

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

Seventh Session  
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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## CONTENTS

[Fifteenth Series, Vol.XV, Seventh Session, 2011/1932 (Saka)]

No. 5, Friday, February 25, 2011/ Phalguna 6, 1932 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
<b>SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS</b>	
(i) Re: Reported Police atrocities on BJP demonstrators in Delhi.....	2-5
(ii) Re: Danger to the existence of the holy river Ganges.....	912-915
(iii) Re: Problems being faced by the family of National Poet Ramdhari Singh 'Dinkar'.....	917-922
<b>ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS</b>	
*Starred Question No. 61 to 63.....	5-33
<b>WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS</b>	
*Starred Question Nos. 64 to 80.....	33-127
Unstarred Question Nos. 691 to 920.....	127-820
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.....	822-825
<b>STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT</b>	
(i) 229th, 234th and 235th Reports.....	826
(ii) Evidence.....	826
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.....	826-830
<b>RAILWAY BUDGET (2011-12)—PRESENTED</b>	
Kumari Mamata Banerjee.....	831-910
<b>MOTION RE: THIRTEENTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.....</b>	
	932
<b>PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS- INTRODUCED</b>	
(i) Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010 Shri Asaduddin Owaisi.....	933

\*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.

## SUBJECT

## COLUMNS

(ii) High Court at Allahabad (Establishment of a permanent Bench at Gorakhpur) Bill, 2010 Yogi Aditya Nath.....	935
(iii) Commissions of Inquiry(Amendment) Bill, 2010 (Amendment of Section 3) Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki.....	945
(iv) Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Amendment Bill, 2010 (Amendment of Section 2) Shri L. Rajagopal.....	945
(v) Commission of Sati (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2010 (Amendment of Section 2 etc.) Shri L. Rajagopal.....	946
(vi) Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (Amendment) Bill, 2010 (Amendment of Section 14) Shri P.T. Thomas.....	946
(vii) Cow (Protection) Bill, 2010 Shri Chandrakant Khaire.....	947
(viii) Agricultural Workers Welfare Bill, 2010 Shri A.T. Nana Patil.....	947
(ix) Railways (Amendment) Bill, 2010 (Insertion of new Chapter XIII A) Shri A.T. Nana Patil.....	948
(x) Commission for Fixation of Prices of Essential Commodities Bill, 2010 Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.....	949
(xi) Technical Educational Institutions, Medical Educational Institutions and Universities (Regulation of fee) Bill, 2010 Shri P.T. Thomas.....	949

## SUBJECT

## COLUMNS

(xii) Post-Polio Syndrome (Education, Training and Awareness) Bill, 2010 Shri Balkrishna Khanderao Shukla.....	950
(xiii) Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2010 (Amendment of the Schedule) Shri P.T. Thomas.....	951
(xiv) Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2010 (Insertion of New Section 29AA) Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal.....	951
(xv) Provision of Social Security to Senior Citizen, Bill, 2010 Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal.....	952
(xvi) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010 (Amendment of Article 19) Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal.....	952
(xvii) Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2010 (Amendment of Section 304A, etc) Shri Adhir Chowdhury.....	953
(xviii) Treatment of Attempt to Suicide as a Non-Punishable Offence Bill, 2010 Shri Adhir Chowdhury.....	953
(xix) Closed Textile Mills Workers (Welfare and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2010 Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki.....	954
(xx) Banana Growers (Protection and Welfare) Bill, 2010 Shri A.T. Nana Patil.....	954
(xxi) National Flood Control and Rehabilitation Authority Bill, 2010 Shri A.T. Nana Patil.....	955

(xxi) Coffee Growers Welfare Bill, 2010	
Shri Adhir Chowdhury.....	956
(xxiii) Eradication of Unemployment Amongst the Youth Belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Bill,2010	
Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki.....	957
(xxiv) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010 (Insertion of New Part IIIA etc.)	
Shri Manish Tewari.....	957
(xxv) Food Safety and Standards (Amendment) Bill, 2011 (Insertion of new Section 19A)	
Shri Haribhau Jawale.....	958
(xxvi) Prohibition on Religious Conversion Bill, 2011	
Smt. Bijoya Chakravarty.....	959
(xxvii) Public Employment (Recruitment) Bill, 2011	
Smt. Bijoya Chakravarty.....	959
(xxviii) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010 (Insertion of new article 30A)	
Shri P.L. Punia.....	995
(xxix) Renewable Energy Resources Commission Bill, 2010	
Shri P.L. Punia.....	995
(xxx) Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2010 (Amendment of Section 3, etc.)	
Shri P.L. Punia.....	996
(xxxi) Micro Finance Institutions (Regulation of Money Lending) Bill, 2010	
Shri P.L. Punia.....	997
<b>CHILD WELFARE BILL, 2009—WITHDRAWN</b>	
Motion to Consider	
Shri S. Semmalai.....	960

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.....	961
Shri Jagdambika Pal.....	965
Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar.....	971
Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan.....	974
Shrimati Krishna Tirath.....	976
Shri Adhir Chowdhury.....	989

ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS AND OVERSTAYING FOREIGN  
NATIONALS (IDENTIFICATION AND DEPORTATION)  
BILL, 2009

Motion to Consider.....	992
Shri Baijayant Panda.....	992

ANNEXURE-I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions.....	1001-1002
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions.....	1001-1022

ANNEXURE-II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions.....	1023-1024
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions.....	1023-1024

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

Friday, February 25, 2011/Phalgun 6, 1932

(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 61 — Shri Raju Shetty.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Madam Speaker. Yesterday in Delhi atrocities were committed on B.J.P. workers...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Machhlishahar): Madam, what is the U.P. Government is doing?...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep quiet. What are you holding?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down first.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: This is not the way.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. You will be given time. What do you want to say?

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): You please speak one-by-one. You are not allowing him to speak. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. You must first sit down. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. What paper are you showing, please do not show it. Please put it down.

[English]

Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you standing. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please take your seats. You must first sit down.

...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

### SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

- (i) **Re: Reported Police atrocities on B.J.P. demonstrators in Delhi**

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam,

\*Not recorded.

yesterday B.J.P. workers were demonstrating against the corruption in Delhi as Jantar-Mantar demonstration was peaceful. In democracy it is our duty to raise our voice. Exercising their democratic right, B.J.P. workers were demonstrating peacefully. Police lathicharged brutally on the B.J.P. workers. They were so brutally beaten that more than 40 party workers sustained injuries and were admitted in Ram Manohar Lohia hospital. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please don't show the paper. Please put it down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam, police were throwing stone on the public they sustained injuries in their eyes. Even the women were beaten up. Many party workers got their collar bone and backbone fractured. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude. Let us take up the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: The Government should respond on the police action. The manner in which the Delhi Police took action in Delhi. Action must be taken against the guilty Delhi Police officials. The peaceful demonstrators were beaten up brutally by the police. The leader of opposition in the house Smt. Sushma Swaraj and Chairman of our Parliamentary Party Shri Advani Ji visited the hospital yesterday to see injured ones. This act of atrocity and barbarism reminds of emergency. Is demonstration a crime in democracy? Not only action should be taken on it but the Government should also respond to it.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Madam Speaker, I was expecting the Hon'ble Minister of home will come to the House by himself and will make an statement

in order to apprise in as to what happened in Delhi yesterday and how it happened. I came to know about this incident when I was on my way to my house after the House adjourned. I rushed to the hospital immediately. I was shocked to see the situation there. I am acquainted with the system of Delhi since 1957. I came to Delhi, first time, in 1957, since then Delhi is my base. It was in 1958 when the first MCD election was held. I think it was first time in the history of Bharatiya Jansangh and Bharatiya Janta Party that they got the status of main opposition party in the country and it was only in Delhi. There were 27 members of Congress and 25 members of our party who got elected to this corporation election. From 1957 till date I do not remember that the police acted in such a barbaric manner as they did yesterday. It was only protest against corruption and without any provocation the police acted in a manner against party workers. I hope that the Government would give a detailed statement as to what happened and how it happened. Such barbaric excesses had never taken place wherein bones of so many people were fractured. Whereas some of them got major injuries. I was astonished to see it yesterday. Normally what happens when ever I visit such a place doctor himself comes and explains the situation but nothing happened as such. It seems that nobody was bothered. They were being treated as if they were terrorists. The scene was so horrible there.

I request the leader of the house that the Government should come out with a statement on this matter as to what happened and why it happened whether making a peaceful demonstrations against corruption a crime therefore, subjected to such barbaric attack? It must have been done at the instance of somebody because I don't think that the police can dare to commit excesses without any order. Therefore, action should be taken against such persons. Who asked the Police to do so. We want that the Government should come out with a statement in this regard.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS,

MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, I take note of what Shri Advani and Shri Shahnawaz Hussain have said with all the seriousness their words demand and I assure the House that I will just get in touch with the hon. Home Minister and convey this to him immediately.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, why have you stood up, Ganesh Singh Ji, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: This is not the way. Please take your seats respectively and let the Question Hour continue.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...

11.06 hrs.

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

#### Tourism Policy

+

\*61. SHRI RAJU SHETTI:  
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been a rise in the number of domestic and foreign tourist arrivals in the country;
- (b) if so, the number of domestic and foreign

tourists that visited different tourist spots in the country and revenue earned therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any new tourism policy to boost tourism;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to increase the flow of domestic as well as foreign tourists in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) and (b) The Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during 2010 were 5.58 million as compared to the FTAs of 5.17 million during 2009, showing a growth of 8.1%. State-wise break up of FTAs is not available.

The Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV) to different States and UTs during the year 2009 were 650 million as compared to 563 million in 2008, showing a growth of 15.5%.

The total number of domestic tourist visits (DTV) and foreign tourist visit (FTV), which is different from FTAs, to different States and UTs during 2007 to 2009 are given in the enclosed Annexure.

The foreign exchange earnings from tourism for the country as a whole during 2008, 2009 and 2010 are estimated at US\$ 11.75 billion, US\$ 11.39 billion, and US\$ 14.19 billion respectively. The Ministry of Tourism does not compile State-wise estimates of revenue earned from tourism.

(c) and (d) The current Tourism Policy of the Government was formulated in 2002 after detailed interaction with industry associations, concerned Ministries and Departments of Central Government, State Govern-

ments and other stakeholders. The Tourism Policy provides broad framework for the following:—

- (i) Positioning and maintaining tourism development as a national priority activity;
- (ii) Enhancing and maintaining the competitiveness of India as a tourism destination;
- (iii) Improving India's existing tourism products and expanding these to meet new market requirements;
- (iv) Creation of world class infrastructure; and
- (v) Developing sustained and effective marketing plans and programmes.

Ministry of Tourism is implementing number of schemes for improvement of tourism infrastructure, capacity

building, incredible India Campaign, development of various niche products such as medical and wellness tourism, golf tourism etc.

(e) To attract more tourists to India, Ministry of Tourism has taken number of steps including advertising in India and abroad, participation in travel fairs, exhibitions, road shows, India evenings, seminars and workshops, publication of brochures, offering incentives to inbound travelers, and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry. The Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme of the Ministry of Tourism has also been expanded so as to provide financial assistance to service providers for the promotion of domestic, medical and wellness and Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) Tourism in the country.

#### Annexure

##### Domestic and Foreign Tourist visits to States/UTs during 2007-2009

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007		2008		2009	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	127933333	769724	132684906	789180	157489927	795173
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	91100	2212	149292	3020	195147	3945
3.	Assam	3436833	12899	3617306	14426	3850521	14942
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	136015	10975	123914	12512	142042	13684
5.	Bihar	10352887	177362	11889611	345572	15685581	423042
6.	Chandigarh	928159	26567	908569	34762	914742	37967
7.	Chhattisgarh*	414322	1235	442910	1314	511561	1277
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	473489	5625	505380	5719	506625	7109

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Daman and Diu	446490	5315	465033	5266	563461	5748
10.	Delhi**	2388330	2018848	2132970	2339287	2041173	1958272
11.	Goa	2208986	388457	2020416	351123	2127063	376640
12.	Gujarat	13477316	104158	15505264	110702	15909931	102747
13.	Haryana	6252945	64711	5973123	87172	6408423	137094
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8481988	339409	9372697	376736	11036572	400583
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	7915271	52754	7638977	54697	9234862	54475
16.	Jharkhand	4906394	4004	6030028	5803	7610160	8303
17.	Karnataka	37825953	534563	12797937	174040	32701647	229733
18.	Kerala	6642941	515808	7591250	598929	7789378	548737
19.	Lakshadweep	16642	2933	1571	1699	6553	4309
20.	Madhya Pradesh	13894500	234204	22088927	251733	23106206	200819
21.	Maharashtra*	19226716	1933189	20553359	2056913	23739130	1999320
22.	Manipur	101484	396	112151	354	124229	337
23.	Meghalaya	457685	5267	549936	4919	591398	4522
24.	Mizoram	43161	669	55924	902	56651	513
25.	Nagaland	22085	936	21129	1209	20953	1423
26.	Orissa	5944890	41880	6358445	43966	6891510	45684
27.	Punjab	368593	5470	509428	6869	457240	3184
28.	Puducherry	798528	57682	827799	60309	851192	54039
29.	Rajasthan	25920529	1401042	28358918	1477646	25558691	1073414
30.	Sikkim	329075	17498	460564	19154	547810	17730
31.	Tamil Nadu	70254972	1753103	98285121	2029410	115755800	2369050
32.	Tripura	244795	3181	245438	3577	317541	4246

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Uttar Pradesh	116244008	1524451	124843242	1610089	134831852	1532573
34.	Uttarakhand	19803280	95976	20546323	99910	21934567	106470
35.	West Bengal	18580669	1154770	19314440	1133671	20528534	1180418
Total		526564364	13267273	562982298	14112590	650038673	13717522

\*Estimated using all-India growth rate.

\*\*Estimated using tourist visits figures of sample hotels furnished by Delhi Government.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Madam Speaker, tourism policy has been formulated to promote tourism in the country. Hon'ble Minister in his reply has stated that number of tourists has increased during the last three years. But there is no mention in the tourism policy about the development of infrastructure and about the amount likely to be invested for promotion of the same. Some areas of Maharashtra, particularly the hilly areas between Konkan and Western Ghats region are very important with tourism point of view.

There are some forts belonging to Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's era alongwith some pilgrim places and reserved forests. I, therefore, like to know as to how much investment has been made till date to attract the tourists here and what does the Government intends to do in this new pact.

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Hon'ble Speaker, Madam, the hon'ble Member has pointed about the Konkan area. The usual procedure in this new pact is whenever any prioritization is accorded by the State, we hold a meeting with them here. The official of our Ministry and the officers of that concerned State sit together and decide priority on the proposals sent by the State. Then on the basis of this, any schemes are implemented and we provide financial assistance therefor. The Konkan area is a very important region related to the life of Shivaji and I do feel that priority should be given to it. But we would not prioritize it if it is sent by the State Government. This is my

contention.

SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Hon'ble Speaker, Madam, the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests has proposed some eco-sensitive zones in Western Ghats. The people of Shravasti hills and the people rearing goat live in the area and there is an urgent need to bring them under this policy as this area does not have any industry nor any commercial infrastructure. What would be the role of the this tourism policy with regard to the unemployed people of that area. What action is being taken by the Government in this regard. The people living in forests and hilly areas do not have road-connectivity to transport themselves. What do the Government do for the development of these people?

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Madam Speaker, the hon'ble Member has raised two points: the first one is related to environment as to what kind of policy be formulated for the natives of that area. Our Ministry has a rural tourism programme and the motive behind this rural tourism is to make people aware of our ethnic culture. If any rural tourism proposal is sent from the concerned State, the Ministry would accord priority to it.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Hon. Madam Speaker, first of all, I would like to thank the hon'ble Minister that he has given such detailed reply to the question. It has been said in your policy that infrastructure facilities would be provided on the basis of integrated circuit and these facilities would

be world class. The Central Government should provide financial assistance to the State Governments for this and infrastructural facilities would be available at all destinations. There is an important Buddhist circuit in Uttar Pradesh wherein pilgrims from China, Japan and Korea visit frequently through Chartered flights but there from they do not find proper means to reach the destinations. Earlier, the road connecting that area was with Japanese assistance and it was good but the said road is one of the worse roads in Uttar Pradesh in the absence of proper maintenance. There was a demand to establish a rail-circuit connecting Kushinagar, Shrawasti, Lumbini, Kaushambi and Sarnath via Bahraich. It is a very old demand.

I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister that will he take any steps to lay the said rail line and also to convert the said road into a good road by coordinating with the concerned Ministries.

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Madam Speaker, I appreciate the hon'ble Member's point that the Buddhist circuit of Uttar Pradesh is a very important place for the tourism around the world and we have been making efforts for that. The road in the Buddhist circuit of Uttar Pradesh will be constructed with Japanese aid. We are trying our best and the said work is under process.

As far as the matter of coordinating with the different Ministries is concerned, I will talk to the Ministry of Railways in this regard, as for the question pertains roads are concern, they will be sanctioned on priority basis in this Buddhist circuit. I hope that the said work may start in the coming financial year.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam, when the meeting of World Travel and Tourism held in Delhi in December, 2010, this concern was raised. And, it was the time when the Commonwealth Games were held. You are showing the figures that the tourist inflow was 8.1 per cent then but you are equally concerned about the receding inflow also. As per the letter of your Ministry dated 21 June, 2010, about which Puniaji was asking his question, you have said that there would be convergence in sectors like Civil

Aviation, Railways, Transport, Highways and Food Processing. Your Ministry mentions 46 Mega destinations. Both you and me come from State where a destination like Deoghar is situated. Whether convergence meeting has been held for those 46 locations? Whether any meeting was held with the States or other Ministries after the letter dated 21st June. If so, the number of meetings held and the progress made in this regard.

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Madam Speaker, as I said earlier, there are 46 destinations related to each of the States, the situations are different in States. The State Government brings up a Motion for the prioritization in the meetings so organized for it. A consensus is arrived on the basis of that in the Ministry. Schemes are undertaken on the basis of priorities in States in the beginning of financial year in April, 2011-12. This is our process of which we add inputs to our developmental schemes.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Madam Speaker, hon'ble Minister in his reply has said that arrival of foreign tourists has increased as a result of this the revenue of the country has also increased. But this is not clear whether you have selected tourist places other than the traditional tourist destinations or not? In reply to part — 'C' of my question you have told that you would consider the proposal when it is received from the State Government.

Allahabad is known as the King of all pilgrim places in the country. Millions of devotees visit Allahabad during the Ardh Kumbh and Kumbh 'Mela'. Millions of Devotees come here from the country and abroad during and Magh Mela. I would like to know whether the Government should send any proposal to you for inclusion of Allahabad as a tourist destination in the next scheme?

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: As the hon'ble Member has proposed, Allahabad per se is not a question of debate. Allahabad is such a destination where everybody visits. I would like to assure the hon'ble Member that if we do not receive proposal from the State Government, we shall write a letter to the State Government to indicate potential of the above destination and put up a proposal to the Ministry

in this regard, because we set of procedure wherein proposal received from the States are taken on priority basis, in this case, the Ministry will take initiative.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Madam Speaker, there are two important tourist destinations in Jahanabad district of Bihar. One of them is Shrine of Bibi Kamal at Kako who was the first woman Sufi Saint in the world and another is an ancient site at Wanaran mountain which is a true representation of these religions namely – Hinduism, Buddhist, and Jainism. Therefore, through you, I would like to know from the Union Government whether both the above tourist destinations are proposed to be developed by taking up them on priority basis.

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Madam, again I would like to tell about the process of prioritizing. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him reply first. You first listen to him.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: As I said earlier, Bihar is the birth place of three or four religions. I can assure you, we will do whatever our Ministry can do. Normally a Minister does not disclose like this, as they are taught to reply in a different way but I can assure you Deogarh circuit of Deogarh and Sarnath circuit of Varanasi, all of these are on our priority list and we will definitely take up them.

*[English]*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Madam Speaker, West Bengal has a very broad prospect to develop tourism areas because in Bengal, there are places like Digha and entry for North-Eastern region. There are sea beaches like Digha and areas like Sunderbans where Royal Bengal Tigers are available. Recently, we had been to Sunderbans to see the Royal Bengal Tigers but by the grace of the Left Front Government "Wahan bhi bagh nahi dikhaya nahi jaata, chakh nahi dikhaya jaata."

So, I propose one thing. There are lion safaris in South Africa which mobilise the whole tourists in South Africa

who walk with the lions. Three weeks back, I was in Mauritius and I saw the way they walk with the lions in the garden and the way they were walking like friends. In Sunderbans where Royal Bengal Tigers are most famous, why not tiger safari is proposed to be arranged there? If lion safaris can mobilise the tourists from the whole of the world to earn foreign exchange, why not tiger safari here, Darjeeling hills followed by Sandakphu and North-Eastern region on one side and Sunderbans on the other side? Why can it not be given a proper attention and proper outlook?

With more Central investment, it can be made a much more attractive tourist spot. Of course, Jammu and Kashmir is beautiful. But Darjeeling is no less beautiful. It is known as Queen of Hills. Why not include Darjeeling in the world tourist map so that tourists from all over the world can come and West Bengal can emerge as the tourist centre of the country?

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: I must appreciate the hon. Member for rightly pointing out the potential of West Bengal because West Bengal is one of the highest attraction for the domestic tourists as well as the foreign tourists. So, these three destinations are the ultimate ones from the tourist point of view. We will take up the case with the State Government either before or after election, as per your convenience. But we will take up this issue.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have a very long list and I do not think I will be able to make all of them speak. Let us have a Half-an-hour discussion on this. I think we can have a Half-an-hour discussion, if you give a notice. This is a fit case for having a Half-an-hour discussion. There are so many Members who want to speak on this.

#### **Adverse Drug Reaction**

\*62. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any



mechanism to monitor, record and report Adverse Drug Reaction (ADR) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of ADR monitoring centres in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of ADR cases reported during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Drugs Controller General (India) has imposed any market withdrawal, regulatory restrictions or cancellation of authorisation of medicines and drug formulations due to ADR problems; and

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the list of medicines withdrawn from the market or regulated with restrictions or cancelled authorisation during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):

(a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) A National Pharmacovigilance Programme

(NPVP) was undertaken on project basis in 2004 which came to an end in June, 2008. A revised pharmacovigilance programme was initiated on 14.7.2010 under the nomenclature Pharmacovigilance Programme of India (PvPI) with the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi, as the National Coordination Centre for monitoring adverse drug reactions (ADR) in the country.

(b) Currently there are 22 ADR monitoring centres including AIIMS, New Delhi, under this Programme, the details of which are given in the enclosed Annexure.

(c) Under the earlier National Pharmacovigilance Programme, 11633 cases of ADRs were reported during the period 2006 to 2008. Under the new Pharmacovigilance Programme of India, 1394 number of ADRs have been reported since September, 2010.

(d) None of the ADRs as in (c) above has led to any restriction/prohibition on any drug in the country so far.

(e) Does not arise.

**Annexure**

*List of Adverse Drug Reaction (ADR) Monitoring Centres in India*

Sl.No.	ADR Monitoring Centre	State/Union Territory
1	2	3
1.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	New Delhi
2.	Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi	New Delhi
3.	School of Tropical Medicine, Kolkata	West Bengal
4.	R.G. Kar Medical College, Kolkata	West Bengal
5.	Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati	Assam
6.	Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh	Chandigarh

1	2	3
7.	J.S.S. Medical College, Mysore	Karnataka
8.	JIPMER, Puducherry	Puducherry
9.	Madras Medical College, Chennai	Tamil Nadu
10.	Christian Medical College, Vellore	Tamil Nadu
11.	Seth G.S. Medical College and K.E.M. Hospital, Mumbai	Maharashtra
12.	Shri Aurobindo Institute of Medical Sciences, Indore	Madhya Pradesh
13.	G.S.V.M. Medical College, Swaroop Nagar, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh
14.	Santosh Medical University, Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh
15.	Pandit Bhagwat Dayal Sharma Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana	Haryana
16.	SMS Medical College, Jaipur	Rajasthan
17.	Dayanand Medical College and Hospital, Ludhiana, Punjab	Punjab
18.	SKIMS, Sri Nagar, Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir
19.	Government Medical College, Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir
20.	Himalayan Institute of Medical Sciences, Jolly Grant, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand
21.	VSS Medical College, Burla, Orissa	Orissa
22.	SCB Medical College, Cuttack, Orissa	Orissa

SHRI JOSE K. MANI : While recognizing the need for essential and life-saving medicines in public health, there is an urgent need to recognize the health implications of their irrational use. There are many irrational and potentially hazardous drugs available in the market which have a questionable benefit-risk ratio, that is the risk is much higher than the benefit when much safer, cheaper and effective alternative medicines are available. What we have now is the pharmaceutical policy. But what we need is a health-oriented rational drug policy.

My question to the Minister, through you, is whether the Government will take steps to formulate a rational drug policy.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: I am very happy to reiterate that the policy of the Government is rational and is benefiting the people at large. But to make sure that the continuity continues, we have checks and balances. One of such checks and balances is the new Programme, National Pharmacovigilance Programme.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: I am not satisfied with the answer of the hon. Minister. Actually if you look at the production of drugs in relation to disease burden, it is not only the production of drugs but also the distribution and storage of drugs which are irrational. They are not at the rational drug policy level.

My second supplementary question is this: What steps the Government has taken to ensure that the post-marketing surveillance is undertaken by the manufacturers, especially for drugs which involve a higher risk?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: We have this Drug Technical Advisory Board. Post-marketing surveillance is an on-going process. That is why the National Pharmacovigilance Programme aims to enhance the post-market surveillance. Whenever a drug is introduced in the market, it cannot be introduced without a proper clinical trial. But the clinical trial is always done in an atmosphere which is conditioned.

In other words, we do not have too many people and too many data base. To ensure that the drug, which is coming in the market, has more benefit than risk, it is only after the clinical trial that the drug is allowed to be manufactured or used. This is a world-wide phenomenon and after the drug is introduced, this Pharmacovigilance Programme will ensure continuity of the benefit. Suddenly, you find that when it is introduced in a larger section of society, there are some side-effects. That is why this programme has been reintroduced in India to ensure to take care of all these side effects as and when it comes.

[Translation]

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Madam, the Minister has just replied that a new program of Pharmacovigilance was started in September, 2010. I want to tell the Minister that we had run on Pharmacovigilance programme with the aid of world bank during 2004 to 2008 but the net result of was zero. Because, when you talk of drug reaction, there is a litmus test for it. You get it registered for international monitoring at Uppsala, Sweden and then they judge your complaints on the basis of merit, with their due diligence

thereof. And if they find any merit therein, they issue an international advisory in which they State that they then have come to know about an hitherto unknown side-effect of the drug monitored by them and now here is an advisory for change under the monograph. But, we have not come across any such single adverse drug-reaction in India till date. What I mean to say is that we are playing farce in the name of Pharmacovigilance. I want to know from the Minister that the drugs which are in vogue in India, are they reaction-free? For example, Latrojol is a medicine used worldwide for breast-Cancer treatment. It is a medicine manufactured by M/s Novartis but India is the only country among 192 countries where it is used for the treatment of infertility. M/s Novartis has advised all the Gynecologists world-over not to utilize it for treatment of fertility. Novartis had also written at least five hundred Gynecologists in India advising them not to use that drug.

Madam, this may be called the first regulatory lapse i.e. regarding Latrogel and the second lapse in which he has just spoken about in the DTAP.

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask the question, please.

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Madam, it is very difficult to ask the question without mentioning about the background as it is a matter related to the lives of hundreds of thousands of people.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not unnecessary stretch your question. I understand the point you want to make.

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Madam, It is a matter relating to the lives of hundreds of thousands of people. A committee constituted to look into this matter has recently stated that the Latrogel trials would be conducted for two years adverse reaction if any, is found therein, Latrogel would be banned in India for the treatment of infertility.

I want to know from the Minister whether we are not initializing new programmes in the guise of Pharmacovigilance in India in order to encourage the use and life of such dangerous drugs, which are not in use anywhere also in the world except India at present?

[English]

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: The answer is absolutely no. The Pharmacovigilance Programme is a very positive programme. The hon. Member herself is a Medical Doctor and also an expert in this field. We, the hon. Ministers in the Ministry of Health, would always welcome suggestions by such expert hon. Members and people at large. Having said that there are two questions asked.

First question is about the programme of Pharmacovigilance which was aided by the World Bank from 2004 to 2008. The hon. Member is perfectly right. That programme did not achieve its basic objective and that programme was not the programme of the country in the sense that we were not financing it. There were a lot of lacunae. A country like India, which we are very proud of, has the best of brains, the best of experts and the best of doctors in the world. That is why we have so many doctors of Indian origin all over the world. Having said that as far as Letrozole is concerned, it is a generic drug and in the beginning also, we have said, every drug is based on risk and benefit. I can assure the hon. Member that no drug in India will ever continue if it is found that the risk is more than benefit, does not matter even if it continues elsewhere in the world.

Now I come to the basic point. I have a long history of Letrozole. If you permit me, I can give you a lengthy answer on that but the short answer would be that technical experts have gone into the details and the depth of it. This drug is basically used for breast cancer. That is what Novartis had ventured into. But, in the literature, it says the other uses also could be this. We have a lot of unfortunate couple who would want to have babies but because of various medical problems and otherwise, they do not have it. So, it was found that this particular drug also can induce whatever is required to have babies in women. The use of this drug has gone through a proper clinical trial. In the Experts Committee, it has been deliberated for a very long time from 1998. But still I can tell you that if the hon. Member can give certain details which can be proved that if the risk is more, then, we

are always open to suggestions and have this looked into again. But I can assure you at the moment that the experts have gone into it and they have cleared this drug. ...

(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except Dr. Kirit Solanki's question.

(Interruptions)...

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Madam, I thank you for allowing me to speak on this important issue.

The Adverse Drug Reaction is a very serious issue as far as medical fraternity is concerned. The National Pharmacovigilance Programme is there. Under this Programme, some 11,633 cases have been registered so far. What I say is that so many unregistered cases are there. This figure is the tip of the iceberg. I would like to highlight a recent case in Rajasthan which took place a few days back. There was a side-effect of the intravenous glucose. Some 13 pregnant women died. I think this is a very serious matter. The known-drugs which are causing drug reaction are all right. We can monitor aspect. But the drugs which are inert should not have reaction after their administration. This issue is a very important issue. I would like to ask the hon. Minister to make necessary inquiry and monitor that for this intravenous fluid, why there should be the fatal drug reaction. I would also like to say that known-drug reaction should be labeled in a different manner so that even the layman, an illiterate patient who is consuming it can read because of different colour code. Will the Government consider it?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Anything which benefits the patient is always accepted and it is always implemented. In regard to this particular, specific question, I can assure you that if the hon. Member can give me the specifics of this particular drug, this drug can be given to the Pharmacovigilance Committee. It is done under the auspices of the All-India Institute of Medical Science.

\*Not recorded.

Today, AIIMS is one of the best Institutions in the world. We are very happy that in India we have such an Institution. I can assure you that if you give the details, I will have them examined by the people in AIIMS. This can always go before the Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam Speaker, 13 pregnant women have died in Jodhpur due to infected intravenous Dextrose and Ringer Lactose Fluid during few days. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER : You please sit down.

Shrimati Paramjit Kaur Gulshan.

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I would like to talk about those dangerous drugs and medicines that are being frequently used all over the country. Such medicines are leaving their bad affect on youths and they are dying. Parents are rolling in agony. The relationship between husband and wife are breaking due to the use of such dangerous medicines. Like Iodex, there are many medicines the use to which induce drug-addict. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister about the medicines being widely used in the whole country alongwith the action being taken and measures adopted to check the use thereof.

*[English]*

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, drugs always have some specific use. If some people use a drug which is prescribed for something and use for something else, then, I think, they are not following the prescription and advice of the medical practitioners. Drugs are also prescribed under certain restrictions and again the hon. Member can give some specific example because it was generalised. We are always open to look into it. As you understand, Health is a State Subject and many a time it is the Centre which can give advisories to the States. I would suggest to the hon. Member that if he has some specific case, he can kindly give it to me and I assure him that I will have it looked into.

*[Translation]*

### Money Stashed in Switzerland

\*63. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India requested the Government of Switzerland to provide details of Indians who have stashed alleged black money in their banks;

(b) if so, reaction of the Government of Switzerland thereto;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken/being taken by the Government to bring back stashed money in Switzerland banks illegally; and

(d) the total black money unearthed as a result thereof, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

Efforts have been made from time to time to seek details of the bank accounts held by Indians in Swiss Confederation under the existing Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between India and Switzerland. However, the Swiss Federal Tax Administration has expressed its inability to exchange the information regarding bank deposits of Indian citizens as the information was not necessary for the application of the DTAA between India and Swiss Confederation but was required only for the enforcement of Indian internal laws. They also replied that such information was not at their disposal under Swiss laws in the normal course of tax administration.

Since in terms of existing DTAA between India and Swiss Confederation, it has not been possible to obtain

information regarding bank deposits in Switzerland, Switzerland was approached in April, 2009 for re-negotiation of the Article concerning Exchange of Information in our existing DTAA so that we can have access to banking information. Switzerland agreed for re-negotiation of this Article as well as other Articles of the existing DTAA and the Protocol amending the Agreement and Protocol between the Government of Republic of India and the Swiss Confederation for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income (Amending Protocol) has been signed at New Delhi on 30th August, 2010. One of the salient features of this Amending Protocol is that the Article on Exchange of Information has been amended to specifically provide for exchange of banking information as well as information without domestic interest. The Amending Protocol shall enter into force on completion of internal procedure by Switzerland. Upon entry into force, India would be able to get banking information from Switzerland in specific cases for any period beginning with 1st April, 2011 or thereafter.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Madam Speaker, the reply given by the Minister of Finance is not satisfactory. Today the whole country is discussing the money stashed in Swiss Banks and raising demand to bring back that money. The entire country want to know the names of those corrupt people who have plundered the country and also want that severe punishment should be given to them. Madam, it was told earlier that the money deposited in the Swiss Bank is confidential and no information could not be disclosed about it to anybody. But now the system has been changed. Countries like USA, France, England have obtained the information about names of person money stashed in Swiss Banks by pressuring them. I want to say what is that which is forcing us for not obtaining such information from Swiss banks. The Government says repeatedly that it is committed to bring back that black money, but it is not evident from its way of working. It seems it is mere a pretence of the Government.

MADAM SPEAKER: You please ask your question now.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Madam, the Government does not seem to be serious about it. So, I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister of Finance whether it will disclose the names of such people who have deposited their Back Money in Swiss Banks and will make efforts to bring it back in interest of the country by pressuring the Swiss Bank as USA, England, France and other countries have already done. If so the time by when.  
...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam Speaker, the hon. Member is correct that the whole country is interested about it and agitation is going on in several fora, including the media and even certain Public Interest Litigation cases are also filed. This is, no doubt, a serious issue. But the question was limited to Switzerland, but I can expand it a little bit and there is no harm.

Actually the Member is correct that the Swiss authorities have stubbornly refused to disclose the identity of the depositors in the Swiss Banks and till recent developments, in only one case they disclosed the names and that was in 1946 when the Nuremberg Trials were taking place. The money which was deposited by the Nazi leaders for the consideration of the judges of Nuremberg Trials was disclosed and that was the first and last instance. But there has been a development since Pittsburg Summit. In Pittsburg Summit, on 24th September, 2009, the world leaders suggested to all the countries to cooperate with each other to locate the funds kept in their jurisdiction and even those which are not sovereign countries, but are considered for tax purposes as tax havens or independent jurisdictions, they were also brought in.

Taking advantage of that, we have been able to enter into an agreement amending the relevant clause in the

Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement with Switzerland recently. We have signed the agreement. The agreement has been signed by me as the representative of the Swiss Government in last August in Delhi. But it is not yet ratified as far as the laws of the Switzerland are concerned.

They will give us information, but that information will be prospective from the 1st of April, 2011 and thereafter we shall be able to trace back. It would be our job and once we get a clue then it would be possible for us. With your permission, Madam, I can also share that we are having the wide-pronged strategy to unearth the black money.

First is that India has become a member of the global crusade and the international organisation, FATS. India has become the 34th member of that group because of efforts continuing for several months, particularly, since these developments in the G-20.

Second is that we are entering into the legislative arrangement by avoidance of double taxation agreement with those countries which are sovereign, with which we have Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement. There are as many as 79 countries with which we have DTAA. We have initiated and 23 negotiations are complete; some of them have been signed, some of them are waiting to be signed. In addition to that we have also entered into negotiations for entering into Tax Information Exchange Agreement and up to now 10 such negotiations have been completed; some of them have been signed and others are waiting to be signed. Therefore, these are the legal measures which we have taken.

Another mechanism through which money is being transferred to other countries is the transfer pricing, when export-imports or external transactions take place. Now-a-days, economy has become expanding. People are investing there and from there also money is coming as dividend, as part of profit in different forms. Transfer pricing is also an instrument through which money is being stored abroad. We are trying to make our people expert and we have deployed about 30 senior officers at different levels

belonging to the Ministry who are dealing with this transfer pricing operation. They have been trained and we are constantly in touch with different countries and different agencies.

In this effort, I can assure the hon. Member that we will be able to get the information, but at the same time, even wherever we have got the information, particularly, in AGT Bank – I mentioned it in my Press Conference earlier and I mentioned it in the court, I have given the list of the names in the sealed cover to the court and even if the courts were to decide in their wisdom, they can do whatever they like — but as per the terms of agreement, I cannot disclose unless these persons are prosecuted. As and when these persons will be prosecuted in the open court then it would be in the domain of the public knowledge.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, United Nations organisation has passed a convention against corruption, which is known as UN Convention Against Corruption. 140 countries of the world have signed this convention. India is one of the countries. To implement this convention in any country, that country has to approve it. In some countries this approval is taken through Parliament. In our country, the cabinet empowers to approve it. But it is sorry to say that there are still 14 countries left to approve this convention and unfortunately India is one of them My query to hon'ble Finance Minister is when India will approve rectification of this convention and the reasons for not approving it.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: We are ratifying and definitely when we will ratify, and if there is a separate question, I will answer that as to what are the reasons. It is not that. In all international conventions which are entered into, every country wants to look into its own national interests. There are certain areas on which we wanted to have clarifications. We have received the

clarifications. That is why we had to wait. Otherwise, once we sign, we bind ourselves. That is why, it took some time. But we are going to do it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep silence.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Madam Speaker, the Supreme Court of the country had said that no one should leave the country who has got deposited his black money in foreign banks. Whereas Hasan Ali who has got deposited huge amount of black money in foreign banks managed to escape from the country. I would like to know the reason of Government's failure in this regard.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Directions of the Supreme Court will be observed.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sanjay Nirupam.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam Speaker, Minister of Finance in his reply has said. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Madam Speaker, my question has not been answered. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER : You all please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Minister is giving his reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Then why are you

shouting? Tell me, what you want to know. The hon. Member asked me that the Supreme Court has given directions in respect of Hasan Ali Khan so that he cannot leave this country. In response to that, I have said that directions of the Supreme Court will be observed.

They will be observed means he will not be allowed to go. ...*(Interruptions)* Please do not interrupt me. ...*(Interruptions)* What is this?...*(Interruptions)* I am answering the question. It is not fair, Madam. ...*(Interruptions)*

Are you not ashamed that one of your comrades was raided by the Income Tax Department? You are talking of black money!...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let him reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Mr. Hasan Ali Khan has not left the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: It is a very serious matter. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER : Please listen to the leader of the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER : Why are you standing? Please sit down. The leader of the House is speaking, this is a serious issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am informing that direction has been observed means Hasan Ali Khan has not been allowed to leave the country. Income Tax



Assessments have been made; the Department is prosecuting. But there is a law of the land. My Department has raided one of the leaders of the CPM but I cannot hang her. It will go as per the law of the land. Law of the land is there. You should be ashamed of your own conduct. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sanjay Nirupam.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record.

*(Interruptions)*...

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sanjay Nirupam.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam, I would like to say to the Minister of Finance...*(Interruptions)* do not turn Question Hour into Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go to your seats.

11.54¼ hrs.

*At this stage, Sk. Saidul Haque and some other hon. Members came and stood near the Table.*

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]*

#### Electrification of Remote Villages

\*64. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) the details of the schemes/programmes for

providing electricity using renewable energy sources including solar energy in remote and rural areas in the country;

(b) the total number of such villages identified for electrification in the country, State-wise;

(c) the total funds sanctioned and utilized by various State Governments for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which all such remote villages in the country are likely to be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) The Ministry is implementing Remote Village Electrification Programme for providing financial support for lighting/basic electrification using renewable energy sources including solar energy, in those remote unelectrified census villages and unelectrified hamlets of electrified census villages where grid extension is not found feasible by the State Governments and hence are not covered under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana. Central Financial Assistance of upto 90% of the costs of the system subject to pre-specified maximum amount for each technology is provided for approved projects for coverage under the Programme. A total number of 10677 remote villages/hamlets have so far been shortlisted by the concerned State Governments which have also been endorsed by the Rural Electrification Corporation for non-inclusion under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana, for coverage under the Remote Village Electrification Programme. State-wise details are given in Statement-I. State-wise details of funds released for utilization in approved projects by various State Governments during the last three years and current year are given in Statement-II.

(d) Coverage of all such villages is dependent on the State Governments shortlisting them and submitting proposals for support under the Programme.

**Statement-I**

*List of remote unelectrified census villages/hamlets as endorsed by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) (As on 31.01.2011)*

Sl. No.	State	Number of villages/hamlets verified by Rural Electrification Corporation	
		Villages	Hamlets
1	2	3	4
1.	Karnataka	23	150
2.	Madhya Pradesh	972	
3.	Assam	2232	
4.	Maharashtra	362	
5.	Meghalaya	158	
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	145	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	
8.	Rajasthan	417	90
9.	Manipur	166	
10.	West Bengal	93	
11.	Gujarat	49	
12.	Orissa	1581	
13.	Jharkhand	703	
14.	Chhattisgarh	1112	
15.	Uttarakhand	178	52
16.	Uttar Pradesh	63	138
17.	Tamil Nadu	0	73

1	2	3	4
18.	Nagaland	11	
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	391	620
20.	Haryana	0	149
21.	Kerala	0	73
22.	Bihar	80	
23.	Andhra Pradesh	0	112
24.	Tripura	23	460
Total		8760	1917
Grand Total		10677	

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of Funds released for utilization by the Implementing Agencies during the last 3 years and the current year*

Sl. No.	State	Funds released (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.07
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	476.09
3.	Assam	10213.80
4.	Bihar	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1621.34
6.	Delhi	14.96
7.	Goa	9.74
8.	Gujarat	0

1	2	3
9.	Haryana	68.55
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4981.69
12.	Jharkhand	3030.99
13.	Karnataka	116.16
14.	Kerala	339.04
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2733.97
16.	Maharashtra	2056.95
17.	Manipur	420.59
18.	Meghalaya	229.73
19.	Mizoram	0
20.	Nagaland	60.32
21.	Orissa	2523.22
22.	Rajasthan	2128.01
23.	Sikkim	8.04
24.	Tamil Nadu	66.76
25.	Tripura	2295.57
26.	Uttarakhand	451.16
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1342.46
28.	West Bengal	2475.40

#### Health Care

\*65. SHRI RAOSAHEB DANVE PATIL:

SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

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

(a) the salient features of Government policy on health care of citizens and the measures taken for its implementation;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any programme for modernization of Government hospitals including Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to improve facilities to CGHS beneficiaries particularly due to lack of adequate facilities in the Government hospitals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):

(a) The main objective of the National Health Policy (NHP), 2002, is to achieve an acceptable standard of good health amongst the general population of the country. The NHP recognizes that:

1. The health needs of the country are enormous, continuously changing and that the financial resources and monitoring capacity available to meet them are not adequate;
2. Equitable access to health care is extremely important accordingly, great emphasis is laid on expanding and improving primary health facilities;
3. Enhanced funding the organizational restructuring of national public health initiatives will facilitate equitable access to health facilities;
4. Increased contributions from the central budget will be necessary to improve delivery of public health services in the States; and
5. The attainment of improved health levels would depend significantly on population stabilization as also on complementary efforts leading to

improved drinking water supply, basic sanitation, minimum nutrition etc.

