.

[Translation]

*SHRI O.S. MANIAN (Mayiladuthurai): Hon'ble Madam Speaker. Vanakkam. As the Presiding Officer of the House, Madam Speaker, you have successfully conducted the 15th Lok Sabha. This is the last sitting of 15th Lok Sabha. I must mention that this House was disrupted for so many days on several issues of national interest. I wish and hope that the 16th Lok Sabha would not be disrupted and function smoothly. I extend my heartfelt wishes to the Members of Leaders of Lok Sabha on behalf of General Secretary of AIADMK and Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, *Dr. Puratchithalaivi Amma*.

SHRI S. D. SHARIQ (Baramulla): Honorable Madam Speaker and honourable Members of Lok Sabha, I am thankful to Madam Speaker for giving me time to speak in the last session of 15th Lok Sabha. The place where we are now, is the heart of India and Indian people. It is the centre of hope and an axis of expectation for the crores of poor people of India. This is the House which has given India a Constitution, a Convention to run the country and the House. It has given the country a right objective to live. That's why, this House has a huge reputation. But if we harm its reputation ourselves through our activities, it will not be the fault of the public, it will be our fault.

It is my good luck that an insignificant man like me has got the opportunity to sit among such great and significant people and talk to them and it has been possible because of democracy and the constitution, otherwise it was not possible.

I am a Muslim and as a Muslim, I am ordered to love my country because love and dedication for the country is half Iman (faith) for Muslims. Faith will not be complete until the Muslims do not love his country.

Madam Speaker, you faced many difficulties. You came out of the difficulties but you maintained the prestige and dignity of the House. I heartily congratulate you. My heart is delighted to have such a great person of this country among us, Advani Ji, who is eighty years old.

Madam Sushma Ji is here. We came with excitement to listen to her speech which contained the pains of the country and matters related to the people of the country. We all leaders differ in opinion and it is obvious because difference of opinions is necessary for the democracy. If

* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil.

we talk only for the sake of flattery, our condition will not be good. Finding drawbacks of the other party's works is the soul of democracy but this should be done honestly and with a good intention. In doing so, one's intention should be good and by the grace of God, I realized that all leaders from various parties of the country put the problems of the people with honest a heart. I am thankful to the Prime Minister who led the UPA. The people opposed him but he was not being tainted. He is an honest person. Not from today, I know him since he was the Leader of Opposition in Rajya Sabha. Less talking rather not talking is his quality, but by speaking less, he used to speak everything. He kept leading the party and the country and wherever he went, he enhanced the glory of the country.

Madam Sonia Ji suffered from ill health during the last days. Now God has made her healthy and I pray to God for her long life and good health. She is expected to run this country joining hands with all. Madam, I have seen the efforts of Kamal Nath Ji, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, with which he ran the House. I congratulate him for that. Mr. Sharad Pawar is a senior leader, what to say about him. I met him in several meetings. The way he listened to our points patiently and peacefully, I am thankful to him. I have learnt a lot from all of you. I am so insignificant a person, but you all, who are sitting around me, have good knowledge, you all are educated. You are Ailemor, educated as writers and learned. I thank God for giving me an opportunity to sit with you. Likewise, I have love and respect for the leader of Opposition and others, I can't utter their name separately and there is no doubt in it. So, I appreciate the role they performed here.

It is a matter of regret that many good laws, which were brought for the benefit of the nation, could not be passed. But, the laws which have been passed and which were mentioned by him also are milestones and a guarantee for a bright future of the people of our country. With these words, I thank you Madam on behalf of my party, my companions, my leaders and the public whom I was leading and representing to. Your patience and course of action is appreciable. When the situation was adverse and you said with your hand tied - 'adjourned' everything stopped. All sat on their seats. So, I would like to say, once Bashir Badr had gone to Pakistan. When he returned from there, I asked about the condition of politics there, he replied that Hindu and Muslim both are fine but human being is in trouble here and as well as there.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Thank you, Hon. Speaker Madam.

Today is the last day of the last session of 15th Lok Sabha. We are going from here with a lot of memories which are both bitter and sweet. This Lok Sabha has been full of various absurdities. When the history of this Lok Sabha will be written, one page will find mention that the Lok Sabha which had seen maximum interruptions of the House proceedings was 15th Lok Sabha. However, the other page will have the recorded fact that the 15th Lok Sabha passed the most long-awaited Bills and a very significant Bill also. Hon. Speaker Madam, the country was awaiting Lokpal for the last 40 years. I feel proud that this Lok Sabha did the task of giving Lokpal to the country. The people of Telangana had been waiting for years for formation of Telangana state. This Lok Sabha gave birth to Telangana. Land acquisition Bill, Food Security Bill, Manual Scavenging Bill, Street Vendors Bill are such milestone Bills which have been passed by this very Lok Sabha.