With a view to achieve major objectives of the National Health Policy, 2002, Government launched the National Rural Health Mission in 2005 through out the country with special focus on 18 States with weak health indicators and infrastructure. The main aim is to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, affective and reliable health care, especially to poor and vulnerable sections of population. The strategy is to undertake architectural correction of the health system and promote policies that strengthen public health management and service delivery in the country.

The other measures taken by the Government to achieve the objectives of the National Health Policy, 2002, inter-alia, include:—

- Effective implementation of programmes for control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- Mainstreaming of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy.
- Making available specialized tertiary health care services through strengthening of hospitals.
- Implementation of programmes/schemes for Human Resource development in health sector.
- Increased public allocation for health programmes.

(b) and (c) Modernization of Central Government hospitals including Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi, is an ongoing process and is undertaken as per the requirement of the hospitals, patient needs and available resources. A proposal for setting up of a Super-Specialty Wing in Safdarjung Hospital is under consideration and at a preliminary stage of examination in the Ministry. The salient features of the proposal include new services like tele-medicine facility, solar panels, Hospital Information System, rain harvesting system, provisions for computer and IT infrastructure etc. A modern Sports Injury Centre (SIC) at

Safdarjung Hospital has been set up in September, 2010 with an objective to provide comprehensive surgical, rehabilitation diagnostic services under one roof for specialized treatment of Sports and Joint Disorders. As part of modernization programme, at Dr. RML Hospital, a 287 bedded new emergency care building is under construction. The first phase of the comprehensive redevelopment programme of the Lady Hardinge Medical College (LHMC), New Delhi, for creation of additional infrastructure facilities and manpower requirement to implement the recommendations of the Oversight Committee regarding 27% reservation for OBC is already under progress.

(d) and (e) To supplement the facilities available in Government hospitals for CGHS beneficiaries, the Government has empanelled private hospitals and diagnostic centres in various CGHS cities. Wherever it is felt that CGHS city does not have adequate number of private hospitals and diagnostic centres on CGHS panel, a constant effort is made to empanel more hospitals and diagnostic centres in such cities under the continuous empanelment scheme. While undertaking this exercise, the Government also takes care to notify package rates for new procedures/conditions so that CGHS beneficiaries are able to receive the latest available medical treatment.

[Translation]

#### Demand and Supply of Power

\*66. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:  
SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of power in the country is constantly increasing leading to acute shortage in the country;

(b) if so, the demand and supply of power in the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details of power generation from various sources in the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and source-wise;

(d) the details of structural reforms undertaken to improve power situation alongwith the success achieved as a result thereof; and

(e) the other steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to augment the power situation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) During the first three years of the 11th Plan, the demand of power in the country has grown at a Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 6.4% in terms of energy and 5.8% in terms of peak. The energy and peak requirement vis-à-vis availability in the country during the 11th Plan was as under:—

Year	Energy			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Deficit (MU)	Deficit (%)
2007-08	7,39,345	6,66,007	73,336	9.9
2008-09	7,77,039	6,91,038	86,001	11.1
2009-10	8,30,594	7,46,644	83,950	10.1
2010-11*#	7,13,903	6,52,246	61,657	8.6

\*Upto January, 2011. MU = Million Unit

#Includes provisional figures for the month of January, 2011.

Year	Peak			
	Demand (MW)	Met (MW)	Deficit (MW)	Deficit (%)
1	2	3	4	5
2007-08	1,08,866	90,793	18,073	16.60

1	2	3	4	5
2008-09	1,09,809	96,785	13,024	11.86
2009-10	1,19,166	1,04,009	15,157	12.72
2010-11*#	1,22,470	1,08,901	13,569	11.1

\*Upto January, 2011.

MW = Mega Watt

#Includes provisional figures for the month of January, 2011.

The State-wise power supply position during the last three years (2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10) and current year (April, 2010 to January, 2011) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The gross electricity generation in the country from various conventional energy sources, namely thermal, hydro, nuclear and import of hydro power from Bhutan during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto January, 2011) was 7,04,469 Million Unit (MU), 7,23,794 MU, 7,71,551 MU and 6,69,030 MU respectively. The year-wise, source-wise details of gross electricity generation are given below:—

Source	Gross Energy Generation (Million Unit)			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*#
Thermal	5,58,990	5,90,101	6,40,877	5,45,233
Hydro	1,23,424	1,13,081	1,06,680	97,722
Nuclear	16,777	14,713	18,636	20,618
Bhutan Import	5,278	5,899	5,358	5,457
Total	7,04,469	7,23,794	7,71,551	6,69,030

\*Upto January, 2011.

#Includes provisional figures for the month of January, 2011.

(d) The major structural reforms undertaken to

improve power situation in the country include de-licensing of thermal generation, introduction of ultra-mega power projects (UMPP), investors friendly New Hydro Policy, 2008, initiatives for augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power plant equipment, adoption of super-critical technologies, liberalization of mega power policy, instituting a robust monitoring mechanism, enhancing availability of skilled and trained manpower.

As a result, a capacity of 32,762 MW has been added till 21st February, 2011 in the 11th Plan, which is highest every in any Five Year Plan and is more than 150% of the total capacity added in the 10th Plan.

(e) The other steps taken/being taken by the Government to augment the power situation in the country include the following:—

- (i) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (ii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- (iii) Advance planning of generation capacity addition project for 12th Plan.
- (iv) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (v) Thrust to import of coal by the power utilities of meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources.
- (vi) Allocation of gas from KG Basin (D6) for gas based power stations in the country.
- (vii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (viii) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity.
- (ix) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network as a major step towards loss reduction.
- (x) Thrust to Rural Electrification through Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana.
- (xi) Promoting energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.

### Statement

#### Power Supply Position for 2007-08 (Revised)

State/System/ Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2007 – March, 2008				April, 2007 – March, 2008			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit (-)		Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
		(MU)	(%)			(MW)	(%)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,446	1,446	0	0	275	275	0	0
Delhi	22,439	22,301	-138	-0.6	4,075	4,030	-45	-1.1
Haryana	29,353	25,652	-3,701	-12.6	4,956	4,821	-135	-2.7
Himachal Pradesh	5,992	5,814	-178	-3.0	1,061	1,010	-51	-4.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu and Kashmir	11,782	8,362	-3,420	-29.0	1,950	1,439	-511	-26.2
Punjab	42,372	38,795	-3,577	-8.4	8,672	7,340	-1,332	-15.4
Rajasthan	36,738	35,597	-1,141	-3.1	6,374	5,564	-810	-12.7
Uttar Pradesh	62,628	51,335	-11,293	-18.0	11,104	8,568	-2,536	-22.8
Uttarakhand	7,047	6,845	-202	-2.9	1,200	1,150	-50	-4.2
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>219,797</b>	<b>196,147</b>	<b>-23,650</b>	<b>-10.8</b>	<b>32,462</b>	<b>29,495</b>	<b>-2,967</b>	<b>-9.1</b>
Chhattisgarh	14,079	13,409	-670	-4.8	2,421	2,188	-233	-9.6
Gujarat	68,747	57,614	-11,133	-16.2	12,119	8,885	-3,234	-26.7
Madhya Pradesh	41,560	35,700	-5,860	-14.1	7,200	6,436	-764	-10.6
Maharashtra	114,885	93,846	-21,039	-18.3	18,441	13,575	-4,866	-26.4
Daman and Diu	1,774	1,580	-194	-10.9	240	215	-25	-10.4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,388	3,372	-16	-0.5	460	424	-36	-7.8
Goa	2,740	2,707	-33	-1.2	457	408	-49	-10.7
<b>Western Region</b>	<b>247,173</b>	<b>208,228</b>	<b>-38,945</b>	<b>-15.8</b>	<b>38,277</b>	<b>29,385</b>	<b>-8,892</b>	<b>-23.2</b>
Andhra Pradesh	64,139	61,511	-2,628	-4.1	10,048	9,162	-886	-8.8
Karnataka	40,320	39,230	-1,090	-2.7	6,583	5,567	-1,016	-15.4
Kerala	15,663	15,284	-379	-2.4	2,918	2,730	-188	-6.4
Tamil Nadu	65,780	63,954	-1,826	-2.8	10,334	8,690	-1,644	-15.9
Puducherry	1,841	1,841	0	0.0	276	276	0	0.0
Lakshadweep	24	24	0	0	6	6	0	0
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>187,743</b>	<b>181,820</b>	<b>-5,923</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>26,777</b>	<b>24,368</b>	<b>-2,409</b>	<b>-9.0</b>
Bihar	9,155	7,933	-1,222	-13.3	1,882	1,243	-639	-34.0
DVC	13,387	13,039	-348	-2.6	1,852	1,803	-49	-2.6
Jharkhand	5,139	4,458	-681	-13.3	865	787	-78	-9.0
Orissa	18,846	18,500	-346	-1.8	3,142	2,905	-237	-7.5
West Bengal	29,020	27,902	-1,118	-3.9	5,283	4,987	-296	-5.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sikkim	284	267	-17	-6.0	69	66	-3	-4.3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	240	180	-60	-25	40	32	-8	-20
<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>75,831</b>	<b>72,099</b>	<b>-3,732</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>12,031</b>	<b>10,699</b>	<b>-1,332</b>	<b>-11.1</b>
Arunachal Pradesh	391	302	-89	-22.8	101	75	-26	-25.7
Assam	4,816	4,412	-404	-8.4	848	766	-82	-9.7
Manipur	530	501	-29	-5.5	119	97	-22	-18.5
Meghalaya	1,620	1,232	-388	-24.0	455	279	-176	-38.7
Mizoram	288	246	-42	-14.6	97	58	-39	-40.2
Nagaland	377	334	-43	-11.4	91	88	-3	-3.3
Tripura	777	686	-91	-11.7	171	141	-30	-17.5
<b>North-Eastern Region</b>	<b>8,799</b>	<b>7,713</b>	<b>-1,086</b>	<b>-12.3</b>	<b>1,742</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>-395</b>	<b>-22.7</b>
All India	739,343	666,007	-73,336	-9.9	108,866	90,793	-18,073	-16.6

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

State/System/ Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2008 – March, 2009				April, 2008 – March, 2009			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit (-)		Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
		(MU)	(%)			(MW)	(%)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,414	1,414	0	0	279	279	0	0
Delhi	22,398	22,273	-125	-0.6	4,036	4,034	-2	0.0
Haryana	29,085	26,625	-2,460	-8.5	5,511	4,791	-720	-13.1
Himachal Pradesh	6,260	6,241	-19	-0.3	1,055	1,014	-41	-3.9
Jammu and Kashmir	11,467	8,698	-2,769	-24.1	2,120	1,380	-740	-34.9
Punjab	41,635	37,238	-4,397	-10.6	8,690	7,309	-1,381	-15.9



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajasthan	37,797	37,388	-409	-1.1	6,303	6,101	-202	-3.2
Uttar Pradesh	69,207	54,309	-14,898	-21.5	10,587	8,248	-2,339	-22.1
Uttarakhand	7,841	7,765	-76	-1.0	1,267	1,267	0	0.0
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>227,104</b>	<b>201,951</b>	<b>-25,153</b>	<b>-11.1</b>	<b>33,034</b>	<b>29,504</b>	<b>-3,530</b>	<b>-10.7</b>
Chhattisgarh	14,866	14,475	-391	-2.6	2,887	2,830	-57	-2.0
Gujarat	67,482	60,851	-6,631	-9.8	11,841	8,960	-2,881	-24.3
Madhya Pradesh	42,054	34,841	-7,213	-17.2	7,564	6,810	-754	-10.0
Maharashtra	121,901	95,761	-26,140	-21.4	18,049	13,766	-4,283	-23.7
Daman and Diu	1,797	1,576	-221	-12.3	240	215	-25	-10.4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,574	3,457	-117	-3.3	504	443	-61	-12.1
Goa	2,801	2,754	-47	-1.7	466	413	-53	-11.4
<b>Western Region</b>	<b>254,475</b>	<b>213,715</b>	<b>-40,760</b>	<b>-16.0</b>	<b>37,240</b>	<b>30,153</b>	<b>-7,087</b>	<b>-19.0</b>
Andhra Pradesh	71,511	66,673	-4,838	-6.8	11,083	9,997	-1,086	-9.8
Karnataka	43,168	40,578	-2,590	-6.0	6,892	6,548	-344	-5.0
Kerala	17,645	15,562	-2,083	-11.8	3,188	2,751	-437	-13.7
Tamil Nadu	69,668	64,208	-5,460	-7.8	9,799	9,211	-588	-6.0
Puducherry	2,020	1,773	-247	-12.2	304	275	-29	-9.5
Lakshadweep	24	24	0	0	6	6	0	0
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>204,012</b>	<b>188,794</b>	<b>-15,218</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>28,958</b>	<b>26,245</b>	<b>-2,713</b>	<b>-9.4</b>
Bihar	10,527	8,801	-1,726	-16.4	1,842	1,333	-509	-27.6
DVC	14,002	13,699	-303	-2.2	2,217	2,178	-39	-1.8
Jharkhand	5,361	5,110	-251	-4.7	889	887	-2	-0.2
Orissa	20,519	20,214	-305	-1.5	3,062	2,987	-75	-2.4
West Bengal	31,289	30,290	-999	-3.2	5,387	5,379	-8	-0.1
Sikkim	343	330	-13	-3.8	97	95	-2	-2.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	236	184	-52	-22	40	38	-2	-5
<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>82,041</b>	<b>78,444</b>	<b>-3,597</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>12,901</b>	<b>11,789</b>	<b>-1,112</b>	<b>-8.6</b>
Arunachal Pradesh	426	271	-155	-36.4	130	79	-51	-39.2
Assam	5,107	4,567	-540	-10.6	958	797	-161	-16.8
Manipur	556	477	-79	-14.2	128	95	-33	-25.8
Meghalaya	1,713	1,386	-327	-19.1	457	293	-164	-35.9
Mizoram	330	269	-61	-18.5	100	64	-36	-36.0
Nagaland	475	436	-39	-8.2	95	86	-9	-9.5
Tripura	800	728	-72	-9.0	167	156	-11	-6.6
<b>North-Eastern Region</b>	<b>9,407</b>	<b>8,134</b>	<b>-1,273</b>	<b>-13.5</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>-462</b>	<b>-25.4</b>
All India	777,039	691,038	-86,001	-11.1	109,809	96,785	-13,024	-11.9

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

State/System/ Region	Energy April, 2009 – March, 2010				Peak April, 2009 – March, 2010			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit (-)		Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
			(MU)	(%)			(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,576	1,528	-48	-3	308	308	0	0
Delhi	24,277	24,094	-183	-0.8	4,502	4,408	-94	-2.1
Haryana	33,441	32,023	-1,418	-4.2	6,133	5,678	-455	-7.4
Himachal Pradesh	7,047	6,769	-278	-3.9	1,118	1,158	40	3.6
Jammu and Kashmir	13,200	9,933	-3,267	-24.8	2,247	1,487	-760	-33.8
Punjab	45,731	39,408	-6,323	-13.8	9,786	7,407	-2,379	-24.3
Rajasthan	44,109	43,062	-1,047	-2.4	6,859	6,859	0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttar Pradesh	75,930	59,508	-16,422	-21.6	10,856	8,563	-2,293	-21.1
Uttarakhand	8,921	8,338	-583	-6.5	1,397	1,313	-84	-6.0
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>254,231</b>	<b>224,661</b>	<b>-29,570</b>	<b>-11.6</b>	<b>37,159</b>	<b>31,439</b>	<b>-5,720</b>	<b>-15.4</b>
Chhattisgarh	11,009	10,739	-270	-2.5	2,819	2,703	-116	-4.1
Gujarat	70,369	67,220	-3,149	-4.5	10,406	9,515	-891	-8.6
Madhya Pradesh	43,179	34,973	-8,206	-19.0	7,490	6,415	-1,075	-14.4
Maharashtra	124,936	101,512	-23,424	-18.7	19,388	14,664	-4,724	-24.4
Daman and Diu	1,934	1,802	-132	-6.8	280	255	-25	-8.9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,007	3,853	-154	-3.8	529	494	-35	-6.6
Goa	3,092	3,026	-66	-2.1	485	453	-32	-6.6
<b>Western Region</b>	<b>258,528</b>	<b>223,127</b>	<b>-35,401</b>	<b>-13.7</b>	<b>39,609</b>	<b>32,586</b>	<b>-7,023</b>	<b>-17.7</b>
Andhra Pradesh	78,996	73,765	-5,231	-6.6	12,168	10,880	-1,288	-10.6
Karnataka	45,550	42,041	-3,509	-7.7	7,942	6,897	-1,045	-13.2
Kerala	17,619	17,196	-423	-2.4	3,109	2,982	-127	-4.1
Tamil Nadu	76,293	71,568	-4,725	-6.2	11,125	9,813	-1,312	-11.8
Puducherry	2,119	1,975	-144	-6.8	327	294	-33	-10.1
Lakshadweep	24	24	0	0	6	6	0	0
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>220,576</b>	<b>206,544</b>	<b>-14,032</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>32,178</b>	<b>29,049</b>	<b>-3,129</b>	<b>-9.7</b>
Bihar	11,587	9,914	-1,673	-14.4	2,249	1,509	-740	-32.9
DVC	15,199	14,577	-622	-4.1	1,938	1,910	-28	-1.4
Jharkhand	5,867	5,407	-460	-7.8	1,088	947	-141	-13.0
Orissa	21,136	20,955	-181	-0.9	3,188	3,120	-68	-2.1
West Bengal	33,750	32,819	-931	-2.8	6,094	5,963	-131	-2.1
Sikkim	388	345	-43	-11.1	96	94	-2	-2.1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	240	180	-60	-25	40	32	-8	-20
<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>87,927</b>	<b>84,017</b>	<b>-3,910</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>13,220</b>	<b>12,384</b>	<b>-836</b>	<b>-6.3</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arunachal Pradesh	399	325	-74	-18.5	95	78	-17	-17.9
Assam	5,122	4,688	-434	-8.5	920	874	-46	-5.0
Manipur	524	430	-94	-17.9	111	99	-12	-10.8
Meghalaya	1,550	1,327	-223	-14.4	280	250	-30	-10.7
Mizoram	352	288	-64	-18.2	70	64	-6	-8.6
Nagaland	530	466	-64	-12.1	100	96	-4	-4.0
Tripura	855	771	-84	-9.8	176	173	-3	-1.7
<b>North-Eastern Region</b>	<b>9,332</b>	<b>8,296</b>	<b>-1,036</b>	<b>-11.1</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>-315</b>	<b>-17.9</b>
All India	830,594	746,644	-83,950	-10.1	119,166	104,009	-15,157	-12.7

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

State/System/ Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2010 – January, 2011				April, 2010 – January, 2011			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit (-)		Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,313	1,313	0	0	301	301	0	0
Delhi	22,380	22,316	-64	-0.3	4,810	4,739	-71	-1.5
Haryana	29,476	27,684	-1,792	-6.1	6,142	5,574	-568	-9.2
Himachal Pradesh	6,357	6,127	-230	-3.6	1,284	1,278	-6	-0.5
Jammu and Kashmir	11,148	8,491	-2,657	-23.8	2,369	1,560	-809	-34.1
Punjab	38,710	36,271	-2,439	-6.3	9,399	7,938	-1,461	-15.5
Rajasthan	37,017	36,640	-377	-1.0	8,137	7,116	-1,021	-12.5
Uttar Pradesh	64,286	54,185	-10,101	-15.7	10,897	10,672	-225	-2.1
Uttarakhand	8,284	7,729	-555	-6.7	1,548	1,420	-128	-8.3
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>218,971</b>	<b>200,756</b>	<b>-18,215</b>	<b>-8.3</b>	<b>37,431</b>	<b>34,101</b>	<b>-3,330</b>	<b>-8.9</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chhattisgarh	8,451	8,312	-139	-1.6	2,913	2,759	-154	-5.3
Gujarat	59,498	55,727	-3,771	-6.3	10,786	9,947	-839	-7.8
Madhya Pradesh	39,177	31,365	-7,812	-19.9	8,864	7,650	-1,214	-13.7
Maharashtra	104,752	87,218	-17,534	-16.7	19,766	15,402	-4,364	-22.1
Daman and Diu	1,802	1,654	-148	-8.2	353	328	-25	-7.1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,675	3,672	-3	-0.1	594	594	0	0.0
Goa	2,608	2,561	-47	-1.8	544	453	-91	-16.7
<b>Western Region</b>	<b>219,963</b>	<b>190,509</b>	<b>-29,454</b>	<b>-13.4</b>	<b>39,825</b>	<b>33,171</b>	<b>-6,654</b>	<b>-16.7</b>
Andhra Pradesh	64,218	62,005	-2,213	-3.4	12,018	10,848	-1,170	-9.7
Karnataka	40,292	37,138	-3,154	-7.8	8,009	7,815	-194	-2.4
Kerala	14,826	14,634	-192	-1.3	3,052	2,916	-136	-4.5
Tamil Nadu	66,059	61,954	-4,105	-6.2	11,728	10,048	-1,680	-14.3
Puducherry	1,776	1,697	-79	-4.4	319	300	-19	-6.0
Lakshadweep	20	20	0	0	6	6	0	0
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>187,171</b>	<b>177,428</b>	<b>-9,743</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>32,214</b>	<b>29,931</b>	<b>-2,283</b>	<b>-7.1</b>
Bihar	10,810	9,305	-1,505	-13.9	2,149	1,659	-490	-22.8
DVC	13,806	12,672	-1,134	-8.2	2,059	2,046	-13	-0.6
Jharkhand	5,146	4,994	-152	-3.0	1,012	1,012	0	0.0
Orissa	18,688	18,630	-58	-0.3	3,761	3,727	-34	-0.9
West Bengal	30,678	30,055	-623	-2.0	6,162	6,112	-50	-0.8
Sikkim	306	306	0	0.0	98	98	0	0.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	200	150	-50	-25	40	32	-8	-20
<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>79,434</b>	<b>75,962</b>	<b>-3,472</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>13,767</b>	<b>13,085</b>	<b>-682</b>	<b>-5.0</b>
Arunachal Pradesh	426	360	-66	-15.5	101	85	-16	-15.8
Assam	4,615	4,306	-309	-6.7	971	937	-34	-3.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Manipur	474	423	-51	-10.8	118	115	-3	-2.5
Meghalaya	1,301	1,129	-172	-13.2	281	244	-37	-13.2
Mizoram	299	253	-46	-15.4	76	70	-6	-7.9
Nagaland	498	445	-53	-10.6	118	110	-8	-6.8
Tripura	751	675	-76	-10.1	220	197	-23	-10.5
<b>North-Eastern Region</b>	<b>8,364</b>	<b>7,591</b>	<b>-773</b>	<b>-9.2</b>	<b>1,913</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>-353</b>	<b>-18.5</b>
All India	713,903	652,246	-61,657	-8.6	122,470	108,901	-13,569	-11.1

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

#### Hydro Power Generation

\*67. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite huge potential of hydro power generation, the desired quantum of power is not being generated from this source in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the hydro power generation potential identified and exploited in the country at present, State-wise;

(c) the present status of hydro power generation alongwith the details of hydro power projects in the country, project-wise and State/UT-wise;

(d) the total amount of investment/funds invested by the Government in hydro power sector during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the details of the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for augmenting hydro power generation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) As per the re-assessment studies made by Central Electricity Authority, the total hydro-power

potential in the country is 145320 MW (from hydro schemes having capacity above 25 MW). As on 31.1.2011, the hydro-power capacity developed in the country is 37367.40 MW (above 25 MW) including 4785.6 MW from Pumped Storage Schemes. The details of hydro-power potential excluding pumped storage scheme identified and being exploited at present, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of hydro-power projects in the country project-wise and State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II. From these hydro-electric projects, 106.68 billion units (BUs) were generated during 2009-10 and 97.72 BUs in the current financial year upto 31.01.2011.

(d) The capital expenditure incurred by Central Public Sector Undertakings under Ministry of Power in hydro power sector during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto 31.01.2011) is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) The Government has adopted multi-pronged strategy for augmenting hydel capacity addition and hydro power generation in the country. Some of the policy measures and initiatives taken by the Government are finalisation of investor-friendly New Hydro Policy, 2008, 50,000 MW Hydroelectric Initiative, Liberal National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, revised Mega Power Project Policy, renovation, modernization and life extension of old hydel generating units, incentives for completion of projects ahead of schedule and for higher generation/availability of plants, etc.

**Statement-I**

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

(As on 31.01.2011)

Region/State	Identified Capacity as per reassessment Study		Capacity Developed		*Capacity Under Construction		Capacity Developed + Under Construction		Capacity yet to be developed	
	Total (MW)	Above 25 MW (MW)	(MW)	%	(MW)	%	(MW)	%	(MW)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Northern</b>										
Jammu and Kashmir	14146	13543	2340.0	17.28	1109.0	8.19	3449.0	25.47	10094.0	74.53
Himachal Pradesh	18820	18540	6193.0	33.40	4408.0	23.78	10601.0	57.18	7939.0	42.82
Punjab	971	971	1206.3	100.00	0.0	0.00	1206.3	100.00	0.0	0.00
Haryana	64	64	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	64.0	100.00
Rajasthan	496	483	411.0	85.09	0.0	0.00	411.0	85.09	72.0	14.91
Uttarakhand	18175	17998	3026.4	16.81	2025.0	11.25	5051.4	28.07	12946.7	71.93
Uttar Pradesh	723	664	501.6	75.54	0.0	0.00	501.6	75.54	162.4	24.46
Sub-Total (NR)	53395	52263	13678.3	26.17	7542.0	14.43	21220.3	40.60	31042.8	59.40
<b>Western</b>										
Madhya Pradesh	2243	1970	2395.0	100.00	400.0	20.30	2795.0	100.00	0.0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chhattisgarh	2242	2202	120.0	5.45	0.0	0.00	120.0	5.45	2082.0	94.55
Gujarat	619	590	550.0	93.22	0.0	0.00	550.0	93.22	40.0	6.78
Maharashtra	3769	3314	2487.0	75.05	0.0	0.00	2487.0	75.05	827.0	24.95
Goa	55	55	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	55.0	100.00
<b>Sub-Total (WR)</b>	<b>8928</b>	<b>8131</b>	<b>5552.0</b>	<b>68.28</b>	<b>400.0</b>	<b>4.92</b>	<b>5952.0</b>	<b>73.20</b>	<b>2179.0</b>	<b>26.80</b>
<b>Southern</b>										
Andhra Pradesh	4424	4360	2138.8	49.05	449.0	10.30	2587.8	59.35	1772.3	40.65
Karnataka	6602	6459	3585.4	55.51	0.0	0.00	3585.4	55.51	2873.6	44.49
Kerala	3514	3378	1881.5	55.70	100.0	2.96	1981.5	58.66	1396.5	41.34
Tamil Nadu	1918	1693	1722.2	100.00	60.0	3.54	1782.2	100.00	0.0	0.00
<b>Sub-Total (SR)</b>	<b>16458</b>	<b>15890</b>	<b>9327.9</b>	<b>58.70</b>	<b>609.0</b>	<b>3.83</b>	<b>9936.9</b>	<b>62.54</b>	<b>5953.2</b>	<b>37.46</b>
<b>Eastern</b>										
Jharkhand	753	582	233.2	40.07	0.0	0.00	233.2	40.07	348.8	59.93
Bihar	70	40	0.0		0.0	0.00	0.0		40.0	100.00
Orissa	2999	2981	2027.5	68.01	0.0	0.00	2027.5	68.01	953.5	31.99
West Bengal	2841	2829	77.0	2.72	292.0	10.32	369.0	13.04	2460.0	86.96
Sikkim	4286	4248	570.0	13.42	2162.0	50.89	2732.0	64.31	1516.0	35.69



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.0						0.0	
<b>Sub-Total (ER)</b>	<b>10949</b>	<b>10680</b>	<b>2907.7</b>	<b>27.23</b>	<b>2454.0</b>	<b>22.98</b>	<b>5361.7</b>	<b>50.20</b>	<b>5318.3</b>	<b>49.80</b>
<b>North Eastern</b>										
Meghalaya	2394	2298	156.0	6.79	166.0	7.22	322.0	14.01	1976.0	85.99
Tripura	15	0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Manipur	1784	1761	105.0	5.96	0.0	0.00	105.0	5.96	1656.0	94.04
Assam	680	650	375.0	57.69	0.0	0.00	375.0	57.69	275.0	42.31
Nagaland	1574	1452	75.0	5.17	0.0	0.00	75.0	5.17	1377.0	94.83
Arunachal Pradesh	50328	50064	405.0	0.81	2710.0	5.41	3115.0	6.22	46949.0	93.78
Mizoram	2196	2131	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	2131.0	100.00
<b>Sub-Total (NER)</b>	<b>58971</b>	<b>58356</b>	<b>1116.0</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>2876.0</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>3992.0</b>	<b>6.84</b>	<b>54364.0</b>	<b>93.16</b>
<b>All India</b>	<b>148701</b>	<b>145320</b>	<b>32581.8</b>	<b>22.42</b>	<b>13881.0</b>	<b>9.55</b>	<b>46462.8</b>	<b>31.97</b>	<b>98857.2</b>	<b>68.03</b>

Note: In addition to above 4785.6 MW Pumped Storage Scheme (PSS) are under operation.

\*Including 96 MW Rongnichu H.E. Project which has recently been taken up.

**Statement-II**

*Details of H.E. Stations in Operation in the Country State/Utility/Station-wise with capacity above 25 MW*

(As on 31.01.2011)

Sl. No.	Name of Station	Executing Agency	State	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bhakra-L	BBMB	Himachal Pradesh	540.00
2.	Bhakra-R	BBMB	Himachal Pradesh	785.00
3.	Dehar	BBMB	Himachal Pradesh	990.00
4.	Pong	BBMB	Himachal Pradesh	396.00
5.	Baira Siul	NHPC	Himachal Pradesh	198.00
6.	Chamera-I	NHPC	Himachal Pradesh	540.00
7.	Chamera-II	NHPC	Himachal Pradesh	300.00
8.	Nathpa Jhakri	SJVNL	Himachal Pradesh	1500.00
9.	Giri Bata	HPSEBL	Himachal Pradesh	60.00
10.	Bassi	HPSEBL	Himachal Pradesh	60.00
11.	Sanjay	HPSEBL	Himachal Pradesh	120.00
12.	Largi	HPSEBL	Himachal Pradesh	126.00
13.	Malana	MPCL	Himachal Pradesh	86.00
14.	Baspa-II	JHPL	Himachal Pradesh	300.00
15.	Allian Duhangan	ADHPL	Himachal Pradesh	192.00
<b>Total Himachal Pradesh</b>				<b>6193.00</b>
1.	Salal-I	NHPC	Jammu and Kashmir	345.00
2.	Salal-II	NHPC	Jammu and Kashmir	345.00
3.	Dulhasti	NHPC	Jammu and Kashmir	390.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Sewa-II	NHPC	Jammu and Kashmir	120.00
5.	Uri	NHPC	Jammu and Kashmir	480.00
6.	Lower Jhelum	J&KSPDC	Jammu and Kashmir	105.00
7.	Upper Sindh-II	J&KSPDC	Jammu and Kashmir	105.00
8.	Baglihar	J&KSPDC	Jammu and Kashmir	450.00
Total Jammu and Kashmir				2340.00
1.	Ganguwal	BBMB	Punjab	77.65
2.	Kotla	BBMB	Punjab	77.65
3.	Shanan	PSPCL	Punjab	110.00
4.	Mukerian Stage-I Phase-I	PSPCL	Punjab	45.00
5.	Mukerian Stage-I Phase-II	PSPCL	Punjab	45.00
6.	Mukerian Stage-I Phase-III	PSPCL	Punjab	58.50
7.	Mukerian Stage-I Phase-IV	PSPCL	Punjab	58.50
8.	A.P. Sahib Stage-I	PSPCL	Punjab	67.00
9.	A.P. Sahib Stage-II	PSPCL	Punjab	67.00
10.	Ranjit Sagar DAM	PSPCL	Punjab	600.00
Total Punjab				1206.30
1.	R.P. Sagar	RRJVUNL	Rajasthan	172.00
2.	J. Sagar	RRJVUNL	Rajasthan	99.00
3.	Mahibajaj-I	RRJVUNL	Rajasthan	50.00
4.	Mahibajaj-II	RRJVUNL	Rajasthan	90.00
Total Rajasthan				411.00
1.	Rihand	UPJVNL	Uttar Pradesh	300.00
2.	Obra	UPJVNL	Uttar Pradesh	99.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Matatilla	UPJVNL	Uttar Pradesh	30.60
4.	Khara	UPJVNL	Uttar Pradesh	72.00
Total Uttar Pradesh				501.60
1.	Tanakpur	NHPC	Uttarakhand	94.20
2.	Dhauliganga	NHPC	Uttarakhand	280.00
3.	Theri	THDC	Uttarakhand	1000.00
4.	Dhakrani	UJVNL	Uttarakhand	33.75
5.	Dhalipur	UJVNL	Uttarakhand	51.00
6.	Kulhal	UJVNL	Uttarakhand	30.00
7.	Chibro	UJVNL	Uttarakhand	240.00
8.	Khodri	UJVNL	Uttarakhand	120.00
9.	Ramganga	UJVNL	Uttarakhand	198.00
10.	Chilla	UJVNL	Uttarakhand	144.00
11.	Maneribhali Stage-I	UJVNL	Uttarakhand	90.00
12.	Maneribhali Stage-II	UJVNL	Uttarakhand	304.00
13.	Khatima	UJVNL	Uttarakhand	41.40
14.	Vishnuprayag	JPVL	Uttarakhand	400.00
Total Uttarakhand				3026.35
Total Northern Region				13678.25
<b>Western Region</b>				
1.	Ukai	GSECL	Gujarat	300.00
2.	Kadana (PSS)	GSECL	Gujarat	240.00
3.	Sardar Sarovar-CHPH	SSNNL	Gujarat	250.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Sardar Sarovar-RBPH	SSNNL	Gujarat	1200.00
Total Gujarat				1990.00
1.	Indira Sagar	NHDC	Madhya Pradesh	1000.00
2.	Omkareshwar	NHDC	Madhya Pradesh	520.00
3.	Gandhi Sagar	MPGPCL	Madhya Pradesh	115.00
4.	Bargi	MPGPCL	Madhya Pradesh	90.00
5.	Pench	MPGPCL	Madhya Pradesh	160.00
6.	Ban Sagar Tons-I	MPGPCL	Madhya Pradesh	315.00
7.	Bansagar Tons-II	MPGPCL	Madhya Pradesh	30.00
8.	Bansagar Tons-III	MPGPCL	Madhya Pradesh	60.00
9.	Rajghat	MPGPCL	Madhya Pradesh	45.00
10.	Madhikhera	MPGPCL	Madhya Pradesh	60.00
Total Madhya Pradesh				2395.00
1.	Hansdeo Bango	CSPGC	Chhattisgarh	120.00
Total Chhattisgarh				120.00
1.	Koyna-I and II	MSPGC	Maharashtra	600.00
2.	Koyna-III	MSPGC	Maharashtra	320.00
3.	Koyna-IV	MSPGC	Maharashtra	1000.00
4.	Koyna DPH	MSPGC	Maharashtra	36.00
5.	Vaitarna	MSPGC	Maharashtra	60.00
6.	Bira Tail Race	MSPGC	Maharashtra	80.00
7.	Tillari	MSPGC	Maharashtra	60.00
8.	Ghatghar PSS	MSPGC	Maharashtra	250.00

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Bhira	Tata Hydro	Maharashtra	150.00
10.	Bhivpuri	Tata Hydro	Maharashtra	75.00
11.	Khopoli	Tata Hydro	Maharashtra	72.00
12.	Bhira PSS	Tata Hydro	Maharashtra	150.00
13.	Bandhardhara-II	DLHPL	Maharashtra	34.00
Total Maharashtra				2887.00
Total Western Region				7392.00
1.	Machkund	APGENCO	Andhra Pradesh	114.75
2.	Upper Sileru Stage-I	APGENCO	Andhra Pradesh	120.00
3.	Upper Sileru Stage-II	APGENCO	Andhra Pradesh	120.00
4.	Lower Sileru	APGENCO	Andhra Pradesh	460.00
5.	T.B. Dam	APGENCO	Andhra Pradesh	36.00
6.	Hampi	APGENCO	Andhra Pradesh	36.00
7.	N.J. Sagar	APGENCO	Andhra Pradesh	815.60
8.	Srisailam	APGENCO	Andhra Pradesh	770.00
9.	N.J. Sagar RBC	APGENCO	Andhra Pradesh	60.00
10.	N.J. Sagar RBC Ext.	APGENCO	Andhra Pradesh	30.00
11.	N.J. Sagar LBC	APGENCO	Andhra Pradesh	60.00
12.	Pochampad	APGENCO	Andhra Pradesh	27.00
13.	Srisailam LBPH	APGENCO	Andhra Pradesh	900.00
14.	Priyadarshni Jurala	APGENCO	Andhra Pradesh	195.00
Total Andhra Pradesh				3744.35
1.	Sharavathy	KPCL	Karnataka	1035.00

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Lingnamakki	KPCL	Karnataka	55.00
3.	Badhra	KPCL	Karnataka	39.20
4.	Kalinadi	KPCL	Karnataka	855.00
5.	Supa DPH	KPCL	Karnataka	100.00
6.	Varahi	KPCL	Karnataka	460.00
7.	Ghatprabha	KPCL	Karnataka	32.00
8.	Kadra	KPCL	Karnataka	150.00
9.	Kodasali	KPCL	Karnataka	120.00
10.	Sharavathy Tail Race	KPCL	Karnataka	240.00
11.	Almatti Dam	KPCL	Karnataka	290.00
12.	Jog	KPCL	Karnataka	139.20
13.	Sivasamudram	KPCL	Karnataka	42.00
14.	Munirabad	KPCL	Karnataka	28.00
Total Karnataka				3585.40
1.	Idukki	KSEB	Kerala	780.00
2.	Sabarigiri	KSEB	Kerala	300.00
3.	Kuttiyadi and K. Extn.	KSEB	Kerala	125.00
4.	Kuttiyadi Addn. Extn.	KSEB	Kerala	100.00
5.	Sholayar	KSEB	Kerala	54.00
6.	Sengulam	KSEB	Kerala	48.00
7.	Nariamanglam	KSEB	Kerala	70.00
8.	Pallivasal	KSEB	Kerala	37.50
9.	Poringalkuttu	KSEB	Kerala	32.00

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Panniar	KSEB	Kerala	30.00
11.	Idamalayar	KSEB	Kerala	75.00
12.	Lower Periyar	KSEB	Kerala	180.00
13.	Kakkad	KSEB	Kerala	50.00
Total Kerala				1881.50
1.	Kundah-I	TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu	60.00
2.	Kundah-II	TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu	175.00
3.	Kundah-III	TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu	180.00
4.	Kundah-IV	TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu	100.00
5.	Kundah-V	TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu	40.00
6.	Parson's Valley (K-VI)	TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu	30.00
7.	Mettur Dam	TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu	50.00
8.	Mettur Tunnel	TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu	200.00
9.	Periyar	TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu	140.00
10.	Kodayar-I	TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu	60.00
11.	Kodayar-II	TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu	40.00
12.	Sholayar	TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu	95.00
13.	Pykara	TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu	59.20
14.	Aliyar	TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu	60.00
15.	Sarkarpathy	TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu	30.00
16.	Papanasam	TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu	32.00
17.	Moyar	TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu	36.00
18.	Suruliyar	TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu	35.00



1	2	3	4	5
19.	L.MET. Phase-1	TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu	30.00
20.	L.MET. Phase-2	TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu	30.00
21.	L.MET. Phase-3	TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu	30.00
22.	L.MET. Phase-4	TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu	30.00
23.	Kadamparai	TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu	400.00
24.	Pykara Ultimate	TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu	150.00
25.	Bhavani Barrage-I	TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu	30.00
Total Tamil Nadu				2122.20
Total Southern Region				11333.45
1.	Panchet	D.V.C.	Jharkhand	80.00
2.	Subernrekha-I	JSEB	Jharkhand	65.00
3.	Subernrekha-II	JSEB	Jharkhand	65.00
Total Jharkhand				210.00
1.	Hirakud-I	OHPC	Orissa	275.50
2.	Hirakud-II	OHPC	Orissa	72.00
3.	Balimela	OHPC	Orissa	510.00
4.	Rengali	OHPC	Orissa	250.00
5.	Upper Kolab	OHPC	Orissa	320.00
6.	Upper Indravati	OHPC	Orissa	600.00
Total Orissa				2027.50
1.	Maithon	D.V.C.	West Bengal	63.20
2.	Jaldhaka-I	WBSEDCL	West Bengal	27.00
3.	Rammam-II	WBSEDCL	West Bengal	50.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Purulia PSS	WBSEDCL	West Bengal	900.00
Total West Bengal				1040.20
1.	Rangit-III	NHPC	Sikkim	60.00
2.	Teesta-V	NHPC	Sikkim	510.00
Total Sikkim				570.00
Total Eastern Region				3847.70
<b>North Eastern Region</b>				
1.	Ranganadi	NEEPCO	Arunachal Pradesh	405.00
Total Arunachal Pradesh				405.00
1.	Karbi Langpi	APGCL	Assam	100.00
2.	Kopili	NEEPCO	Assam	200.00
Total Assam				300.00
1.	Khandong	NEEPCO	Meghalaya	75.00
2.	Kyrdemkulai	MECL	Meghalaya	60.00
3.	Uiam Stage-I	MECL	Meghalaya	36.00
4.	Uiam Stage-IV	MECL	Meghalaya	60.00
Total Meghalaya				231.00
1.	Doyang	NEEPCO	Nagaland	75.00
Total Nagaland				75.00
1.	Loktak	NHPC	Manipur	105.00
Total Manipur				105.00
Total NER				1116.00
Total All India				37367.40

**Statement-III**

*Capital expenditure incurred by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSU) under  
Ministry of Power in hydro Power sector*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	CPSU	Year			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto 31.01.11)
1.	NHPC	2568.01	3677.86	3708.25	2646.64
2.	SJVNL	219.23	572.57	438.00	422.53
3.	NEEPCO	175.37	223.56	292.27	324.78
4.	THDCIL	586.21	616.90	610.51	502.99
5.	NTPC (only hydro projects)	753.47	1064.39	930.37	470.02
Total		4302.29	6155.28	5979.40	3366.96

**Laboratories for Detection of Diseases**

\*68. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:  
SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA:

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

(a) whether there is adequate infrastructure and laboratories for timely detection, diagnosis and management of outbreak of various communicable diseases in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a number of laboratories with latest medical equipment for the early detection of communicable diseases across the country;

(d) if so, the action plan chalked out for the purpose alongwith the locations selected therefor, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government has identified new testing methods for the communicable diseases including Influenza A H1N1, Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) which have recently spread in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith their present status of implementation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):

(a) to (f) Laboratories are an integral part of health infrastructure for timely detection, diagnosis and management of communicable diseases in the country. In every district hospital and at most of the sub-district health facilities, laboratories are established for the diagnosis of major communicable diseases like Tuberculosis, Malaria, Kala-Azar and Leprosy.