This House saw a lot of tussle and also witnessed the issues which were sorted out. I am speaking with a lot of affection that Shri Kamalnathji used to get this House embroiled with his mischief but Hon. Shindeji used to get the issues sorted out with his gentlemanliness. Between this mischief and gentlemanliness, the mediation of Soniaji, the modesty of Hon. Prime Minister, your perseverance and the righteousness of Advaniji helped in running the House. Today, I would also like to remember the ex-leader of the House, Hon. Pranab Mukherjee whose faith in the democratic institutions has also played an effective role in the running of this House. It became possible because there was a sentiment at the centre of Indian democracy and it was that we are each other's opponent but not enemy and we oppose on the basis of ideology, on the basis of policies, on the basis of programmes. There is a separate ideology, the Government forms separate policies, separate programmes and our criticism is based on it. That criticism becomes severe also but even the most-severe criticism does not come in the way of personal relations in the Indian democracy.

I used to seek guidance from Advaniji as the President of BJP Parliamentary Board. He always used to give me only one direction of showing conduct in the House and maintain the dignity of the House. He always gave me the advice to work rising above the party politics,

and, today, I want to accept the truth that the role I could be able to play as the Leader of the Opposition was because of the blessings of Hon. Advaniji.

Hon. Speaker Madam, now we are heading for elections. While going for elections, I would have liked to give blessings of victory to everyone but if I do so, it would not be true. Therefore, I am unable to give the blessings of victory but I would definitely give blessings for a glorious future life to everyone. I want all of us to contest elections in a glorifying manner.

Hon. Speaker Madam, I am your admirer. That thing has been stated publicly by Basudebji, I have told you privately many a times that your nature with no signs of anger has been instrumental in running this House. Therefore, I would like to say that let us contest elections in a dignified manner, let the people elect anybody because the court of people is the biggest court in a democracy and it is the public which gives the verdict of victory and defeat. Let them elect and send us to the 16th Lok Sabha and whichever role people choose for us, we should carry it out cordially. On the very note of camaraderie, with which we are leaving today on this last day of this last session, let us come again with the same feeling and run the Sixteenth Lok Sabha with same spirit of cordiality and goodwill. With these best wishes, I conclude my speech.

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Madam Speaker, as we come to the end of the journey of the 15th Lok Sabha, I join all Members of this august House to pay tribute to the manner in which you have conducted our proceedings.

Madam, in parliamentary life, there are bound to be differences among parties but there must also be ways and means of finding pathways to bring minimum amount of consistency and reconciliation so that the ship of the Indian State can move forward. And we have seen that, on certain crucial matters, this House has the capacity, the will, to rise above partisan strife and to find pathways of national reconciliation.

The manner in which the State of Telengana is being born is yet another indication that this country is capable of taking some of the most difficult decisions without any rancour, without worrying too much about the pros and cons of things that do not matter and we can

[Dr. Manmohan Singh]

take pride in the fact that the Telengana State, whose quest for being born was pending for the last sixty years, has ultimately seen the light of day.

The Food Security Bill is yet another landmark legislation. It will create a ray of hope among those who are deprived sections of our community. It will encourage our farmers to produce more. Sharad Pawar Ji has described the manner in which the agricultural situation in our country has improved and I compliment him for the manner in which he has guided the destiny of the Agriculture Ministry. Obviously, all Members of the House have played a very important role in bringing that outcome about.

Madam, we are now entering a phase where the people of India will once again have an opportunity to assess, to pass their judgement on the performance of Government, weaknesses of our Government, the achievements of the Government and it is in that process, that once again a new sense of consensus will emerge which will carry our country to new pathways.

I thank all the hon. Members of the House. I thank the Leader of the Opposition. I thank my colleague, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde who, as the Leader of the House, has performed his duties with aplomb. I give all Members of this august House my best wishes and let us hope that, out of this strife, out of this tense atmosphere which prevailed for some time, there will be a birth of a new atmosphere of hope.

With these words, I conclude my remarks by once again thanking you, Madam Speaker, for the manner, the grace with which you have conducted the proceedings.