Specialised Laboratory facilities have been set up/strengthened for diagnosis and management of Multi-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR-TB), Influenza A H1N1, HIV/AIDS, Polio, Measles, Japanese Encephalitis, Dengue and Chikungunya. Further, Public health laboratories have been strengthened and networked with identified medical colleges under Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) to support timely detection of and response to disease outbreaks. The laboratory capacity in the private sector is also utilized as in the case of MDR-TB and Influenza A H1N1.

Strengthening of laboratories and modernization of lab equipment is an ongoing process and newer diagnostic tools are incorporated into the laboratory network from time to time.

As regards diagnosis of Influenza A H1N1 and Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF), molecular techniques of diagnosis are available in the country and are used by the identified labs.

#### Rural Tourism

\*69. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes for promoting rural tourism in the country;

(b) the number of proposals received and sanctioned by the Union Government for grant of financial assistance to promote rural tourism in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the number of tourist spots identified and tourist centres set up in rural areas during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the number of such tourist centres operational at present; and

(e) the other steps being taken by the Government to promote rural tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Ministry of Tourism is implementing Rural Tourism Scheme with the main objectives of showcasing rural life, art, culture and heritage in villages which have core competence in art and crafts, handloom, textiles, natural environment, etc. Central Financial Assistance (CFA) upto ₹ 50 lakh for infrastructure development for activities like improvement of roads, landscaping, compound walls, illumination, solid waste and sewerage management, and tourist accommodation is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations for each identified rural site. ₹ 20 lakh is made available for capacity building activities like baseline survey, awareness and capacity building.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Tourism provides CFA to State Governments/UT Administrations on the basis of proposals received from them, subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, availability of funds and inter-se priority. Upto 31st December, 2010, Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned rural tourism projects for 168 sites in 28 States/UTs. The State-wise details of rural tourism projects sanctioned during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Out of the 168 sites, projects at 41 sites have been completed and commissioned.

(e) Other steps taken by Ministry of Tourism to promote rural tourism include:—

(i) Promotion in important domestic and international events.

(ii) Publicity under the 'Incredible India' campaign including Creation of dedicated website for rural tourism.

(iii) Sanction of CFA of ₹ 693.64 lakh in December, 2010 for a tourist circuit in Himachal Pradesh for integrated development of rural areas.

**Statement**

*No. of Rural Tourism projects and amount sanctioned during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11*

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

State/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 upto 31.12.2010	
	No. of projects sanctioned	Amount sanctioned	No. of projects sanctioned	Amount sanctioned	No. of projects sanctioned	Amount sanctioned	No. of projects sanctioned	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh					7	220.37	1	39.90
Arunachal Pradesh					2	64.66		
Chhattisgarh	2	62.05						
Gujarat	4	106.84						
Jammu and Kashmir	6	133.89	15	488.28	12	374.82	3	116.74
Jharkhand	4	134.77						
Kerala			1	49.60	1	18.00		
Madhya Pradesh	4	125.51	2	69.45				
Manipur					1	16.33		
Meghalaya					1	20.00		
Nagaland	13	413.85	4	134.20	6	205.1		
Orissa	4	99.25						
Punjab			1	50.00				
Sikkim	4	138.67	6	179.07	5	146.76	5	181.27
Tamil Nadu			2	37.00	3	86.45		
Tripura	6	182.91			6	163.22	4	164.90
Uttarakhand	1	20.00	1	16.50				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttar Pradesh	1	50.00					1	40.51
West Bengal	2	68.30	1	19.00				
Puducherry					1	50.00	1	15.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1536.04</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1043.10</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1365.71</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>558.49</b>

[English]

**Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever**

\*70. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

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

(a) whether cases of Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of deaths occurred due to the disease;

(c) the facts regarding the presence of CCHF virus across the country and the medicine or vaccine available to cure the disease;

(d) whether the Union Government has sent a team of specialists from the National Institute for Communicable Diseases (NICD) to the affected areas;

(e) if so, the details alongwith the findings thereof; and

(f) the action taken so far and proposed by the Government to assist the affected patients and control the outbreak of CCHF in other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam.

Cases of Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) have been reported from the State of Gujarat in January, 2011. As on 20.02.2011, there have been 9 laboratory-confirmed cases of which two died.

(c) There is no recent virological or serological evidence across the country for the presence of Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever virus in humans. The anti-viral drug Ribavirin is found to improve the mortality outcome in Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever. Oral Ribavirin is available in India. There is no safe vaccine available for this disease.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. A six member team was deputed to the State of Gujarat by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The team visited the affected areas from 20-23 January, 2011. Based on the laboratory report of National Institute of Virology, Pune, the central team concluded that the outbreak is caused by Crimean - Congo Haemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) virus and it is present in the environment in ticks and cattle. The team recommended isolation and treatment of cases following universal precautions, management of cases as per the clinical case management protocol, surveillance in the affected area to detect new cases, surveillance among domestic animals, residual spray and other anti-tick control measures including personal protection measures.

(f) Community based Surveillance has been taken up in a zone of 5 km. radius covering a population of about 19,000. Hospital based surveillance is also in place in Gujarat for early detection of suspect Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever cases. State Animal Husbandry

Department has taken up surveillance among domestic animals. Laboratory tests are carried out at National Institute of Virology, Pune, Anti-tick measures have been instituted and risk communicated to the public. The identified treating hospitals follow universal precautions and use Personal Protection equipment. Availability of oral Ribavirin has been ensured. All the States/Union Territory Administrations have been alerted. Treatment protocol and public health guidelines have also been provided to all the States.

Central Government monitors the situation on a regular basis.

### Goods and Services Tax (GST)

\*71. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the proposed Goods and Services Tax (GST);

(b) whether some States and Union Territories have expressed reservations/ differences of opinion over GST and consensus is still alluding;

(c) if so, the main points of differences among States and UTs over GST;

(d) whether the Committee of Finance Ministers of States has rejected the proposal of GST;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the main objections raised by it; and

(f) the efforts made by the Union Government to evolve consensus on GST and to implement it within a stipulated time period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The salient features of the proposed Goods and Services Tax (GST) are given below:—

- (i) The GST shall have two components: one levied by the Centre called Central GST (CGST), and the other levied by the State called State GST (SGST).
- (ii) While the Centre would legislate for CGST, each State would have its own legislation for SGST. Efforts will be made to ensure uniformity in the basic features in Central and State legislations, such as chargeability, definition of taxable event and taxable person, valuation provisions, basis of classification, etc.
- (iii) Both CGST and SGST would be levied on every transaction of supply of goods and services (including imports into India) for a consideration, except on exempt goods and services or goods kept outside the purview of GST. Both the Centre and the States would have concurrent jurisdiction for the collection and administration of these taxes.
- (iv) Central Excise duty (including Additional Excise Duty), Excise duty on Medicinal and Toilet Preparations, Service tax, CVD on imports (Additional duty of customs) Special CVD (4%), and Central cesses and surcharges would be subsumed within GST.
- (v) VAT/Sales Tax, Entertainment tax (unless levied by local bodies), Luxury tax, Entry Tax not in lieu of octroi, and taxes on lottery, betting and gambling would also be subsumed within GST.
- (vi) There will be a common exemption list for goods and services between Centre and the States.
- (vii) Tobacco and its products would be leviable to both CGST and SGST but the Centre could levy Excise duty over and above GST.
- (viii) Petroleum crude, Motor spirit, Diesel, Natural Gas and Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), and Alcoholic liquor for human consumption would be kept out of GST to begin with.

- (ix) Centre would levy and collect a tax called Integrated GST (IGST) on inter-State supply of goods or services. This will enable passing of input tax credit seamlessly across State boundaries. IGST would be equivalent to the sum of CGST and SGST. Such transactions would, therefore, bear only IGST and not CGST and SGST.
- (x) The IGST would follow the destination principle with the revenue accruing to the State where the goods or the services in which tax is paid is finally consumed.
- (xi) There should be a threshold exemption for goods and services so as to keep the small dealers out of the tax net both under CGST and SGST.
- (xii) Registration of taxpayers would be PAN based. Return formats for CGST and SGST should be common to the extent possible. Functions such as assessment, enforcement, scrutiny and audit would be undertaken by the authority which is collecting the tax, with information sharing between the Centre and the States.

(b) and (c) A broad consensus over design of dual GST has been achieved between the Centre and the States. However, there are some issues on which such convergence of views between the Centre and States is yet to be arrived at. Some of such issues are listed below:—

- (i) Some States want Centre to exempt all the goods currently exempted under Central Excise regime, under CGST also. Centre, however, is of the view that the exemption list for CGST and SGST should be common.
- (ii) Some States have requested that Centre should have gross annual turnover of Rs. 1.5 crore

as threshold for CGST. Centre has however, consistently maintained that the threshold for CGST and SGST should be same.

- (iii) A few States have demanded total autonomy to fix tax rates in GST regime, whereas Centre has suggested that both Centre and States should follow recommendations of GST Council while fixing GST rates.

(d) to (f) Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers has not rejected the proposal to introduce GST but is working on GST for past few years. EC has prepared and published on 15th November, 2009 "First Discussion Paper on GST" Central Government is closely engaged with Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) to evolve consensus on all issues related to GST. A meeting to discuss early introduction of Constitutional Amendment Bill required for rolling out to GST with members of EC was held on 11th February, 2011.

#### **Artificial Ripening/Growth of Fruits and Vegetables**

\*72. SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

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

(a) whether usage of health hazardous chemicals/hormones such as calcium carbide and oxytocin for early ripening/growth of fruits, vegetables and milk production has been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases detected and the action taken against the guilty during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any study has recently been conducted to ascertain the adverse affects of such chemicals on human health;



(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government to ensure strict vigil to check the use of such chemical agents and compliance of laws in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (e) There have been reports in Media that some hazardous chemicals are being used for early ripening and increasing the size and weight of fruits and vegetables and milk production. Rule 44AA of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Rules, 1955, prohibits the sale of fruits which have been artificially ripened by use of acetylene gas commonly known as carbide gas produced from Calcium Carbide.

There is no provision of use of ripening hormones under Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955. However, the Ministry of Agriculture has recommended use of ethylene gas in low concentration exogenously to trigger ripening of fruits.

Implementation of PFA Act and Rules rests with State/UT Governments. The Commissioner Food Safety/Food (Health) Authority of States/UTs who are responsible for implementation of PFA Act, 1954, and PFA Rules, 1955, in their State/UTs have been requested to keep a strict vigil on use of carbide gas and other hazardous chemicals for ripening of fruits and take legal action for violation of the provision of the Act/Rules. The State Governments have also been advised to educate the public through mass/electronic media against consumption of such artificially ripened fruits. The details of cases, persons booked/convicted in the States specially for artificially ripening and increasing the size and weight of fruits and vegetables and increasing milk production by use of calcium carbide and oxytocin are not maintained centrally.

However, as per the information provided by Government of Uttar Pradesh, 35 FIRs have been filed and 39 persons in 17 districts have been arrested for use of hazardous chemicals for artificial ripening of fruits in 2010.

The Ministry has not conducted any study to ascertain the adverse effects of such chemicals on human health. However, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has constituted a Core Committee under Co-Chairmanship of DG, ICMR and DG ICAR to evolve a strategy to tackle this issue on a long-term basis and identify researchable issues pertaining to detection of the agents.

[Translation]

#### Micro Finance Institutions

\*73. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:  
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has urged the banks to provide loans to the poor directly in the rural areas in order to bridge the huge gap of interest being charged by the Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints against MFIs for their malfunctioning and default on repayment of loans to banks in the recent past; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon alongwith the steps taken/being taken by the Government to regularize, stabilize and to check the functioning of MFIs?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) The poor in rural India are being provided micro-finance mainly through the Self-Help Group (SHG) – Bank linkage model and the Micro Finance Institution (MFI) – Bank Linkage Model.

**SHG Bank Linkage Model:** Self Help Groups (SHGs) are economically homogeneous groups of upto 10-20 members belonging of poor families that are formed to save small amounts of money on a regular basis. The savings of the SHGs are utilized by them for on lending to group members. SHGs are free to determine the rate

of interest to be charged on the loans extended by them. The SHGs are financed directly by the banks. As on 31st March, 2010, 69.53 lakh SHGs have Saving Bank accounts with banks and the amount of saving with the banks was Rs. 6,199 crore. Under the SHG – Bank Linkage model thrift and savings precede credit. About 9.7 crore rural households have been covered under this scheme. As on 31st March, 2010, 48.51 lakh SHGs had loans outstanding with the banks in the country with an average loan outstanding of Rs. 57,795 per SHG.

The Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have taken several steps to encourage SHGs:—

- (i) To give an impetus to micro-finance the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has categorized micro-finance under priority sector lending and lending to SHGs has been brought under advances to weaker sections in priority sector lending. Once SHGs attain maturity in handling their own resources, Banks grade them and extend credit to the qualified groups in multiples of their savings.
- (ii) RBI has permitted banks to use the services of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/ SHGs, Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) and other Civil Society Organisations as intermediaries in providing financial and banking services through Business Facilitator (BF) and Business Correspondent (BC) models.
- (iii) RBI has advised banks to provide adequate incentives to their branches for financing SHGs.
- (iv) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) extends refinance to Banks for on lending to SHGs at a rate of 8.25% p.a. to commercial banks [7.75% p.a. for financing in NER including Sikkim] and at 7.75% p.a. to RRBs and Cooperatives (subject to periodic revision).

- (v) NABARD has introduced training and capacity building of SHGs/grading of SHGs, etc.
- (vi) A Microfinance Development and Equity Fund has been set up in NABARD with a corpus of Rs. 200 crore. This corpus has been enhanced by another Rs. 200 crore in the Financial Year 2010-11.

The other type of lending is the **MFI – Bank Linkage model** which has been growing in the last few years. However, there have been complaints, including in the media about certain bad lending practices indulged in by some MFIs. In view of the recent developments in the Microfinance sector, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, the RBI had in October, 2010 set up a Committee to study the issues and concerns of the micro-finance sector including ways and means of making interest rates charged by the micro-finance institutions reasonable. The Committee submitted its report to the RBI in January, 2011. The Reserve Bank of India has placed the Report in the public domain, and based on the feedback received from all stakeholders, it will take a considered view on the sector. Further, the Department of Financial Services will consider introducing a Micro-Finance (Development and Regulation) Bill after taking into account the views of RBI on the Committee's recommendations.

In addition, the Indian Banks Association (IBA) based on the feedback received from the banks had proposed to the RBI in December, 2010 that there was a need for extending certain relaxations in the restructuring guidelines of RBI for the MFI sector. The IBA requested RBI for these relaxations in the restructuring guidelines of RBI for the MFI sector as the bank loans to MFIs are mostly unsecured. In January, 2011, RBI extended the special regulatory asset classification benefit to restructured MFI accounts which are standard at the time of restructuring even if they are not fully secured. This relaxation was granted as a temporary measure and would be applicable to Standard MFI accounts restructured by banks upto March 31, 2011.

[English]

### Tourism Development Proposals

\*74. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:  
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received, sanctioned/ approved, held in abeyance and rejected for providing central financial assistance for the promotion and development of tourism infrastructure, State-wise and project-wise during the last three years;

(b) the amount sanctioned, State-wise and project-wise during the above period;

(c) whether the Union Government has any monitoring mechanism to ensure proper and timely utilization of funds by the State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the role of public-private partnership in promoting tourism alongwith the steps taken by the Government to boost tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) Development and promotion of tourism projects are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance for tourism projects based on the proposals received which are complete in all respects as per the Scheme Guidelines, inter-se priority and subject to availability of funds.

The project proposals submitted by the State Governments/UT Administrations are finalised through a system of prioritization meetings with the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations.

A list of projects and amount sanctioned to various

States/UT Administration during the last three years for promotion and development of tourism infrastructure is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Timely completion of tourism projects is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administration. Ministry of Tourism also monitors the implementation of projects through Regional Conferences, field inspections by the officers of the Ministry, periodical review meetings with the State/UT officers. State Governments/UT Administration are required to submit reports of the State Level Monitoring Committees to the Ministry of Tourism periodically.

(e) Ministry of Tourism assists public-private partnership for development of tourism through the scheme of Large Revenue Generating Projects.

To boost tourism in the country, Ministry of Tourism has taken number of steps including advertising in India and abroad, participation in travel fairs, road shows, inviting media personalities and tour operators to visit the country. The Marketing Development Assistance Scheme has been expanded to provide financial assistance to service providers for promotion of domestic, medical, wellness and MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions) sector in the country.

### Statement

*Tourism projects sanctioned during the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 upto 30.9.2010)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Number of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32	160.87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	46	131.96

1	2	3	4
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00
4.	Assam	18	66.07
5.	Bihar	17	53.99
6.	Chandigarh	13	22.83
7.	Chhattisgarh	7	28.32
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0.24
9.	Daman and Diu	1	0.12
10.	Delhi	22	75.19
11.	Goa	6	67.92
12.	Gujarat	12	34.47
13.	Haryana	25	92.25
14.	Himachal Pradesh	33	104.72
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	88	202.45
16.	Jharkhand	8	11.56
17.	Kerala	31	137.43
18.	Karnataka	23	109.94
19.	Lakshadweep	1	7.82
20.	Maharashtra	12	68.90
21.	Manipur	25	71.51
22.	Meghalaya	17	41.44
23.	Mizoram	19	54.53
24.	Madhya Pradesh	45	165.17
25.	Nagaland	51	97.11

1	2	3	4
26.	Orissa	32	102.70
27.	Puducherry	15	29.34
28.	Punjab	19	65.46
29.	Rajasthan	21	88.90
30.	Sikkim	73	167.26
31.	Tamil Nadu	39	116.54
32.	Tripura	40	68.33
33.	Uttar Pradesh	34	117.39
34.	Uttarakhand	13	75.94
35.	West Bengal	34	120.32
Grand Total		875	2758.99

[Translation]

#### Health Services in Country

\*75. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:

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

(a) whether health services in the country have undergone an all round expansion during the last decade;

(b) if so, the percentage of growth recorded in the said services in the country in 2010-11 *vis-a-vis* 2000-2001;

(c) the contribution of public and private sector in the said growth separately;

(d) whether the constant decline in contribution of public sector has resulted in rapid commercialisation of the said sector; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):

(a) to (c) "Health" being a State subject, is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to ensure adequate, affordable and accessible health care to its citizens.

However, to improve access to primary and secondary health delivery services, Government of India provides financial assistance to State Governments for up-gradation of health infrastructure development as per need.

The percentage of growth recorded in the number of Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres, during 2001 and 2009 is given below:—

Sl. No.	Description	Year		%Change in 2009 with reference to 2001
		2001	2009	
1.	Sub Centre (SC)	137311	145894	6.3
2.	Primary Health Centre (PHC)	22842	23391	2.4
3.	Community Health Centre (CHC)	3043	4510	48.2

Data on growth of health services in private sector is not available from official statistics.

(d) and (e) The public health services in India are perceived to be inadequate. This had led to the emergence of a large private sector in Health that contributes towards commercialization of the health sector. Government of India launched National Rural Health Mission in 2005 to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and quality healthcare services especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population. The major thrust of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is to build the public health system by way of strengthening the health infrastructure, augmentation of human resources, flexible financing and encouraging involvement of community to improve service delivery. The Mission covers the entire country with special focus on 18 indentified States with weak public health indicators and weak health infrastructure. These include the hilly and north-eastern States amongst others.

The other steps taken to improve the public health system in the country inter-alia, include:—

- Increased public allocation for health programmes

- Implementation of programmes for control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- Mainstreaming of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy.
- Making available specialized health care services through strengthening of hospitals.

#### Plight of Handloom Weavers

\*76. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:  
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- whether the Government is aware of the plight of the handloom weavers due to the shortage of raw material, lack of credit facilities, inadequate labour welfare measures and increase in the prices of cotton yarn;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- the remedial measures taken by the Government to ensure adequate availability of cotton yarn at

affordable prices to the weavers and also to improve handloom clusters and extending health insurance cover for them?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) to (c) The Government of India is aware about the problems being faced by handloom weavers due to increase in the prices of cotton yarn and choking of credit lines. The factors responsible for increase in cotton prices are the delay in the market arrivals of the crop due to heavy rains and extending cold waves condition, low domestic stocks, low global stocks, uptrend in world cotton prices, increase in global consumption and good economic recovery globally. To address the issue of increase in cotton and cotton yarn prices and to restore domestic supply lines, the Government of India has initiated multi-pronged actions which include:—

1. Capping of cotton exports for cotton season 2010-11 (October to September);
2. Hank Yarn Obligation expended from 40s counts to 80s counts w.e.f. 31.03.2010;
3. Stringent checking of Hank Yarn Obligations on spinning mills;
4. Withdrawal of DEPB incentive of 7.67% on cotton exports w.e.f. 21.4.2010;
5. Withdrawal of duty drawback on yarn w.e.f. 29.4.2010;
6. Constitution of a Cotton Yarn Advisory Board to monitor domestic and international prices of cotton yarn; and
7. Capping cotton yarn export for financial year 2010-11.

In order to ensure uninterrupted and timely supply of yarn at reasonable prices to handloom weavers, the Government of India is implementing Mill Gate Price Scheme (MGPS) since 1992-93 throughout the country. Under the scheme, the expenditure for transportation of yarn from the Mill Gate to the godown of the handloom agencies as well as expenditure on depot operations are

being reimbursed by the Government of India. 3512.3 lakh kg. yarn worth Rs. 3274.57 crore has been supplied during 11th plan period so far.

The Government of India is implementing Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme which provides need based inputs to clusters of 300 – 500 handlooms or Groups of 10 – 100 weavers for making them self-sustainable by providing them financial assistance for margin money, new looms and accessories, skill upgradation, marketing opportunities and for construction of worksheds etc. So far, 510 cluster projects and 1500 Group approach projects have been sanctioned during the 11th Five Year Plan. In addition, Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) has been introduced in 2008-09 with an objective to empower handloom weavers and build their capacity to enhance competitiveness of their products in the domestic as well as global market in a sustainable and reliant manner. The scheme covers clearly identifiable geographical locations with at least 25,000 looms in which Government of India's financial support would be upto Rs. 70 crore. Four such Mega Handloom Clusters have been sanctioned so far at Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Sivasagar (Assam), Virudhunagar (Tamil Nadu) and Murshidabad (West Bengal).

The Government of India is concerned about the welfare measures of the Handloom weavers and is implementing Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, which includes Health Insurance Scheme for providing Health Insurance cover to the Handloom weavers. 16.11 lac families of handloom weavers and workers were covered during the policy period of 2009-10. During the policy period of 2010-11, it is proposed to cover 18.56 lac families of handloom weavers and workers.

[English]

#### Shortage of Doctors and Paramedical Staff

\*77. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:  
SHRI C.R. PATIL:

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

(a) whether a number of posts of doctors and paramedical staff are lying vacant in the Central Government run hospitals across the country including the All India Institute of Medical Sciences;

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

(c) whether the Government has issued any instructions to the hospitals for special recruitment drive in order to fill up these vacant posts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by when these posts are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of posts that are lying vacant in various Central Government Hospitals and Institutions such as AIIMS, New Delhi, PGIMER, Chandigarh, JIPMER, Puducherry, Dr. RML Hospitals, New Delhi, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi and LHMC and its associated hospitals, New Delhi on account of new creation, promotion, retirement, death, termination, etc. are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of Hospital	Vacancy position	
		Doctor	Paramedical Staff
1.	Safdarjung Hospital	21	42
2.	Dr. RML Hospital	35	69
3.	Kalawati Saran Hospital	12	122
4.	LHMC and Shrimati Sucheta Kriplani Hospital	83	72
5.	PGIMER, Chandigarh	177	412
6.	JIPMER, Puducherry	99	18
Total		427	735

	Faculty	Non-faculty		
		Group A	Group B	Group C
7. AIIMS	196	29	673	455
Total (AIIMS)		1353		

(c) and (d) Filling up of vacant post of doctors and paramedical staff is a continuous process. All the Institutions/Organisations under the Central Government have been given permission by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to fill the vacant posts of Non-Teaching Specialists Sub-Cadre of CHS on contractual basis for the period of one year or till the regular incumbents join duty, whichever is earlier as a stop-gap arrangement so that patient-care may not suffer. In addition, paramedical staff is also allowed to be appointed on contractual basis for certain period on the requests of the Hospitals if the process of filling up of their posts is delayed due to some unavoidable circumstances.

#### Solar Power

\*78. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:  
SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government has chalked out any programme for dissemination of information regarding solar power potential in the country with specific reference to its long term benefits;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether micro-institutions and banks in the country extend loans for procurement of solar lighting systems;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government to promote solar power in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government has been supporting conferences, workshops, business meets, publication of reports and documents in electronic and print media to disseminate information about the solar energy applications and their benefits.

(c) and (d) 15 regional rural banks have extended loans to consumers for purchase of solar lights in 2009-10 and 2010-11. A State-wise list of banks and loans sanctioned by them are given in enclosed Statement.

(e) The Government has launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission to develop solar energy technologies to make solar power competitive to conventional grid power by 2022. The Mission aims at setting up of 20,000 MW grid solar power and 2,000 MW of off-grid solar applications including 20 million solar lights. In

addition, it aims at installation of 20 million square metre solar thermal collector area by 2022. The Mission will be implemented in three phases. Government has approved the target to set up 1,100 MW grid connected solar plants, including 100 MW capacity plants as rooftop and small solar plants for the first phase of the Mission till March, 2013. The projects are to be set up on build, own and operate basis, involving the private and public sector. Another 200 MW capacity off-grid solar applications will also be supported in the first phase of the Mission.

During 2010-11 a total of 802 MW capacity grid solar power projects have been allotted so far under the Mission. About 30 MW capacity grid connected solar power plants have been set up in the country. 35 MWp equivalent of Off-grid SPV systems have been sanctioned by the Ministry in different States and UTs during 2010-11. Solar thermal collector area of 5 lakh sq. meter was installed for various applications during the year.

### Statement

#### Financial details of micro-financing by Regional Rural Banks for solar PV lighting systems

Sl. No.	Banks	Lending Amount (Rs. in lakhs) during 2009-10	Lending Amount (Rs. in lakhs) during 2010-11 (April, 10 to Dec., 10)
1	2	3	4
1.	Gurgaon Gramin Bank	918.37	500.83
2.	Haryana Gramin Bank	9.26	27.11
	Haryana	927.63	527.94
3.	Karnataka Vikas Gramin Bank	1419	731.3
	Karnataka	1419	731.3
4.	Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank	197.57	372.8



1	2	3	4
5.	Prathama Bank	1004.05	1034.76
6.	Purvanchal Gramin Bank	94.03	33.39
7.	Shreyas Gramin Bank	61.97	51.05
8.	Allahabad Gramin Bank (earlier Triveni Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Lucknow Kshetriya Gramin Bank)	1438.06	853.94
9.	Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank	140.28	174.9
10.	Aryavart Gramin Bank	891	230.31
11.	Ballia Kshetriya Gramin Bank	11.85	0
	Uttar Pradesh	3838.81	2751.15
12.	Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank	44.2	8.59
	Bihar	44.2	8.59
13.	Jaipur Thar Gramin Bank	51.68	3.11
	Rajasthan	51.68	3.11
14.	Jharkhand Gramin Bank	527.96	513.66
	Jharkhand	527.96	513.66
15.	Wainganga Krishna Gramin Bank	14.28	9.11
	Maharashtra	14.28	9.11
	Grand Total	6823.56	4544.86

[Translation]

**Inclusive Banking**

\*79. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted an

Inter-Ministerial Group to develop the concept of inclusive banking in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the main recommendations of the said group and the action taken thereon;

(c) the ratio of bank density and loan disbursement in rural areas; and

(d) the action taken/being taken by the Government to improve the said ratio and to keep a check on big loans disbursed by such banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Information Technology (DIT) was constituted in November, 2009 to work out the relevant norms and modalities for the introduction of a mobile based delivery model for the delivery of basic financial services. The members of the IMG included the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Department of Financial Services (DFS). The report of the IMG was accepted by the Government of India in April, 2010 and circulated to all the concerned Departments. The brief details of the recommendations made by the IMG and the action taken thereon are enclosed as Statement-I. Thereafter, a Monitoring Group has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary to resolve any inter agency issues and to ensure timely implementation of the recommendations of the Report. Many of the recommendations of the Committee have since been complied with.

(c) and (d) The RBI has reported that the Average Population per Bank Branch Office (APBBO) in India as on September 30, 2010 is 13,800 and there are 85,938 bank branches in the country. The ratio of bank density to loan disbursement in rural areas so sought for is not centrally maintained or monitored. However, the Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) is taken as a measure of the availability of credit in relation to the deposits mobilized by Banks in a particular geographical area. The RBI has set standards for achievement of CDR by Banks. At the all India level, the CD Ratio of all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) as on September, 24, 2010 stood at 73.6 per cent. The State-wise CDR, including details of the rural CDR are enclosed in the enclosed Statement-II.

RBI is regularly monitoring the efforts being made to

improve the CD Ratio. In this regard, the Public Sector Banks were advised by the RBI in 1980 to achieve a CDR of 60% in respect of their rural and semi urban branches, separately, on all India basis and to ensure that wide disparity in the ratios between different States/Regions is avoided in order to minimize regional imbalances in credit deployment. RBI had also advised the State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) convenor banks to take up the issue in the SLBC meetings for identifying measures for enhancing the CD ratio and the level of CD ratio is regularly monitored in these meetings. Banks have also been advised to set up a Special Sub-Committee (SSC) of District Level consultative (Committee (DLCC) for those districts having CDR less than 40, to monitor and draw up Monitorable Action Plan (MAPs) for improving CDR on a self set graduated basis and to initiate necessary action for improving CDR.

Further, while sanctioning loans to large corporates the Banks in India are required to comply with the RBI's exposure guidelines to ensure that big loans are sanctioned as per RBI norms.

#### **Statement-I**

1. Mobile linked No-Frills Accounts will be created by the Banks. The mobile linked no-frills accounts will have daily and monthly transaction limits.

**Action taken:** Some Banks like State Bank of India are already implementing this recommendation.

2. The following common infrastructure will need to be created to enable real time transaction processing, to ensure interoperability and to reduce costs:

(a) An account mapper that provides linkages between UID No, mobile number and the mobile linked no-frills account.

(b) An interoperable central payments switch that will facilitate real time transaction routing amongst BCs (or sub-agents of BCs), Banks (or associated FIs and outsourcing partners of

Banks), UIDAI, account mapper and mobile service providers.

- (c) Interoperable repositories at the national level for hosting and managing mobile linked no-frills account that may be created and managed by independent third party service providers/ organisations on behalf of the participating Banks.

**Action taken:** The Indian Banks Association (IBA), RBI and the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) are taking action on the above recommendation.

3. In the interim period, mobile linked no-frills accounts may be opened by banks as per the existing guidelines on "No Frills" accounts. Mobile linked No-Frills Account services will be made available on the existing "No Frills" Report of the Inter-Ministerial Group.

**Action taken:** Banks are complying with this recommendation while providing mobile banking facilities for financial inclusion.

4. The IMG recommends that "for profit" corporate entities should be allowed to become BCs of the banks. However, it recognizes that the current RBI guidelines do not allow such a facility nor is RBI in favour of permitting the same. It nevertheless recommends that RBI may consider allowing "for profit" corporate entities to become BCs of the banks since in the mode being proposed by the IMG, the BC does not have custody of the customer's funds in his account even momentarily. Hence no dilution of the role of the banks was possible in this model even if "for-profit" corporate entities were to become BCs.

**Action taken:** For Profit Corporate Entities (except NBFCs) have been permitted by Reserve Bank of India in September, 2010 to be engaged as Business Correspondents by the Banks.

#### Statement-II

State and population group-wise distribution of CD Ratio-All Scheduled Commercial Banks — September, 2010

Sl. No.	Region/State/Union Territory	Rural CD Ratio (%)	Semi-Urban CD Ratio (%)	Urban/Metropolitan CD Ratio (%)	Percent Total CD Ratio (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	<b>Northern Region</b>	59.0	52.9	80.3	75.8
	Haryana	67.1	63.7	65.9	65.7
	Himachal Pradesh	38.0	47.2	36.9	39.6
	Jammu and Kashmir	35.8	37.8	49.0	43.0
	Punjab	55.2	54.9	90.2	73.1
	Rajasthan	84.1	51.8	100.3	85.9

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Chandigarh	71.3	32.0	126.6	124.3
	Delhi	86.4	15.5	77.5	77.3
2.	<b>North-Eastern Region</b>	42.0	36.4	32.2	35.4
	Arunachal Pradesh	21.7	29.7		26.8
	Assam	46.7	39.3	35.3	38.5
	Manipur	76.2	58.1	34.4	44.1
	Meghalaya	29.2	23.0	22.8	24.3
	Mizoram	52.7	85.8	37.1	47.4
	Nagaland	65.3	27.1		30.2
	Tripura	36.6	34.8	22.1	28.5
3.	<b>Eastern Region</b>	37.4	29.1	60.0	50.2
	Bihar	37.0	27.1	24.0	28.2
	Jharkhand	27.2	28.8	39.6	33.7
	Orissa	52.8	34.5	60.9	51.9
	Sikkim	51.7	35.0		39.6
	West Bengal	33.0	25.3	71.3	62.0
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40.7	36.1		37.2
4.	<b>Central Region</b>	49.9	44.7	44.4	45.5
	Chhattisgarh	36.5	39.9	51.6	46.9
	Madhya Pradesh	74.0	51.9	59.1	59.5
	Uttar Pradesh	47.9	39.7	40.0	41.5
	Uttarakhand	36.0	53.7	22.4	33.8
5.	<b>Western Region</b>	55.9	41.0	83.2	79.1
	Goa	17.1	26.8		24.9
	Gujarat	46.4	36.8	70.4	62.1

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Maharashtra	75.3	53.2	85.1	83.7
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.7	43.9		39.9
	Daman and Diu		18.6		18.6
6.	<b>Southern Region</b>	105.0	71.4	99.4	94.0
	Andhra Pradesh	135.3	89.1	112.0	110.5
	Karnataka	92.1	70.1	74.0	75.0
	Kerala	76.0	56.3	83.3	68.6
	Tamil Nadu	96.2	82.0	124.6	113.6
	Lakshadweep	12.2	5.2		6.9
	Puducherry	74.8	45.0	59.8	58.0
	All India	59.4	51.5	79.2	73.6

Source: REI

[English]

### Drug Testing Laboratories

\*80. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of drug testing laboratories in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the existing laboratories are well equipped to control the menace of spurious and substandard drugs in the country;

(c) if so, the number of drug samples collected and checked by them during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether there is shortage of drug testing personnel and a number of drug samples collected are

lying untested in the drug testing laboratories in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the corrective measures taken/proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):

(a) A Statement containing the list of Central and State Drugs Testing Laboratories is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (e) The Central drugs testing laboratories are well equipped. These laboratories are, however, continuously being upgraded to ensure availability of equipments latest start-of-the-art techniques. Their manpower position is also continuously reviewed and additional manpower is provided as and when required. A Statement containing the details of samples tested by these laboratories during the last three years in Laboratories given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I****(1) List of Central drug testing laboratories**

Sl.No.	Name and Place of the Laboratory
1.	Central Drugs Testing Laboratory, Mumbai, Maharashtra
2.	Central Drugs Laboratory, Kolkata, West Bengal
3.	Central Drugs Testing Laboratory, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
4.	Regional Drugs Testing Laboratory, Guwahati, Assam
5.	Regional Drugs Testing Laboratory, Chandigarh
6.	Central Drugs Laboratory, Kasauli, Himachal Pradesh
7.	Central Drugs Testing Laboratory, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh (yet to become functional)

**(2) List of States' Drug Testing Laboratories:—**

Name of the State	Number of the Laboratories
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	2
Delhi	1
Goa	1
Gujarat	1

1	2
Haryana	1
Himachal Pradesh	1
Jammu and Kashmir	2
Kerala	1
Karnataka	3
Madhya Pradesh	1
Orissa	1
Puducherry	1
Punjab	1
Rajasthan	1
Tamil Nadu	1
Tripura	1
Uttar Pradesh	1
West Bengal	1
Chhattisgarh	1
Jharkhand	1
Uttarakhand	2
Maharashtra	2

**Statement-II****A. Details of samples tested during the last 3 years in the Central Drug Testing Laboratories**

Name of the laboratory	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Collected	Tested	Collected	Tested	Collected	Tested
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CDL, Kolkata	4151	4231	2386	2503	2765	2609

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CDTL, Mumbai	2809	2621	1615	1764	2992	2017
CDTL, Chennai	941	905	506	573	1300	1179
RDTL, Chandigarh	07	07	768	604	1445	1331
RDTL, Guwahati	1204	437	1147	524	1144	871

**B. Details of samples tested in the States' Drugs Testing Laboratories**

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3962	4839	4647
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	200	32
3.	Assam	237	277	549
4.	Bihar	1471	4372	2955
5.	Goa	164	434	656
6.	Gujarat	1984	1837	373
7.	Haryana	1913	2517	1517
8.	Himachal Pradesh	623	717	953
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	696	921	1245
10.	Karnataka	3094	3311	3100
11.	Kerala	4228	4866	4506
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1848	2183	477
13.	Maharashtra	7038	7060	5877
14.	Manipur	Nil	26	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	276	42	1

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Mizoram	4	156	75
17.	Nagaland	46	147	4
18.	Orissa	1133	1969	1657
19.	Punjab	914	922	1968
20.	Rajasthan	1805	1622	1194
21.	Sikkim	20	20	4
22.	Tamil Nadu	1988	2543	3770
23.	Tripura	381	497	352
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3548	1489	1403
25.	West Bengal	855	899	1040
26.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Chandigarh	90	67	113
29.	Delhi	52	588	539
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19	7	10
31.	Daman and Diu	41	47	51
32.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Chhattisgarh	283	67	26
34.	Jharkhand	131	383	186
35.	Uttarakhand	273	120	—
Total		39117	45145	39248

**Mobile Wireless Technology for  
Disease Detection**

691. SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mobile wireless technologies have the potential to help in speedy disease detection, treatment and monitoring of remote communities which can prevent communicable diseases from turning into epidemics;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has drawn any action plan to use mobile wireless technologies to detect and check the spread of the diseases, particularly in remote areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds earmarked and allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):

(a) to (d) Department of Information Technology has informed that Mobile Wireless Technologies in combination with telemedicine facilities can help in speedy disease detection, treatment and monitoring of remote communities. It can also be used to spread awareness among remote communities on precautions to be taken which can prevent communicable diseases from turning into epidemics. They have further informed that they have funded pilot demonstrations projects for implementation of Telemedicine

in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Tripura, Mizoram and Sikkim which also includes a Mobile Telemedicine project which is equipped with medical equipments for speedy disease detection and treatment.

Under Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, SMS based reporting through mobile phones was piloted in 6 districts of Andhra Pradesh for transmission of weekly surveillance data by Health workers. Besides, under OncoNet India Project, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has released Rs. 1.43 crores for setting up of Regional Cancer Centres and Peripheral Centres for facilitating telemedicine services in Cancer treatment, follow up consultation, early cancer detection and cancer awareness generation through network and Rs. 3.37 crore was release for Tele-ophthalmology for the elimination of preventable blindness from the rural, tribal and unserved area in the country and recently a scheme has been approved for establishing National Medical College Network for Rs. 60 crore.

**Functioning of MCI and NBE**

692. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to recast functioning of the Medical Council of India MCI and the National Board of Examination (NBE):

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring them under the ambit of Prohibition of Unfair Practices Bill;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has received any recommendations in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):

(a) and (b) The Ministry is considering setting up of an overarching regulatory body viz. National Commission for Human Resources of Health (NCHRH) with a dual purpose of reforming the current regulatory framework and enhancing the supply of skilled manpower in the health sector. The proposed Commission would subsume the Medical Council of India and the National Board of Examination (NBE).

(c) No.

(d) to (f) Does no arise.

#### Loans to unemployed persons

693. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is formulating any scheme to provide loans to unemployed persons to promote "Khadi";

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the same is likely to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The nodal Ministry for Khadi and Village Industries i.e. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), has reported that there is no such scheme under formulation at present.

(c) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been facilitating promotion and development of khadi through various schemes of financial assistance which inter-alia include the following:—

(i) Workshed Scheme for khadi Artisans for providing assistance for construction of worksheds for better work environment;

(ii) Scheme for enhancing productivity and competitiveness of Khadi Industries and artisans by replacement of obsolete old machinery and equipment;

(iii) Strengthening Infrastructure of existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure;

(iv) Incentivize production and sale of khadi and Polyvastra by introducing the new scheme of Market Development Assistance (MDA);

(v) Funding from Asian Development Bank (ADB) to re-vitalise the khadi sector by implementing Khadi Research and Development Programme (KRDP);

(vi) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) for development of clusters inter-alia in khadi; and

(vii) Product Development, Design Intervention and Packaging (PRODIP) for improved design and packaging of khadi garments.

#### Effects on GM Food on Health

694. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any scientific study to ascertain the negative effects of the introduction of Genetically Modified (GM) food stuffs including Bt. Brinjal on human body;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the findings of the study; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (c) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has not conducted any study in this regard.

### Prices of Cotton

695. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the prices of cotton in the country are higher than that some of its neighbouring countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Indian mills are fulfilling their requirement by purchasing cotton from abroad in view of its lower price;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the manner in which it has affected purchase of cotton in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAACA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Madam.

- (b) Does not arise in view of a (a) above.
- (c) No, Madam.
- (d) and (e) Do not arise in view of (c) above.