17.00 hrs.

[Translation]

HON'BLE SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, the session of 15th Lok Sabha is going to prorogue. When I look back, the memories of last five years become vivid. There were several such occasions which were full of sweetness as if spring season had come and then these were suddenly interrupted by several moments of ordeal and moral confusion would knock at the door. Every time, I think all of us including myself have felt that the House has immense internal power which runs it. The blows

notwithstanding the power, the strength does not dwindle. But this does not mean that we should put it to test. Undoubtedly, the House wields this power from the honest and laborious people of the country who wish to make our democracy vibrant. I salute them.

It is a matter of extreme pride for me when the House unanimously elected me on 3rd June 2009 and bestowed on me the honour of becoming the first woman Speaker of Lok Sabha. The onus of the onerous task of always upholding the dignity of the Constitution, conducting the business of the House in an even handed manner as per the rules and conventions laid down by my predecessors lay on me and I took utmost care to fulfill my responsibilities both inside and outside the House to the best of my abilities. This House has been entrusted with the responsibility of reflecting the collective aspirations of the people and determining its fate. All this is possible through threadbare discussion on various issues and making of effective laws for the overall welfare of the general public particularly when such laws affect the life of the poor and neglected section, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, backward classes, minorities, women and children. So, I have encouraged all the hon'ble Members particularly the first time elected hon'ble Members to express their opinion.

In the wake of independence, we assigned ourselves the national target of creating an egalitarian society to root out any inequality therein. Necessary laws to this effect were made by our Parliament. But this is extremely disappointing that one finds caste based discrimination and atrocities assuming ominous proportion in the society even today. The exploited, the victims and the deprived are facing the chagrin of life's tragedy. Now this should end and the Parliament shall do it. That is why I always accorded priority to discussion related to it.

I am glad that the hon. Members zealously raised the issues of their respective constituencies. Sometimes, I convened a meeting of leaders of various political parties to draw a solution or provide an alternative to a deadlock when even after thought provoking and stimulating discussions no solution could be found. All of them understood my dilemma and several times we were successful in finding out a solution and several times we failed.

In comparison to previous Lok Sabha, the participation of women Members is on a higher side.

Many of them are extremely learned and intelligent and they enjoy a distinct identity and honour in the country. It would have given me more satisfaction if the number of women Members was far more. People accuse me of favouring women Members which I proudly accept. In the wake of Nirbhaya case in December, 2012 the House unequivocally condemned this heart rending incident and stood the test of time by instantly making a new law.

I wish to inform the House that by making the procedure and rules relating to the Lok Sabha practice and procedure gender absolute we have taken an outstanding measure. So far only masculine words were used in laws, however, from now such terminology shall be used in the Rules of Procedure of Lok Sabha which are not gender specific. It is a unique initiative and I believe that it would be widely followed across the country.

As per the prior convention, Lok Sabha Secretariat shall publish a magazine consisting of details relating to the works executed by the 15th Lok Sabha and Parliamentary Committees. I would like to very briefly refer to certain important works and particular incidents.

During this Lok Sabha term, I allowed two adjournment motions on matters of urgent public importance. Matters of urgent public importance numbering 3316 were raised by the hon. Members of Parliament after the Question Hour and till the adjournment of the sitting of the day. The hon. Members raised 4019 matters under Rule 377. In addition, 37 calling attention motions were moved and 598 statements on various important issues were made by the hon. Ministers including the ones made by the hon'ble Prime Minister. 6778 starred questions were listed out of which oral reply to 650 questions was given. I gave ample opportunity to Members of large and small parties to raise questions. The written replies to the remaining starred questions and 73160 unstarred questions were laid on the Table of the House. Seven Half-an-hour discussions were also held.

A total of 181 bills including 'the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Bill, 2013; Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, 2013, Food Security Bill, 2013; The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill 2009; The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill, 2012; the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013; The Andhra

Pradesh Reorganization Bill, 2014; The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2013; the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011; The National Green Tribunal Bill, 2010; The Companies Bill, 2012 were passed by 15th Lok Sabha. The total number of Bills introduced by Private Members was 372. 10 Private Members Resolutions on important matters were also presented.

The functioning of the House was streamlined by initiating several procedural reforms including allowing of moving of Cut Motions in respect of Outstanding Demands for Grants which were not discussed by the House. Question Hour was streamlined by amending the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha and Directions by the Speaker. Similarly, a new procedure for raising matters in the Zero Hour, was introduced. The procedure with regard to laying of matters under Rule 377 on the Table of the House was also modified. Our Parliamentary Committees worked zealously to scrutinize the policies and programmes of the Government. Two new Committees (1) Committee on Violation of Protocol Norms and Contemptuous Behaviour of Government Officers with Members of Lok Sabha and (2) Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes were also constituted. They met regularly, visited different parts of the country to interact with a cross section of people and made their recommendations. The Standing Committees of Lok Sabha presented as many as 652 Reports. Several procedural changes were initiated in their functioning. Earlier, local MPs were not invited to the meetings conducted during study tours of Parliamentary Committees. Keeping in view the importance of their contribution local MPs are now invited to the Committee meetings.

Our Members understand the real nature of the problems faced by the public, still they have to constantly upgrade their knowledge of contemporary subjects. Three additional Parliamentary Fora on (1) Disaster Management (2) Artisans and Craftsmen and (3) Millennium Development Goals were set up to assist them. These Fora provide an opportunity to the Members to discuss contemporary issues and their wider ramifications. Fruitful discussions took place on current issues and valuable suggestions emerged therefrom.

As you are aware, our Parliament House is a heritage building. A Joint Parliamentary Committee has been constituted to maintain the heritage character of this

[Madam Speaker]

unique and magnificent building. This Committee gives its suggestions on the matters related to its durability, development and aesthetic value. With a view to reducing carbon emission, we have installed solar panels. Use of polythene has been banned in the Parliament House Complex. Efforts are on to make our office paperless, as much as possible. Activities of the Parliament are being made digital. Special attention is being paid to the old big trees in our garden and several trees which are on the verge of extinction have been planted here during the last five years. It would be our novel contribution to the protection of our environment. We commensurate the 60th anniversary of the first sitting of our Parliament by calling a special sitting on 13th May 2012. Fellow citizens of our country have embraced democracy and they have made it vibrant. We want all the stakeholders of democracy particularly the youth and the children to observe the Parliament closely, understand it and have faith in it. I have been inviting school and college students to visit the Parliament. School children from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Manipur and remote areas of other states visited the Parliament House. These children used to ask me such questions regarding our Parliamentary democracy that I got surprised and at the same time became proud of their knowledge. To make the Parliament more accessible, new facilities for the differently abled have been introduced. Inscriptions in Braille for the visually challenged visitors were added to our Parliament Museum. Our BPST is well known for organizing courses for officials and Members of Legislatures from different states and other countries.

Recently, the Speaker and Parliamentarians of Bhutan have availed themselves of its special training programme. For the first time, an overseas training programme was conducted for the staff of Parliament of Myanmar. Training is now being imparted in various foreign languages like Spanish and Arabic. Parliamentary diplomacy has been gaining more prominence of late. It has now become an integral part of diplomatic exchange. Our Parliamentarians have evocatively projected the views of our country at multiple bilateral and multilateral fora. Several conferences were organized including Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers Conference, the Seventh Women Speakers Conference, Fifth Conference of Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians. We hosted H.E. Mr. Barack Obama,

President of U.S.A. who addressed our Parliamentarians in the Central Hall. It is a fact that countries across the world look up to our democracy and often refer to our precedents for resolving their contentions issues. Our democracy is the largest democracy in the world, but it is not enough. It should also be the best and inclusive democracy. When I remember the achievements of this Lok Sabha, I can't forget those days when I became quite distressed. Adjournments caused by repeated interruptions, prorogation of the session without transacting any business caused so much pain to me that it became quite difficult for me to come out of it. These deadlocks struck our Parliamentary system like lightening. I have profound faith in the Parliament. I consider it as the voice of the voiceless, a source of infinite power for the powerless. Therefore, I would like the enchantment of compelling logic and reason to replace deafening boisterous uproar in the House. I am stunned by our collective failure that far less work were transacted during the tenure of the 15th Lok Sabha in comparison to the tenure of earlier Lok Sabhas. It was our responsibility to ensure that the House transacted hundred percent of its business and its credibility did not get affected. Various unexpected and undesirable incidents crippled the smooth functioning and transaction of business in the House. In fact, it was painful not only for us but for all the stakeholders of Parliamentary Democratic System. The vision to make our progressive country prosperous and powerful is closely connected with better performance of the Lok Sabha.