### Compensation under CST

696. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Karnataka for release of compensation for the quarter ending 30 June, 2010 under Central Sales Tax (CST);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for delay in release of this compensation; and
- (d) the time by which it is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) Government of Karnataka has submitted a proposal for release of compensation related to loss in Central Sales Tax (CST) revenue in financial year 2010-11. This proposal has been received only on 11th February, 2011. The compensation package for loss in CST revenue for the financial year 2010-11 has not yet been finalized. Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) has been requested to suggest an appropriate formula to be adopted for working out the compensable amount for loss related to CST revenue in 2010-11. Central Government, in the meanwhile, has decided to make on account/adhoc payment of compensation to States, pending finalization of the formula. Such on account/adhoc compensation to Karnataka would be made in March, 2011.

### RBI on KYC Norms

697. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has asked banks to apply proper Know Your Customers (KYC) norms to avoid issues of money laundering and terror financing;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the response received so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) In order to prevent banks from being used, intentionally or unintentionally, by criminal elements for money laundering activities, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had advised the banks to frame their Know Your Customer (KYC) policies as per guidelines on 'Know Your Customer Guidelines – Anti Money Laundering (AML) Standards' issued by RBI. This circular has been revised from time to time and consolidated in the form of Master Circular. In terms of these circulars of RBI, banks are required to pay special attention to all complex, unusually large transactions and

all unusual patterns which have no apparent economic or visible lawful purpose. Detailed instructions have been issued to banks vide RBI circular dated September 17, 2009 indicating their obligations for implementation of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. As reported by RBI, several bank accounts have been frozen by Ministry of Home Affairs under the provisions of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

The Master Circular of RBI aims at consolidating all the instructions/guidelines issued on KYC norms/AML Standards/Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT)/Obligations of banks under Prevention of Money Laundering (PML) Act, 2002. The Master Circular has been placed on the RBI website (<http://www.rbi.org.in>).

[Translation]

#### Interest subsidy on Loans to farmers

698. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to convert short-term loans into mid-term loans and provide three per cent subsidy on interest to the farmers of backward areas; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government of India. The Government of India has since 2006-07 been subsidizing short term crop loans to farmers in order to ensure the availability of crop loans to farmers for loans up to Rs. 3.00 lakh, at 7% p.a. This Interest Subvention Scheme has been further continued for 2010-11 for Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks. This year an additional subvention of 2% to farmers, who repay on time has been provided. Thus, the effective rate of interest for such farmers is five per cent per annum for 2010-11.

[English]

#### Nomadic Tribes

699. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for special constitutional rights for all nomadic tribes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) To consider various demands of nomadic tribes Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment constituted a Commission, namely, the National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes which submitted its report on 2nd July, 2008. The recommendations of the Commission are under consideration.

#### Konkan Region tourist destination

700. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to convert some world renowned tourist destinations like Ganpatpule, Pawas, Welneswar, Panhadkaji, Thiba Palace, Machad of the Konkan Region into "A" category;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any funds have been given by the Government for the development of the Konkan Region as tourist spot; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The

Ministry of Tourism does not have any scheme for categorization of world renowned tourist destinations into different categories.

(c) and (d) The development and promotion of various tourism destinations are primarily undertaken by the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism infrastructure development projects identified in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds, inter-se-priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

The Ministry of Tourism during the 10th Plan period has sanctioned six projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.88 crore in Konkan Region.

[Translation]

#### Compassionate Appointments in Banks

701. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the policy for compassionate appointment in public sector banks;
- (b) whether the Government has advised the banks to implement the said policy in a time-bound manner;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the number of applications pending with the banks for compassionate appointments, as on date and bank-wise including State Bank of India, Punjab National Bank and Syndicate Bank; and
- (e) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Scheme for appointment on compassionate basis or ex-gratia in lieu thereof is as per the scheme circulated by

Indian Banks' Association to the banks vide letter dated 19.07.2007. As per the Scheme, the appointment on compassionate basis is applicable in Public Sector Banks in the following type of cases:—

- (i) The employees dies while performing his/her official duty as a result of violence, terrorism, robbery or dacoity; or
  - (ii) Employee dying within five years of his/her first appointment or before reaching the age of 30 years, whichever is later, leaving a dependent spouse and/or minor children
- (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.
- (e) The proposals for improvement in the Scheme are under consideration.

#### Excess circulation of money

702. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the prices of essential commodities are soaring because of excess circulation of money;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether counterfeit currency is also circulating in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps being taken by the Government to check the circulation of counterfeit currency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) According to Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the essential commodities inflation with weight of 14.4 per cent in Wholesale Price Index (WPI), moderated and was placed at 4.1 per cent in January, 2011. High inflation of essential commodities during 2009 and first half of 2010 was mainly

due to supply side factors, particularly, high food prices, both primary as well as manufactured food products such as sugar.

(c) to (e) The problem of smuggling and circulation of counterfeit Indian currency notes has gained significance over the past few years. As per the information furnished by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), the value of counterfeit currency (seized and recovered) during the last three years is as follows:—

(in ₹)

Denomination	2008	2009	2010
1000	5,97,46,000	5,30,01,000	7,22,16,000
500	17,52,44,000	15,38,01,500	17,18,64,000
100	2,22,64,000	2,16,43,600	1,33,80,800
50	16,11,000	15,91,650	7,92,750
Others	14,722	59,617	19,339
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,88,79,722</b>	<b>23,00,97,367</b>	<b>25,82,72,889</b>

The steps taken by the Government to curb circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) in the country include stepping up of vigilance by the Border Security Force and Custom authorities to prevent smuggling of fake notes; dissemination of information on security features through print and electronic media and formation of Forged Note Vigilance Cells in all the Head Offices of the banks. Additional security features have also been incorporated in the bank notes in 2005 and further strengthening of security of bank notes is underway. A High Level Committee headed by the Union Home Secretary comprising officials from central agencies and other senior police officials has been constituted to monitor and draw a comprehensive strategy to combat FICN. Similar bodies have also been set up in the States. In addition, Government of India have nominated the Central Bureau of Investigation as the Nodal Agency to

monitor investigation of fake currency note cases. The RBI has also strengthened the mechanism for detection of counterfeit notes by the Banks.

#### Fees charged by Private Clinics/Hospitals

703. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether exorbitant fees are being charged from the patients in various private clinics/hospitals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is contemplating to formulate rules/guidelines in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) Health being a state subject, no such information is maintained centrally. In so far as Central Government Hospital located in Delhi, namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and its Associate Hospitals are concerned, no fees are charged by the doctors for consultation, examination, operation and medicines except for Nursing Home patients and Maternity Nursing Home patients for investigation, room and diet. These hospitals are providing treatment to BPL patients free of cost.

[English]

#### Funding interest burden for Sardar Sarovar Project

704. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a request for funding the additional interest burden has been received by the Union Government from the Government of Gujarat for Sardar Sarovar Project; and

(b) if so, the time by which decision on the proposal is expected in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Information is being collected from various sources.

#### Out of Court Settlement of Tax Cases

705. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of taxes outstanding against the corporates and persons due to cases pending in courts as on date;

(b) whether there is any non-judicial system for out of court settlement of such cases; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The total amount of direct taxes outstanding in the cases pending in the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT), High Court and Supreme Court, as on 30.9.2010 is as follows:—

Name of Court/Tribunal	Amount (in Rs. crores)
ITAT	96,876.43
High Court	12,498.14
Supreme Court	997.23
Total	110,371.00

The breakup between corporate and non-corporate dues is not maintained.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The mechanisms for out of court settlement within Income Tax Act, 1961 (the Act) is as follows:—

(i) As per Chapter XIX-A of the Act, the Settlement

Commission is competent to settle those cases for which application is filed by the assessee in terms of the statutory provisions.

(ii) As per Chapter XIX-B of the Act, advance rulings on issues can be given by the Authority for Advance Rulings in terms of the statutory provisions.

(iii) As per Chapter XIV of the Act, Dispute Resolution Panels (DRPs) have been constituted for resolving disputes pertaining to Transfer Pricing Cases following insertion of section 144C in the Act by the Finance Act, 2009 w.e.f. 1.4.2009.

[Translation]

#### Promotion of Handloom Sector

706. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:  
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of scheme being implemented by the Government for the development of handloom sector in the country and funds allocated/released and utilised thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the employment opportunities generated by the handloom sector in the country, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to boost handloom sector, increase employment opportunities and achieve the target set for the sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PANABAANKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (c) In order to promote the Handloom Sector, the Government of India has taken a number of new initiatives such as training programmes for skill up-gradation and technical development, aggressive marketing efforts, strengthening of

Apex handloom organizations and by taking unique social security measures like providing Health Insurance and Life Insurance to the weavers and their families. During the XI Plan period the Government of India is implementing following schemes:—

1. Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS)
2. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)-comprises of two components: (a) Health Insurance Scheme; (b) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana.
3. Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS)

4. Mill Gate Price Scheme (MGPS)
5. Diversified Handloom Development Scheme (DHDS).

State-wise releases are made under two schemes i.e. Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS) and Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS). Details of State-wise releases for the last 3 years and current year 2010-11 are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(b) As per Third Census of Handloom Weavers (2009-10), the State-wise handloom weavers and allied workers employed in the handloom sector is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

#### Statement-I

*Details of releases made during 2007-2008, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto 20.02.2011)  
to various States under different Handloom Plan Schemes*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Integrated Handloom Development Scheme				Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.78	6.22	11.11	10.08	0.95	1.87	2.10	2.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.50	3.21	1.76	1.28	0.03	0.02	0.00	1.74
3.	Assam	7.85	3.12	4.54	7.54	1.43	2.10	4.11	3.76
4.	Bihar	0.88	1.04	0.00	1.78	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.04
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.92	0.61	0.00	0.29	0.42	0.17	0.37	0.78
6.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.49	0.37	0.61	0.11
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	1.14	0.75	0.97	0.77	0.27	0.26	0.76	0.20
9.	Haryana	0.05	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.13	0.37	0.28	0.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10. Himachal Pradesh		0.77	0.76	1.39	1.72	0.17	0.26	0.51	0.53
11. Jammu and Kashmir		0.00	1.43	1.32	1.29	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.25
12. Jharkhand		1.69	2.83	4.11	1.13	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.17
13. Karnataka		8.76	5.74	0.74	1.24	0.70	1.44	1.20	1.06
14. Kerala		6.24	6.43	2.30	1.24	0.18	0.23	0.00	0.00
15. Madhya Pradesh		1.46	2.13	0.54	1.95	0.86	0.12	0.68	0.82
16. Maharashtra		0.00	0.00	0.16	2.94	1.09	1.89	1.37	0.71
17. Manipur		6.02	2.86	0.00	5.09	0.10	0.35	0.47	0.71
18. Meghalaya		0.83	0.55	3.42	1.88	0.17	0.06	0.89	0.27
19. Mizoram		0.00	0.00	0.90	0.16	0.51	0.34	0.00	0.00
20. Nagaland		1.94	2.43	10.58	6.55	0.87	2.06	3.73	2.10
21. Orissa		3.98	5.70	5.27	5.15	1.15	1.07	0.74	0.75
22. Puducherry		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23. Punjab		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
24. Rajasthan		0.26	0.54	0.15	0.64	0.64	0.44	0.73	0.38
25. Sikkim		0.00	0.37	0.00	0.47	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.13
26. Tamil Nadu		29.77	41.75	50.15	47.78	0.62	1.54	0.80	1.10
27. Tripura		1.36	1.28	0.85	1.85	0.04	0.09	0.36	0.44
28. Uttar Pradesh		2.36	4.28	3.06	11.80	1.35	2.36	1.73	1.61
29. Uttarakhand		0.90	1.57	0.15	2.57	0.15	0.46	0.45	0.34
30. West Bengal		4.05	5.01	2.94	8.26	0.51	1.06	0.60	0.64
Total		99.51	100.61	107.00	125.45	13.00	19.02	22.60	20.92
Other Organisations		10.99	8.37	8.57	9.83	10.44	25.97	27.00	23.75
Grand Total		110.50	108.98	115.57	135.28	23.44	44.99	49.60	44.67



**Statement-II**

*Details of releases made under during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto 20.02.2011)  
to various States under different Handloom Non-Plan Schemes*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Implementation of the HL (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985				10% Special Rebate		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.72	0.18	0.96	0.35	5.87	6.27	2.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			0.00		0.05	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam			0.00		0.00	6.40	0.03
4.	Bihar			0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh			0.00		0.20	0.00	0.98
6.	Delhi			0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Goa			0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat		0.56	0.58	0.24	0.54	0.52	0.88
9.	Haryana	0.28		0.16		5.15	0.00	0.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh			0.00		0.00	2.20	1.96
11.	Jammu and Kashmir			0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Jharkhand			0.00		0.00	0.00	0.03
13.	Karnataka			0.00		2.48	1.66	0.61
14.	Kerala			0.00	0.57	8.30	3.50	2.52
15.	Madhya Pradesh		0.12	0.13		0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Maharashtra			0.00		0.23	0.16	0.00
17.	Manipur			0.00		0.89	0.00	0.00
18.	Meghalaya			0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19.	Mizoram			0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Nagaland			0.00		1.89	2.31	3.47
21.	Orissa			0.00		4.80	7.64	1.00
22.	Puducherry			0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Punjab			0.00		0.00	0.04	0.11
24.	Rajasthan		0.29	0.26		0.00	7.34	0.00
25.	Sikkim			0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	0.39	0.24	1.33	1.07	6.49	5.29	1.89
27.	Tripura			0.00		0.20	0.00	0.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh			0.00	0.29	0.00	7.03	1.35
29.	Uttarakhand			0.00		0.00	0.00	0.20
30.	West Bengal	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.17	1.91	2.65	1.20
Total		1.50	1.50	3.50	2.69	39.00	53.01	18.50

**Statement-III**

*Number of Handloom Weavers and Allied Workers as per Third Handloom Census (2009-10)*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Handloom Weavers and allied workers
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	355838
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33041
3.	Assam	1643453
4.	Bihar	43392
5.	Chhattisgarh	8191

1	2	3
6.	Delhi	2738
7.	Goa	0
8.	Gujarat	11009
9.	Haryana	7967
10.	Himachal Pradesh	13458
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	33209
12.	Jharkhand	21160
13.	Karnataka	89256
14.	Kerala	14679

1	2	3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	14761
16.	Maharashtra	3418
17.	Manipur	218753
18.	Mizoram	43528
19.	Meghalaya	13612
20.	Nagaland	66490
21.	Orissa	114106
22.	Puducherry	2803
23.	Punjab	2636
24.	Rajasthan	31958
25.	Sikkim	568
26.	Tamil Nadu	352321
27.	Tripura	137177
28.	Uttar Pradesh	257783
29.	Uttarakhand	15468
30.	West Bengal	779103
Total		43,31,876

[Translation]

**Non-compliance of electricity Act, 2003**

707. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several State Governments are not complying with the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 resulting in the exploitation of electricity consumers by the private companies;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) As per information available with the Ministry of Power, no instance of non-compliance of the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 by the State Governments resulting in the exploitation of electricity consumers by the private companies has been reported. The Electricity Act, 2003 makes comprehensive provisions seeking to protect the interests of consumers. The need for safeguarding consumers' interests has been articulated in the preamble of the Act which reads as follow:—

"An Act to consolidate the laws relating to generation, transmission, distribution, trading and use of electricity and generally for taking measures conducive to development of electricity industry, promoting competition therein, protecting interest of consumers and supply of electricity to all areas, rationalization of electricity tariff, ensuring transparent policies regarding subsidies, promotion of efficient and environmentally benign policies, constitution of Central Electricity Authority, Regulatory Commissions and establishment of Appellate Tribunal and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The tariffs to be charged from the consumers by the distribution companies are regulated by the Appropriate Commission. The Act also provides for Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum and Ombudsman for redressal of grievances. The Standards of performance of licensees are specified by the Appropriate Commission. Failure to comply with the standards makes the distribution licensees liable to pay compensation to the consumers/persons affected. Section 43 of the Act mandates the distribution licensees to give connection to supply electricity to consumers within the specified time period, failing which they are liable to a penalty. Section 50 of the Act requires the Regulatory Commissions to specify the electricity supply code.

**Interest subsidy on Educational Loans**

708. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to grant 100 per cent subsidy on the interest of education loan to the poor students;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of students likely to be benefitted;

(c) whether the income criteria has been fixed so as to identify the poor students;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the time period of such subsidy scheme has been prescribed; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) has formulated and circulated to banks for implementation on 25th May, 2010, a Central Scheme to provide full interest subsidy for the period of moratorium on educational loans taken by the students from economically weaker sections from scheduled banks under the Educational Loan Scheme (ELS) of the Indian Banks' Association (IBA). The Scheme is applicable only for study in recognized technical/professional courses in India.

As per information available in Department of Financial Services, the increase in total number of accounts of Education loans in Public Sector Banks in 2009-10 over 2008-09 is about 3.35 lakh.

(c) and (d) The benefit under the Scheme are applicable to the students belonging to economically weaker sections having annual parental income (from all sources) with upper limit of Rs. 4.5 lakh.

(e) and (f) The Scheme is applicable from the academic year 2009-10 starting 1st April, 2009.

[English]

**Availability of Coins**

709. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to do away with the production of some smaller denomination coins and to reshape some of them;

(b) if so, the details thereof and time for implementation of the same alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any problem has been experienced in the process;

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

(e) whether it is proposed to make easy availability of new coins/currency notes in all major nationalized banks in the country besides RBI; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

In exercise of section 15A of the Coinage Act, 1906, the Government has decided to call in from circulation the coins of the denomination of 25 paise and below. These coins will cease to be legal tender after 30.06.2011. There is no proposal to reshape the coins, the coins will remain in circular shape.

(e) and (f) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that a system is already in place to ensure easy availability of coins/currency notes in all major nationalized banks in the country besides RBI.

**Mining Projects**

710. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of mining project that are going on in the State of Gujarat, location-wise;

(b) whether the mining companies are following the guidelines of the Union Government; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) As per available information, the total number of mines for major minerals in the State of Gujarat in the year 2009-10 is given below:—

District	No. of Mines (provisional)
1	2
Amreli	4
Baruch	11
Bhavnagar	1
Jamnagar	115
Junagarh	54
Kutch	40

1	2
Mehesana	2
Panchmahals	8
Patan	5
Porbandar	136
Rajkot	22
Sabarkantha	7
Surat	1
Surendranagar	8
Vadodara	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>427</b>

(b) and (c) The IBM conducts regular inspection of the Mining Leases as per the provisions of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 (MCDR) and points out the violations to the lease holders under intimation to the State Government, from time to time. Details of inspection taken, violation pointed out and action taken by IBM in Gujarat State for the last three years are given below:—

*Information on the Compliance of MCDR, 1988*

Year	No. of mines inspected	No. of violations pointed out	No. of violations rectified	No. of show cause notices issued	No. of violations rectified after issue of show cause notices	No. of prosecution cases launched	No. of cases where mining operations suspended
2007-08	128	247	138	32	81	07	Nil
2008-09	191	165	124	22	37	01	Nil
2009-10	201	421	97	45	75	Nil	33

**Textile Workers' rehabilitation  
Fund Scheme**

711. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of the Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS);

(b) the number of mills identified or become eligible alongwith the number of workers rehabilitated/benefited and amount disbursed as relief under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to establish any committee for monitoring the said scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to ensure the proper working of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAANKA LAKSHMI): (a) The objective of the Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) is to provide interim relief to textile workers rendered unemployed as a consequence of permanent closure of textile units. The Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) is in operation with effect from 15th September, 1986. Relief under the Scheme is available only for three years on a tapering basis.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

(e) Constant efforts were/are made by the Government to provide relief to displaced workers of closed textile mills expeditiously by organizing various Grievances Redressal Meetings, which are presided over the Textile Minister/Textile Commissioner/Joint Textile Commissioner etc. Such meetings have representatives from various State/Central Government Departments/Organisations/Labour Associations and from workers.

**Statement**

**2007-08**

Sl. No.	State	No. of mills covered	No. of workers benefited	Disbursed amount (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gujarat	24	8776	29.40
2.	Madhya Pradesh	2	361	1.49
3.	Tamil Nadu	2	350	0.51
4.	Karnataka	3	1352	6.56
5.	West Bengal	2	1163	1.88
Total		33	12002	39.84

**2008-09**

1.	Gujarat	28	3214	8.23
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1	75	0.21
3.	Maharashtra	1	778	2.91
4.	Tamil Nadu	1	437	2.47
5.	Karnataka	7	2430	7.58
6.	West Bengal	2	66	0.10
7.	Punjab	3	1408	5.61
Total		43	8408	27.11

**2009-10**

1.	Gujarat	11	91	0.24
2.	Madhya Pradesh	3	363	1.93
3.	Maharashtra	3	3586	12.25

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Tamil Nadu	2	88	0.39
5.	Karnataka	5	490	1.35
6.	Andhra Pradesh	3	624	2.55
7.	West Bengal	2	718	3.14
8.	Punjab	3	698	2.60
Total		32	6658	24.45

#### 2010-11 (upto January, 2011)

1.	Gujarat	4	8	0.02
2.	Madhya Pradesh	2	486	2.62
3.	Maharashtra	2	489	1.40
4.	Tamil Nadu	1	9	0.04
5.	Karnataka	12	1332	6.10
6.	Punjab	3	157	0.57
Total		32	6658	10.75

#### Promotion of renewable energy use

712. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced several technology missions to promote alternative and renewable energy use in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the targets set under the mission, mission-wise;

(c) whether the Government has announced that tariff would be fixed for the solar power to be exported to Grid;

(d) if so, whether the tariff has been fixed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Government has announced Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission to develop and deploy solar energy technologies in the country.

(b) Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission aims to set up 20,000 MW grid solar power, 2,000 MW of off-grid solar applications and 20 million square metre of solar thermal collector area by 2022. Under the first Phase of the Mission upto March, 2013, targets of 1100 MW of grid solar power, 200 MW equivalent of off-grid solar applications and 7 million square meter of solar thermal collector area have been fixed.

(c) to (e) The tariff for purchase of solar power is fixed by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs). CERC had fixed a tariff of ₹ 17.91 per unit for solar photovoltaic (PV) power projects during 2010-11. CERC tariff for solar PV projects during 2011-12 has been fixed as ₹ 15.39 per unit. So far 20 SERCs have also fixed tariff for solar PV power in the range of ₹ 14.5 per unit to ₹ 18.52 per unit. CERC has also fixed tariff of ₹ 15.31 and ₹ 15.04 per unit for purchase of solar thermal power in 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively.

#### Restriction of tax sops on forex earning of telecome firms

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

(a) whether the Union Government restricts tax sops on forex earnings of telecom firms;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) Section 80-IA(4)(ii) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 allowed for a deduction of hundred per cent of the profits and gains for the first five assessment years and thereafter, thirty per cent of such profits and gains for further five assessment years to any undertaking which has started or starts providing telecommunication services whether basic or cellular, including radio paging, domestic satellite service, network of trunking, broadband network and internet services on or after 1st April, 1995, but on or before 31st March, 2005. Thus, any undertaking which started providing telecommunication services during this period is eligible to claim deduction in computing the total income commencing at any time during any ten consecutive assessment years out of fifteen years beginning from the year in which the undertaking starts providing telecommunication service.

#### Guidelines for Banking Licence

714. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the guidelines to grant new banking licenses have since been issued;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of number of applications received in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The final guidelines on licencing of new banks in private sector have not yet been issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI). RBI has informed that the draft guidelines are under preparation which would be placed in RBI website shortly for public comments. Thereafter the final guidelines will be issued and applications from the interested parties will be invited for issuing banking licences.

[Translation]

#### Accounts closed by Foreign Banks

715. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether certain foreign banks operating in the country close the accounts at any time and debit a substantial amount from the accounts of such persons who fail to maintain minimum balance in their accounts;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any written warning or prior intimation is given to such consumers before closing their accounts;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the details of the amount debited by the said banks from the accounts of said consumers alongwith the number of accounts closed during the year 2009-10?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has not stipulated any minimum balance to be maintained in savings bank accounts and also not stipulated levy of any service charge, if the minimum balance is not maintained in such accounts. Such stipulations are made by individual banks themselves. However, in terms of RBI's circular on 'Customer Service', banks have been advised to display on their websites information relating to interest rates and service charges including information on the minimum balance in deposit accounts to enable customers to obtain the desired information at a quick glance.

(c) and (d) In terms of RBI's Master Circular on 'Interest Rates on Rupee Deposits held in Domestic, Non-Resident Ordinary (NRO) and Non-Resident External (NRE) Accounts', banks have been advised that they should inform customers in a transparent manner regarding the requirement of maintenance minimum balance and levying charges, etc. if the minimum balance is not maintained at the time of opening savings bank accounts. Any subsequent change with regard to maintenance of minimum balance and the charges should also be intimated to the account holders.

- (e) RBI has informed that their information management system does not collect data in this manner.



### Mega Destination Development Scheme

716. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the tourist places of the country included or proposed to be included in the Mega Destination Development Scheme;

(b) whether the Government proposes to include more world famous tourist sites including Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh under the said scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) The Ministry

of Tourism, at present has identified 38 mega destinations/circuits. The details of these mega destinations/circuits, including the one for Madhya Pradesh, are given in the enclosed Statement.

For each identified mega destinations and circuits, the Ministry of Tourism contribution, as Central financial assistance, is capped at Rs. 25.00 crore and Rs. 50.00 crore respectively under the scheme "Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits".

The Project proposals submitted by the State Governments/UT Administrations, including Mega Destinations/Circuits, are prioritized through a system of prioritization meetings with the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations and processed further as per the scheme guidelines, inter-se-priority and subject to availability of funds.

### Statement

#### List of Mega Destinations/Circuits Identified for different States/UTs

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Name of the Mega Projects/Circuits	Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Charminar area of Hyderabad - Destination	Sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 994.75 lakh.
2.		Tirupati Heritage Circuit	Sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 4652.49 lakh.
3.		Kadapa Heritage Tourist Circuit	Sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 3692.89 lakh.
4.	Assam	National Park Mega Circuit covering Manas, Orang, Nameri, Kaziranaga, Jorhat, Sibsagar and Majouli	Identified.
5.	Bihar	Bodhgaya-Rajgir-Nalanda-Circuit	Sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 1922.42 lakh.
6.	Chhattisgarh	Jagdálpur-Tirathgarh-Chitrakoot-Barsur-Dantewada-Tirathgarh Circuit	Sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 1133.82 lakh.

1	2	3	4
7.	Delhi	Illumination of monuments-Circuit	Sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 2375.09 lakh.
8.	Goa	Churches of Goa Circuit	Sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 4309.91 lakh.
9.	Gujarat	Dwarka-Nageshwar-Bet Dwarka Circuit	Sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 798.90 lakh.
10.		Shuklatirth-Kabirvad-Mangleshwar-Angareshwar Circuit	Identified.
11.	Haryana	Panipat-Kurukshetra-Pinjore Circuit	Sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 3175.25 lakh.
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Eco and Adventure Circuit (Kullu-Katrain-Manali)	Identified.
13.	Haryana and Himachal Pradesh	Panchkula-Yamunanagar (Haryana) — Ponta Sahib	Identified.
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Mubarak Mandi Heritage Complex, Jammu — Destination	Identified.
15.		Naagar Nagar Circuit (Wattlab via Hazratbal, Tulmullah, Mansbal and Wullar Lake), Srinagar	Identified.
16.		Spiritual and Wellness Destination Leh — Ladakh	Identified.
17.	Karnataka	Hampi Circuit	Sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 3283.58 lakh.
18.	Kerala	Muziris Heritage Circuit connecting historically and archaeologically important places of Kodungalloor	Sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 4052.83 lakh.
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Spiritual and Wellness Destination of Chitrakoot	Sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 2401.98 lakh.
20.	Maharashtra	Vidarbha Heritage Circuit	Sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 3738.19 lakh.
21.		Aurangabad Destination	Identified.
22.	Manipur	INA Memorial	Identified.
23.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar-Puri-Chilka-Circuit	Sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 3022.80 lakh.

1	2	3	4
24.	Puducherry	Puducherry Destination	
25.	Punjab	Amritsar Destination	Sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 1585.53 lakh.
26.	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar Destination	Sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 1069.68 lakh.
27.		Desert Circuit (Jodhpur-Bikaner-Jaisalmer)	Identified.
28.	Sikkim	Gangtok-Destination	Sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 2390.70 lakh.
29.	Tamil Nadu	Mahabalipuram-Destination	Sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 1312.69 lakh.
30.		Pilgrimage Heritage Circuit (Madurai-Rameshwaram-Kanyakumari)	Sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 3647.95 lakh.
31.		Thanjavaur	Identified.
32.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar-Rishikesh-Munikireti-Circuit	Sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 4452.22 lakh.
33.		Nirmal Gangotri	Identified.
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circuit	Sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 4254.13 lakh.
35.		Varanasi-Sarnath-Ramnagar Circuit	Sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 2202.30 lakh.
36.	West Bengal	Ganga Heritage River Cruise Circuit	Sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 2042.35 lakh.
37.		Dooars (Jalpaiguri District)	Identified in 2010-11.
38.	Tripura	Mega Lake Circuit including Mata Bari	Identified in 2010-11.

### Janani Suraksha Yojana

717. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) has been implemented in all the States particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the main features of the guidelines of the scheme alongwith the details of funds allocated/utilised for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether contents of certain guidelines of the scheme are beyond comprehension; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):

(a) Yes.

(b) The main features of the guidelines of the scheme along with details of funds allocated/utilised for the purpose during last three years and upto December, 2010 of the current financial year State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II.

(c) and (d) No.

#### Statement-I

##### Janani Suraksha Yojana

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a conditional cash transfer scheme under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), was launched on 12th April, 2005 to promote institutional delivery among the poor pregnant women. The Yojana is being implemented in all States and Union Territories.

The scheme focuses on the poor pregnant women with special dispensation for States having low institutional

delivery rates, namely, the States of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Rajasthan, Orissa and Jammu and Kashmir. While these States have been classified as Low Performing States (LPS), the remaining States fall in the category of High Performing States (HPS) for the purpose of this scheme.

The scheme has identified ASHA, the Accredited Social Health Activist as an effective link between the health facility and the community.

#### Eligibility for Cash Assistance

LPS All pregnant women delivering in Government Health Centers, such as Sub Centers (SCs)/ Primary Health Centers (PHCs)/Community Health Centers (CHCs)/First Referral Units (FRUs)/general wards of district or State hospitals or accredited private institutions.

HPS BPL Pregnant women, aged 19 years and above and the SC/ST pregnant women delivering in the above institutions.

#### Cash Assistance for Institutional Delivery (in Rs.)

Category	Rural area		Total	Urban area		Total
	Mother's package	ASHA's package		Mother's package	ASHA's package	
LPS	1400	600	2000	1000	200	1200
HPS	700	200**	900	600	200**	800
N.E. States HPS (Notified tribal area)		600*				
		600***				

\*w.e.f. 31st October, 2006.

\*\*w.e.f. 01st April, 2009.

\*\*\*w.e.f. 15th June, 2010.

**Conditions for cash Assistance for institutional deliveries:—**

In LPS All Births, delivered in a health center — Government or Accredited Private Health Institutions.

HPS Upto 02 (two) live births.

**Availing services of private sector's specialist for Caesarean Section.**

The Yojana allows the Government health facilities to

avail the services of a private sector health specialist to perform Caesarean Section or for the management of obstetric complications, by giving a cash incentive of Rs. 1500/- per delivery wherever Government specialist are not in position.

**Assistance for Home Delivery:**

All BPL pregnant women aged 19 years and above, preferring to deliver at home are entitled to cash assistance of Rs. 500/- per delivery upto 02 live births.

**Statement-II**

*Statement showing NPCC approval and Expenditure Reported under JSY for the F.Ys. 2007-08 to 2010-11 (till 31.12.2010)*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (till Dec., 2010)	
		NPCC Approval	Exp.	NPCC Approval	Exp.	NPCC Approval	Exp.	NPCC Approval	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>A. High Focus States</b>									
1.	Bihar	6.00	130.91	173.60	170.23	229.96	236.90	249.97	174.78
2.	Chhattisgarh	8.50	16.42	34.87	24.54	57.40	34.93	74.67	20.11
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1.00	0.59	1.03	0.79	1.01	1.07	2.18	1.09
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.00	2.64	28.07	0.04	27.81	16.41	20.80	10.79
5.	Jharkhand	4.00	5.65	50.00	33.10	57.69	30.25	70.22	41.57
6.	Madhya Pradesh	35.00	203.06	160.00	208.06	248.32	210.47	200.78	152.78
7.	Orissa	18.00	69.94	105.51	83.93	104.44	96.74	126.54	75.07
8.	Rajasthan	30.00	119.68	150.00	150.80	140.01	167.59	143.68	138.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Uttar Pradesh	13.00	109.40	260.93	270.03	310.28	387.24	400.01	319.82
10.	Uttarakhand	1.00	7.85	13.02	13.24	13.50	13.64	20.31	9.79
Sub Total		118.50	666.14	977.03	954.76	1190.42	1195.23	1309.15	944.59
<b>B. NE States</b>									
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.25	0.51	1.70	0.88	1.60	1.52	1.64	0.64
12.	Assam	15.00	53.98	88.95	56.85	92.83	68.52	101.50	60.14
13.	Manipur	0.75	0.59	1.15	0.82	1.18	1.23	1.32	0.84
14.	Meghalaya	0.50	0.65	1.81	1.15	1.96	1.22	2.28	0.73
15.	Mizoram	0.80	0.89	1.33	1.46	1.47	0.00	1.64	1.03
16.	Nagaland	0.50	0.36	4.02	1.60	2.36	1.32	4.44	2.02
17.	Sikkim	0.15	0.21	0.20	0.43	0.22	0.42	0.53	0.22
18.	Tripura	0.60	1.15	1.80	1.41	2.29	2.40	3.17	1.61
Sub Total		18.55	58.34	100.95	64.60	103.91	76.64	116.51	67.24
<b>C. Non-High Focus States</b>									
19.	Andhra Pradesh	35.00	38.50	47.88	44.05	45.50	40.86	50.36	9.86
20.	Goa	0.05	0.02	0.15	0.00	0.08	0.05	0.10	0.06
21.	Gujarat	10.00	9.55	18.08	13.64	16.10	21.28	22.38	13.28
22.	Haryana	3.50	3.70	5.00	3.14	6.00	4.41	6.99	3.12
23.	Karnataka	11.00	22.17	30.00	28.50	27.40	33.00	46.03	35.10
24.	Kerala	5.00	14.83	9.36	12.82	14.79	16.66	9.66	7.33
25.	Maharashtra	8.50	18.80	20.00	22.59	28.90	26.81	22.59	20.97
26.	Punjab	1.45	1.74	1.86	3.95	4.90	5.70	6.12	4.99
27.	Tamil Nadu	16.00	14.85	29.18	30.93	31.68	28.83	35.30	16.23
28.	West Bengal	17.00	30.67	40.00	39.41	43.39	43.84	54.18	37.73
Sub Total		107.50	154.83	201.50	199.03	218.74	221.44	253.69	148.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>D. Small States/UTs</b>									
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.11	0.00	0.12	0.01
30.	Chandigarh	0.05	0.15	0.51	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.02
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.09	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.06
32.	Daman and Diu	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.20	0.45	0.72	1.14	1.69	1.50	2.40	1.11
34.	Lakshadweep	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.05	1.05
35.	Puducherry	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.32	0.23	0.33	0.33	0.22
Sub Total		0.80	0.96	1.99	1.64	2.33	2.00	3.12	2.47
Grand Total		245.35	880.27	1281.47	1220.03	1515.40	1495.31	1682.48	1162.98

[English]

**Promotion of Tourism Amongst South  
Asian Countries**

718. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps for promoting tourism amongst South Asian countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Promotion of India tourism overseas including in South Asian countries is an ongoing activity of the Ministry. The Ministry of Tourism undertakes various promotional activities for promoting Indian tourism destinations and products which include media campaigns in electronic, print and on-line media; outdoor branding; participation in various events overseas; organizing Seminars, Workshops, Road Shows and Food and Cultural Festivals; inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to India under

the Hospitality program, etc.

[Translation]

**Settlement of Loans through One  
Time Settlement Scheme**

719. SHRI HUKUMDEV NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the applications received by the public sector banks for settlement of loans through one time settlement scheme during the last three years and the current financial year alongwith number of such applications settled during the same period;

(b) whether the loan defaulters whose loans have been declared non-performing assets and written off had applied for settlement of their loan through the said scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of such loan defaulters who have defaulted for more than Rupees one crore; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The present information system of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not capture data on one-time settlement of loans by banks. However, data on amount written off and Gross NPAs of the public sector banks for the last three financial years is as under:—

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Year	Gross NPAs	Total Write Off during the year
2007-08	40,598	8,021
2008-09	45,918	7,217
2009-10	59,924	10,966

Source: Off-site returns (Global Operations).

(c) RBI disseminates list of non-suit filed borrowers of banks and Financial Institutions (FIs) with outstanding aggregating Rs. 1 crore and above as on 31st March and 30th September each year for their confidential use. Further, Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited (CIBIL) is maintaining a database on suit-filed accounts of Rs. 1 crore and above. As on 31.03.2010, the details of defaulters of banks and FIs of Rs. 1 crore and above are as under:—

	No. of accounts	Amount (Rs. in Crore)
Non-suit filed	2577	27,550
Suit filed	6288	49,741

(d) To improve the health of financial sector, to reduce the NPAs, to improve asset quality of the banks and to create a good recovery climate, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Government have already taken various steps over the years, which, inter-alia, include prescribing prudential norms for provisioning and classi-

fication of non-performing assets, guidelines for prevention of slippages, Corporate Debt Restructuring and other restructuring schemes, One Time Settlement schemes, enactment of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002, the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005 and the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (DRT) Act, 1993 etc.

[English]

#### ATMs

720. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVADANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to regulate the installation of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) in rural areas by Commercial banks and prescribe a minimum obligation on them;

(b) if so, whether this would ease the pressure on State Bank of India (SBI) to cater to rural areas; and

(c) the bank-wise and State-wise details of ATMs installed till now by commercial banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the extant authorization policy general permission has been granted to all the scheduled commercial banks to install ATMs/Mobile ATMs at the location of their choice. Thus banks are not required to take prior permission of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for setting up of ATMs. However, the banks have been advised to report full details of the off-site ATMs installed by them.

(b) Setting up of ATMs by other banks will certainly reduce the burden on State Bank of India (SBI) which has the largest presence in the country. However, banks will setup ATMs primarily to cater to the needs of their own customers only.

(c) As of March, 2010 commercial banks had a network of 60,153 ATMs. The bank-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.



**Statement**

*Branches and ATMs of Scheduled Commercial Banks and State Bank Group as at end March, 2010*

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Branches				Total	ATMs			Per cent of Off-site to total ATMs	Per cent of ATMs to Branches
		Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Metro-politan		On-site	Off-site	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<b>Scheduled Commercial Banks</b>	<b>20,773</b>	<b>17,638</b>	<b>16,007</b>	<b>14,742</b>	<b>69,160</b>	<b>32,679</b>	<b>27,474</b>	<b>60,153</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>87.0</b>
	<b>Public Sector Banks</b>	19,567	14,595	12,920	11,743	58,825	23,797	16,883	40,680	41.5	69.2
	<b>Nationalised Banks</b>	13,652	9,376	9,607	8,961	41,596	12,655	7,047	19,702	35.8	47.4
1.	Allahabad Bank	956	403	469	403	2,231	126	85	211	40.3	9.5
2.	Andhra Bank	399	408	429	313	1,549	370	489	859	56.9	55.5
3.	Bank of Baroda	1,126	724	574	664	3,088	494	821	1,315	62.4	42.6
4.	Bank of India	1,236	634	566	588	3,024	500	320	820	39.0	27.1
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	523	266	280	366	1,435	259	86	345	24.9	24.0
6.	Canara Bank	758	786	747	754	3,045	1,270	745	2,015	37.0	66.2
7.	Central Bank of India	1,361	910	690	624	3,585	304	98	402	24.4	11.2
8.	Corporation Bank	190	236	320	333	1,079	585	494	1,079	45.8	100.0
9.	Dena Bank	358	233	231	301	1,123	297	99	396	25.0	35.3
10.	Indian Bank	487	435	435	346	1,703	716	289	1,005	28.8	59.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	549	479	514	473	2,015	590	181	771	23.5	38.3
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	296	346	478	390	1,510	704	276	980	28.2	64.9
13.	Punjab and Sind Bank	283	127	228	226	864	59	—	59	—	6.8
14.	Punjab National Bank	1,947	1,005	968	793	4,713	2,404	1,140	3,544	32.2	75.2
15.	Syndicate Bank	657	565	583	521	2,326	992	195	1,187	16.4	51.0
16.	UCO Bank	779	420	468	438	2,105	330	148	478	31.0	22.7
17.	Union Bank of India	796	743	672	621	2,832	1,548	778	2,326	33.4	82.1
18.	United Bank of India	625	271	339	289	1,524	192	82	274	29.9	18.0
19.	Vijaya Bank	258	244	351	301	1,154	348	87	435	20.0	37.7
20.	IDBI Bank Ltd.	68	141	265	217	691	567	634	1,201	52.8	173.8
	<b>State Bank Group</b>	5,915	5,219	3,313	2,782	17,229	11,142	9,836	20,978	46.9	121.8
21.	State Bank of India	4,678	3,636	2,236	1,887	12,437	7,913	8,381	16,294	51.4	131.0
22.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	299	241	157	169	866	571	379	950	39.9	109.7
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	284	355	282	204	1,125	823	243	1,066	22.8	94.8
24.	State Bank of Indore	120	140	89	122	471	308	299	607	49.3	128.9
25.	State Bank of Mysore	211	140	149	187	687	474	134	608	22.0	88.5
26.	State Bank of Patiala	274	239	237	140	890	548	179	727	24.6	81.7
27.	State Bank of Travancore	49	468	163	73	753	505	221	726	30.4	96.4

*Branches and ATMs of Old and New Private Sector Banks as at end March, 2010*

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Branches					ATMs			Per cent of Off-site to total ATMs	Per cent of ATMs to Branches
		Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Metro-politan	Total	On-site	Off-site	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<b>Private Sector Banks</b>	1,201	3,037	3,027	2,762	10,027	8,603	9,844	18,447	53.4	184.0
	<b>Old Private Sector Banks</b>	861	1,626	1,435	1,030	4,952	2,266	1,124	3,390	33.2	68.5
1.	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	99	92	142	125	458	101	26	127	20.5	27.7
2.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	18	193	100	49	360	95	52	147	35.4	40.8
3.	City Union Bank Ltd.	38	63	78	45	224	142	10	152	6.6	67.9
4.	Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	26	92	70	55	243	128	152	280	54.3	115.2
5.	Federal Bank Ltd.	47	340	172	111	670	413	319	732	43.6	109.3
6.	ING Vysya Bank	83	83	154	154	474	180	177	357	49.6	75.3
7.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	220	83	124	64	491	200	92	292	31.5	59.5
8.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	88	95	148	138	469	170	47	217	21.7	46.3
9.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	34	106	120	75	335	307	69	376	18.4	112.2
10.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	39	95	85	46	265	129	46	175	26.3	66.0
11.	Nainital Bank Ltd.	25	29	25	22	101	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	24	26	18	19	87	19	-	19	-	21.8
13.	SBI Commercial and Intl. Bank Ltd.	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	2	-	100.0
14.	South India Bank Ltd.	69	250	145	92	556	288	85	373	22.8	67.1
15.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	51	79	54	33	217	92	49	141	34.8	65.0
	<b>New Private Sector Banks</b>	340	1,411	1,592	1,732	5,075	6,337	8,720	15,057	57.9	296.7
16.	Axis Bank Ltd.	44	252	378	292	966	1,245	3,048	4,293	71.0	444.4
17.	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	4	13	13	52	82	76	34	110	30.9	134.1
18.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	95	456	520	644	1,715	2,311	1,924	4,235	45.4	246.9
19.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	151	566	481	500	1,698	2,149	3,070	5,219	58.8	307.4
20.	IndusInd Bank Ltd.	10	43	96	64	213	199	298	497	60.0	233.3
21.	Kotak Mahindra Ltd.	16	44	58	132	250	240	252	492	51.2	196.8
22.	Yes Bank Ltd.	20	37	46	48	151	117	94	211	44.5	139.7

Branches and ATMs of Foreign Banks as at end March, 2010

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Branches					ATMs			Per cent of Off-site to total ATMs	Per cent of ATMs to Branches
		Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Metro-politan	Total	On-site	Off-site	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<b>Foreign Bank</b>	5	6	60	237	308	279	747	1,026	72.8	333.1
1.	AB Bank Ltd.	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd.	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
3.	American Express Banking Corporation	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Antwerp Bank Ltd.	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Bank Internasional Indonesia	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Bank of America NA	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Bank of Ceylon	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Bank of Nova Scotia	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd.	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Barclays Bank PLC	-	1	3	3	7	7	10	17	58.8	242.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12. BNP Paribas		-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-
13. Calyon Bank		-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
14. Chinatrust Commercial Bank		-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
15. Citibank N.A.		-	2	12	29	43	56	401	457	87.7	1062.8
16. Commonwealth Bank of Australia		-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
17. DBS Bank Ltd.		2	2	-	6	10	-	-	-	-	-
18. Deutsche Bank AG		-	-	6	7	13	12	18	30	60.0	230.8
19. First Rand Bank Ltd.		-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
20. HSBC Ltd.		1	1	10	38	50	73	82	155	52.9	310.0
21. JP Morgan Chase Bank		-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
22. JSC VTB Bank Ltd.		-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
23. Krung Thai Bank Public Co. Ltd.		-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
24. Mashreqbank PSC		-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
25. Mizuho Corporate Bank Ltd.		-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
26. Oman Intl. Bank S.A.O.G.		-	-	1	1	2	1	0	1	0.0	50.0
27. Shinhan Bank		-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
28. Societe Generale		-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
29. Sonali Bank		-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
30. Standard Chartered Bank		-	-	16	78	94	94	149	243	61.3	258.5
31. State Bank of Mauritius Ltd.		-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
32. The Royal Bank of Scotland		2	-	10	19	31	36	87	123	70.7	396.8
33. UBS AG		-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
34. United Overseas Bank Ltd.		-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Nil/Negligible.