Today when Lok Sabha is going to be adjourned sine die, I am thankful to the Hon'ble Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari ji for coordinating with the work of both the Houses of the Parliament.

I thank the hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh ji, the leader of the House Shri Sushil Kumar Shindeji and former hon'ble leader Shri Pranav Mukharjee ji, who is now our hon'ble President, hon'ble leader of opposition Shrimati Sushma Swarajji and ex-hon'ble leader of the opposition Shri Lal Krishna Advaniji and hon'ble Minister of Parliamentary Affairs Shri Kamalnath ji and former hon'ble Minister Shri Pawan Kumar Bansalji for smooth functioning of the House. I am grateful to the hon'ble Deputy Speaker Kariya Mundaji and Members of the panel of Chairman for sharing specific responsibility of the Chair of the House.

I am grateful to Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji, hon'ble leader of the UPA. I'll be failing in my duty till I express

my gratitude to the leaders of all the parties and groups and to each member of the House. I applaud the Secretary General of Lok Sabha Shri S.Bal Shekhar and former Secretary Generals Shri P.D.T. Achari and T.K. Vishwanathan for their continuous cooperation in the functioning of this August House and all the officers of their team especially of Table offices and employees of Lok Sabha the marshalls standing by my sides. Chamber attendants and newly appointed lady chamber attendant for carrying out all the work related to Lok Sabha with commitment, skill and efficiency. No words are enough to compliment Parliamentary Security Service, CRPF, CISF, Delhi Police and other security agencies for their tireless services in providing security to the Parliament House Complex. I laud CPWD, Railway catering service, Horticulture Department and other assisting agencies for their excellent services.

The media plays an important role in connecting our Lok Sabha with the people of this country and delivering meaningful messages to them. They carried out their work with full devotion and responsibility. For this I express my gratitude to media personnel and officers and employees of Lok Sabha T.V.

As a Presiding Officer, I have made honest efforts to maintain the highest traditions of Parliamentary Institution and performed my duties to the best of my ability. I wish the glory and achievements of our Parliament to scale greater heights than the highest peaks of the Himalayas. The compassion and emotions of this holy Institution be deeper than the Indian Ocean.

During the last five years, I developed mutually congenial and affectionate relation with each member, so

at this moment of bidding adieu I wish all of you a healthy and long life. I wish you a bright future and success in your life.

I do not deserve what you told in my praise, but I am thankful to you for your generosity. It has been the tradition and custom of this House a couplet is recited. Sharik Sahab has already recited one. I was hoping that hon'ble Prime Minister would recite one and Sushmaji leaves nothing unpaid, so she will also recite one. But at last I think I should recite one. I belong to the tradition of the soldiers of social liberation. So two lines of my own poem are:

Hone do ghanghor garjna,

Tufanon ko ane do,

Janm ki nahin karma ki karo archana,

Baki sab ko jane do.

In the end, I cheer the democracy of India.

17.25 hrs.

NATIONAL SONG

The National Song was played.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned sine die.

17.26 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.

ANNEXURE I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri A.K.S Vijayan	409
2.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	404
3.	Shri Babar Gajanan D.	404
4.	Shri C. Sivasami	419
5.	Shri Chaudhry, Arvind Kumar	408
6.	Smt. Devi Rama	412
7.	Shri Gandhi Varun	411
8.	Shri Jadhav Baliram	416
9.	Shri Kalmadi Suresh	420
10.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	414
11.	Shri Kashyap Virender	410
12.	Shri Kumar, P.	405
13.	Smt. Kumari, Putul	408
14.	Smt. Mahajan, Sumitra	403
15.	Shri Mahji Pradeep	415
16.	Shri Meghwal Arjun Ram	401
17.	Shri Muttemwar, Vilas	403
18.	Shri Owaisi Asaduddin	418
19.	Shri Patil Sanjay Dina	410
20.	Shri Rajbhar Ramashankar	417
21.	Dr. Ratna, Da	409
22.	Shri Ray, Rudramadhab	418
23.	Prof. Roy, Saugata	419
24.	Shri S.R. Jeyadurai	401
25.	Shri Shri Anto Antony	415
26.	Shri Singh Jagdanand	406
27.	Shri Singh Rakesh	416
28.	Shri Singh, Prabhu Nath	402

1	2	3
29.	Smt. Sule, Supriya	407
30.	Shri Tagore Manicka	413
31.	Shri Yadav Anjankumar M.	412

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri A. K. S. Vijayan	4597, 4662
2.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	4470, 4547, 4609, 4665
3.	Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji	4470, 4547, 4605, 4609, 4665
4.	Shri Agarwal Jai Prakash	4478, 4590, 4676
5.	Shri Agarwal, Rajendra	4530, 4544
6.	Shri Ahir Hansraj G.	4460, 4530, 4557, 4584
7.	Shri Ajmal Badruddin	4526
8.	Shri Anandam M.	4484
9.	Shri Ananth Kumar	4513
10.	Shri Awale Jaywant Gangaram	4545
11.	Shri Azad Kirti	4581, 4607
12.	Shri Babar Gajanan D.	4470, 4547, 4605, 4609
13.	Smt. Badal Harsimrat Kaur	4529
14.	Shri Bairwa Khiladi Lal	4491
15.	Dr. Barq, Shafiqur Rahman	4541
16.	Shri Basheer Mohammed E.T.	4519
17.	Shri Bhagat Sudarshan	4512, 4638
18.	Shri Bhagora Tarachand	4575
19.	Shri Bhujbal Sameer	4552
20.	Shri Biju P.K.	4472, 4615, 4634

1	2	3
21.	Shri Bishnoi, Kuldeep	4479, 4555, 4591, 4659
22.	Shri Biswai Hemanand	4481, 4656
23.	Shri Bundela Jitendra Singh	4557, 4561
24.	Shri C. Sivasami.	4592, 4660
25.	Shri Choudhary Harish	4509, 4625
26.	Shri Chaudhary, Arvind Kumar	4551, 4635
27.	Dr. Chauhan Mahendrasinh P.	4504, 4544, 4639, 4668
28.	Shri Chauhan Sanjay Singh	4564, 4565, 4620
29.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	4542
30.	Shri Chitthan N.S.V.	4558, 4672
31.	Smt. Choudhry Shruti	4576
32.	Smt. Davidson J. Helen	4578
33.	Shri Dhanapalan K.P.	4461, 4604, 4664, 4667
34.	Shri Dhotre Sanjay	4540
35.	Shri Dhruvanarayana R.	4485, 4490, 4564, 4564, 4594, 4643
36.	Shri Dias, Charles	4508
37.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	4475
38.	Shri Gaddigoudar, P.C.	4499, 4637
39.	Smt. Gandhi Maneka Sanjay	4576, 4651
40.	Shri Gandhi, Varun	4600
41.	Shri Ganeshamurti, A	4531
42.	Shri Gowda Chandre D.B.	4477, 4601, 4677
43.	Smt. Gulshan, Paramjit Kaur	4523, 4618
44.	Shri Hegde K. Jayaprakash	4562, 4643, 4667
45.	Shri Hussain Syed Shahnawaz	4476, 4619, 4671
46.	Shri Jadhao, Prataprao Ganpatrao	4532, 4639
47.	Shri Jadhav Baliram	4614

1	2	3
48.	Shri Jaiswal, Gorakh Prasad	4471, 4520
49.	Smt. Jardosh Darhana	4502
50.	Smt. Jat Poonam Veljibhai	4525
51.	Shri Jawale Haribhau	4463, 4587, 4647, 4657
52.	Shri Jindal, Naveen	4615, 4651
53.	Shri Kamadi Suresh	4615, 4616, 4670
54.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	4604, 4668
55.	Shri Karwariya, Kapil Muni	4554
56.	Shri Kashyap Virender	4465
57.	Shri Kaswan, Ram Singh	4488
58.	Shri Kateel, Nalin Kumar	4518, 4632, 4680
59.	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	4495
60.	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	4496, 4630
61.	Shri Koli Patel Somabhai Gandlal	4471, 4589
62.	Shri Kumar, P.	4467
63.	Smt. Kumari, Putul	4551, 4635
64.	Shri Laguri Yashbant	4517, 4622, 4625, 4629, 4678
65.	Shri Lingam P.	4538
66.	Shri M. Krishnasswamy	4485, 4527, 4564, 4594, 4643
67.	Shri Madam Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	4543, 4644
68.	Shri Maharaj, Satpal	4559
69.	Shri Mahtab Bhartruhari	4540, 4549
70.	Shri Majhi Pradeep	4580, 4612, 4669
71.	Shri Mani Jose K.	4468, 4605
72.	Shri Meghe, Datta	4553, 4615
73.	Shri Meghwal Arjun Ram	4607, 4652
74.	Dr. Meinya, Thokchom	4569