Source: Master Office file (latest updated version) on commercial banks.

### Regulation for Womb-for-Rent

721. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is fast emerging as a rent-a-womb hotspot;

(b) if so, whether there is an urgent need to enact a law to regulate wombs-for-rent; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to regulate wombs-for-rent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) There is no systematic collection of national data on this issue.

(b) and (c) To accreditate, supervise and regulate the Assisted Reproductive Technology Clinics in India, the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) developed National Guidelines for Accreditation, Supervision and Regulation of ART Clinics in India which were accepted by the Government in 2005. A draft Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill which also includes the issue of surrogate mothers has been drafted.

[Translation]

### Balkrishna Ranke Commission

722. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a commission under the Chairmanship of Shri Balkrishna Ranke to study the denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said commission has submitted its report to the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (e) The National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes headed by Shri Bal Krishna Ranke and submitted its report on 02.07.2008, which is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

### Budget Consultation

723. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government includes large section of people like Dalit Entrepreneurs and Muslim Minorities in the budget consultation process; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Union Government holds pre-budget discussions with select groups of stakeholders like Agriculturists, Industrialists, Trade Union Leaders, Economists, Banking and Financial Institutions, NGOs and Others. These group inter-alia include people of different communities, castes and religions.

### Medical and Health Tourism

724. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote medical and health tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of proposals received and sanc-



tioned in this regard for seeking central financial assistance, State-wise; and

(d) the estimated revenue likely to be earned therefrom through domestic as well as foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism has initiated several measures to promote Medical and Health Tourism which include promotion in overseas markets and production of publicity materials like brochure, CDs and films etc. and their distribution in target markets.

A workshop on promotion of Wellness Tourism was organized in New Delhi in association with Department of AYUSH, Government of India and National Board for Accreditation of Hospitals and Healthcare Services on 15.02.2011.

(c) Under the Market Development Assistance Scheme (MDA) of the Ministry of Tourism, financial support is provided only to approved Medical Tourism Service Providers, i.e. representatives of hospitals accredited by Joint Commission for International Accredited Hospitals (JCI) and National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Providers (NABH) and Medical Tourism facilitators (Travel Agents/Tour Operators) approved by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India and engaged in Medical Tourism subject to adherence to scheme guidelines as availability of funds.

(d) The foreign exchange earnings from tourism for the country as a whole including medical tourism during 2008, 2009 and 2010 are estimated at ₹ 50730 crore, ₹ 54960 crore and ₹ 64889 crore respectively.

#### Coal Mines by NTPC

725. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) proposes to develop coal mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimated cost of projects; and

(c) the time by which the above projects are likely to be developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) NTPC has been allocated six coal blocks by the Ministry of Coal namely, Pakri-Barwadih, Chatti-Bariatu, Kerandari, Dulanga, Talaipalli and Chatti-Bariatu (South).

The development of the coal blocks is at various stages. Mine Developer Cum Operator (MDO) has been appointed in the Pakri-Barwadih coal block. Mining operation is likely to commence from this block in March, 2012. Mining Operation from the remaining blocks is expected to start during 12th Plan subject to availability of necessary statutory clearances including forestry clearance, physical possession of land and availability of railway links for evacuation of coal. Dulanga coal block has been declared as a 'no go' area by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

[Translation]

#### Cases of Autism

726. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether there is a rise in the cases of Autism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such cases, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any financial assistance has been provided to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for the care and treatment of autism patient;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the proper treatment of such patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):

(a) and (b) Data on autism, which is a neuro — developmental disorder, is not maintained.

(c) and (d) National Trust under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment runs several schemes like Samarth (Residential centre), Niramaya (Health Insurance Scheme), Aspiration (Day Care Centre), Gyan Prabha (Scholarship Scheme), Uddyam Prabha (Interest Subsidy

Scheme), Sahyogi (Caregivers Training Scheme), GHARAUNDA etc. all over the country for the welfare of four disabilities i.e. Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities.

The funds are release by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment under all of the above schemes for all four disabilities. Details of funds released are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No cure or treatment is available for Autism. However, with early detection and intervention it can be managed. Therefore steps have been taken for creating awareness, diagnosis and early intervention.

### Statement

#### Funds released under Samarth Scheme

Fund Released (in Rs.)

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned project	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 till December' 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	4574985	4973220	1446870	1104278
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	500000	114400	317420	
3.	Assam	3	1053200	1034000	630795	97740
4.	Bihar	6	1925725	1660750	1822210	268800
5.	Chandigarh	1	227504	498780	224100	75296
6.	Chhattisgarh	3	1381734	2201380	338796	329928
7.	Daman and Diu	1	404000	262599		593454
8.	Delhi	3	1359486	1801497	455670	179280
9.	Gujarat	7	2210625	3372500	955008	400048
10.	Haryana	3	1310890	2636240	754080	471105
11.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1027700	1234500	415890	108000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Jharkhand	4	1499230	1994060	817440	216480
13.	Karnataka	7	1740304	5428093	1126410	492000
14.	Kerala	3	197600	2648610	144540	36000
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9	3001062	5114680	1673814	432120
16.	Maharashtra	8	1935207	6196519	1269384	850920
17.	Manipur	3	1403000	1571400	378000	351900
18.	Mizoram	1	749004	548576	121770	32400
19.	Orissa	7	1726708	6762458	1259270	1170600
20.	Puducherry	1	356600	609600	313200	502512
21.	Punjab	2	990552	1061190	412920	66240
22.	Rajasthan	7	2757531	4138377	906450	387748
23.	Sikkim	1	0	430301	164400	140800
24.	Tamil Nadu	7	2399539	5482701	975866	422280
25.	Tripura	2	295700	1044920	415280	450240
26.	Uttar Pradesh	12	3898056	7145116	2045490	1088160
27.	Uttarakhand	1	1192631	1985760	277560	342240
28.	West Bengal	6	2603645	4767960	1822400	440640
Total		119	42722218	76720187	21485033	11051209

*Funds released under Aspiration Scheme*

Fund Released (in Rs.)

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned project	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 till December' 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	245000	782500	952125	180375

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	245000	349000	186875	73125
3.	Assam	3	245000	590899	178750	185927
4.	Bihar	4	490000	912500	416677	
5.	Chandigarh	1	0		245000	
6.	Chhattisgarh	3	245000	407500	465073	
7.	Gujarat	3	122500	440000	574687	169136
8.	Haryana	3	367500	595000	268125	213552
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	122500	203060	84500	140427
10.	Jharkhand	4	367500	832875	375301	344176
11.	Karnataka	1	0	155000	122500	231255
12.	Kerala	4	0	465000	647625	165723
13.	Madhya Pradesh	8	735000	1756750	735531	417308
14.	Maharashtra	3	367500	595000	150132	138938
15.	Manipur	4	245000	805250	537740	237927
16.	Mizoram	1	122500	187500		
17.	Orissa	7	612500	1018800	1333118	294938
18.	Punjab	1	122500	155000	186875	
19.	Rajasthan	5	245000	692500	624646	440287
20.	Uttar Pradesh	10	857500	1764713	1481699	541335
21.	Uttarakhand	2	122500	310000	45839	73125
22.	West Bengal	3	245000	596948	216125	132573
Total		79	6125000	13615795	9828943	3980127

*Sahyogi-Care Givers Training and Deployment Scheme*

State	2007-08 Amount released	2008-09 Amount released	2009-10 Amount released	2010-11 (as on December, 2010) Amount released
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh			880000	
Assam		220000	220000	
Bihar				
Chhattisgarh		220000	220000	
Delhi			220000	
Gujarat				220000
Haryana			440000	
Himachal Pradesh		220000		
Jharkhand		220000	220000	
Karnataka		220000		
Kerala			220000	
Madhya Pradesh			220000	
Maharashtra			220000	
Manipur			220000	
Meghalaya				
Mizoram			220000	
Orissa		220000	660000	
			220000	
Rajasthan			220000	
Sikkim				
Tamil Nadu			440000	
Tripura			220000	220000

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh			880000	
Uttarakhand			220000	
West Bengal		220000	220000	
Total		1540000	6600000	440000

*Funds released under Gharaunda Scheme*

Sl. No.	State	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released			
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (till December'10)
1.	Chhattisgarh	10000000			3000000	
2.	Haryana	10000000				
3.	Tripura	10000000				3000000
4.	Uttarakhand	10000000				
5.	Delhi	4000000				1200000
6.	Karnataka	4000000		1200000	1200000	
7.	Maharashtra	4000000				1200000
8.	Orissa	4000000			1200000	
9.	West Bengal	4000000		1200000		
10.	West Bengal	4000000			1200000	
Grand Total		64000000		2400000	6600000	2400000

Scheme started in 08-09

[English]

**Concerns about Capital Gains Tax**

727. SHRI SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received representations from the United States Embassy and U.K. High Commission at New Delhi and European Union Secretariat expressing concerns about capital gains taxation being applied retrospectively and on an unprecedented basis to foreign investors in India; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government had received a joint representation from the United States Embassy and U.K. High Commission at New Delhi and European Union Secretariat expressing concern that Indian Revenue authorities have asserted the unprecedented view that India is entitled to capital gains on transaction taxing place wholly outside India and that they have imposed retroactive taking jurisdiction in transactions involving the transfer of shares in a company not resident in India, in which both the buyer and seller are also non-residents of India.

In response to their letter the Government has in its reply explained its position and basis of taxation.

[Translation]

#### Guidelines regarding Mining of Minerals

728. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to public/private companies for mining of minerals;

(b) if so, the detail thereof;

(c) whether the said guidelines are being adhered to by these companies;

(d) if not, the action taken by the Government against the erring companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) In the interest of conservation and systematic development of minerals and for the protection of environment by preventing or controlling of any pollution which may be caused by prospecting of mining operations, the Central Government has framed the Mineral Conservation and Development Rule, 1988. As per these Rules, all the mining lease holders for major minerals are required to do mining as per approved Mining Plan and guidelines issued by the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) from time to time.

(c) and (d) The IBM conducts regular inspection of the Mining Leases and points out the violations to the leases under intimation to the State Government, from time to time. Details of inspection taken, violation pointed out and action taken by IBM for the last three years are given below:—

#### Information on the compliance of MCDR, 1988

Year	No. of mines inspected	No. of violations pointed out	No. of violations rectified	No. of show cause notices issued	No. of violations rectified after issue of show cause notices	No. of prosecution cases launched	No. of prosecution cases decided in favour of IBM	No. of cases where mining operations suspended
2007-08	2793	2032	846	279	406	32	18	—
2008-09	2645	1963	818	276	270	56	29	—
2009-10	2371	1896	790	404	276	42	17	73
2010-11 (upto Jan., 11)	1581	1129	298	144	182	7	11	46

### Manpower Shortage in Solar Industry

729. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of manpower in the solar power industry including Research and Development (R&D), manufacturing, project commission and Operation and Maintenance (O&M) in the coming years is likely to defeat the ambition of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to create a competent and adequate manpower pool for making the country one of the global leaders in the field of solar power?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) The Government, taking into consideration the anticipated manpower requirement in solar power industry, including Research and Development (R&D), manufacturing, project commissioning and operation and maintenance (O&M) in coming years have evolved a comprehensive plan of action for human resource development in solar energy sector. The plan includes, inter-alia, incorporation of solar PV lighting systems and solar thermal into the regular syllabus of seven trades of two years. ITI courses, training of people from villages where solar lights as installed, National Renewable Energy Fellowship scheme for encouraging students to take renewable energy at post graduate and research level, providing support to educational institutions to upgrade their lab and library facilities for quality education in renewable energy area, creation of Renewable Energy Chairs in selected higher education institutes/ universities to give a boost to renewable energy education in these institutes/universities, developing centres of excellence for undertaking detailed research and development in solar photovoltaic and solar thermal areas. In addition, a National Solar Science Fellowship Programme has been launched to focus on research in cutting-edge technologies in solar energy.

These actions of the Government would generate adequate manpower pool for making the country one of global leaders in solar energy.

[English]

### Health Portal

730. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has outlined a plan to strengthen delivery of healthcare facilities in the country by setting up a health portal that will store and disseminate all necessary information pertaining to health services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said portal will include the details of every disease and its treatment;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the portal's operations have succeeded in running health services for all?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The Ministry envisages use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) including health portal to strengthen the delivery of health care and for improving health literacy and awareness amongst the public. The official website of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare at the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) <http://mohfw.nic.in> disseminates information on various initiatives of the Ministry and programmes like National Rural Health Mission, National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme etc. The Ministry has also implemented a web based Health Management Information System (HMIS) which disseminates performance data on key indicators of healthcare delivery. There is also a proposal for development of a National Health Portal to provide health care related information as a single point access for the public. The details project report has been prepared.



(c) to (e) The website of the Ministry has the "Standard Treatment Guidelines" for major diseases and the treatment protocols, which was evolved in collaboration with the World Health Organisation (WHO). The information on the website of the Ministry is available in the public domain which can be accessed by both the health providers and public at large. Further, the website has a link to HEALTHY-INDIA WEBSITE maintained by Public Health Foundation of India which provides information on healthy life style.

[Translation]

### **Income Tax Exemption to Christian Institutions**

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

(a) the criteria fixed for getting exemption from Income Tax on donations and gifts received from various sources by the Christian Missionaries and religious trusts including Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for educational, religions and social works;

(b) whether amendment is being made in the guidelines in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the names of those institutions of Madhya Pradesh which have availed the said exemption during the last three years; and

(e) the details of declared donations and gifts received by the aforesaid institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) In order to avail of exemption from income tax on donations and gifts received, the charitable trusts and Non-Government institutions are required to register themselves under Section 12AA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 with the jurisdictional Commissioner of Income Tax or Director of Income Tax (Exemptions) as the case may be. Further,

such registration is granted after examining the objects of such institution and verifying that these objects constitute a charitable purpose which is defined in Section 2(15) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. After registration, the institutions or trusts are required to abide by the conditions laid out in Section 11, 12 and 13 so as to avail of the income tax exemption. Such institutions can also seek approval under Section 10(23C) from the Chief Commissioner of Income Tax or the Director General of Income Tax (Exemptions). In such a case, they are required to abide by the conditions laid down in Section 10(23C).

(b) and (c) Currently the Annual Budgetary exercise 2011 is under progress. Any decision of the Government with regard to amendment in the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 will be known in the form of the Finance Bill, 2011.

(d) Centralized data in respect of details of such institutions of Madhya Pradesh, which have availed the said exemptions during last three years, is not maintained by the Government. The information is being collected from the field formations and to the extent possible shall be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) Separate details relating to donations and gifts received by an institution are not declared in the Income and Expenditure Statement to be furnished with the returns of income tax filed by the institution.

### **Textile Training Centres**

732. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Textile Training Centres functioning in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open more such centres in the country;

(c) if so, whether proposals in this regard have been received from some State Governments and Union Territory Administrations;

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

(e) the financial and other assistance provided to such centres during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### **Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi Scheme**

733. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi has been set up for providing free medical facility to members of Below Poverty Line families in which a provision of 1 : 2 ratio of Central and State funding has been made;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outstanding amount of the Government's share in Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi for Rajasthan and the time by which it is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Government of India has created Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) in 1997 to provide financial assistance to the patients, living below poverty line (BPL), who are suffering from major life threatening diseases, to receive medical treatment in Government hospitals. Under the scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi, the Central Government also provides Grant in Aid to the State/Union Territories with legislature for State Illness Assistance Funds set up by them to the extent of 50% of their contribution of the State Funds.

The contribution of the Central Government to the State Fund is subject to a maximum of Rs. 5.00 crore to States with larger number and percentage of population below the poverty line and maximum of Rs. 2 crore to other States and UTs with legislatures, whichever is less in a year subject to overall availability of resources.

(c) An amount of Rs. 1 crore was last released as Central assistance to the Government of Rajasthan during 2007-08 under State Illness Assistance Fund. Further funds could not be released to the Government of Rajasthan as it has not fulfilled the following conditions stipulated under the guidelines of the scheme:—

- (i) Lists of beneficiaries alongwith the amount sanctioned, hospital and the illness for which the funds were sanctioned are to be published in a leading State level newspaper for public knowledge.
- (ii) The funds are to be kept in a separate bank account in the name of State Illness Assistance Fund/Society.
- (iii) Beneficiaries under the scheme are to be patients belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) category only.

[English]

#### **Practice of Prescribing Unnecessary Drugs**

734. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to have any mechanism to curb the growing practice of prescribing unnecessary drugs to the patients and check the illegal trade practices by the healthcare practitioners in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has consulted all stakeholders including pharmaceutical industry associations in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which such a mechanism is likely to be put in place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI); (a) to (e) Though no specific cases of such practice being followed by doctors have been reported, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, in consultation with Medical Council of India, has recently taken more stringent steps to curb malpractices resorted to by the doctors by amending the Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002, on 10.12.2009 which stipulates 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. The Union Government has also directed all Central Government Hospitals/Health Institutions to take urgent steps and advise the medical practitioners of desist from prescribing drugs for patients which are not required by them.

**Restructured Accelerated Power  
Development and Reforms Programme**

735. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines of the Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) alongwith the specific objectives to achieve under the scheme;

(b) whether for efficiency improvements during the Eleventh Five Year Plan the States and UTs have been provided with incentive and grants under the scheme;

(c) if so, the details of the incentive and grants provided to States/UTs during the above said period; and

(d) the specific reasons that caused hindrance for the State Government of Orissa from not receiving such grants under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Guidelines of R-APDRP are given in the enclosed Statement.

With the aim of reduce the AT&C losses upto 15% in the country and improvement in power distribution sector, Government of India has launched the Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) during 11th Plan period. The focus of R-APDRP is on actual demonstrable performance by utilities in terms of sustained AT&C loss reduction. Projects under the scheme are being taken up in two Parts. The activities to be covered under each part are as follows:—

Part — A Preparation of Base-line data for the project area covering Consumer Indexing, GIS Mapping, Metering of Distribution Transformers and Feeders, and Automatic Data Logging for all Distribution Transformers and Feeders and SCADA/DMS system for being cities only. It will also include adoption of IT applications for meter reading, billing and collection, energy accounting and auditing, redressal of consumer grievances, establishment of IT enabled consumer service centers etc.

Part-B Renovation, modernization and strengthening of 11 kV level Substations, Transformers/Transformer Centers, Re-conductoring of lines at 11 kV level and below, Load Bifurcation, Load Balancing, HVDS, installation of capacitor banks and mobile service centre etc. In exceptional cases, where sub-transmission system is weak, strengthening at 33 kV or 66 kV levels may also be considered.

Initially 100% funds for Part-A and 25% (90% for special category States) funds for Part-B projects shall be provided through loan from the Government of India. The balance funds for Part-B projects shall be raised from financial institutions. The entire amount of loan for Part-A projects shall be converted into grant once the establishment of the required Base-line data system is achieved and verified by an independent agency appointed by Ministry of Power. Upto 50% (90% for special category States) of the project cost of Part-B projects shall be converted into grant in five equal tranches on achieving the 15% AT&C loss in the project area on a sustainable basis for a period of five years. In addition, utility level loss reduction

(AT&C losses) @ 3% per annum for utilities with baseline loss levels exceeding 30% and @ 1.5% for utilities with baseline loss levels less than 30% have to be achieved.

(b) No, Madam. However, under the Part-B of Re-structured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) for XI Plan, the Government proposes to incentivise the State Power Distribution Utilities for reduction of AT&C losses to the extent of 15% in the project area on sustainable basis for five years.

(c) The State power distribution utilities are in the process of award of works for execution of the sanctioned projects. The standard project completion cycle is 24 months and 36 months for Part-A and Part-B scheme respectively, the benefits achieved or the result will be known on the completion of the projects.

(d) As per the approved CCEA note of R-APDRP, the participation of the private utilities in R-APDRP will be re-considered after a period of two years from the date of sanction of R-APDRP (i.e. 31.07.2008).

The proposal for participation of private utilities in R-APDRP is under preparation for further consideration.

#### **Statement**

**No. 14/04/2008-APDRP  
Government of India  
Ministry of Power**

Shram Shakti Bhavan, Rafi Marg,  
New Delhi, Dated: December 22nd, 2008

#### **OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

**Subject: Guidelines for Re-structured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) during XI Plan**

The Government has approved the continuation of Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) during the XI Five Year Plan with revised terms and conditions as a Central Sector Scheme.

#### **2.0 Scope of the Programme**

- 2.1 The focus of the programme shall be on actual, demonstrable performance in terms of sustained loss reduction. Establishment of reliable and automated systems for sustained collection of accurate base line data, and the adoption of Information Technology in the areas of energy accounting will be necessary pre-conditions before sanctioning any regular distribution strengthening project. This will enable objective evaluation of the performance of utilities before and after implementation of the programme, and will enforce internal accountability leading to pressure to perform.
- 2.2 It is proposed to cover urban areas — towns and cities with population of more than 30,000 (10,000 in case of special category States). In addition, in certain high-load density rural areas with significant loads, works of separation of agricultural feeders from domestic and industrial ones, and of High Voltage Distribution System (11kv) will also be taken up.
- 2.3 Towns/areas of which projects have been sanctioned in X Plan APDRP shall be considered for the XI Plan only after either completion or short closure of the earlier sanctioned projects.
- 2.4 Projects under the scheme shall be taken up in Two parts. Part-A shall include the projects for establishment of baseline data and IT applications for energy accounting/auditing and IT based consumer service centers. Part-B shall include regular distribution strengthening projects. The activities to be covered under each part are as follows:—
- Part-A: Preparation of Base-line data for the project area covering Consumer Indexing, GIS Mapping, Metering of Distribution Transformers and Feeders, and Automatic Data Logging for all Distribution Transformers and Feeders. It would include Asset mapping of the entire distribution network at and below the 11 KV transformers and include the Distribution Transformers and Feeders, Low Tension lines, poles and other distribution network equipment. It will also include adoption of IT applications for

meter reading, billing and collection; energy accounting and auditing; MIS; redressal of consumer grievances; establishment of IT enabled consumer service centers etc. The base line data and required system shall be verified by an Independent agency appointed by the Ministry of Power. *The list of works is only indicative.*

SCADA/DMS system will be taken up separately in later stage:

- only after other activities have been taken up and Baseline Data System is in place.
- In the project area having
  - population of more than 4 lacs and
  - annual input energy of the order of 350 MU

Part-B: Renovation, modernization and strengthening of 11 kV level Substations, Transformers/Transformer Centers, Re-conductoring of lines at 11 kV level and below, Load Bifurcation, feeder separation, Load Balancing, HVDS (11 kV), Aerial Bunched Conductoring in dense areas, replacement of electromagnetic energy meters with tamper proof electronics meters, installation of capacitor banks and mobile service centers etc. In exceptional cases, where sub-transmission system is weak, strengthening at 33 kV or 66 kV levels may also be considered.

### 3.0 Nodal Agency

Power Finance Corporation (PFC) would be the Nodal agency for implementation of APDRP programme, under guidance of Ministry of Power (MoP). PFC will act as a single window service under APDRP and will coordinate with agencies involved such as MoP, APDRP Steering Committee, Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Financial Institutions and various Consultants for speedy and timely completion of projects and thus assist the Utilities in achieving loss reduction targets.

4.0 The modalities of formulating/implementing projects under the programme are as under:—

- (a) **Project Formulation:** The Utilities shall prepare Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) in two Parts (i.e. Part-A and Part-B) for each of the project areas in order of priority. Utilities shall point the IT Consultant through bidding from the panel of IT Consultants notified by the nodal agency/MoP for preparing DPRs of Part-A projects. *IT consultants shall be empanelled by the nodal agency/MoP after observing codal formalities.* Utilities may also prepare DPRs for Part-A on their own or through an IT consultant. However, hiring charges of the IT Consultant may be included in the project cost of Part-A only if IT Consultant is from the panel notified by the nodal agency/MoP and same is appointed through competitive bidding. DPRs for Part-A shall be submitted by utilities along with an undertaking indicating that the DPR is duly vetted by the IT Consultant, if any, or else by the utility. These DPRs shall be submitted to PFC designated as Nodal Agency by Ministry of Power to operationalise the programme. These DPRs will be vetted, validated and appraised techno-commercially by PFC and will further be submitted to the APDRP Steering Committee for approval. Detailed guidelines for formulation of projects shall be issued by Ministry of Power from time to time.
- (b) **Implementation:** SEBs/State Utilities shall implement projects sanctioned under this programme on turnkey basis by appointing the IT implementing agency through the bidding process only from the Panel of IT Implementing Agencies notified by the nodal agency/MoP to ensure quality and expeditious implementation. *IT Implementing agencies shall be empanelled by the nodal agency/MoP after observing codal formalities.* Detailed guidelines for Implementation of projects shall be issued by Ministry of Power from time to time.
- (c) **Quadripartite Agreement:** A Quadripartite Agreement will be entered between SEBs/Utilities, GoI, PFC and State Government to implement re-structured APDRP. Signing of Quadripartite Agreement is prerequisite for release of funds

under re-structured APDRP. The Ministry of Power/PFC will monitor implementation of the precedent conditions agreed to in the Quadripartite Agreement before releasing funds. If considered necessary, Ministry of Power may impose conditionalities for the implementation of re-structured APDRP from time to time.

## 5.0 Project Funding Mechanism

5.1 Part-A: Initially 100% funds for the approved projects shall be provided through loan from the Government of India with maximum 3 years moratorium on repayment of principal and interest. The applicable rate of interest and other Terms and Conditions will be as notified by Gol from time to time. The loan along with interest thereon shall be converted into grant once the establishment of the required system is achieved and verified by an independent agency appointed by Ministry of Power (MoP) through the Nodal Agency. No conversion to grant will be made in case projects are not completed within 3 years from the date of sanctioning of the project. In such cases the concerned utility will have to bear full loan and interest repayment. The project will be deemed to be completed on the establishment of the required system duly verified by an independent agency appointed by Ministry of Power (MoP).

5.2 Part-B: Initially upto 25% funds for the projects shall be provided through loan from the Government of India. The balance funds for Part-B projects shall be raised from Financial Institutions (FIs) viz. PFC/REC/multi-lateral institutions and/or own resources. For special category States (namely all North-Eastern States, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir), Gol loan for Part-B projects will be upto 90%. However, the project-wise requirement of Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) will be decided by the Steering Committee. If the Distribution Utilities achieve the target of 15% AT&C loss on a sustained basis for a period of 5 years in the project area and the project is completed within the

time schedule fixed by the Steering Committee, which shall in no case exceed five years from the date of project approval, upto 50% (90% for special category States) loan against Part-B projects will be convertible into grant in equal tranches, every year for 5 years starting one year after the year in which the base-line data system (Part-A) of project area concerned is established and verified by the independent agency appointed by MoP. If the utility fails to achieve or sustain the 15% AT&C loss target in a particular year, that year's tranche of conversion of loan to grant will be reduced in proportion to the shortfall in achieving 15% Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) loss target from the starting base-line assessed figure. Loan from Gol shall be converted into grant first. Loan from FIs shall be converted into grant only after the conversion of full Gol loan into grant. For the sanctioned period of execution, there will be moratorium on repayment of principal and interest on the loan from GBS. The applicable rate of interest and other Terms and Conditions will be as notified by Gol from time to time. The loan from the FIs will be governed by the respective terms of the FIs. Whenever the loan from FIs will be converted into grant, interest and other charges paid on the converted amount will also be treated as grant and reimbursed to Utility. For the loan and interest which could not be converted into grant on account of not meeting the conditions of conversion, the utility/State will have to bear the balance burden of loan and interest repayment. The Principal and Interest will be payable every three month in maximum 40 equal installments in line with PFC Lending procedure. Illustration is given through a typical example at Annexure.

5.3 The sanction process and other formalities for execution of Part-A and Part-B projects can be taken up simultaneously except Part-B activities are likely to start 3-6 months after the start of Part-A for making arrangements of ring fencing for the project area and verification of the starting figure of AT&C loss of the project area by independent agency appointed by

MoP with three billing cycle data. This may not be necessary where ring fencing of the project area has already been done by the State Utilities except for the time required for verification of the starting figure of AT&C loss of the project area. This would help

the utilities to reduce the over all project execution cycle.

5.4 The following table will make the funding modalities more clear.

Category of States	% of Project Cost as loan through GBS form Gol	% of Project Cost as loan from PFC/REC Own/Other Sources	Remarks
<b>Part-A Projects</b>			
All States	100	—	Entire loan shall be converted into grant on completion of project duly verified by Independent Agency appointed by MoP
<b>Part-B Projects</b>			
Non-special category	25	75	
Special category	90	10	Upto 50% (90% for special category States) loan shall be converted into grant in five annual tranches on achieving 15% AT&C loss in the project area. Illustration of loan conversion through Typical example is indicated at Annexure.

#### 6.0 Release/Disbursement of funds

The release/disbursement of funds and detailed terms and condition governing conversion of loan into grant shall be notified separately.

project area shall be furnished to the Independent Agency for verifying the base (starting) figure of AT&C loss of the project area. Part-B projects will be taken up after verification of initial AT&C loss by MoP/nodal agency.

#### 7.0 Third party evaluation

7.1 Ministry of Power shall appoint Third Party Independent Agencies for following verification:

- (a) **Base (starting) figure of AT&C loss of the project area:** The State power utility/distribution Company shall ring fence each identified project area at the beginning of the programme. Three billing cycle data of energy inflow and outflow and corresponding revenue collected for the

(b) The establishment of Base line Data System (i.e. completion of Part-A projects).

(c) Yearly AT&C loss figures of project areas and State Power Utilities/Distribution Companies.

In addition to the above, evaluation of implementation of the programme will also be done by an independent agency as decided by the Steering Committee.

### 8.0 Incentive Scheme for Utility Staff

8.1 In addition, there is provision in the scheme to provide incentive for utility staff in towns where AT&C loss levels are brought below 15%. Each distribution company shall be required to implement an incentive programme for utility employees of the specific project area. Details of the incentive scheme and the milestones/achievements that trigger incentive payments shall be agreed to in the project proposals presented by each utility. A maximum amount equivalent to 2% of the annual grant converted for Part-B project will be allocated for this purpose additionally. The utility is expected to match these funds and disburse the total amount among its employees according to a suitably devised incentive scheme. Each utility must submit a duly approved incentive scheme prior to seeking disbursements under Part-B.

8.2 State Governments and distribution companies will work with the concerned regulator to ensure that a part of the financial benefits arising out of the AT&C loss reduction are also passed on to the consumers of the project area.

### 9.0 Eligibility Criteria for APDRP assistance

9.1 The States/Utilities will be required to:

- (a) Constitute the State Electricity Regulatory Commission.
- (b) Achieve the following target of AT&C loss reduction at utility level (Based on State Performance Report-PFC) every year starting one year after the year in which first project of Part-A is completed:

Utilities having AT&C loss above 30%: Reduction by 3% per year

Utilities having AT&C loss below 30%: Reduction by 1.5% per year

{Non-achievement of cumulative targets at utility level shall debar them for conversion of loans (disbursed) to grant during that year for Part-B. However, the cumulative targets [No. of Yrs. \* 3% (or 1.5%)] if achieved earlier may make the utility eligible for subsequent equivalent years. Also, once a Utility achieves 15% AT&C it will be eligible for subsequent years automatically).

- (c) commit a time frame for introduction of measures for better accountability at all levels in the project area;
- (d) submit previous year's (as of 31st March) AT&C loss figures of identified project area as verified by an independent agency appointed by Ministry of Power (MoP) by 30th June annually;
- (e) the independent agency (TPIEA) would initially verify the input energy and corresponding cash collected for calculating AT&C losses. The same shall be carried out at least for three billing cycles and got verified by the independent agency. The initial loss level will be the Baseline for considering conversion of loan into grant for Part-B projects. The following are the prerequisite conditions to compute and start Part-B schemes:—
  - (i) All input points are identified and metered with downloadable meters for energy inflow accounting in scheme area.
  - (ii) All outgoing feeders are to be metered in substation with downloadable meters.
  - (iii) Scheme area should be ring fenced i.e. export and import meters for energy accounting shall be ensured.
  - (iv) besides segregating the rural load of the scheme area by ring fencing if not on separate feeder.



- (f) devise a suitable incentive scheme for staff linking to achievements of 15% AT&C loss in the project area.

#### 10.0 Approval and Monitoring Mechanism

10.1 A Starting Committee under Secretary (Power) comprising of representatives of Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission, Central Electricity Authority, Power Finance Corporation, Rural Electrification Corporation, selected State Governments (on one year rotation basis) and of Ministry of Power will be continued as earlier. The Steering Committee will meet on 1st Monday of every month or Tuesday (if Monday is a holiday) for initial period and later as and when required. The Steering Committee will—

- (a) Sanction projects, including modification or revision of estimates; Monitor and review the implementation of the Scheme;
- (b) Approve panel of IT Consultant and IT Implementation Agencies;
- (c) Approve the guidelines for operationalisation of various components of the scheme including mechanism for payment of fees to nodal agency;
- (d) Approve TPIE Agencies for verification and validation of base-line data systems, for verifying the fulfilment of programme conditions by utilities;
- (e) Approve conversion of loan into grant upon fulfilment of the necessary conditions;

10.2 Distribution Reforms Committee (DRC) at the State level under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary/ Principal Secretary/Secretary Power/Energy constituted by the State will continue to monitor the Scheme at the State level. DRC will —

- (a) Recommend the Project proposals of the

distribution companies to the Ministry of Power after ensuring that all the required formalities have been complied with;

- (b) Monitor the compliance to conditionalities;
- (c) Monitor the achievement of milestones and targets under the Scheme.

#### 11.0 APDRP Assistance to Private Distribution Companies

The assistance under APDRP would not be applicable for private distribution companies. The participation of the private utilities in APDRP will be considered after a period of two years from the issue of sanction.

12.0 Implementation of the re-structured APDRP shall be through web interface. The design, hoisting and maintenance during the full implementation cycle of the scheme of the web portal shall be the responsibility of the Nodal Agency.

#### 13.0 General terms and conditions for utilization of funds

- (a) *The funds under the programme will be provided to the State Power Utility/Distribution Company through PFC, the nodal agency. Budget provision for the funds shall be made annually.*
- (b) State Power Utility/Distribution Company receiving APDRP assistance will have to open a separate account/sub-account head immediately, for separate accounting classification, both on the receipt and expenditure side for enabling proper audit certification including escrow account in the bank.
- (c) The reduction of T&D losses as part of overall AT&C losses would also enable to Utilities to claim carbon credits for avoiding power genera-

tion (reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emission) under CDM mechanism subject to necessary approvals. The State utilities will be encouraged to take advantage of CDM benefits for reducing the cost of the scheme and making it financially viable. A cell for facilitating the same shall be created in the Nodal Agency.

(d) *The loan under the programme through GBS from GoI shall be subject to the Terms and Conditions laid down by the Ministry of Finance/GoI at the time of release.*

(e) Funds provided to the State Power Utility/Distribution Company under APDRP cannot be diverted for any other scheme or purpose.

(f) **The State Governments/State Power Utilities would be required to submit to PFC/MoP monthly progress report in respect of progress of execution of project, fund utilization, etc.**

(g) State Governments and Utility will submit Utilisation Certificates of the funds utilized in a consistent format (format prescribed in the GFR). Further, these will be mandatory while seeking release of the next installment of funds.

14. This issues with the concurrence of Finance Branch of the Ministry of Power vide their Dy. No. dated 11.2008.

(Kapil Mohan)  
Director (Distribution)

To

Energy/Power Secretaries of all the State Governments.

Chairman of State Electricity Boards/CMDs of State Power Utilities

**Copy forwarded to:**

1. Cabinet Secretariat (Shri K.L. Sharma, Director), Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.

2. Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure (Plan Finance Division-II), North Block, New Delhi.

3. Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, North Block, New Delhi.

4. Planning Commission, Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi.

5. Chairperson, Central Electricity Authority, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.

6. Finance/Budget Section, Ministry of Power, New Delhi.

7. Controller of Accounts, Ministry of Power, New Delhi.

8. Principal Director of Audit, Economic and Services Ministries, AGCR Building, I.P. Estate, New Delhi.

9. C&MD, Power Finance Corporation, New Delhi.

10. C&MD, Rural Electrification Corporation, New Delhi.

11. 12th Finance Commission, Ministry of Finance, Jawahar Vyapar Bhavan, New Delhi.

12. Department of Programme Implementation, Sardar Patel Bhavan, New Delhi.

**Copy to:**

PS to Minister of Power/PS to Minister of State for Power

PS to Secretary (Power)

PPS to Joint Secretary (Distt.)/PS to JS&FA.

**Annexure**

**Typical Example**

Take the example of a distribution utility from a non-special category State where starting AT&C loss figure of a particular ring fenced project area is 60% at the start of the programme duly verified by the MoP appointed independent agency with the three billing data of energy inflow and outflow and corresponding revenue collection. If the Part-A is established and verified by the independent

agency appointed by MoP in the year 2009-10 and distribution utility achieves and sustains the 15% AT&C loss level in the project area for a period of 5 years after the period of one year i.e. 2009-10, one fifth of the 50% loan shall be converted into grant each year after the year 2010-11 onwards. However, if this distribution utility could only achieve AT&C loss figures of 30%, 40%, 30%, 15% and 20% in 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year respectively of the period in question, the year-wise loan conversion into grant shall be as follows:—

- 2010-11** 1st year:  $(60-30)/(60-15)$  i.e. 2/3 of Annual tranche (1/5 of 50% loan i.e. 10% of project cost) shall be converted into grant.
- 2011-12** 2nd year:  $(60-40)/(60-15)$  i.e. 4/9 of Annual tranche (1/5 of 50% loan i.e. 10% of project cost) shall be converted into grant.
- 2012-13** 3rd year:  $(60-30)/(60-15)$  i.e. 2/3 of Annual tranche (1/5 of 50% loan i.e. 10% of project cost) shall be converted into grant.
- 2013-14** 4th year:  $(60-15)/(60-15)$  i.e. full Annual tranche (1/5 of 50% loan i.e. 10% of project cost) shall be converted into grant.
- 2014-15** 5th year:  $(60-20)/(60-15)$  i.e. 8/9 of Annual tranche (1/5 of 50% loan i.e. 10% of project cost) shall be converted into grant.

[Translation]

#### Reduction in Land Ceiling

736. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of

POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Electricity authority proposes to amend rules relating to land ceiling for setting up of power projects in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the public and private sector power projects which have been delayed due to non-availability of adequate land, State-wise; and
- (d) the shortage in power generation capacity due to delay in commissioning of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has not laid down any rule relating to land ceiling for setting up of power projects in the country. Land requirement is project and fuel specific and, therefore, varies from project to project. However, with a view to optimize the utilization of land, CEA had reviewed its earlier report of October, 2007 and came out with a revised report titled "Review of Land Requirement for Thermal Power Stations" in September, 2010, wherein it has recommended reduction in land for various categories of thermal power stations. The report has been made available to various Government agencies, utilities and power plant developers to serve as a guidelines and is only suggestive in nature.