1	2	3
75.	Shri Mohan P.C.	4505
76.	Shri Mukherjee, Abhijit	4485
77.	Shri Muttemwar Vilas	4608
78.	Shri Nagar, Surendra Singh	4501, 4544, 4648
79.	Shri Nama, Nageswara Rao	4564, 4581, 4644
80.	Shri Naranbhai, Kachhadia	4493, 4627
81.	Shri Narayanrao Sonawane Pratap	4577
82.	Shri O.S. Manian	4486, 4528
83.	Shri Owaisi Asaduddin	4583, 4654
84.	Shri P.R. Natarajan	4516, 4628, 4679
85.	Shri Pala Vincent H.	4548
86.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	4511, 4620, 4621, 4673
87.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	4538
88.	Shri Pandey Ravindra Kumar	4537
89.	Shri Pathak Harin	4525, 4622, 4674
90.	Shri Patil Sanjay Dina	4611
91.	Shri Patil A.T. Nana	4535, 4576, 4584
92.	Smt. Patle, Kamla Devi	4500, 4517, 4564, 4668
93.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnam	4467, 4586, 4642, 4655
94.	Shri Pradhan Amarnath	4582, 4606
95.	Shri Punia, P.L.	4521
96.	Shri Raghavan M.K.	4571, 4581, 4675
97.	Shri Raghavendra. B.Y.	4624
98.	Shri Rahaman, Abdul	4487, 4601 4626, 4681
99.	Shri Rai, Prem Das	4566, 4684

1	2	3
100.	Shri Rajbhar, Ramashankar	4615
101.	Shri Rajenaran, C.	4466, 4626
102.	Shri Rajesh, M.S.	4483, 4645
103.	Shri Ram Puranmasi	4507, 4560 - 4602
104.	Prof. Ram Shankar	4480, 4581
105.	Shri Rane, Nilesh Narayan	4498, 4643, 4669
106.	Shri Rashid, J.M. Aaron	4510
107.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	4534, 4672
108.	Dr. Ratna, De	4641
109.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	4462, 4653
110.	Shri Ray, Bishnu Pada	4506, 4539
111.	Shri Ray, Rudramadhab	4531, 4582, 4606
112.	Shri Reddy, M. Venugopala	4685, 4686, 4688
113.	Prof. Roy, Sougata	4633, 4682
114.	Shri S. Alagiri	4572
115.	Shri S. Semmalai	4533
116.	Shri S.R. Jayadurai	4487, 4564, 4598
117.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	4474, 4517, 4588, 4614, 4642
118.	Shri Sachan, Rakesh	4522, 4613
119.	Shri Sampath, A.	4615
120.	Shri Sardinha Francisco Cosme	4535, 4631
121.	Shri Saroj, Tufani	4626
122.	Shri Sayeed, Hamdullah	4489, 4687
123.	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	4524, 4620, 4672
124.	Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar	4469, 4638, 4642
125.	Shri Shetti Raju	4497, 4531, 4636

1	2	3
126.	Shri Shri, Anto Antony	4588, 4658
127.	Shri Shukla, Balkrishna Khanderao	4579
128.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	4482, 4617
129.	Dr. Singh Bhola	4561
130.	Shri Singh Ganesh	4556, 4640
131.	Shri Singh Jagdanand	4610, 4666
132.	Shri Singh Pashupati Nath	4473, 4532
133.	Dr. Singh Raghuvansh Prasad	4518, 4536
134.	Shri Singh Ratan	4520
135.	Shri Singh Yashvir	4524, 4620, 4672
136.	Singh, Lal Chaudhary	4672
137.	Shri Singh, Prabhu Nath	4683
138.	Smt. Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	4546, 4570
139.	Shri Singh, N. Dharam	4680
140.	Dr. Sinh, Sanjay	4532, 4546
141.	Shri Siricilla Rajaiah	4550
142.	Dr. Solanki Kirit Premjibhai	4568
143.	Shri Sugavanam. E.G.	4464, 4551, 4585, 4643, 4656
144.	Shri Sugumar, K.	4492, 4576, 4647
145.	Smt. Sule, Supriya	4607, 4667
146.	Shri Suresh, D.K.	4632
147.	Shri Tagore Manicka	4593
148.	Smt. Tandon, Annu	4518, 4660
149.	Shri Tanwar Ashok	4520
150.	Shri Thakor Jagdish	4539