(c) and (d) The details of the public and private sector power projects targeted for commissioning during 11th Plan, as per mid-term appraisal, which got delayed due to non-availability of adequate land are as under:—

Sl. No.	Project Name	Sector	State	Land non-availability	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Durgapur Steel TPP DVC - Durgapur	Central	West Bengal	Ash pond and raw water	2×500=1000

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Raghnathpur TPP DVC	Central	West Bengal	Rail and raw water corridor	2×600=1200
3.	Koderma TPP DVC	Central	Jharkhand	Raw water pipeline	2×500=1000
4.	Nabinagar TPP NTPC	Central	Bihar	Plant area	4×250=1000
5.	Jallipa Kapurdi TPP Raj West Power Ltd. Barmer	Private	Rajasthan	Lignite mining	8×135=1080

[English]

### Smart Grids

737. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up smart grids by replacing the existing conventional grids in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to induct latest technologies in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) No, Madam, there is no proposal to replace the existing conventional grids in the country. However, Smart Grid in transmission is being set up by inducting new technology in the Grid. POWERGRID has taken a number of initiatives for implementation of Smart Grid in transmission area. In Northern Region, a Smart Grid pilot project has already been implemented involving Wide Area Measurement System (WAMS). Smart Grid pilot projects are proposed to be implemented in all the other Regions, i.e. WR, ER, SR and NER Power Transmission Grid based on WAMS technology. With experience gained with pilot project, WAMS technology shall be expanded to larger extent in the Grid.

Further, Ministry of Power has set up a Smart Grid

Task Force under the Chairmanship of Shri Sam Pitroda, advisor to Hon'ble Prime Minister. Further course of action for technology deployment may be initiated based on the recommendations of Smart Grid Task Force.

[Translation]

### World Heritage Sites, Temples and Monuments

738. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally protected world heritage sites, temples and monuments in the country, State-wise including Jharkhand;

(b) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments during each of the last three years and the current year so far;

(c) the number of tourists visited these sites and the revenue earned therefrom during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for the beautification, maintenance and promotion of these sites as tourist spots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) The State-wise list of Centrally Protected World Heritage Sites, temples and monuments is given in the enclosed Statement.

There is no Centrally Protected World Heritage Site in Jharkhand.

(b) The expenditure incurred during 2007-08 to 2009-10 for conservation of monuments including temples/ world heritage sites under Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) are given below:—

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
2007-08	12886.19
2008-09	13498.60
2009-10	15300.43

(c) Number of tourists who visited world heritage sites and the revenue earned from them during 2007 to 2010 are given below:—

Year	No. of Tourists		Revenue Earned (Rs. in Crores)
	Indian	Foreigner	
2007	12407515	2091906	64.71
2008	15062661	2071129	66.84
2009	14284373	1743261	57.93
2010	17463970	2030639	71.22

(d) Conservation work of the monuments is a continuous process. The conservation work at the centrally protected monuments is taken up depending upon the availability of resources and their need. Tourist amenities, such as toilets, signage, drinking water facilities, etc. have also been provided at all the World Heritage Monuments to attract more tourists.

#### Statement

#### List of World Heritage Sites in India under protection of ASI

Sl. No.	Name of Site	State
1	2	3

#### Cultural Sites

1.	Ajanta Caves (1983)	Maharashtra
2.	Ellora Caves (1983)	Maharashtra
3.	Agra – Fort (1983)	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Taj Mahal, (1983)	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Sun Temple, Konarak (1984)	Orissa
6.	Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram (1984)	Tamil Nadu
7.	Churches and Convents of Goa (1986)	Goa

1	2	3
8.	Group of Temples, Khajuraho (1986)	Madhya Pradesh
9.	Group of Monuments at Hampi (1986)	Karnataka
10.	Group of Monuments, Fatehpur Sikri (1986)	Uttar Pradesh
11.	Group of Temples, Pattadakal (1987)	Karnataka
12.	Elephanta Caves (1987)	Maharashtra
13.	Great Living Chola Temples at Thanjavur, Gangaikondacholapuram and Darasuram (1987 and 2004)	Tamil Nadu
14.	Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (1989)	Madhya Pradesh
15.	Humayun Tomb (1993)	Delhi
16.	Qutub Minar Complex (1993)	Delhi
17.	Prehistoric Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (2003)	Madhya Pradesh
18.	Champaner-Pavagarh Archaeological Park (2004)	Gujarat
19.	Red Fort (2007)	Delhi
<b>Under Protection of Ministry of Railways</b>		
20.	Mountain Railway of India (Darjeeling (1999), Nilgiri (2005), Kalka Shimla (2008))	West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh
21.	Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus) (2004)	Maharashtra
<b>Natural Sites (Under Protection of Ministry of Environment and Forest)</b>		
1.	Kaziranga National Park (1985)	Assam
2.	Manas Wildlife Sanctuary (1985)	Assam
3.	Keoladeo National Park (1985)	Rajasthan
4.	Sunderban National Park (1987)	West Bengal
5.	Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks (1988, 2005)	Uttarakhand

[English]

### Public Financing for Healthcare

739. SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase public financing for healthcare particularly for primary healthcare and regulate drug prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide for universal health coverage in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012) aims at raising public health spending. In this direction, the public expenditure on health sector, which inter-alia includes primary healthcare, increased substantially over the past few years. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-2012), the allocation to health sector for first four years (2007-08 to 2010-11) has increased to Rs. 72431 crore as against an actual expenditure of Rs. 36079 crore in the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-03 to 2006-07).

Drug prices are being regulated and monitored by the Government under the provisions of the Drug Prices Control Order (DPCO) 1995. Under DPCO, the prices of 74 bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the DPCO 1995. The NPPA also examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations regularly.

(c) The steps taken by Government to enhance public health facilities in order to provide Universal Health Coverage in the country inter-alia, include:—

- Launching of National Rural Health Mission with a view to provide accessible affordable, accountable, effective and quality healthcare services especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population. The Mission covers the entire country. However, it has identified 18 States with weak public health indicators and weak health infrastructure for special attention. These include all hilly and north-eastern States amongst others.
- Implementation of programmes for control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- Mainstreaming of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy.
- Making available specialized health care Service through strengthening of hospitals.
- Increased public allocation for health programmes.
- Implementation of Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) for prevention of diseases like Diphtheria, Polio, Measles, Tuberculosis, Tetanus etc.

### National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency

740. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared an implementation plan for National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the aims and objectives of the Mission;

(d) the details of the quantifiable targets set under the Mission; and

(e) the proposed timeframe for launching of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The implementation plan under the National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) includes:—

- (i) **Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT):** A market based mechanism to enhance cost effectiveness of improvements in energy efficiency in energy-intensive large industries which facilitate energy saving certificates that could be traded.
- (ii) **Market Transformation for Energy Efficiency (MTEE):** Accelerating the shift to energy efficient appliances in designated sectors through innovative measures to make the products more affordable.
- (iii) **Energy Efficiency Financing Platform (EEFP):** Creation of mechanisms that would help finance demand side management programmes in all sectors by capturing future energy savings.
- (iv) **Framework for Energy Efficient Economic Development (FEEED):** Developing fiscal instruments to promote energy efficiency.

(c) The aims and objective of the Mission are to:—

- (i) Create a demand for Energy Efficiency products, goods and services by spreading awareness about the efficacy of these products and services, amending Government policies and programmes to incentivise energy efficiency, prepare bankable projects to stimulate the process, and offer appropriate incentives to cost-effective improvements in energy efficiency

in energy intensive industries which facilitates certification of energy savings that could be traded.

- (ii) Create and promote energy efficiency financing platform, set up the partial risk guarantee fund and develop innovative financial derivatives of performance contracts and fiscal and tax incentives in this sector.
- (iii) Create and adopt a robust and credible monitoring and verification protocol to capture energy saving from all energy efficiency activities in a transparent manner.
- (iv) Ensure adequate supply of energy-efficient products goods and services by creating a cadre of certified energy professionals; promoting energy service companies (ESCOs), standards and labeling of end-use equipments and appliances; and preparing programmes to leverage international financing instruments including the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to reduce transaction costs to attract private investment.

(d) The implementation plan of NMEEE seeks to upscale the efforts to create a market for energy efficiency, which is estimated to be about Rs. 74000 crores. The Mission seeks to create a conducive regulatory and policy regime to foster innovative and sustainable business models to unlock this market. As a result of implementing NMEEE, it is estimated that by 2013-14, about 23 Million Tonnes of Oil Equivalent (MTOE) of fuel will be saved annually and an avoided capacity addition of over 19,000 MW is expected. It is also likely to result in a reduction of carbon emissions by 98.55 million tonnes.

(e) The PAT mechanism is scheduled to be implemented from April, 2011. Other components of the Mission like MTEE, EEFP and FEEED are also to be operationalised in 2011/12.



### Energy Parks

741. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of renewable energy parks set up by the Government in the country including Haryana during the last one year, State-wise;

(b) the State-wise cost involved in the setting up of these parks; and

(c) the achievements so far made by these parks?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has sanctioned four State level Energy Parks during last one year. These include two parks in the State of Himachal Pradesh and one each in the States of Chhattisgarh and Jammu and Kashmir. A State-level Energy Park has already been set up at Gurgaon in Haryana State in August, 2009.

(b) MNRE has sanctioned ₹ 1.85 crores for the two Parks in Himachal Pradesh and ₹ 1.00 crore each for Parks one each in Chhattisgarh and Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) The Energy Parks are promoted for creation of awareness about the benefits of new and renewable energy technologies and systems. The Parks already completed have been useful in raising awareness in these areas.

### Dilution of Role of Market Regulator

742. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to dilute the role of market regulator; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

### Standards of Health

743. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been working towards the objectives of achieving higher standards of health for general population of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government during 2010 to obtain its objectives; and

(d) the details of the new initiatives taken by the Government to obtain the objectives at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) Yes. To achieve higher standards of health for people of the country, the Government has launched National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The aim of the Mission is to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to the rural population especially to the vulnerable sections. The Mission also aims at guaranteed service delivery at all health facilities and quantifiable deliverables for all national disease control programs.

To achieve the objectives, the Government has supported the States/UTs in improving health care infrastructure, augmenting human resources, Mobile Medical Units, emergency transport, Capacity Building, training,

provision of drugs and equipments through NRHM. In the financial year 2010-11 an amount of Rs. 7832.96 crores have been released to the States upto 31st December, 2010 under NHRM for various activities. Under NRHM nearly 8284 MBBS Doctors, 1572 Specialists, 9578 AYUSH Doctors, 26734 Staff Nurses, 53552 ANMs and 18272 Paramedics have been engaged by States on contractual basis.

For focused attention to districts having weak health indicators and high concentration of vulnerable population, 264 High Focus Districts have been identified across the country for supportive supervision and higher allocation of funds to bridge critical gaps especially in infrastructure and human resources.

Government has approved a scheme for establishing 269 ANM/GNM schools in the districts which do not have such facility in the public sector.

Under the programme Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) it has been decided to set up six AIIMS like institutions and upgrading existing 13 medical college institution in the first phase, and two AIIMS like institutions and upgradation of 6 more medical college institutions in the second phase to provide affordable tertiary health care services and quality medical education in the country.

#### **Basic Amenities in Safdarjung Hospital**

744. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of basis amenities like ward boys, wheel chairs and stretchers etc. for elderly and obese patients in the Government hospitals including Safdarjung hospital, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by

the Government to improve the basic amenities in Government hospitals including Safdarjung hospital, New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):

(a) There is no shortage of basic amenities like ward boys, wheel chairs and stretchers etc. for elderly and obese patients in the Central Government hospitals namely, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi and Lady Harding Medical College and Shrimati S.K. Hospital, New Delhi.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Subsidy for Technology Upgradation of Small Powerlooms**

745. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide subsidy for technology upgradation of the small powerlooms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of powerlooms units operating in the country at present, State/ UT-wise; and

(d) the quantum of textiles produced from the powerloom units during the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Government is implementing 20% Credit Linked Capital Subsidy under the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme since 6.11.2003 to help the decentralised powerlooms in SSI sector only. The scheme has been renamed as 20% Margin Money Subsidy Scheme since 1.4.2007. The progress of the scheme is as under:—

(Amount of Rs. crore)

	Application Received		Sanctioned		Disbursed	
	No.	Amount (cost of Machinery)	No.	Amount (subsidy amount)	No.	Amount (subsidy amount)
2003-04	004	0.48	004	0.10	004	00.10
2004-05	323	83.86	150	06.00	150	06.00
2005-06	564	201.03	368	23.00	368	23.00
2006-07	863	353.23	953	68.90	827	59.86
Against backlog of 2006-07	0	0	0	0	131	09.03
2007-08	470	184.09	436	35.92	436	35.92
2008-09	470	233.73	455	37.95	404	32.48
2009-10	301	133.53	364	30.59	363	30.57
2010-11 (As on 31.01.11)	271	122.66	168	12.57	145	10.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>3266</b>	<b>1312.61</b>	<b>2898</b>	<b>215.03</b>	<b>2828</b>	<b>207.79</b>

The powerloom units are also availing the benefits of 5% interest reimbursement and 15% Margin Money Subsidy under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme being implemented by the financial institutions/bank.

(c) The number of powerlooms units in the country, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Volume of production of powerloom industry is not maintained State-wise. However, the total production of powerloom industry for the country as a whole during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	Production of fabrics in powerloom sector in million sq. mtr.
2007-08	34725
2008-09	33648
2009-10(P)	36997
2010-11(P)	28460

## Statement

Position of the State/Union Territory-wise Installation of Powerlooms as on 31.12.2010

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Unit/looms reg. under the erstwhile Textiles (Control) Order A, 1986		Unit/looms covered under the Textiles (D&R) Order, 1992 and the Textiles (D&R) Order, 1993 and T (D&R) Order, 2001				Updated position of units/looms		No. of workers as at the end of Month
		No. of Units	No. of Looms	Upto the Previous Month		Added during the Month		No. of Units (3A +4A+5A)	No. of Looms (3B+4B+5B)	
				No. of Units	No. of Looms	No. of Units	No. of Looms			
(1)	(2)	(3A)	(3B)	(4A)	(4B)	(5A)	(5B)	(6A)	(6B)	(7)
<b>I. State</b>										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5656	37696	4463	7664	0	0	10119	45360	113400
2.	Assam	261	2726	0	0	0	0	261	2726	6815
3.	Bihar	1439	2850	4	44	0	0	1443	2894	7235
4.	Goa	18	122	0	0	0	0	18	122	305
5.	Gujarat	28167	257658	4080	65726	0	0	32247	323384	808460
6.	Haryana	2647	9844	12	89	0	0	2659	9933	24833
7.	Himachal Pradesh	159	1302	23	159	0	0	182	1461	3653
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	56	65	0	0	56	65	163
9.	Karnataka	21146	61967	3440	19923	0	0	24586	81890	204725
10.	Kerala	434	1971	239	833	0	0	673	2804	7010
11.	Madhya Pradesh	15106	32981	28607	79981	322	848	44035	113810	284525

(1)	(2)	(3A)	(3B)	(4A)	(4B)	(5A)	(5B)	(6A)	(6B)	(7)
12.	Maharashtra	146749	472509	136479	687549	744	2976	283972	1163034	2907585
13.	Orissa	754	3151	38	170	0	0	792	3321	8303
14.	Punjab	3412	21618	249	2002	0	0	3661	23620	59050
15.	Rajasthan	3624	27793	411	6416	0	0	4035	34209	85523
16.	Tamil Nadu	56365	227135	22336	166862	115	903	78816	394900	987250
17.	Uttar Pradesh	25028	65366	107	627	0	0	25135	65993	164983
18.	West Bengal	806	4180	210	1769	0	0	1016	5949	14873
19.	Delhi	124	1102	0	0	0	0	124	1102	2755
20.	Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>II. Union Territory</b>										
21.	Chandigarh	11	42	0	0	0	0	11	42	105
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	444	21	518	0	0	38	962	2405
23.	Puducherry	117	830	0	0	0	0	117	830	2075
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>312040</b>	<b>1E+06</b>	<b>200775</b>	<b>1E+06</b>	<b>1181</b>	<b>4727</b>	<b>513996</b>	<b>2278411</b>	<b>5696028</b>

[Translation]

### Foreign Debt and Foreign Exchange

746. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN  
SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign debt surpassed our total foreign exchange in the country at September end during the current fiscal 2010-11;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of our total foreign debt and total foreign exchange in the country during the said period; and

(d) the details of increase/decrease in the said amounts in the comparison to that in April, 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) At end-September, 2010 India external debt stood at US\$ 295.8 billion while India's foreign exchange reserves stood at US\$ 292.8 billion.

The details of India's external debt stock and foreign exchange reserves over the period end-March, 2010 to end-September, 2010 are shown in the Table below:—

*Table: India's External Debt and Foreign Exchange Reserves*

Period	(US\$ billion)	
	Foreign Exchange Reserves	External Debt
End-March, 2010	279.0	262.3
End-June, 2010	275.7	272.9
End-September, 2010	292.8	295.8

Source: Ministry of Finance and Reserve Bank of India.

(d) India's foreign exchange reserves recorded an increase of US\$ 13.8 billion during the period end-March, 2010 to end-September, 2010. India's external debt increased by US\$ 33.5 billion during the same period.

[English]

### Agriculture Credit

747. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken various measures to improve the flow of agriculture credit to bring down interest rates on farm loans to help the farmers in production and productivity and mitigating the distress of farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) To ensure that farmers get the timely benefit of crop loans from banks, the Government of India in June, 2004 announced for doubling the flow of credit to agriculture and allied activities in a period of three years commencing from 2004-05 over the amount disbursed during the year 2003-04. This target was achieved in two years. Thereafter, the Government of India has been setting an annual target for the flow of credit to the agriculture sector. The details of targets and the achievement are as under:—

Year	(Rs. crore)	
	Target	Achievement
1	2	3
2003-04	—	86,981
2004-05	1,05,000	1,25,309
2005-06	1,41,000	1,80,486

1	2	3
2006-07	1,75,000	2,29,400
2007-08	2,25,000	2,54,657
2008-09	2,80,000	3,01,682
2009-10	3,25,000	3,84,514
2010-11	3,75,000	2,60,446

\*As on 30th November, 2010.

The Government of India and RBI have taken several measures in order to ensure the proper availability of credit to farmers (including small and marginal farmers) through banks. These include:—

- the Government of India, since 2006-07 is providing an Interest Subvention to all Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks for short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh, so as to ensure that short-term agriculture credit is available at 7% to farmers. In 2010-11, an additional 2% interest subvention is being provided to these farmers, who repay their short-term crop loans timely. Thus the short-term crop credit is available to prompt payee farmers @ 5% p.a. for loans upto Rs. 3 lakh.
- the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 has de-clogged the lines of credit that were clogged due to the debt burden on the farmers.
- banks have been advised to dispense with the requirement of "no dues" certificates for small loans upto Rs. 50,000 to small and marginal farmers, share-croppers and the like and instead obtain a self-declaration from the borrower.
- banks (including RRBs), being advised that

wherever there are difficulties in getting certification from the local administration/ panchayati raj institutions regarding the cultivation of crops, etc., they may accept an affidavit submitted by landless labourers, share croppers and oral lessees giving the occupational status (i.e., details of land tiled/crop grown) for loans upto Rs. 50,000.

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

#### Cultivation of Medicinal Plants

748. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- whether the Government has taken any steps to encourage the cultivation of medicinal plants in the country;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the funds allocated to the State Governments for the purpose and utilized by them during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- whether any irregularities have been reported in utilisation of the allocated fund; and
- if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) The National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Department of AYUSH has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants" with a total outlay of Rs. 630 crores during the 11th Plan. The scheme aims at supporting market driven cultivation of prioritized medicinal plants and is being implemented in a mission mode for cultivation through growers, farmers, cultivators, Growers Associations, Federations, Self-Help Groups,

Corporates and Growers Co-operatives with backward and forward linkages. The scheme is being implemented since 2008-09. Under the scheme financial support is provided for nursery, cultivation, post harvest management, processing and value addition and management support.

The Board had also previously supported Contractual Farming under Central Sector scheme since 2002-03 under which financial assistance was provided to farmers/growers for cultivation of identified medicinal plants @ 30% of total expenditure to a maximum of Rs. 9.00.lakhs for cultivation of prioritized medicinal plants.

The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation also launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in the country, during the 10th Plan with effect from 2005-06 for holistic development of horticulture sector duly ensuring forward and backward linkages with the active participation of all the stakeholders. All the States and Union Territories were covered under the Mission except the eight North Eastern States including Sikkim and the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand which had been

covered under the Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEHS). The promotion of Medicinal Plants was included as one of the component under NHM since 2007-08. Funds were provided for cultivation of Medicinal Plants @ 75% of the total cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 11,250/- per ha. limited to 4 ha. per beneficiary. In view of implementation of National Mission on Medicinal Plants by NMPB the development of medicinal plants has been excluded from National Horticulture Mission Scheme since 2009-10.

(c) Information regarding the funds allocated to State Governments under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants" since its implementation and utilized by them has been provided in the enclosed Statement-I.

Statement showing State-wise funds released and utilized during the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 under the Scheme of National Horticulture Mission (NHM) has been provided in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) No irregularity was reported in utilization of funds allocated to the State Government.

#### Statement-I

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Amount released	Amount utilized	Amount released	Amount utilized	Fund released for 10-11	Amount utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	900.00	638.17	700	388.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	281.56	273.56	36.12	36.12
3.	Assam	116.99	106.19	—	—	332.80	211.50
4.	Bihar	108.94	36.00	150.00	59.76	—	6.86



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	350.00	61.32	—	178.63
6.	Gujarat	—	—	161.35	0.00	—	Nil
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	106.11	Nil
8.	Haryana	—	—	175.70	24.86	—	7.71
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	294.40	37.81	—	Nil
10.	Jharkhand	—	—	563.33	528.33	165.18	200.18
11.	Karnataka	381.25	296.00	100.00	77.95	372.22	249.96
12.	Kerala	238.67	134.61	131.25	131.25	96.14	94.5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	543.38	—	—	365.44	737.58	381.25
14.	Maharashtra	239.04	224.39	—	—	196.79	196.12
15.	Manipur	368.00	353.00	126.24	0.00	—	Nil
16.	Meghalaya	—	—	306.60	304.88	68.5	65.17
17.	Mizoram	127.44	127.44	188.16	76.96	108.3	108.3
18.	Nagaland	128.57	128.49	265.78	265.77	165.88	161.23
19.	Orissa	—	—	236.10	231.2	166.69	166.69
20.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	96	Nil
21.	Rajasthan	—	—	169.80	112.06	100.00	26.86
22.	Sikkim	—	—	366.10	161.10	0	195.69
23.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	760.00	360.66	0	Nil
24.	Uttarakhand	—	—	414.11	402.05	280.98	Nil
25.	Tamil Nadu	682.88	608.31	300.00	232.511	805	684.20
26.	West Bengal	—	—	684.60	569.76	107.54	Nil
Total		2,935.16	2,014.43	6,925.08	4,915.4	4,641.83	3,359.75

*Note:* Some States have spent more than what they have received in particular year because of unspent balance they had from previous years. In current year utilisation is going on and final utilisation of allocated fund for current year and unspent balance of previous years shall be finalised after auditing and reconciliation after the closure of the current financial year.

**Statement-II**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2007-08			2009-10		
		Approved Outlay	Released	Utilised	Approved Outlay	Released	Utilised
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51.53	30.41	14.01	69.89	59.41	40.48
2.	Bihar				56.25	47.82	
3.	Chhattisgarh				45	19.13	65.00*
4.	Goa	0.56		0.27			0.14
5.	Gujarat	33.75	8.36	27.96*	39.38	33.37	32.34
6.	Haryana	10.24	8.7	2.23	19.46	16.54	20.81*
7.	Jharkhand				22.5	19.12	
8.	Karnataka	24.27	19.88		56.25	47.81	66.83*
9.	Kerala	1.69	1.34	0.86	8.44	4.49	9.22*
10.	Maharashtra	34.62	25.35		7.18	6.1	
11.	Orissa	28.12	16.26				
12.	Rajasthan	33.75	28.69	46.85*	33.75	19.12	13.44
13.	Tamil Nadu	251.44	162.57	199.42*	99	84.15	91.15*
14.	Uttar Pradesh	157.54	133.91	139.83*	108.79	55.94	28.59
	<b>Total</b>	<b>627.50</b>	<b>435.47</b>	<b>431.43</b>	<b>565.89</b>	<b>413.00</b>	<b>368.00</b>

\*Expenditure incurred within the approved outlay be utilising funds from other components except Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan who have also utilised funds within the overall Annual Action Plan for the year.

**Loan from NABARD**

749. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH. PARANJPE:  
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has received funds from National Bank of Agriculture and Rural

Development (NABARD) for sustainable development of agriculture, allied activities and Rural Infrastructure Development Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the projected amount of crop loan requested by the Union Government of Maharashtra from the Government for the year 2011-2012;

(c) whether the NABARD has provided assistance to States for development of horticulture sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current financial year, State-wise including Karnataka;

(e) the details of the funds available with the NABARD for utilization/promotion of horticulture; and

(f) the other corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government for promotion of horticulture/floriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported the details of loans disbursed to the Government of Maharashtra under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund for construction of Bridges, new irrigation projects and other rural infrastructure projects, for the last three years (2007-08 to 2009-10) and the current financial year (upto January, 2011) as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Sanction	Disbursement
1	2	3
Cumulative (as on 31.01.2011) of which	6,937	4,900
2007-08	1,084	524
2008-09	1,123	874

1	2	3
2009-10	914	802
2010-11 (as on 31.01.2011)	315	257

(b) NABARD has reported the agency-wise Budget allocated to State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and the limit sanctioned and disbursements made as on 18.02.2011 in respect of Short-Term (Seasonal Agricultural Operation) of the State of Maharashtra by NABARD as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Agency	Budget	Sanction as on 18.2.2011	Disbursement as on 18.2.2011
SCB	2180.80	2180.80	2054.41
RRBs	200.00	200.00	185.60
Total	2380.80	2380.80	2240.01

(c) to (f) NABARD has sanctioned WADI (small orchard – horticulture) projects in various States to Project Implementing Agencies (NGOs) exclusively for tribal beneficiaries from its Tribal Development Fund (TDF). Horticulture is included in the activities eligible for 100% refinance. The details of refinance provided by NABARD to different States in this regard are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

##### State-wise Refinance under Plantation and Horticulture

(Rs. in lakh)

State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (as on 31 Jan., 2011)
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Haryana	1415.18	3094.07	3803.11	4065.73
Himachal Pradesh	154.67	274.47	0.00	36.58
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	1097.53	752.89	1075.08	4507.90
Rajasthan	675.33	67.32	166.29	141.66
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	5.82	0.00
Assam	94.83	395.79	51.67	0.00
Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	5.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.00	27.50	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.00	126.94	29.64	0.00
Tripura	3.25	1.05	25.28	17.20
Sikkim	11.56	17.20	0.00	0.00
Bihar	39.78	0.00	12.09	0.00
Jharkhand	199.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
Orissa	645.08	308.87	967.52	80.06
West Bengal	5861.75	5679.62	6340.25	12160.78
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.72	43.76	35.65	35.59
Madhya Pradesh	714.01	163.49	90.05	319.33
Chhattisgarh	1.63	2.25	158.31	26.99
Uttar Pradesh	6215.56	8341.68	8242.10	5223.99
Uttarakhand	74.60	34.70	18.68	244.02

1	2	3	4	5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	1061.39	277.46	728.89	3183.73
Goa, Daman and Diu	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	6329.63	1843.46	3575.19	1318.60
Andhra Pradesh	1147.67	26.03	2089.54	4293.35
Karnataka	6262.58	12119.62	4279.73	6567.30
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kerala	1733.77	2807.82	1853.65	688.68
Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
Tamil Nadu	431.71	1047.80	4191.77	9970.33
Total	34182.71	37453.78	37740.30	52911.81

[Translation]

**Waiving off Interest on Loan**

750. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main reason for increasing incidents of suicide by the farmers is their inability to repay loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sent any proposal to the Government to compensate the losses incurred by the farmers due to excessive rain and other natural calamities and to write off the interest on loans to such farmers for one year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide adequate relief to such farmers?

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

**UN Anti-Corruption Treaty**

751. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many persons associated with the Government have made declaration to bring back black money from foreign banks within 100 days;

(b) if so, the time by which action is likely to be taken in this direction;

(c) whether the United Nations Anti-Corruption Treaty has been ratified by India; and

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

therefor and time by which the same is likely to be ratified and put into implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) This Ministry is not aware of any person associated with the Government making declaration to bring back black money from foreign banks within 100 days.

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

(c) and (d) The United Nations Convention against Corruption has not been ratified so far. The mandatory provisions of Convention are required to be made compliant of the Convention before ratification. The due diligence process has been initiated for this purpose. However, no specific time frame is possible to be spelt out for the legislative process involved.

[English]

#### **Powers of CAG**

752. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to terms of powers and duties of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) contemplated under Article 149 of the Constitution, CAG has no powers to challenge the policy decisions taken by Government;

(b) if so, whether Government has opened in 2-G spectrum issue that CAG has no duty or power to challenge policy decision;

(c) if so, the details of the opinion;

(d) whether Government proposes to take remedial steps on the role and duties of the CAG so that intervention of CAG in the implementation of executive policies of the Government are restricted; and

(e) if so, whether Government would also inquire

into the leakage of CAG report and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As per Article 149 of the Constitution of India, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) shall perform such duties in relation to the accounts of the Union and of the States and of any other authority or body as may be prescribed by or under law made by Parliament and, until provision in that behalf is so made, shall perform such duties and exercise such powers in relation to the accounts of the Union and of the States as were conferred on or exercised by the Auditor-General of India.

As stated by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) in his "Report No. 19 of 2010-11 for the year ended March, 2010: Union Government (Civil) – Performance Audit Report on the Issue of Licences and Allocation of 2G Spectrum by the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology", while it is Government's prerogative to formulate the policies, examination of implementation of such policies is done by Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Delisting of Companies**

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

(a) whether Government has accorded permission to merge one Company with other sister concern Company or the interest vested in the acquire company by arbitrarily increasing their share capital from single digit value to five digit value per share and consolidated the equity share into one block and if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor for the last three years;

(b) the list of companies delisted from Stock exchanges within three months of merger for last three years;

(c) whether the Government has put safeguards to protect the interests of small investment in such cases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Merger of one company with other sister company is provided for in Section 391 to 394 of the Companies Act read with relevant Company Court Rules 1959. Section 94(1)(a) of the said Act permits a company to increase its share capital by such amount as it thinks expedient, by issuing new shares and to consolidate and divide all or any of its shares of larger amount than its existing shares if the Articles of Association provide for the same. In the first case, the power is vested in the High Court under whose jurisdiction the registered office of the company is situated. In the second case, the power is vested in the company itself. Therefore, the Central Government permission is not

required and no application is made to Central Government.

(b) The list of companies delisted from Stock exchanges after merger for last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Under the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act, 1992, SEBI has been mandated to protect the interest of investors in securities.

(d) With respect to protecting the interest of investors in case of listed companies going through the scheme of mergers/de-mergers etc., clause 24(f), 24(g) and 24(h) of the Listing Agreement contains the relevant provisions. It mandates that the scheme does not in any way override, violate or circumscribe the provisions of Securities Laws or the Stock Exchange requirements and provides for disclosures which inter-alia include the "Fairness opinion" obtained from an independent Merchant banker on valuation of assets and shares done by valuer of the companies.

#### Statement

*List of the companies which went out of "Listing Framework" pursuant to scheme of merger/ de-merger etc. during the period from January 01, 2008 to February 22, 2011*

*Source: BSE and NSE*

Sl. No.	Transferor Company	Date of suspension	Exchange Ratio	Transferee Company
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rain Calcining Limited	2-Jan.-08	2:7	Rain Commodities Limited <sup>o</sup>
2.	ETC Network Limited	4 Feb.-08	1:2	ETC Networks Limited
3.	Aristocrat Luggage Limited	8-Feb-08	1:2	V.I.P. Industries Limited
4.	Jai Parabolic Springs Limited	14-Feb-08	1:2	Jamna Auto Industries Limited
5.	Godavari Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited	15-Feb.-08	3:2	Coromandel International Limited

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Rane Brake Linings Limited	15-Feb.-08	75:100	Rane Holdings Limited
7.	Rane Engine Valves Limited	15-Feb.-08	56:100	Rane Holdings Limited
8.	Southern Iron and Steel Company Limited	14-Mar.-08	1:22	JSW Steel Limited
9.	Centurion Bank of Punjab Limited	9-June-08	1:29	HDFC Bank Ltd.
10.	SPL Polymers Limited	29-July-08	1:6	Supreme Petrochem Limited
11.	Milestone Organic Limited	20-Sep.-08	1:100	Bodal Chemicals Limited
12.	Torrent Cables Limited	23-Oct.-08	1:1	Torrent Cables Limited (Formerly known as Torrent Gujarat Biotech Limited)
13.	Gulshan Sugars and Chemicals Limited	4-Nov.-08	1:06	Gulshan Polyols Limited
14.	Ashim Investment Company Limited	21-Nov.-08	23:59	Bengal and Assam Company Limited
15.	Netfliar Finco Limited	21-Nov.-08	17:73	Bengal and Assam Company Limited
16.	Orient Information Technology Limited	22-Dec.-08	100:275	IT People (India) Limited
17.	Cadila Healthcare Limited	29-Dec.-08	4:15	Zydus Wellness Limited
18.	Punjab Tractors Limited	25-Feb.-09	1.3:3	Mahindra and Mahindra Limited
19.	Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited	21-April-09	4:37	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
20.	Aztecsoft Limited	23-June-09	2:11	Mind Tree Limited
21.	Shaw Wallace and Co. Limited	10-July-09	4:17	United Spirits Limited
22.	Pentasoftware Technologies Limited	14-Sep.-09	1:5	Pentamedia Graphics Limited
23.	Reliance Petroleum Limited	25-Sep.-09	16:1	Reliance Industries Limited
24.	Bombay Paints Limited	8-Oct.-09	1:1	Grauer and Weil (India) Limited
25.	Amrapali Developers Limited	18-Dec.-09	13:10	Amrapali Industries Limited
26.	Titagarh Steels Limited	7-Jan.-10	1:36	Titagarh Wagons Limited



1	2	3	4	5
27.	Brabourne Enterprises Limited	3-Feb.-10	1:28	Summit Securities Limited (Formerly: RPG Itochu Finance Limited)
28.	CHI Investments Limited	3-Feb.-10	1:06	Summit Securities Limited (Formerly: RPG Itochu Finance Limited)
29.	Octave Investment Limited	3-Feb.-10	1:21	Summit Securities Limited (Formerly: RPG Itochu Finance Limited)
30.	Summit Securities Limited	3-Feb.-10	1:16	Summit Securities Limited (Formerly: RPG Itochu Finance Limited)
31.	Spice Communications Limited	11-Mar.-10	45:100	Idea Cellular Limited
32.	Ciba India Limited	17-Mar.-10	90:100	BASF India Limited
33.	RPG Cables Limited	16-April-10	1:20	KEC International Limited (Formerly known as KEC Infrastructures Limited)
34.	Parijat Trading Limited	13-May-10	10:1	Multilayer Films Pvt. Limited
35.	Hyderabad Flextech Limited	9-June-10	1:45	Keerthi Industries Limited
36.	Fem Care Pharma Limited	29-June-10	1:5	Dabur India Limited
37.	Techno Electric and Engineering Co. Limited	7-July-10	1:1	Techno Electric and Engineering Co. Limited (Formerly known as Super Wind Project Limited)
38.	South Asian Petrochem Limited	15-July-10	1:10	Dhunseri Petrochem and Tea Limited
39.	Samruddhi Cement Limited	24-Aug.-10	4:7	UltraTech Cement Limited
40.	Solectron EMS India Limited	24-Aug.-10	2:3	Centum Electronics Limited
41.	The Bank of Rajasthan Limited	24-Aug.-10	25:118	ICICI Bank Limited
42.	Religare Technova Global Solutions Limited	7-Sep.-10	1.03275:2	Religare Technova Limited
43.	ETC Networks Limited	16-Sep.-10	10:11	Zee Entertainment Enterprises Limited
44.	Elgi Finance Limited	21-Oct.-10	1:20	Elgi Equipments Limited
45.	India foils Limited	25-Oct.-10	1:1285	Ess Dee Aluminum Limited

1	2	3	4	5
46.	Reliance Natural Resources Limited	9-Nov.-10	1:4	Reliance Power Limited
47.	Compulink Systems Limited	25-Nov.-10	1:19	Glodyne Technoserve Limited
48.	Mounteverest Trading and Investment Limited	6-Dec.-10	40:100	Monnet Ispat Limited
49.	Bajaj Hindustan Sugar and Industries Limited	30-Dec.-10	1:5	Bajaj Hindustan Limited
50.	RPG Transmission Limited	12-Feb.-08	4:9	KEC International Limited
51.	Treadsdirect Limited	11-Jan.-11	1:4	Elgi Rubber International Limited

### Mutual Funds

754. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is constant fluctuation in Indian Equity Industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three months alongwith its impact on Mutual Fund market;

(c) whether average Asset under Management (AuM) is decreasing by more than 5%;

(d) whether during October to December, 2010 there is decline in 5.3%;

(e) if so, the details of loss in each mutual fund company; and

(f) the steps being taken to safeguard in interest of investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Fluctuation is inherent in the equity markets. During the period November, 2010 to January, 2011 fluctuation in the Sensex, measured as volatility, ranged between 0.85% and 1.23%. Over the same period, the Nifty volatility ranged

between 0.87% to 1.23%. Fluctuations in the equity markets affect the valuation of Assets under Management (AUM). During the period 31st October, 2010 to 31st January, 2011. The AUM of equity oriented schemes declined about 10% whereas the AUM under all schemes rose by 7%.

(c) During the period November, 2010 to January, 2011, the average AUM for equity schemes declined by about 6.07% whereas average AUM under all schemes increased by about 2.07%.

(d) For the period October-December, 2010 there has been a decline of 4.36% in the average AUM for equity oriented schemes and a decline of 6.35% in the average AUM for all schemes.

(e) Fluctuations in equity market affect only the valuation of AUM. The details of decrease in average AUM for all schemes for the period October to December, 2010 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) Mutual Funds are regulated under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996 and various circulars issued thereunder. These protect the interests of the investors. Important initiatives taken by SEBI in the recent past in this regard include the following:—

- abolition of entry load;
- ensuring parity among all classes of unit holders for exis load;
- permitting units of mutual funds schemes to be transacted through registered stock brokers of recognized stock exchanges;
- ensuring prominent display of standard warning of risk factors in audio visual and print media; and
- mandating system audit of mutual funds, disclosure of annual reports and investor complaints received by mutual funds on their websites.

#### Statement

*Details of decrease in average AUM across all schemes for mutual funds companies during the period October-December, 2011*

Sl. No.	Mutual Fund	Average AUM (Rupees crore)		
		Oct.-2010	Dec.-2010	Difference
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Birla MF	60,944.99	54,644.79	-6,300.20
2.	Baroda Pioneer MF	4,139.07	1,947.40	-2,191.67
3.	Canara Robeco MF	7,814.27	7,386.71	-427.56
4.	L&T MF	3,564.85	3,017.07	-547.78
5.	AIG MF	880.42	869.60	-10.82
6.	Sahara MF	581.69	178.57	-403.12
7.	HDFC MF	89,964.32	86,449.27	-3,515.05

1	2	3	4	5
8.	HSBC MF	4,924.02	4,532.12	-391.90
9.	Shinsei MF	197.90	81.05	-116.85
10.	JP Morgan MF	6,870.11	3,928.36	-2,941.75
11.	JM MF	6,685.11	6,208.99	-476.12
12.	LIC MF	20,191.87	16,399.41	-3,792.46
13.	Morgan Stanley MF	2,382.24	2,313.73	-68.51
14.	Edelweiss MF	227.51	192.97	-34.54
15.	ICICI Prudential MF	68,078.00	64,227.56	-3,850.44
16.	Reliance MF	105,820.16	98,075.24	-7,744.91
17.	SBI MF	42,037.54	41,434.36	-603.18
18.	IDFC MF	18,566.97	16,406.82	-2,160.15
19.	Bharti AXA MF	418.48	399.57	-18.90
20.	Tata MF	22,012.44	19,190.99	-2,821.45
21.	Taurus MF	2,843.73	2,381.40	-462.32
22.	Templeton MF	41,791.15	37,670.62	-4,120.53
23.	UTI MF	67,684.60	61,940.78	-5,743.82
24.	BNP Paribas MF	4,945.24	4,810.68	-134.56
25.	Peerless MF	2,626.73	2,188.96	-437.77
26.	IDBI MF	2,428.46	2,051.60	-376.86
27.	Motilal Oswal MF	323.55	281.91	-41.64
Total		698,852.71	654,474.75	-44,377.95

### Disinvestment

755. SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH:  
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the present disinvestment policy of the Government;
- (b) whether the Disinvestment Commission has recommended for disinvestment of some of the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) including profit making PSUs;
- (c) if so, the names of such PSUs recommended for disinvestment during the last three years alongwith the names of the PSUs disinvested so far;
- (d) the targets set for disinvestment and the achievements made in this regard so far; and
- (e) the measures taken by the Government to achieve the revenue target set through disinvestment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The present disinvestment policy of the Government is that:—

- (i) Already listed profitable Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) (not meeting mandatory shareholding of 10 per cent) are to be made compliant by 'Offer for Sale' by Government or by the CPSEs through issue of fresh shares or a combination of both.
- (ii) Unlisted CPSEs with no accumulated losses and having earned net profit in three preceding consecutive year are to be listed.
- (iii) Follow-on public offers would be considered

taking into consideration the needs for capital investment of CPSE, on a case by case basis, and Government could simultaneously or independently offer a portion of its equity shareholding.

- (iv) In all cases of disinvestment, the Government would retain at least 51 per cent equity and the management control.
- (v) All cases of disinvestment are to be decided on a case by case basis.
- (vi) The Department of Disinvestment is to identify CPSEs in consultation with respective administrative Ministries and submit proposal to Government in case requiring Offer for Sale of Government equity.

(b) and (c) There has been no Disinvestment Commission in existence during last three years.

(d) The Budget Estimates for disinvestment proceeds are Rs. 40,000 crore for the year 2010-11.

(e) During the current financial year so far Government has raised Rs. 22,144 crore from disinvestment in SJVN Limited, Engineers India Limited, Coal India Limited, Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, MOIL Limited and Shipping Corporation of India Limited. Disinvestment of 5 per cent paid-up equity capital of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC) and 10 per cent in HCL out of Government shareholding are under implementation.

### Wind Power Generation

756. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the sites identified for setting up wind power projects in the country;

(b) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments including Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for setting up wind power projects in their States;

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

(d) the details of subsidy, financial incentives provided to private developers to encourage setting up of wind power projects; and

(e) the details of the targets set and achievements made in wind power generation in the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) 233 sites having wind power density greater than 200 watt/m<sup>2</sup> have been identified in the country which are considered suitable for setting up wind power projects. The State-wise breakup of sites is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Wind power development is taking place in commercial mode with private sector investment. The proposals for such projects are not to be submitted to Union Government. As such Ministry has not received any such proposal from Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

(d) Government is promoting commercial wind power projects through private sector investment in wind

potential States by providing fiscal and promotional incentives such as 80% accelerated depreciation, concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generators, excise duty exemption, 10 years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects. Loan is available from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other financial institutions. Technical support including detailed wind resource assessment to identify potential sites, is provided by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided to increase wind energy investment in the potential States Government has announced a generation based incentive (GBI) under which Rs. 0.50 per unit generated from wind power projects is provided to the projects which do not avail accelerated depreciation benefit.

(e) The target for wind power programme are not fixed State-wise. The total target and achievements during last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### Statement-I

##### State-wise wind Potential Locations

Sl. No.	States	No. of Wind Potential Sites
1	2	3
1.	Tamil Nadu	45
2.	Gujarat	40
3.	Orissa	6
4.	Maharashtra	39
5.	Andhra Pradesh	32
6.	Rajasthan	8
7.	Lakshadweep	8

1	2	3
8.	Karnataka	26
9.	Kerala	17
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7
11.	West Bengal	1
12.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
13.	Uttarakhand	1
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
Total		233

**Statement-II***Year-wise Targets and Achievements*

Year	Target (MW)	Achievement (MW)
2007-08	1500	1663
2008-09	2000	1485
2009-10	2500	1565
2010-11	2000	1377 (upto Jan., 2011)
Cumulative so far		13184 MW

*[Translation]***Shimla Summer Festival-2010**

757. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Himachal Pradesh Government had requested the Union Government for early release of

Rs. 5 lakh spent by it on organizing the Shimla Summer Festival-2010 under the central financial assistance scheme of the Ministry; and

(b) if so, the current status thereof and the time by which the said amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The proposal received from State Government of Himachal Pradesh for Shimla Summer Festival-2010 has already been sanctioned with Central Financial Assistance of Rs. 5.00 lakh and the entire amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been released.

*[English]***Allocation of Mines**

758. SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several steel manufacturers have been allocated mines by the Government in Orissa, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Goa and Karnataka during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, company-wise alongwith the area of mines allocated to them;

(c) whether some private companies have failed to set up steel plants even after three years of signing the Memorandum of Understanding with the State/Union Governments;

(d) if so, the names of such companies; and

(e) the action taken by the Government for delay in setting up of steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**AYUSH Research Centres/Institutes**

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

(a) whether the Government encourages and provides support to research works under the Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) systems of medicine in order to raise their efficacy against various diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated and spent for the purpose during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether there is adequate number of AYUSH Research Centres/Institutes for carrying out such research works in the country;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to set up more number of AYUSH Research Centres/Institutes across the country, particularly in uncovered areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):  
(a) and (b) Yes. The Government encourage and provides support to research work under the Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) systems of medicine. Research is undertaken through projects undertaken by the Councils under the Department and through Extra-Mural Research Scheme through agencies outside the Department.

Details of research work done by the Central Councils are given in their Annual Reports. Till date, 161 Extra-Mural Research projects have been undertaken, out of which 65 have since been completed and 96 are ongoing.

Funds budgeted and expenditure incurred for the Central Research Councils of this Department, and through

Extra-Mural research during the last 3 years and the current year is as under:—

(Rupees in crores)

Year	Fund Allocated		Expenditure	
	Central Research Councils	Extra Mural Research Scheme	Central Research Councils	Extra Mural Research Scheme
2007-08	103.46	8.00	114.63	7.75
2008-09	124.38	7.00	184.96	3.11
2009-10	270.12	5.50	266.46	3.96
2010-11	254.33	5.50	223.84 (upto 21.2.2011)	0.97 (upto 21.2.2011)

(c) and (d) Yes. There are 91 research Centres (including Research Council Hqrs.) located all over the country.

(e) The Government is encouraging strengthening and consolidation of Research Centres of Central Research Councils. However, in the recent past some new Research centres have been established or reopened on which a decision is taken on case to case basis.

[Translation]

**AIIMS like Institutes**

760. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:  
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various States to set up All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) like institutes in their respective States including Patna district in Bihar and West Medinipur district in West Bengal;

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

(c) the reasons for delay in approval of these projects; and

(d) the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):

(a) and (b) Under the first phase of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), the Government of India is setting up six AIIMS-like institutions, one each in the States of Bihar (Patna), Chhattisgarh (Raipur), Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal), Orissa (Bhubaneswar), Rajasthan (Jodhpur) and Uttarakhand (Rishikesh):

Cabinet approved, on 5.2.2009, setting up of AIIMS-like institutions, one each in West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh, in the second phase of PMSSY. There is no proposal to set up an AIIMS-like institution in West Medinipur District of West Bengal.

(c) and (d) Approval for the following six projects has already been taken and construction has already started.

1. Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)
2. Bhubaneswar (Orissa)
3. Jodhpur (Rajasthan)
4. Patna (Bihar)
5. Raipur (Chhattisgarh)
6. Rishikesh (Uttarakhand)

As far as setting up of AIIMS-like institutions in West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh is concerned, site has been identified at Raiganj, Uttar Dinajpur District, West Bengal after a detailed discussion with the State Government and Central team has already visited this site. State Government has been requested to acquire land and

hand over the site to Government of India for initiating further action.

In the case of Uttar Pradesh, State Government is yet to finalize the location.

#### **Bofors Case in ITAT**

761. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bofors case is also lying in Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT);

(b) if so, the details thereof and time since when the case is pending alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has not taken this case seriously and filed the closure report in the court about the foreign agents who were accused of taking kickbacks in the aforesaid scam; and

(d) if so, the details of efforts being made to repatriate the accused in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) In the case of Shri Hersh W Chaddha, legal heir of Late Shri W.N. Chaddha, assessment orders of AY 1987-88 to AY 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 were passed by the Income Tax Department on the issue of alleged commission being received from M/s Bofors. The orders were contested by the assessee before the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) in the FY 2005-06. The ITAT has disposed off the appeal of the assessee in favour of the Department vide order dated 31.12.2010 after hearing both the parties and have confirmed the addition to income on account of commission payment.

(c) No, Madam. After conducting through investigation, CBI had filed a charge sheet in the Bofors Case on 22.10.1999 and a supplementary charge sheet on 9.10.2000 in the Court of Spl. Judge, Delhi against S.K. Bhatnagar, W.N. Chaddha, Ottavio Quattrocchi, Martin



Arbdo, M/s AB Bofors, S.P. Hinduja, G.P. Hinduja and P.P. Hinduja for offences punishable, under sections 120-B IPC r/w section 420 IPC and section 5(2) read with 5(1)(d) of the PC act 1947 and substantive offences thereof alleging that an amount of SEK 323.42 million was paid by M/s AB Bofors to its agents as commissions which included SEK 50.46 million to Ottavio Quattrocchi through M/s AE Services, SEK 192.16 million to W.N. Chadha through M/s Svenska and SEK 80.80 million to S.P. Hinduja, G.P. Hinduja and P.P. Hinduja through M/s Mc Intyre Corporation Accused S.K. Bhatnagar, Win Chadha and Martin Arbdo expired during the trial hence, the case against them stands abated. The Delhi High Court, vide its judgement dated 31.05.2005 dismissed the proceedings against the accused Hinduja brothers and M/s Kartongen Kemi Och Forvaltning (formerly M/s AB Bofors). Attempts made to secure the presence of Ottavio Quattrocchi from Malaysia and Argentina have failed.

The Government, after considering all the facts and circumstances of the case consented to withdraw court case No. 2/2002 against Ottavio Quattrocchi. Pursuant to this, an application for withdrawal of court case No. 2/2002 against Ottavio Quattrocchi was filed in the trial court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi by Spl. Public Prosecutor, CBI on 3.10.2009 under section 321 Cr.P.C. The said application is pending consideration by the court and next date of hearing is fixed on 4.03.2011 for orders on the said application.

(d) Not applicable in view of above.

[English]

**Adverse effects of Mobile Phone/  
Tower on Health**

762. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:  
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:  
PROF. RAMSHANKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the various national and international studies which suggest that mobile phones and towers have serious side effects on health;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an inter-ministerial Committee constituted to study the health hazards posed by mobile phones and towers has since submitted its report;

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

(e) the details of the recommendations made by the said Committee alongwith the follow up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) There are no conclusive data available so far on this issue. The review of literature does not establish conclusive evidence on the safety or risk of Radio Frequency Radiation (RFR) but growing body of scientific evidence indicate towards the bio-effects and adverse health affects of RFR which may be possible.

(c) to (e) An Inter-Ministerial Committee constituted by the Department of Telecommunication for study of health hazards, environmental pollution and other epidemiological studies due to Electro Magnetic Field (EMF) radiations created by cell phone/cell phone towers. The recommendations made by the said Committee are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Major Recommendations Report of Inter-Ministerial  
Committee on EMF Radiation*

**Mobile Handsets:**

1. Adoption of SAR level for mobile handsets limited to 1.6 Watt/Kg, averaged over a 6 minutes period and

- taken over a volume containing a mass of 1 gram of human tissue as per the FCC norms of United States.
2. SAR value information is to be embossed and displayed in the handset.
  3. Information on SAR values for mobile handsets should be readily available to the consumer at the point of sale so that one can make sure of the SAR value of the handset while buying a cell phone.
  4. Government may consider amendments in the **Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and Rules notified under** and necessary legislations if any so that only mobile handset satisfying radiation standards should be permitted for import/manufacture or sold in the country.
  5. Mobile handset manufactured and sold in India or imported from other countries should be checked for compliance of SAR limit and no handsets of SAR value above the prescribed standard adopted in India should be manufactured or sold in the country.
  6. SAR data information of the mobile handsets should be available on the manufacturer's web site and in the manufacturer's handset's manual.
  7. To bring awareness, the manufacturer's mobile handset booklet should contain specified material.
- for online monitoring of radiation level at prominent places in metro/cities and the data to be sent to the central sever for information.
10. The mobile service providers should measure the radiation level of certain prominent places and display it for information of the general public.
  11. DOT should create a national data base with the information of base stations.
  12. Impose restrictions on installation of mobile towers near high density residential areas, schools, playgrounds and hospitals.
  13. For the future expansion of telecom network in the country use low power micro cell transmitters with in-building solutions in place of the present trend of using high power transmission over mobile towers/high rise buildings.
  14. It is recommended for use of hands free and ear phone technologies such as blue tooth handsets and ear phone so as to minimize the contact of head with cell phone.
  15. Department of Telecom may create a document "Radio waves and safety in our daily life" indicating various Do's and Don'ts related to mobile users clarifying various myths regarding deployment and use of radio waves.

#### **Mobile Base Stations:**

8. The RF exposure limits in India may be lowered to 1/10th of the existing level keeping in view the data submitted by COAI/AUSPI during presentation made to the committee and trend adopted by other developed countries.
9. To provide static continuous testing/measuring centers

#### **Hydro Power Projects in North-Eastern States**

763. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of hydro power projects functional and under-construction in the North-Eastern States in the country, project-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has announced any financial package for hydro power development in the

North-Eastern States to achieve the goal of electrification of all households in the region;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of funds sanctioned/released so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Presently 11 hydro electric projects (above 25 MW capacity) with an aggregate capacity of 1686 MW are in operation in the North Eastern Region (NER) including Sikkim. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. In addition, 12 hydro electric projects (above 25 MW capacity) with an aggregate capacity of 5002 MW are presently under construction in NER including Sikkim. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) to (d) Government of India has not announced any special financial package for hydro power development in the North Eastern States. The details of funds sanctioned and released State-wise under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) for electrification of villages and to provide electric connection to BPL households in North Eastern States are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

#### Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	I.C. (MW)
1	2	3
<b>Sikkim</b>		
1.	Rangit-III (NHPC)	60
2.	Teesta-V (NHPC)	510
Total (Sikkim)		570

1	2	3
<b>North Eastern Region</b>		
<b>Assam</b>		
3.	Kopili (NEEPCO)	200
4.	Khandong (NEEPCO)	75
5.	Lower Borpani (Karbi Langpi)	100
Total (Assam)		375
<b>Manipur</b>		
6.	Loktak (NHPC)	105
Total (Manipur)		105
<b>Meghalaya</b>		
7.	Umiam Umtru-IV	60
8.	Kyrdamkulai	60
9.	Umair Stage-I	36
Total (Meghalaya)		156
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>		
10.	Ranganadi-I (NEEPCO)	405
Total (Arunachal Pradesh)		405
<b>Nagaland</b>		
11.	Doyang (NEEPCO)	75
Total (Nagaland)		75
Grand Total (NER)		1116
Grand Total (NER+Sikkim)		1686

**Statement-II**

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	I.C. (MW)	Implementing Agency
<b>North Eastern Region</b>			
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>			
1.	Subansiri Lower	2000	NHPC
2.	Kameng	600	NEEPCO
3.	Pare	110	NEEPCO
Total (Arunachal Pradesh)		2710	
<b>Meghalaya</b>			
4.	Myntdu	126	MeSEB
5.	New Umtru	40	MeSEB
Total (Meghalaya)		166	
<b>Mizoram</b>			
6.	Tuirial	60	NEEPCO
Total (Mizoram)		60	
Grand Total (NER)		2936	
<b>Sikkim</b>			
7.	Chujachen	99	M/s Gati Infrastructure Ltd.
8.	Teesta-III	1200	M/s Teesta Urja Ltd.
9.	Teesta-VI	500	M/s Lanco Energy Pvt. Ltd.
10.	Rangit-IV	120	M/s Jal Power Corporation Ltd.
11.	Jorethang Loop	96	M/s Trans Energy Ltd.
12.	Bhasmey	51	M/s Gati Infrastructure Ltd.
Total (Sikkim)		2066	
Grand Total (NER+Sikkim)		5002	

**Statement-III**

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Sanctioned cost of projects taken up in Xth and XIth Plan	Cumulative Funds Released as on 15.02.2011
Arunachal Pradesh	92554.55	53134.49
Assam	218904.30	171803.73
Manipur	38003.39	21597.32
Meghalaya	44274.08	16403.71
Mizoram	26795.74	23824.31
Nagaland	25494.95	15356.57
Sikkim	14890.99	13237.99
Tripura	16854.51	10101.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>477772.51</b>	<b>325460.05</b>

**Shortage of Doctors and Para-Medical Staff**

764. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:  
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether there is shortage of doctors/specialist and para-medical staff in Primary Health Centres/Community Health Centres/Sub-Centres of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor, State-wise/UT-wise and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to meet the shortage;

(c) the number of sanctioned posts of doctors/specialist doctors/lady doctors lying vacant in the above said centres under National Rural Health Mission;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to fill up these vacant posts at the earliest;

(e) whether instances of absenteeism of the doctors from the above said centres have come to the notice of the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):  
(a) to (d) Yes. A Statement-I showing the shortage of doctors/specialist and para-medical staff in Primary Health Centres/Community Health Centres/Sub-Centres of the country as per the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India, 2009 is given is enclosed. A Statement-II showing the number of sanctioned posts of doctors/specialist doctors/lady doctors lying vacant in the above said centres is enclosed.

Augmentation of human resources is one of the thrust area under the National Rural Health Mission [NRHM]. Financial support is provided under NRHM for engagement of staff on contractual basis. During meetings and review, State Governments have been impressed upon to make efforts to fill up the vacant posts on priority. Multi-skilling of doctors to overcome the shortage of specialists, provision of incentives to serve in rural areas, improved accommodation arrangements, measure to set up more medical colleges, GNM Schools, ANM Schools to produce more doctors and paramedics are some of the measures taken to bridge the gap in human resources. Under NRHM, the following staff has been appointed on contractual basis across the country:—

Sl. No.	Designation and Place of Posting	No. of staff added
1	2	3
1.	Specialists at CHCs	1572
2.	General Duty Medical Officers	8284

1	2	3
3.	AYUSH Doctors	9578
4.	Staff Nurses	26734
5.	ANM	53552

1	2	3
6.	Para Medics	18272

(e) and (f) Specific report regarding large scale absenteeism of doctors has not been received from any State.

#### Statement-I

##### Shortfall of Doctors/Specialists and Paramedical Staff (as on March, 2009)

State/UT	Doctors (PHC)	Specialists (CHC)	HW (F)/ANM at sub- center	Health Worker (M) at SCs	Health Assistants (M) at PHCs	Radio- graphers at CHCs	Pharmacists at PHC and CHC	Lab Technician at PHC and CHC	Nurse Midwife/ Staff Nurse at PHC and CHC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	*	188	*	6395	*	102	123	374	*
Arunachal Pradesh	29	167	452	436	116	37	94	108	112
Assam	500	290	*	4233	NA	NA	661	395	*
Bihar	211	176	1507	7784	1142	55	1407	1711	841
Chhattisgarh	*	431	440	2245	601	64	371	489	976
Goa	*	6	*	36	19	*	*	*	*
Gujarat	65	1048	1927	2390	326	147	407	576	322
Haryana	10	293	*	790	371	45	168	335	*
Himachal Pradesh	88	292	795	826	399	36	249	367	58
Jammu and Kashmir	*	202	323	1448	301	21	*	61	288
Jharkhand	*	435	*	2025	*	179	167	134	1250
Karnataka	*	605	2308	4381	1535	294	464	1205	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kerala	*	110	*	1921	153	216	5	576	*
Madhya Pradesh	614	1087	*	5324	1037	195	1157	1104	1655
Maharashtra	*	1066	*	674	*	82	216	1364	*
Manipur	*	62	*	0	9	5	*	*	*
Meghalaya	*	108	*	317	18	3	*	3	127
Mizoram	6	36	*	*	3	1	13	29	*
Nagaland	*	82	*	156	108	20	31	42	*
Orissa	413	553	1049	5143	1238	221	*	1322	2254
Punjab	45	262	*	946	*	51	*	24	*
Rajasthan	*	870	*	8423	789	98	*	*	*
Sikkim	*	*	*	14	23	*	0	*	*
Tamil Nadu	6	1024	199	5653	969	143	308	667	*
Tripura	*	40	223	297	48	0	31	37	*
Uttarakhand	113	181	*	1689	167	47	66	276	356
Uttar Pradesh	1689	1442	3187	18424	*	382	2251	3120	3955
West Bengal	*	1161	*	6275	138	108	153	922	*
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	*	16	*	92	19	*	*	*	*
Chandigarh	0	*	*	12	0	*	*	*	*
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	4	*	29	6	0	0	0	*
Daman and Diu	*	7	*	10	0	1	*	1	4
Delhi	*	0	*	41	4	0	5	2	8
Lakshadweep	*	12	4	1	4	*	*	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Puducherry	*	7	*	53	19	0	*	*	*
All India	3789	12263	12414	88483	9562	2553	8347	15244	12206

\*Surplus

NA: Not Available

Shortfall = required posts – In position

Requirement for Doctor is based on norm of one Doctor per PHC.

Requirement for Specialists is based on norm of four Specialists per CHC.

Requirement for ANM is based on norm of one ANM per each existing SC and PHC.

Requirement for HW(M) is based on norm of one HW(M) per each existing SC.

Requirement for HA(M) is based on norm of one HA(M) per each existing PHC.

Requirement for Radiographer is based on norm of one Radiographer per each existing CHC.

Requirement for Pharmacists is based on norm of one Pharmacists per each PHC and CHC.

Requirement for Lab technician is based on norm of one Lab technician per each PHC and CHC.

Requirement for Nurse Midwife/SN is based on norms of one NM/SN per PHC and seven per CHC.

**Statement-II**

*Posts of Doctors at PHC and Specialists at CHC  
laying vacant (As on March, 2009)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	MO (PHC)	Specialists (CHC)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	283	188
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA
3.	Assam	NA	NA
4.	Bihar	513	176
5.	Chhattisgarh	330	431
6.	Goa	2	0
7.	Gujarat	65	262
8.	Haryana	187	94

1	2	3	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	62	NA
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	224	243
11.	Jharkhand	NA	NA
12.	Karnataka	382	152
13.	Kerala	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	614	257
15.	Maharashtra	*	*
16.	Manipur	50	38
17.	Meghalaya	0	*
18.	Mizoram	6	0
19.	Nagaland	*	2
20.	Orissa	487	192



1	2	3	4
21.	Punjab	128	194
22.	Rajasthan	164	378
23.	Sikkim	*	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	1192	0
25.	Tripura	NA	NA
26.	Uttarakhand	155	181
27.	Uttar Pradesh	*	842
28.	West Bengal	370	367
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	16
30.	Chandigarh	0	*
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	*	*
33.	Delhi	9	0
34.	Lakshadweep	*	4

1	2	3	4
35.	Puducherry	0	*
All India		5224	4026

**WB loan for Poverty Alleviation and HRD**

765. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has provided any loan for projects pertaining to Poverty Alleviation and other Human Resource Development (HRD);

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

(c) the number of projects cleared and the amount allocated/likely to be allocated for each of the projects by the World Bank; and

(d) the details of implementing agencies of the projects, State-wise?

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

(b) to (d) A list giving detailed information is enclosed as Statement.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Date of Signing	Amount allocated (US & Million)	Implementing agency	Whether being implemented in Uttarakhand
1	2	3	4	5	6

**2007-08**

1.	Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project	09.08.2007	63	Government of Bihar	No
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1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Vocational Training Improvement Project	02.11.2007	280	Ministry of Labour and Employment	Yes
<b>2008-09</b>					
1.	Second Elementary Education Project (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Phase-II) – Additional Financing	14.08.2008	600	Ministry of Human Resources Development	Yes
		07.05.2010	750		
2.	Orissa Rural livelihoods Project	27.01.2009	82.4	Government of Orissa	No
<b>2009-10</b>					
1.	Madhya Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Project-Phase-II	20.07.2009	100	Government of Madhya Pradesh	No
2.	Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project-Second Additional Financing	29.12.2009	100	Government of Andhra Pradesh	No
<b>2010-11</b>					
1.	Second Technical/Engineering Education Quality Improvement Project	14.07.2010	300	Ministry of Human Resources Development	No
2.	Additional Financing for Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Reduction Project	23.12.2010	154	Government of Tamil Nadu	No
3.	Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project	Not yet signed WB Board has approved on 11.1.2011	162.7	Government of Rajasthan	No

**Survey for Exploration of Mineral**

766. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey recently for exploration of various mineral resources/iron ore reserves/mineable iron ore in various parts of the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to conserve the vast mineral resources of the country; and

(d) the details of iron ore mines in the public sector and private sector alongwith the estimated quantity of reserves in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Geological Survey of India has conducted survey for exploration of various mineral resources including iron ore in various parts of the country recently. The details of the outcome of exploration carried out by GSI are as follows:—

Mineral	Outcome
1	2
Coal and Lignite	3420.98 million tonnes of coal estimated from Brahamani Coal field, Jharkhand and Mandi-Raigarh, Tatapani-Ramkola, Hasdo-Arand and East of Bistrampur Coalfields, Chhattisgarh.
	0.51 million tonnes of lignite assessed from Bikaner, Rajasthan.
Gold Ore	3.10 million tonnes gold ore estimated from Sindauri East Block, Ranchi district, Jharkhand.
	0.9946 million tonnes of gold ore reported from Ajjanahalli Block-C, Tumkur district, Karnataka.
	1.62 million tonnes of gold ore reported from Delwara West Block, Bhukia area, Banswara district, Rajasthan.

1	2
	1.932 million tonnes of gold ore estimated from Gundelpara Block, Bhukia gold prospect, Banswara district, Rajasthan.
	4.5 million tonnes of gold ore estimated from Bharkundi Block, Dungarpur district, Rajasthan.
Limestone	235.28 million tonnes SMS grade limestone and 336.07 million tonnes cement grade limestone estimated in Miniyun ki Dhani, Rajasthan.
Base Metal	2.12 million tonnes of Copper estimated in Gangutana, Mahendragarh district, Haryana.
Molybdenum	2.74 million tonnes Molybdenum ore established in Velampatti, Kaveripattinam district, Tamil Nadu.
	A tentative resource of 12.68 million tonnes of Molybdenum ore established in Harur, in Dharmapuri district, Tamil Nadu.
Manganese Ore	0.07 million tonnes augmented in Damurda (North) block, Kendujhar district, Orissa.
Iron Ore	4.61 million tonnes Iron ore estimated from Ghoraburhani block, Sundergarh district, Orissa.

(c) The Government of India has announced the National Mineral Policy, 2008, which seeks to develop a sustainable framework for optimum utilisation of the country's natural mineral resources. The policy gives thrust on exploitation of mineral resources in which the country is well endowed so that the needs of domestic industry are fully met keeping in mind both present and future

needs, while at the same time exploiting the external markets for such minerals. The Policy enunciates that conservation of minerals shall be construed not in the restrictive sense of abstinence from consumption or preservation for use in the distant future but, as a positive concept leading to augmentation of reserve base through improvement in mining methods, beneficiation and utilisation of low grade ore and rejects and recovery of associated minerals. The Government has also revised the threshold values for 12 minerals which would entail stacking and utilisation of low grade ore.

(d) The details of iron ore Mines in the Public Sector and Private Sector during 2009-10 is detailed below:—

State	Private Sector Mine Ownership	Public Sector Mine Ownership
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	34	0
Chhattisgarh	2	8

1	2	3
Goa	71	0
Jharkhand	15	6
Karnataka	87	5
Madhya Pradesh	6	0
Maharashtra	11	1
Orissa	58	14
Rajasthan	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Total in both Sectors</b>	<b>319</b>	

As per the National Mineral Inventory prepared by Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), the total resources of iron ore (Haematite and Magnetite), State-wise and Sector-wise, as on 1.04.2005 are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

##### Leasehold-wise Reserves/Resources of Iron Ore [Haematite] as on 1.4.2005

Unit: '000 tonnes

State	Reserves			Remaining Resources			Total Resources		
	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	39596	0	39596	8136	0	8136	47732	0	47732
Chhattisgarh	1388	759124	760512	4488	78559	83047	5876	837683	843559
Goa	442543	0	442543	184410	0	184410	626952	0	626952
Jharkhand	214151	2280272	2494423	196621	80000	276621	410772	2360272	2771044

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Karnataka	706031	228631	934662	239734	14309	254043	945765	242940	1188705
Madhya Pradesh	31764	0	31764	7149	0	7149	38913	0	38913
Maharashtra	13997	0	13997	7502	0	7502	21499	0	21499
Orissa	923958	1327819	2251777	863838	285511	1149349	1787796	1613330	3401126
Rajasthan	10813	0	10813	3636	0	3636	14449	0	14449
All India Total	2384241	4595846	6980087	1515514	458379	1973893	3899754	5054225	8953979

*Leasehold-wise Reserves/Resources of Iron Ore [Magnetite] as on 1.4.2005*

Unit: '000 tonnes

State	Reserves			Remaining Resources			Total Resources		
	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Total
Goa	50112	0	50112	20096	0	20096	70208	0	70208
Jharkhand	908	2483	3391	143	1431	1574	1051	3914	4965
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	426137	426137	0	426137	426137
Maharashtra	89	532	621	0	0	0	89	532	621
Orissa	156	0	156	54	0	54	210	0	210
Rajasthan	4225	0	4225	568	0	568	4793	0	4793
All India Total	55490	3015	58505	20861	427568	448429	76351	430583	506934

**Constitution of Group on Black Money**

767. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
 SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:  
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
 SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
 KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:  
 SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
 SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:  
 SHRI P. LINGAM:  
 SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have constituted

two groups to look into different aspects of black money to suggest measures to encourage tax evaders to disclose their unaccounted income voluntarily;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether groups have submitted their reports to the Government;

(d) if so, the suggestions/recommendations made by each group; and

(e) the action taken by the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The Government has decided to get a fresh study conducted on unaccounted income/wealth both inside and outside the country bringing out the nature of activities engendering money laundering and its ramifications on national security. The study will be conducted by designated nodal agency with inputs from various ministries/departments.

The Government has also constituted a committee to examine the feasibility of bringing a suitable scheme for disclosure of information by persons about undisclosed assets and income outside India.

(c) Reports are yet to be submitted by the groups.

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

#### **Naphtha based Power Projects**

768. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power projects cleared/sanctioned by the Government with Naphtha as feedstock during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the total power generation in MW expected from Naphtha based projects in the country;

(c) the average power generation cost per units from the said projects;

(d) whether the Government proposes to import Naphtha for the purpose;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the annual foreign exchange likely to outgo when all projects are commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

#### **Budgetary Allocation for Hospitals**

769. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the budgetary allocation for main hospitals of Delhi has been curtailed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) In so far as the Central Government Hospitals located in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and Shrimati S.K. Hospital are concerned, the budgetary allocation to these hospitals have not been curtailed.

[English]

#### **CGHS Medicines sold in Market**

770. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:  
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSHI LAKSHMI:

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

(a) whether the medicines meant to be supplied under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) are being sold in the open market across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of persons arrested for selling the medicines in the open market during the last three years;

(d) the total loss suffered by the exchequer; and

(e) the action taken/being taken by the Government to check such practices in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):

(a) to (e) SIT Crime branch of Delhi Police arrested two persons namely Shri Revti Prasad Sharma, Store Keeper, Vivek Vihar and Shri Mithun Tyagi, Computer Operator, CGHS Wellness Centre Yamuna Vihar on 5.12.2009 and 6.12.2009 respectively for investigation on the charges of selling of stolen CGHS medicines in open market Delhi Police found sufficient evidences to charge sheet the above accused. Shri Revti Prasad Sharma, Store Keeper has been suspended and the service of Shri Mithun Tyagi, Computer Operator has been terminated. The matter is presently sub-judice.

2. Crime Branch, Delhi Police has informed that it has arrested one Shri Attar Singh, Pharmacist/Storekeeper in CGHS dispensary Nanakpura in case FIR No. 23/11 dated 2.2.2011 under section 409/420/468/471/120B IPC, P.S. Crime Branch, Delhi on 03.02.2011. Further details have not yet become available from the police authorities. Shri Attar Singh is now under suspension in view of his being under arrest for more than 48 hours.

#### **Issues in Foreign Direct Investment**

771. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether environment-sensitive policies are hurting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI);

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

(c) whether persistent procedural delays, land acquisition, issues and availability of quality infrastructure have added to the environment-related issues; and

(d) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, the nodal department on the subject, has informed that they have not conducted any study to assess the role of environmental issues on FDI inflows. To ensure that India remains increasingly attractive and investor-friendly Government has put in place an investor-friendly policy on FDI, under which FDI, upto 100%, is permitted on the automatic route, in most sectors/activities. This policy is reviewed, on an ongoing basis, through a consultative process and significant changes have been made in the policy regime, in recent times. The Government also plays an active role in investment promotion, through dissemination of information about the investment climate and opportunities in India and by advising prospective investors about investment policies, procedures and opportunities.

*[Translation]*

#### **Treatment for Fatal Diseases**

772. PROF. RAMSHANKAR:  
SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to ensure treatment of patients suffering from fatal diseases and availability of drugs and diet to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps for providing incentives and to make affordable expensive procedures like cardiac surgeries to the rural and urban poor in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):

(a) and (b) Yes. The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been launched by Government of India in 2005 to support State/UT Governments to rejuvenate the health system to provide quality and affordable health care services to the rural population and to ensure treatment of patients suffering from fatal diseases. Under the Mission, funds are provided to States/UTs to strengthen their health care service delivery system in rural areas. This includes releases of funds for upgradation of district hospitals, Sub-Divisional Hospitals, Community Health Centres and other health facilities, procurement of drugs and equipment and engaging manpower. 8284 Doctors and 1572 Specialists have been added under NRHM to ensure availability of health care services.

(c) and (d) Government has provided assistance to States for upgradation of health facilities and engaging specialists to provide affordable treatment. Moreover, under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) Government setting up of 6 AIIMS like Institutions and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges have been taken up to provide affordable health care in cases involving expensive procedure.

[English]

#### Welfare of Tribals by Mining Companies

773. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has laid down any provision for the welfare of tribal people whose lands have been acquired by the Mining Companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases of violation of these provisions by the Mining Companies during each of

the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken by the Government during the above-said period against the erring Mining Companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Central Government has enunciated National Mineral Policy, 2008, which seeks to develop a sustainable framework for optimum utilisation 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 Mineral Policy also enunciates that special case will be taken to protect the interest of host and indigenous (tribal) populations through developing models of stakeholder interest based on international best practice. The provisions of the applicable Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy will be followed for the purpose.

(c) and (d) Relief and Rehabilitation measures are treated as integral to conditions of grant of the lease and since leases are granted by the State Government, violations are also dealt by the State Government, and information in this regard is not centrally maintained.

[Translation]

#### Per Capita Loan Burden

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

(a) the per capita loan burden in the country as on date;

(b) the amount paid as interest on the loan during the last three years and current financial year till date; and

(c) the measures being taken by the Government to minimize the same?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the latest data available the per capita loan in the country which includes external debt, internal debt and other liabilities including National Small Savings Fund and State Provident Fund etc., of the Union Government is ₹ 33,257 as on March 31, 2011.

(b) The amount paid as interest on the loan during the last three years and estimates for 2010-11 are given as under:—

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Year	Interest payment
2007-08	1,71,030
2008-09	1,92,204
2009-10	2,13,093*
2010-11	2,48,664
(Budget Estimates)	

\*Provisional Actual.

(c) The Central Government has been following a comprehensive strategy to moderate growth in public debt through a policy of fiscal rectitude which includes, *inter-alia*, recourse to lower cost borrowings, emphasis on raising funds on concessional terms and from less expensive sources with longer maturities, monitoring short-term debt and encouraging non-debt creating capital flows. The Central Government has also set up a Middle Office in order to have prudent management of debt and to bring greater focus on carrying cost and secondary market liquidity.

#### GDP Growth Rate

775. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has conducted a nationwide survey in December 2010 to find out the annual growth rate in GDP;

(b) if so, the annual growth rate in GDP on the basis of the said survey;

(c) whether in the face of high inflation rate in the country this growth in GDP can be considered as a sign of satisfactory progress; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India has conducted the 14th quarterly Survey of Professional Forecasters on major macroeconomic indicators including GDP in December, 2010, the results of which were released by the Reserve Bank on its website on February 2, 2011. Based on the survey, the median real GDP growth rate forecast was revised upwards to 8.7 per cent in 2010-11 from 8.5 per cent in the last survey, the results of which were released on November 16, 2010. The higher forecast was driven mainly by increased agricultural growth and growth in services. As set out in the Third Quarter Review of Monetary Policy 2010-11, released on January 25, 2011, the Reserve Bank's indicative projection of real GDP growth for 2010-11 is 8.5 per cent with an upside bias. Growth of the economy in real terms is measured by GDP at factor cost at constant prices (prices that prevailed in the base year of the National Accounts). The base year of the current series of National Accounts is 2004-05.

[English]

#### Advisories on Tourism

776. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Canada and United States have issued travel advisories to its citizens for travels to India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Various countries including Canada and United States issue travel advisories from time to time, advising their citizens to avoid travel or to take precautions while travel to any country or its parts for various reasons.

#### Disposal of IT Refund Cases

777. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases for refund of income tax for the financial year 2010-11 received by the Income Tax Department during June to December, 2010 and the number out of these disposed of so far till date;

(b) whether these cases are being disposed of quickly and timely by the Department;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/ being taken by the Government for their early disposal; and

(d) the time by which all such cases are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Information in the format as asked for is not centrally maintained and therefore, information about pending refund cases received during June to December, 2010 cannot be submitted.

(b) and (c) It is the endeavour of the Department to issue the refunds on priority basis. Returns filed are processed sequentially and refund computed (if any) is issued immediately. However, at times delays may be caused due to following reasons:—

- (i) Difficulty in verification of taxes paid or deducted, due to data mismatch;
- (ii) wrong quoting of PAN by the assessee in the return of income;

(iii) illegible recording of address in the return of income by the assessee,

(iv) non-reporting of the new/alterd address by the assessee to the AO; and

(v) incorrect particulars about the bank account.

For the prompt issuance of pending refund claims, the Income Tax Department has taken the following measures:—

(i) Promoting E-filing of the returns of speedy processing.

(ii) Centralized Processing Centre (CPC) at Bengaluru has been set up for processing of E-filed returns of the entire country and manually filed returns of Karnataka and Goa Region.

(iii) Steps to set up two more such CPCs at Manesar and Pune are underway.

(iv) Through Citizens' Charter and other press releases issued by the Department, tax payers are requested to carefully mention the relevant particulars in return of income, and especially to avoid the common deficiencies as mentioned above.

(v) Mandatory quoting of deductee PAN in the quarterly statement of TDS filed by the deductors.

(vi) To achieve compliance of the reporting of PAN, a new Section 206AA has been inserted by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2009 w.e.f. 01.04.2010 requiring deductees to furnish their PAN to the deductors, failing which rate of deduction of tax shall be at higher rate.

(vii) Facility of viewing the Tax Credit Statement in Form 26AS is made available to tax payers so that they can verify the TDS details before filing

the return of income and take proper steps with the deductor(s) to rectify mistakes, if any.

(viii) Guidelines have been issued by CBDT to field formations to process refund cases on priority basis.

(ix) To expedite faster issue of refunds, Refund Banker Scheme has been extended to whole of India.

(d) Statutory time limit to process the return of income is with reference to their receipt in the Financial Year. According to the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, the return received during the Financial Year 2010-11 can be processed upto 31st March, 2012. Guidelines have been issued by CBDT to process all returns and issue refunds expeditiously.

[Translation]

### Breast Cancer

778. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidence of breast cancer has increased alarmingly and a large number of deaths take place due to this disease across the country;

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

(c) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the Cancer and Research Institute, Ahmedabad have prepared any report in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken or proposed by the Government to contain the disease and set up modern and affordable medical facilities in the hospitals for such patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) According to Indian Council

of Medical Research (ICMR) there is a significant increase in the incidence of breast cancer in various urban Population Breast Cancer Registries at Bengaluru, Bhopal, Chennai, Delhi and Mumbai for the 24 year period 1982-2005. The estimated number of deaths due to breast cancer in the country during last three years, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research is periodically publishing various reports related to cancer incidence and mortality. The relevant recent reports are "Time Trends in Cancer Incidence Rates (1982-2005); and "Three Year Report of Population Based Cancer Registries 2006-08." Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute, Ahmedabad has not prepared any report in this regard.

(e) The Government has recently launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS). The new programme envisages implementation in 100 districts of 21 States.

The Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments by focusing on early detection of Cancer, health education, creating awareness. Awareness campaign is also carried out through print and electronic media.

This Ministry has recognized 27 Regional Cancer Centres under the National Cancer Control Programme in various States/UTs for carrying out research activity and providing cost effective treatment to the poor and needy cancer patients.

### Statement

#### Estimated Mortality Cases by States — India — Breast Cancer

State/UT	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir	476	484	492	501

1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	298	303	307	312
Punjab	1151	1173	1196	1219
Chandigarh	44	45	46	48
Uttarakhand	427	436	446	455
Haryana	1035	1061	1088	1118
Delhi	720	749	779	810
Rajasthan	2868	2943	3019	3097
Uttar Pradesh	8256	8459	8668	8882
Bihar	4192	4298	4406	4518
Sikkim	27	28	29	30
Arunachal Pradesh	56	58	61	63
Nagaland	117	123	129	136
Manipur	108	110	111	114
Mizoram	46	47	49	49
Tripura	154	157	159	162
Meghalaya	122	126	129	133
Assam	1301	1326	1350	1376
West Bengal	3887	3955	4025	4095
Jharkhand	1374	1408	1444	1479
Orissa	1799	1828	1857	1885
Chhattisgarh	1053	1073	1094	1116
Madhya Pradesh	2980	3045	3112	3179
Gujarat	2479	2529	2580	2632
Daman and Diu	7	7	8	8

1	2	3	4	5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	13	15	16
Maharashtra	5199	4858	4959	5064
Andhra Pradesh	3704	3756	3809	3863
Lakshadweep	3	3	3	3
Kerala	1571	1586	1602	1618
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	50	51	52	53
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17	18	19	19
Total	48170	48765	49800	50821

Figures of Mumbai PBCR (2006-08) were taken to represent the respective States.

[English]

#### Takeover of Food Company

779. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has initiated enquiry into alleged tax evasion and flouting of buyout norms in the takeover of a food company in India by a United States based food company;

(b) if so, the details thereof and number of such type of cases came into the notices of the Union Government during the last three years;

(c) whether there is any proposal to investigate all such cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The Government has initiated enquiry to ascertain the factual details of the acquisition of a food company by a United States based food company which has inter-alia resulted into change in control and ownership of the Indian subsidiaries. The focus is to examine if there is any tax liability arising out of this acquisition in India.

(c) to (e) Cross-border mergers and acquisitions having revenue implications in India are monitored in order to undertake suitable action in accordance with the law, as and when necessary.

#### Funds for Development of Power Sector

780. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Union Government for the development of power sector in the country including Kerala during the last three years and the current years;

(b) whether the funds allocated have been utilized by the State Governments particularly, the Government of Kerala;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) The details of funds allocated by Planning Commission for the development of power sector to States including Kerala in their Annual Plans for the last three years and the current year and its utilization are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2007-08 (Appd.)	2007-08 (Actual)	2008-09 (Appd.)	2008-09 Anticipated Expenditure	2009-10 (Appd.)	2009-10 Anticipated Expenditure	2010-11 (Appd.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	257.19	44.54	389.72	16.28	170.00	170.00	487.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	84.87	115.68	255.51	216.25	218.30	218.30	268.53
3.	Assam	398.19	430.26	416.97	263.83	172.64	172.64	389.39
4.	Bihar	832.88	265.16	774.47	563.84	859.45	859.45	1675.13
5.	Chhattisgarh	91.10	91.10	50.42	97.89	196.60	196.60	245.59
6.	Goa	124.00	129.83	142.29	184.97	156.52	156.52	180.00
7.	Gujarat	602.61	597.11	813.67	786.78	888.67	888.67	1735.00
8.	Haryana	840.00	851.41	862.13	857.62	1392.00	1392.00	5480.67
9.	Himachal Pradesh	153.50	106.52	322.80	254.41	350.50	350.50	350.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1017.26	1017.26	1096.14	1140.11	517.05	517.05	434.79
11.	Jharkhand	902.53	476.85	700.00	299.86	725.00	725.00	770.47
12.	Karnataka	2098.61	2047.78	2410.73	3258.73	3615.48	3615.48	3352.38
13.	Kerala	996.43	543.75	914.35	791.13	975.06	975.06	1047.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1539.72	1145.31	1619.78	1456.41	1338.57	1338.57	1634.99
15.	Maharashtra	1916.55	920.54	1431.00	1300.00	2465.33	2465.33	2601.64
16.	Manipur	87.73	139.49	120.00	72.87	170.00	170.00	130.30
17.	Meghalaya	331.24	232.93	425.93	380.58	550.00	550.00	607.01
18.	Mizoram	79.53	67.00	67.50	49.79	68.50	68.50	73.50
19.	Nagaland	78.49	41.74	104.28	41.74	74.00	74.00	54.91
20.	Orissa	595.78	323.19	750.21	370.33	1874.17	1874.17	990.00
21.	Punjab	1057.00	1535.26	2200.00	1924.51	2593.00	2593.00	3300.00
22.	Rajasthan	5107.00	5686.63	6196.68	6044.60	7483.00	7483.00	12433.00
23.	Sikkim	54.00	36.66	71.00	99.00	47.87	47.87	55.74
24.	Tamil Nadu	1011.00	2291.28	2162.23	2514.54	2525.70	2525.70	2721.62
25.	Tripura	103.00	59.53	98.05	62.21	26.01	26.01	64.72
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3175.95	4551.82	5370.70	5993.30	5627.11	5627.11	4301.27
27.	Uttarakhand	383.31	382.64	499.81	223.19	455.75	455.75	412.74
28.	West Bengal	1627.50	1724.00	2048.73	1583.44	1881.40	1881.40	1543.58
Sub-Total (States)		25546.97	25855.26	32315.10	30848.21	37417.68	37417.68	47341.47

### Refund Banker Scheme

781. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to expedite

the Income Tax refund process and has launched a refund banker scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of beneficiaries therefrom till date;

(c) whether the Government proposes to open more centralized processing centres in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A refund Banker Scheme was launched on pilot basis in 2007. Refund Banker project is a system driven process for generation, issue, dispatch/credit of refunds and enables efficient and safe deliver of Income Tax refunds. It involves a third party (State Bank of India) into the physical issue or credit of refunds, so as to make the process speedy and transparent.