1	2	3
151.	Shri Thakur Anurag Singh	4494, 4595, 4661
152.	Shri Thamaraiselvan R.	4555, 4566, 4576, 4615
153.	Dr. Thambidurai, M.	4563
154.	Shri Thomas P.T.	4535, 4544
155.	Shri Tiwari, Bhisma Shankar <i>Alias</i> Kushal	4514, 4607
156.	Shri Tomar Narendra Singh	4609
157.	Shri Tudu Laxman	4517, 4570, 4622, 4629, 4678
158.	Shri Udasi Shiv Kumar	4515, 4624
159.	Shri Vasava, Mansukh Bhai D.	4630
160.	Dr. Venugopal P.	4566, 4574, 4615, 4650
161.	Shri Verms Sajjan	4580
162.	Shri Virendra Kumar	4581, 4603, 4675
163.	Shri Vishwanath, Adagooru. H.	4515, 4567, 4646, 4668
164.	Shri Viswanathan P.	4503, 4531, 4596, 4663, 4669
165.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausahab Rajaram	4459, 4491, 4599
166.	Shri Yadav Anjankumar M.	4639
167.	Shri Yadav Dharmendra	4470, 4547, 4605, 4609, 4665
168.	Shri Yadav Om Prakash	4471, 4589
169.	Prof. Yadav Prof. Ranjan Prasad	4528, 4523
170.	Shri Yadav, Hukumdev Narayan	4573, 4649

ANNEXURE-II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions

Finance	:	413, 416, 418, 419
Health and Family Welfare	:	402, 403, 404, 405, 410, 411, 415
Mines	:	
New and Renewable Energy	:	420
Panchayati Raj	:	417
Petroleum and Natural Gas	:	401, 406, 408, 412
Tourism	:	
Tribal Affairs	:	409
Woman and Child development	:	407, 414

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Finance	:	4463, 4464, 4467, 4469, 4479, 4484, 4488, 4489, 4490, 4491, 4492, 4495, 4498, 4501, 4507, 4510, 4513, 4515, 4518, 4519, 4521, 4524, 4526, 4527, 4528, 4530, 4532, 4533, 4539, 4540, 4542, 4544, 4547, 4549, 4550, 4552, 4554, 4558, 4560, 4563, 4569, 4570, 4577, 4579, 4580, 4585, 4591, 4593, 4595, 4596, 4597, 4601, 4603, 4609, 4618, 4620, 4623, 4624, 4631, 4634, 4636, 4637, 4642, 4647, 4650, 4652, 4654, 4655, 4659, 4661, 4663, 4667, 4669, 4672, 4677, 4679, 4681, 4682, 4685, 4687
Health and Family Welfare	:	4468, 4471, 4474, 4494, 4497, 4499, 4500, 4506, 4523, 4545, 4548, 4551, 4553, 4566, 4573, 4576, 4581, 4582, 4588, 4589, 4604, 4605, 4606, 4610, 4615, 4516, 4526, 4635, 4638, 4651, 4658, 4660, 4668, 4675, 4683, 4688
Mines	:	4460, 4472, 4482, 4516, 4537, 4565, 4622
New and Renewable Energy	:	4466, 4543, 4600, 4614, 4617, 4657, 4662, 4666
Panchayati Raj	:	4462, 4476, 4478, 4503, 4619, 4625, 4653
Petroleum and Natural Gas	:	4470, 4473, 4475, 4480, 4496, 4502, 4505, 4508, 4509, 4511, 4514, 4520, 4522, 4525, 4529, 4531, 4541, 4557, 4559, 4561, 4568, 4572, 4574, 4575, 4583, 4586, 4587, 4594, 4598, 4611, 4613, 4630, 4640, 4644, 4649, 4664, 4665, 4671, 4673, 4674, 4676, 4680
Tourism	:	4486, 4546, 4590, 4612, 4656
Tribal Affairs	:	4459, 4465, 4487, 4512, 4534, 4535, 4536, 4599, 4602, 4621, 4628, 4629, 4632, 4645, 4646, 4678, 4684
Woman and Child Development	:	4461, 4477, 4481, 4483, 4485, 4493, 4504, 4517, 4538, 4555, 4556, 4562, 4564, 4567, 4571, 4578, 4584, 4592, 4607, 4608, 4633, 4639, 4641, 4643, 4648, 4670, 4686

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Twelfth Edition) and Printed by Graphic Printers, 2965/41, Beadonpura Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005