Refund Banker Scheme has been extended to non-corporate taxpayers all over the country since 2.8.2010. It has reduced refund delivery time, which now ranges from 1 to 3 days from the date of determination of refund. Total number of refunds issued under Refund Banker Scheme till 31st January, 2011 is 63.69 lacs.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Centralized Processing Centre (CPC) at Bengaluru is fully operational. Continuing with the endeavour of capacity augmentation, the Income Tax Department is setting up two more CPCs at Manesar and Pune. A fourth CPC facility is also planned.

[Translation]

#### **Sexual Harassment of Patients**

782. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:  
SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:

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

(a) whether incidences regarding sexual harassment of patients in All India Institute of Medical Sciences and other medical institutes have been reported during the last three years and current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, hospital-wise and year-wise;

(c) the effective steps taken by the Government to check such incidents and penalize erring doctors and other employees;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide counselling, assistance and compensation to victimized patients and also to set up grievance redressal cell for the said victims in hospitals; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the further steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (e) Yes. In so far as All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi is concerned one complaint from a lady patient against one medical officer, an employee of Delhi Tapedik Unnmulan Samiti, posted at DOT Centre of AIIMS was received in the year 2010. The said complaint was required into by the Committee for addressing complaints of harassment of women at AIIMS. Since the medical officer concerned was an employees of Delhi Tapedik Unnmulan Samiti, the report of the committee has been sent to the Director, Delhi Tapedik Unnmulan Samiti for taking action against him with the direction that he may also be withdrawn from the institute. Similarly, another complaint has been received in the year 2011 alleging sexual abuse of a minor child by a senior resident in the Department of Neurosurgery, AIIMS. The matter has been required and based on the inquiry report, the Senior Residency of the concerned Doctor has been terminated.

As regard other medical institutions like Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry, Lady Hardinge Medical College and Shrimati S.K. Hospital, New Delhi, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi, Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal, NEIGRIHMS, Shillong etc., no such complaints have been received during last three years.

Stern action is taken against the erring doctors and employees such matters.

[English]

**Nursing Schools and Colleges**

783. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA:  
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:

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

(a) whether there is a shortage of trained nurses in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total number of nursing diploma schools, nursing degree schools and nursing colleges functioning in the country and the number of seats therein, State/UT-wise.

(c) whether the Government proposes to open more such nursing institutions to meet the shortage of trained nurses;

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

(e) whether the Government has also received proposals from various States Governments for setting up of such institutions and creation of Centre for Excellence at various places including Surat, Rajkot, Amreli and Sundra Nagar in Gujarat; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of such proposals, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) As per Bajaj Committee recommendation of Nursing Staffing Norms, 10.43 lakhs nurses would be required by 2012. With the existing training capacity 6.84 lakhs nurses are expected to be trained by 2012. However, the position of nurses in Central Government Hospital is satisfactory.

(b) Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) It has been decided to establish 132 Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery (ANM) schools at the rate of

Rs. 5.00 crores per ANM school and 137 General Nursing and Midwifery (GNM) schools at the rate of Rs. 10.00 crores per GNM school in those districts of 23 high focus States which are not having ANM and GNM training Schools. State-wise details of districts is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) and (f) Proposals from the State Government has been received for opening ANM schools, GNM schools and Centre of Excellence. The scheme for setting up Centre of Excellence is not yet approved. There is no proposal/DPR received from the State Government for setting up of Centre of Excellence in Surat, Rajkot, Amreli and Sundra Nagar. State-wise detail of districts where funds have been released is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*Distribution of General Nurse and Midwifery (GNM) Institutions Recognized by Indian Nursing Council*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Schools	Total Seats
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	20
2.	Andhra Pradesh	247	10542
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	60
4.	Assam	18	504
5.	Bihar	10	436
6.	Chhattisgarh	19	656
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	20
8.	Delhi	15	775
9.	Goa	2	70



1	2	3	4
10. Gujarat		62	2295
11. Haryana		42	1670
12. Himachal Pradesh		29	1150
13. Jammu and Kashmir		8	390
14. Jharkhand		18	605
15. Karnataka		532	24222
16. Kerala		221	6294
17. Madhya Pradesh		121	4940
18. Maharashtra		103	2909
19. Manipur		7	220
20. Meghalaya		7	190
21. Mizoram		5	140
22. Nagaland		1	20
23. Orissa		47	1660
24. Puducherry		1	50
25. Punjab		156	7823
26. Rajasthan		156	7105
27. Sikkim		1	60
28. Tamil Nadu		180	4970
29. Tripura		3	90
30. Uttar Pradesh		135	6380
31. Uttarakhand		9	345
32. West Bengal		46	1591
Total		2205	88202

*Distribution of B.S.C. (Nursing) Institutions  
Recognised by Indian Nursing Council*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Schools	Total Seats
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	215	11131
2.	Assam	6	300
3.	Chandigarh	1	60
4.	Chhattisgarh	40	1890
5.	Delhi	12	530
6.	Goa	3	130
7.	Gujarat	29	1325
8.	Haryana	21	975
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11	490
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	155
11.	Jharkhand	4	190
12.	Karnataka	321	16763
13.	Kerala	105	5675
14.	Madhya Pradesh	96	4845
15.	Maharashtra	76	3440
16.	Manipur	4	160
17.	Meghalaya	2	50
18.	Mizoram	2	63
19.	Orissa	14	670
20.	Puducherry	11	815

1	2	3	4
21.	Punjab	86	3990
22.	Rajasthan	128	5376
23.	Sikkim	2	160
24.	Tamil Nadu	141	7230
25.	Tripura	1	60
26.	Uttar Pradesh	30	1420
27.	Uttarakhand	7	330
28.	West Bengal	15	635
<b>Total</b>		<b>1387</b>	<b>68858</b>

**Statement-II***Locations for setting up of ANM/GNM Schools*

Sl. No.	States	Name of the Districts
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1. S. Andaman 2. Nicobar
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Anjaw 2. Changlang 3. Upper Dibang Valley 4. East Kameng 5. Kurung Kurney 6. Lohit 7. Lower Dibang Valley 8. Lower Subansiri

1	2	3
		9. Tawang
		10. Tirap
		11. Upper Siang
		12. Upper Subansiri
		13. West Kameng
		14. West Siang
3.	Assam	1. Baksa 2. Bongaigaon 3. Udalguri
4.	Bihar	1. Aurangabad 2. Banka 3. Buxar 4. Jamui 5. Jehanabad 6. Kaimur (Bhabua) 7. Khagaria 8. Lakhisarai 9. Nawada 10. Saran 11. Sheikhpura 12. Sheohar 13. Siwan 14. Supaul 15. Vaishali

1	2	3
5. Chhattisgarh		1. Bijapur 2. Dantewada 3. Janjgir-Champa 4. Kanker 5. Kawardha 6. Korba 7. Korea 8. Mahasamund 9. Narayanur
6. Haryana		1. Palwal
7. Himachal Pradesh		1. Kinnaur 2. Lahaul and Spiti
8. Jammu and Kashmir		1. Bandipora 2. Budgam 3. Ganderbal 4. Kargil 5. Kishtwar 6. Kulgam 7. Pulwama 8. Ramban 9. Reasi 10. Samba 11. Shopian 12. Udhampur

1	2	3
9. Jharkhand		1. Chatra 2. Godda 3. Gumla 4. Jamtara 5. Khunti 6. Latehar 7. Pakur 8. Ramghat 9. Sahibganj 10. Seraikela
10. 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
11. Maharashtra		1. Bandra Suburban 2. Hingoli

1	2	3	1	2	3
12. Manipur		1. Bishnupur	16. Orissa		1. Boudh
		2. Chandel			2. Nabarangapur
		3. Senapati			3. Subarnapur
		4. Tamenglong	17. Puducherry		1. Mahe
		5. Thoubal			2. Yanam
		6. Ukhrul	18. Punjab		1. Rupnagar
13. Meghalaya		1. East Garo Hills	19. Rajasthan		1. Baran
		2. Ri Bhoi			2. Pratapgarh
		3. South Garo Hills	20. Sikkim		1. East Sikkim
		4. West Khasi Hills			2. West Sikkim
14. Mizoram		1. Champhai			3. North Sikkim
		2. Kolasib			4. South Sikkim
		3. Lawngtlai	21. Tripura		1. Dhalai
		4. Mamit	22. Uttar Pradesh		1. Ambedkar Nagar
		5. Saiha			2. Auraiya
		6. Serchhip			3. Balrampur
15. Nagaland		1. Dimapur			4. Budaun
		2. Kiphire			5. Bulandshahr
		3. Longleng			6. Chandauli
		4. Mon			7. Farrukhabad
		5. Peren			8. Firozabad
		6. Phek			9. Hardoi
		7. Wokha			10. Mahamaya Nagar
		8. Zunheboto			11. Jalaun

1	2	3	1	2	3
		12. Jyotiba Phule Nagar			24. Siddharthnagar
		13. Kannaju			25. Sonbhadra
		14. Kanpur Dehat			26. Unnao
		15. Kanshiram	23. Uttarakhand		1. Bageshwar
		16. Kaushambi			2. Chamoli
		17. Kushinagar			3. Champawat
		18. Lalitpur			4. Haridwar
		19. Maharajganj			5. Nainital
		20. Mahoba			6. Pithoragarh
		21. Sant Kabir Nagar			7. Rudraprayag
		22. Sant Ravidas Nagar			8. Tehri Garhwal
		23. Shravasti			9. Uttarkashi

**Statement-III**

*State-wise list of schools where funds have been released*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Districts approved for ANM School	Districts approved for GNM School
1	2	3	4
1.	Bihar	(i) Nawada	(i) Banka
		(ii) Khgaria	(ii) Saran
		(iii) Jamui	(iii) Buxer
		(iv) Lakhisarai	(iv) Sheikhpura
		(v) Aurangabad	(v) Jehanabad
		(vi) Siwan	

1	2	3	4
		(vii) Kaimur	
		(viii) Supaul	
		(ix) Sheohar	
2.	Orissa	(i) Subarnapur	(i) Navrangpur
		(ii) Boudh	
3.	Rajasthan	(i) Pratapgarh	(i) Baran
4.	Uttarakhand	(i) Bagheshwar	(i) Nainital
		(ii) Champawat	(ii) Chamoli
		(iii) Uttarkashi	(iii) Pithoragarh
		(iv) Tehri	(iv) Haridwar
		(v) Rudraprayag	
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	(i) Bandipur	(i) Kulgam
		(ii) Budgam	(ii) Pulwama
		(iii) Kargil	(iii) Shopian
		(iv) Kishtwar	(iv) Samba
		(v) Ramban	(v) Udhampur
		(vi) Reasi	
6.	Sikkim	(i) East Sikkim	
		(ii) West Sikkim	
7.	Haryana		(i) Palwal
8.	Manipur		(i) Bishampur
			(ii) Thoubal
			(iii) Chandel
			(iv) Senapati

1	2	3	4
			(v) Tamenglong
			(vi) Ukhrul
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	(i) Lohit	(i) Upper Subansiri
		(ii) West Siang	
		(iii) Tawang	
10.	Chhattisgarh	(i) Kawardha	(i) Kanker
		(ii) Bijapur	(ii) Dantewada
		(iii) Narayanur	(iii) Korba
			(iv) Korea
			(v) Mahasamund
			(vi) Janjgir-Champa
11.	Puducherry	(i) Mahe	
		(ii) Yanam	

#### Elimination of Kala-azar

784. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:  
 SHRI K. SUGUMAR:  
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
 SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) the number of cases of Kala-azar reported and the number of deaths occurred therefrom in the country during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government had fixed any target to eliminate Kala-azar in the year 2010;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the extent to which the said target have been achieved in eliminating the disease, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has revised the said target;

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

(f) the fresh measures taken/proposed by the Government to eliminate Kala-azar in the country, particularly in areas where the incidences of the disease are high?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):  
 (a) to (f) State/UT-wise number of reported cases and deaths due to Kala-azar during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

National Health Policy, 2002 envisaged the target for Kala-azar elimination i.e. less than one case per 10,000 population at sub-district level by 2010. In 2009, 319 blocks out of 514 blocks endemic for Kala-azar in 4 endemic States have achieved the target. The target for Kala-azar elimination has now been revised to 2015.

Kala-azar is a vector borne disease and its elimination from the community depends on various environmental, socio-economic and health systems related factors, and, therefore, it requires a multi-sectoral approach. Moreover, the most effective tools of Kala-azar elimination i.e. Rapid

Diagnostic Tests and Oral Drug Miltefosine have recently been scaled up and their impact will be visible only after some time.

The Government of India is providing technical and financial support under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) for achieving Kala-azar elimination in the four Kala-azar endemic States. As part of this assistance, Rapid Diagnostic Kits (RDK) and anti-Kala-azar drugs are adequately supplied and trained personnel at the State, District and Sub-District level have been provided for better monitoring and supervision of Kala-azar elimination programme.

### Statement

#### State-wise reported Kala-azar Cases and Deaths in the Country

Sl. No.	State	2008		2009		2010 (Provisional)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1.	Bihar	28489	142	20519	80	22756	88
2.	Jharkhand	3690	5	2875	12	4305	5
3.	West Bengal	1256	3	756	0	1254	4
4.	Uttar Pradesh	26	0	17	1	12	0
5.	Uttarakhand	0	0	2	0	1	0
6.	Delhi*	34	0	12	0	33	0
7.	Gujarat*	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Assam	98	0	26	0	12	0
9.	Sikkim	4	1	5	0	3	0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	6	1
Total		33598	151	24212	93	28382	98

\*Imported.



**Money Trail of Spectrum Allocation Scam**

785. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate probing the money trail of spectrum allocation scam, has traced an investment of Rs. 206 crore to a TV channel of South India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether money was routed through a tax haven and parked in a fisheries firm in Maharashtra and Mumbai based event management company before being diverted to a TV channel;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether First Information Report (FIR) has been filed against the guilty persons in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons alongwith other action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (f) The investigations being made by the Directorate of Enforcement under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) and Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) in the 2G Spectrum Scam are in progress.

[Translation]

**NIFT Centres**

786. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) centres functioning in the country at present, location-wise;

(b) the types of courses offered by the Institute alongwith new courses proposed to be started by it;

(c) the funds provided for functioning and maintenance of these centres during each of the last three years and the current year, centre-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for opening of new centres of NIFT at their cities/towns;

(e) if so, the details and present status thereof alongwith the new centres proposed to be opened, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the measures taken by the Union Government for the development and modernisation of NIFT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details of various centres of National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) functioning at present in the country are as under:—

- (1) Bengaluru (Karnataka);
- (2) Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh);
- (3) Bhubaneswar (Orissa);
- (4) Chennai (Tamil Nadu);
- (5) Gandhinagar (Gujarat);
- (6) Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh);
- (7) Jodhpur (Rajasthan);
- (8) Kangra (Himachal Pradesh);
- (9) Kannur (Kerala);
- (10) Kolkata (West Bengal);
- (11) Mumbai (Maharashtra);
- (12) New Delhi;
- (13) Patna (Bihar);
- (14) Rae Bareli (Uttar Pradesh); and
- (15) Shillong (Meghalaya).

(b) The details of programmes/courses offered by NIFT are as under:—

**(i) Regular Programmes**

Ph.D.	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	
		Bachelor of Design	Bachelor of Fashion Technology
Ph.D. Programme in Design, Management and Technology for Textiles, Fashion Apparel and Life style Industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Master of Fashion Management</li> <li>• Master of Fashion Technology</li> <li>• Master of Design</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fashion Design</li> <li>• Accessory Design</li> <li>• Textile Design</li> <li>• Knitwear Design</li> <li>• Fashion Communications</li> <li>• Leather Design</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apparel Production</li> </ul>

**(ii) Certificates Programmes for Continuing Education****Certificate Programmes of one year duration**

- Fashion and Clothing Technology
- Fashion Integration and Marketing Application for Textiles
- Fashion Retail Management
- Garment Export Merchandising Management
- Clothing Production Technology
- Footwear Designing and Production Technology
- Fashion Knitwear and Production Technology
- Fashion Integration for Apparel Industry
- Jewellery Design and Handicraft Technology
- Garment Production Technology and Apparel Design
- Fashion Accessory and Handicraft Development
- Computer Application in Fashion Industry
- Pattern Marking of Hi Fashion Garments

- Textile Development for Fashion
- Entrepreneurship Development in Fashion Leather Accessories

**Certificate Programme of six months duration**

- Design and Pattern Marking for Ethnic Apparel
- Industrial Pattern Making
- Fashion Art and Illustration
- Surface Design and Product Styling for Home Fashion
- Leather Goods Designing and Production Technology
- Fashion Brand Management
- Fashion Photography
- Visual Merchandising
- Creative Fashion Styling
- Creative Pattern Making
- Woven Fabric Development for Fashion

- Apparel Costing and Fashion Merchandising Management
- Paper Craft and Printing Technology
- Introduction to Design and Fashion
- Fast Track Apparel Design

There is no new programme/course proposed to be started.

(c) The details of Revenue Expenditure incurred by each Centre in the last 3 years and current year are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	NIFT Centre	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto Dec., 2010)
1.	Delhi	11.22	12.09	15.52	8.48
2.	Mumbai	5.01	7.37	9.63	5.51
3.	Kolkata	5.90	7.89	9.20	5.08
4.	Chennai	5.73	7.91	9.03	5.13
5.	Bangalore	4.94	6.94	8.62	6.65
6.	Gandhinagar	5.95	7.82	9.09	5.42
7.	Hyderabad	5.24	7.17	9.03	5.53
8.	Rae Bareli	2.03	2.61	3.32	2.67
9.	Bhopal	Centres were started in 2008	1.88	2.84	2.50
10.	Kannur		0.77	1.50	1.21
11.	Patna		1.35	2.41	1.56
12.	Shillong		0.86	2.44	1.36
13.	Kangra	Centre was started in 2009		2.06	2.59
14.	Bhubaneswar		Centres were started in 2010		0.32
15.	Jodhpur				0.41

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The policy dated 16th April, 2007 regarding setting up of new NIFT centres inter-alia envisages providing of minimum 10 acres of land free of cost and

grants of Rs. 43.65 crores for setting up of a NIFT Centre in a Metro location and Rs. 58.65 crores in a Non-Metro location by the State Government concerned. Under this policy proposals have been received from the State Governments of Jharkhand, Tripura, Gujarat, Mizoram,

Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Assam, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. A proposal has also been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu for the opening of Specialty Centre of NIFT at Coimbatore. The power to approve new centres is vested with the Board of Governors (BOG) of NIFT. In 2010, the BOG has approved proposals for the establishment of the following centres:—

1. NIFT Centre at Ompara, Budgam in Jammu and Kashmir.
2. NIFT Specialty Centre at Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.

The BOG in its meeting dated 12th April, 2010 observed that the policy dated 16th April, 2007 may be revised and placed before it.

(f) The Union Government has released Rs. 59.99 crores in 2008-09, Rs. 109.39 crores in 2009-10 and Rs. 98 crores in 2010-11 for upgradation of existing NIFT Centres for implementation of reservation for Other Backward Class students. Under Block Grant Scheme, No. 10 crores each have been released during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 as Grants in Aid to NIFT. Besides, Rs. 9 crores were released in 2007-08 and Rs. 11.76 crore in 2008-09 for NIFT Centre, Rae Bareilly. Under the development of North Eastern Region, Rs. 6.50 crores were released in 2008-09 and Rs. 27.25 crores in 2009-10 for NIFT Centre, Shillong.

[English]

#### De-recognition of Medical Colleges

787. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the procedures being followed by the Medical Council of India (MCI) before recognizing medical colleges in the country;

(b) whether the MCI has recently de-recognized certain medical colleges and issued notices to some other medical colleges in the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details of such colleges in Government and private sector, separately, State/UT-wise;

(d) the reasons for de-recognizing these medical colleges alongwith the procedure of evaluation followed before their derecognition; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to improve the conditions of these medical colleges and restore their recognition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):

(a) Medical colleges are recognized as per the provisions of Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1956 and the Regulations made thereunder. Recognition of a medical college is considered when the first batch of MBBS students appears in the final university examination. For this purpose, the Medical Council of India (MCI) inspects the medical colleges to assess the standards of examination and facilities available at the college as per the minimum standard requirement as prescribed in Medical Council of India Regulations, 1999. Based on the recommendations of the Council, the Central Government recognizes and notifies particular medical qualification being awarded to the students of that medical college under Section-11(2) of IMC Act, 1956.

(b) to (e) During the period from December, 2009 to March, 2010, MCI had issued show cause notices for withdrawal of recognition to 15 medical colleges in view of gross deficiencies. However, Central Government has not de-recognized any medical college recently.

[Translation]

#### Spurious and Sub-standard Drugs

788. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:  
SHRI C.R. PATIL:  
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:  
DR. BALIRAM:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:  
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:  
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:  
SHRI A. SAMPATH:  
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

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

(a) whether a large number of spurious and substandard drugs have been recovered across the country;

(b) if so, the value of drugs seized, the companies and persons found guilty for their involvement in this illegal act and the action initiated/taken against them during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to create awareness among the people about spurious and substandard drugs and make stringent rules and regulations to control the menace;

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

(e) the further measures taken/proposed by the Government to detect and check the menace of spurious and substandard drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):  
(a) and (b) Statements-I to V containing details of the cases of drugs found spurious/not of standard quality by

the drugs control authorities of the States/Union Territories number of samples tested, number of samples declared not of standard quality, number of samples declared spurious/adulterated, number of prosecutions launched, number of cases decided, number of persons arrested, value of drugs seized, etc. as received from them enclosed.

(c) to (e) A Whistle Blower Scheme has been initiated by the Government to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country. Under this policy the informers are suitably rewarded for providing concrete information to the regulatory authorities in respect of movement of spurious drugs. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 has also been amended by the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 providing for more stringent penalties for manufacture/trade of spurious and adulterated drugs. Certain offences have been made cognizable and non-bailable. The provision for setting up of special courts for dealing with drugs-related offences has also been made. The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has also been strengthened. An effort has been made to strengthen the Central drugs testing laboratories both in terms of manpower and equipments. The State/UT Governments have also been asked to strengthen their drug control departments and drugs testing laboratories for effective enforcement of legal provisions.

#### Statement-I

*No. of Samples tested, No. of Samples declared not of Standard Quality, No. of Samples declared Spurious, No. of Prosecution Launched, and No. of cases decided, No. of persons arrested and approximate value of drugs seized during last four years as per the feedback available from the States*

Sl. No.	Year (April to March)	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested	Approximate value of drugs seized (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	2007-08	39117	2429	77	120	54	122	13598000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	2008-09	45145	2597	157	220	11	133	157403667
3.	2009-10	39248	1942	117	138	6	147	100752807
4.	2010-11 (from April, 2010- December, 2010)	36070	1779	71	61	2	360	49888601

**Statement-II**

*No. of Samples tested, No. of Samples declared not of Standard Quality, No. of Samples declared Spurious, No. of Prosecution Launched, and No. of cases decided, No. of persons arrested and approximate value of drugs seized during 2007-08 as per the feedback available from the States*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/adulterated drugs	No. of cases decided (as mentioned in the earlier column)	No. of persons arrested	Approximate value of drugs seized (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3962	82	5	1	1	Nil	2,50,000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	237	21	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	1471	36	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Goa	164	32	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	1984	269	4	5	Nil	Nil	14,000
7.	Haryana	1913	108	1	27	43	2	Nil
8.	Himachal Pradesh	623	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	696	39	Nil	9	Nil	Nil	4,10,000



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33.	Chhattisgarh	283	31	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34.	Jharkhand	131	9	4	—	—	—	—
35.	Uttarakhand	273	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		39117	2429	77	120	54	122	1,35,98,000

**Statement-III**

*No. of Samples tested, No. of Samples declared not of Standard Quality, No. of Samples declared Spurious, No. of Prosecution Launched, and No. of cases decided, No. of persons arrested and approximate value of drugs seized during 2008-09 as per the feedback available from the States*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested	Approximate value of drugs seized (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4839	145	6	21	Nil	Nil	1,97,59,000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	200	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	277	15	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	4372	53	40	69	Nil	33	Nil
5.	Goa	434	19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	1837	296	8	3	Nil	Nil	5,92,800
7.	Haryana	2517	159	7	11	Nil	1	6,31,43,550
8.	Himachal Pradesh	717	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	921	33	1	19	Nil	Nil	14,75,309
10.	Karnataka	3311	240	Nil	6	Nil	1	2,04,800



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Kerala	4866	40	40	44	5	Nil	61,365
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2183	69	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Maharashtra	7060	583	16	9	Nil	13	96,25,000
14.	Manipur	26	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	42	3	Nil	—	Nil	Nil	—
16.	Mizoram	156	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Nagaland	147	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Orissa	1969	47	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Punjab	922	71	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,17,78,212
20.	Rajasthan	1622	113	7	1	—	7	76,505
21.	Sikkim	20	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	2543	423	Nil	6	1	Nil	Nil
23.	Tripura	497	8	4	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1489	133	17	9	—	67	1,82,10,126
25.	West Bengal	899	62	3	8	Nil	5	1,20,00,000
26.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Chandigarh	67	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Delhi	588	28	3	10	5	6	4,77,000
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Daman and Diu	47	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Lakshadweep	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33.	Chhattisgarh	67	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34.	Jharkhand	383	38	1	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Uttarakhand	120	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Total</b>		<b>45145</b>	<b>2597</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>15,74,03,667</b>

**Statement-IV**

*Information on the details of persons/companies involved in manufacture, sale and distribution of spurious drugs (2009-10)*

Sl. No.	States	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested	Approximate value of drugs seized (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4647	97	1	1	Nil	Nil	5,73,46,568
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil (report on 32 samples awaited)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	549	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	2955	48	27	41	Nil	26	
5.	Goa	656	19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	373	56	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Haryana	1517	36	8	10	Nil	1	30,000
8.	Himachal Pradesh	953	16	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1245	36	1	5	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Karnataka	3100	156	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Kerala	4506	169	Nil	27 (3 spurious, 24 NSQ)	6	Nil	198,000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	477	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Maharashtra	5877	378	9	9	Nil	9	1,32,60,300
14.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	1	1	Nil	Prosecution initiated	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	75	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Nagaland	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Orissa	1657	25	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Punjab	1968	112	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Rajasthan	1194	87	17	Nil	Nil	7	2,57,239
21.	Sikkim	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	3770	419	3	2	Nil	8	1,50,000
23.	Tripura	352	20	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1403	88	27	57	Nil	109	1,62,46,360
25.	West Bengal	1040	61	11	9	Nil	8	75,00,000
26.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Chandigarh	113	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Delhi	539	22	6	2	Nil	5	2,45,000



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Assam	553	45	1	1	Nil	Nil	95,872
4.	Bihar	1738	54	7	32	Nil	21	2,200,000
5.	Goa	506	21	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	3704	238	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Haryana	1825	56	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Himachal Pradesh	807	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,30,900
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1046	33	3	4	Nil	Nil	12,07,610
				adulterated				
10.	Karnataka	2648	90	1	2	Nil	4	17,07,177
11.	Kerala	2573	113	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1355	45	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Maharashtra	4989	331	19	Procecution ordered Investigation in progress	Nil	2	6,50,000
14.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	1	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	61	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	9,10,000
17.	Nagaland	51	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Orissa	2121	86	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Punjab	2723	61	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Rajasthan	1619	89	4	4	Nil	Nil	42,560
21.	Sikkim	9	2	Nil	Nil	N.A.	Nil	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	2385	205	2	4	Nil	33	1,35,000
23.	Tripura	425	13	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.	Uttar Pradesh	842	131	26	9	Nil	295	3,69,51,112
25.	West Bengal	62	26	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
26.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,64,794
28.	Chandigarh	34	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Delhi	438	17	2	1	Nil	3	39,000
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	Nil	1	1	1	2	55,00,000
31.	Daman and Diu	46	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Chhattisgarh	117	38	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34.	Jharkhand	206	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6,60,750
35.	Uttarakhand	79	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
Total		36070	1779	71	61	2	360	4,98,88,601

[English]

### Soft Agricultural Loans

789. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mass dharnas demanding soft agricultural loans from Nationalised banks were organized by the All India Kisan Sabha from 27 January to 29 January, 2011 in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has accepted their demands; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) United Bank of India, the State Level Banker's Committee (SLBC), Convener for the State of West Bengal has reported that they have not received any report of dharnas by the All India Kisan Sabha from 27 January to 29 January, 2011 in West Bengal demanding soft agricultural loans from Nationalised Banks.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

### Housing Loan Scam

790. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL

KHATGAONKAR

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed housing loan scam in certain banks and other financial institutions including LIC housing finance company;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the amount involved therein, bank-wise and institution-wise;

(c) the action taken against the erring officials/ persons; and

(d) the other remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government to recover such housing loan and to keep a check on such scams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In a bribery case, the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) had arrested the Chief Executive Officer, LIC Housing Finance Ltd. (LIC HFL); Secretary (Investment), LIC; General Manager, Bank of India; Director, (Chartered Accountant), Central Bank of India; DGM, Punjab National Bank; Chairman and Managing Director and two other officials of a Mumbai based private financial services company on November 24, 2010. The CBI had alleged that senior officials of various Banks and financial institutions namely, Bank of India, Central Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, LIC and LIC HFL were receiving illegal gratifications for facilitating large scale corporate loans and other facilities.

LIC has informed that project cases were examined

thoroughly and that all systems and procedure are found to be in place. No irregularity in sanction of loan was observed and documentation has been done as per norms and security value is adequate. There is no home loan scam at LIC Housing Finance Ltd.

(c) The disciplinary authority of LIC had placed Shri R.R. Nair, CEO, LIC HFL under suspension w.e.f. 25.11.2010 pending investigation by CBI.

(d) The RBI had undertaken quick scrutiny in some banks to examine if the reasons for corruption could be attribute to systemic issues i.e. risk to the system independent of the bribery case and if absence of proper internal controls had provided opportunities for bribery. Accordingly, scrutinies of borrowal accounts of the groups which were under the CBI scanner were undertaken at Punjab National Bank (PNB), Central Bank of India (Central Bank) and Bank of India (BOI). The outcome of the preliminary scrutiny did not reveal my systemic risk and lacuna in the loan sanctioning system and the relative internal control system of serious nature requiring immediate specific supervisory of regulatory interventions.

#### **Supply of Substandard Medicines/ Injections to Hospitals**

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

(a) the number of cases of supply of substandard medicines/injections to hospitals of Delhi as well as to the various dispensaries of Central Government Health Scheme that have come to notice during the last five years;

(b) the names of the companies which have supplied the substandard medicines/injections;

(c) the quantity of the substandard medicines/injections supplied to the patients and the quantity of the stocks returned back to the companies; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against the persons found responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):  
(a) to (d) In so far as the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi are concerned, no complaint of supply of substandard medicine/injections have come to notice during the last five years in respect of Safdarjung Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and its associated hospital.

However, cases of supply of substandard medicines/

injections have been reported from Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital as per details are given in the enclosed Statement.

As far as CGHS Dispensaries are concerned, one case was reported in respect of such medicine supplied by M/s Unichem Lab. Ltd., during surprise inspection. 2,40,000 Tablets were supplied Various steps were taken by the Government which includes suspension of use of the Medicines, information Drug Controller, Delhi, about the same and seeking explanation from the firms.

**Statement**

Years	Name of the Company	Name of Medicine	Issue to Patients	Returned to firm
2005-06	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2006-07	M/s Triton Medical Services Pvt. Ltd.	Peritoneal Dialysis Fluid	01	299
2007-08	M/s Jackson Lab	Sodium Bicarbonate	Nil	2250
	M/s Daffobills	Sodium Bicarbonate	Nil	4800
2008-09	M/s IDPL through CMSD	Tab Ibruprofen (400 mg)	79000	71000
	M/s Jackson Lab	Inj. Sodium Bicarbonate	2700	4100 (lying in store)
	M/s Jackson Lab	Inj. Pantaperazole	3842	5558
	M/s Unius Pharmaceutical	Inj. Pantaperazole	Nil	1760
	M/s Jackson Laboratories 30 ml.	Inj. Ligonocaine + Adrecline 30 ml.	Nil	1000
	M/s Jackson Jackson Laboratories	Inj. Sodabarbonate	Nil	10250
2009-10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil



[Translation]

**Incentives for Capacity Addition of Power**

792. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:  
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether incentives are being provided by the Union Government to increase the capacity addition of power to meet the shortage of power in energy deficit States particularly Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total funds allocated by the Government to State Governments of Rajasthan and Orissa for development of power sector;

(d) whether the funds allocated has been utilized by these States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) There is no central scheme to fund or incentivize generating capacity addition in the States. However, CERC tariff regulations provide for an additional return of 0.5% over and above 15.5% return on equity in case of projects commissioned on or after 1st April, 2009, if such projects are completed within the specified time line.

(c) to (e) The details of total fund allocated and its utilization for the last three Annual Plans in the States of Rajasthan and Orissa by the Planning Commission are as under:—

(Rs. crore)

State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Approved	Actual	Approved	Actual/RE	Approved	Anticipated
Rajasthan	6196.68	6044.60	7483.00	7763.24	12433.00	9933-00
Orissa	750.21	370.33	1874.17	1874.17	1246.94	N.A.

**Financial Requirement for Power Projects**

793. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the financial requirement for power projects proposed to be set up in the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the ways and means by which the Government proposes to raise/meet the necessary finance;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any targets for power generation in the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has identified places for setting up of power projects in the above-said period; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (f) Planning Commission is in the process of finalizing its approach paper for the 12th Five Year Plan. It has also to set-up a Working Group on power sector and finalize its composition and terms of reference. The Working Group will deliberate upon various issues in the power sector including size and details of the capacity addition

programme and financial requirements for power projects during the 12th Five Year Plan.

#### IMR due to Malnutrition

794. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) caused by malnutrition has risen in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of deaths of children occurred due to malnutrition during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to deal with the problem of malnutrition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):

(a) No. Malnutrition is not a major cause of death in infants but contributes to mortality and morbidity by reducing resistance to infections. As per data available from Registrar General of India, for the period 2001-2003, 2% of infant deaths were due to nutritional deficiencies.

As per the Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India, the Infant Mortality Rate has been declining over last three years from 55 per thousand live births (2007) to 50 per thousand live births (2009).

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of India has been implementing several intervention programmes to prevent and control malnutrition among infants and children especially in vulnerable groups. The programmes are as follows:—

1. **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS):** The scheme is implemented by Ministry of Women and Child Development to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group 0-6 years. Scheme provides nutritional supplementation through take home ration and cooked food, health education, and growth monitoring of children under 6 years of age.

2. Under the Reproductive and Child Health Programme, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare provide micro-nutrient supplementation in the form of Iron and Folic Acid for prevention and control of anemia, and Vitamin A Syrup and Zinc.

3. Use of Iodised salt is promoted under the National Iodine Deficiency Control Programme.

4. Promotion of infant and young child feeding practices which include exclusive breastfeeding for first six months, introducing age-appropriate and safe complementary foods at six months of age, and continuing breastfeeding for upto two years or beyond, is undertaken by various cadres of health/outreach workers including ASHAs, ANMs and AWWs.

5. Mother and Child Protection cards have recently been introduced both under NRHM and ICDS for regular growth monitoring and will help in detecting growth faltering at an early stage.

6. For management for children with severe malnutrition, Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) are established in States, especially in High Focus Districts.

7. Villages Health and Nutrition Days are organized under National Rural Health Mission every month to provide nutritional counseling and preventative health services at the Aanganwadi Centres through ANMs, ASHAs and AWWs.

[English]

#### Renewable Purchase Obligations

795. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether to make the purchase of renewable energy attractive to power distribution companies, the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has introduced source-specific tariffs for the purchases of renewable energy, which are obligatory and known as renewable purchase obligations (RPOs);

(b) if so, whether currently, the State Electricity Boards, in order to meet their renewable purchase obligations, procure energy from sources such as wind power and small hydro at the CERC notified tariff;

(c) if so, whether the need for having a source-specific tariff is being felt as the energy from solar sources would be higher than other renewable sources;

(d) if so, whether to enable other States to meet their obligated clean energy requirement the RPOs mechanism has been introduced; and

(e) if so, the extent to which it has helped to clear more demand from power distribution companies?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) In accordance with powers conferred under the Electricity Act, 2003, the CERC has notified CERC (Terms and conditions for tariff determination from renewable energy sources) Regulations, 2009 dated 16.9.2009. As per the said Regulation the CERC has

determined source specific tariff (Wind, Small Hydro, Biomass, non-fossil fuel co-generation, Solar PV and Solar Thermal) for the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12.

As regards renewable purchase obligation (RPO), it is the responsibility of the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) as per section 86(1)(e) of the Act, to specify percentage to be purchased from renewable energy sources by the obligated entities.

(b) The State Electricity Boards (SEB) or distribution Utilities, as the case may be, procure renewable energy power in order to meet renewable purchase obligation at a tariff fixed by the State Electricity Regulatory Commission SERC and generally from source available within the State.

(c) The capital cost and operational efficiencies vary across different RE technologies. There is, therefore, a need for fixation of tariff RE Source/technology-wise.

(d) and (e) Fixation of Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO) is the function of the State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERCs) under section 86(1)(e) of the Electricity Act. RPOs fixed by the SERCs are given in the enclosed Statement. The actual achievement of RPO in the country during FY 2010 is reported to be about 4% of the total energy consumption.

#### Statement

*Details of Renewable Power Purchase obligation (RPO) specified by various State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs)*

#### RPO/REC Regulation

Sl. No.	State	Renewable Energy Source	FY 10-11	FY 11-12	FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Gujarat	Wind	4.50%	5.00%	5.50%			
	RPO/REC Regulation	Solar	0.25%	0.50%	1.00%			
	No. 3 of 2010	others	0.25%	0.50%	0.50%			
	dt. 17.4.2010							
		Total	5%	6%	7%			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	<b>Maharashtra</b> RPO/REC Regulation No. 3 of 2010 dt. 7.6.2010	Solar	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
		Non-solar	5.75%	6.75%	7.75%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%
		Total	6%	7%	8%	9%	9%	9%
3.	<b>Uttarakhand</b> RPO/REC Regulation dated 17.8.2010	Solar	0.25%	0.50%	1.00%			
		Non-solar	3.75%	4.50%	5.00%			
		Total	4%	5%	6%			
4.	<b>Manipur</b> RPO/REC Regulation dated 5.5.2010	Solar	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%			
		Non-solar	1.75%	2.75%	4.75%			
		Total	2.00%	3.00%	5.00%			
5.	<b>Mizoram</b> RPO/REC Regulation dated 5.5.2010	Solar	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%			
		Non-solar	4.75%	5.75%	6.75%			
		Total	5%	6%	7%			
6.	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b> REC/RPO Regulation dated 17.8.2010	Solar	0.25%	0.50%	1.00%			
		Non-solar	3.75%	4.50%	5.00%			
		Total	4%	5%	6%			
7.	<b>Goa and Union Territories Draft</b>	Solar	0.25%	0.30%	0.40%			
		Non-solar	0.75%	1.70%	2.60%			
		Total	1%	2%	3%			
8.	<b>Jharkhand</b> Regulation dated 31.7.2010	Solar	0.25%	0.50%	1%			
		Non-solar	1.75%	2.50%	3.00%			
		Total	2%	3%	4%			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b> Regulation dated 26.5.2010	Solar	0%	0.10%	0.10%			
		Non-solar	10%	11%	12%			
		Total	10%	11.10%	12.10%			
10.	<b>Kerala</b> Final REC/RPO Regulation dated. 23.11.2010	Solar	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%
		Non-solar	2.75%	3.05%	3.35%	3.65%	3.95%	4.25%
		Total	3%	3.30%	3.60%	3.90%	4.20%	4.50%
11.	<b>Bihar</b> Final REC/RPO Regulation dated 16.11.2010	Solar	0.25%	0.50%	0.75%	1.00%	1.25%	
		Total	1.50%	2.50%	4%	4.50%	5%	
12.	<b>Orissa</b>	Solar	0.00%	0.10%	0.15%	0.20%	0.25%	0.30%
		Non-Solar	1.00%	1.20%	1.40%	1.60%	1.80%	2.00%
		Cogen	3.50%	3.70%	3.95%	4.20%	4.45%	4.70%
		Total	4.5%	5.00%	5.50%	6.00%	6.50%	7.00%
13.	<b>Rajasthan</b> Final Regulations	Solar	100 MW (excl. capacity under GBI scheme)					
		Wind	6.75%	7.50%				
		Biomass	1.75%	2.00%				
		Total	8.50%	9.50%				
14.	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b> Final dated 9.11.2011	Solar	0.00%	0.40%	0.60%	0.80%	1.00%	
		Non-solar	0.80%	2.10%	3.40%	4.70%	6.00%	
		Total	0.80%	2.50%	4.00%	5.50%	7.00%	
15.	<b>Assam</b> Draft REC/RPO Regulation 30.6.2010	Solar	0.05%	0.10%	0.15%	0.20%	0.25%	
		Total	1.40%	2.80%	4.20%	5.60%	7%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	<b>Haryana</b> Draft	Solar	0.25%	0.50%	0.75%	1.00%	1.25%	1.50%
		Total	1.00%	1.50%	2%	2%	2.50%	
17.	<b>Tripura</b> REC/RPO Draft Regulation Dated 9.11.2009	Solar	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%			
		Total	1.00%	1.00%	2.00%			
18.	<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b> Draft REC/RPO Regulation dated 14.5.2010	Total	1%	3%	5%			
19.	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		14%					
20.	<b>Punjab</b> Draft		2%	2.31%	2.49%	2.68%	2.85%	2.99%
21.	<b>Chhattisgarh</b> Draft	Solar	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%			
		Biomass	3.75%	3.75%	3.75%			
		SHP/wind	1.00%	1.25%	1.50%			
		Total	5.00%	5.25%	5.50%			
22.	<b>Meghalaya</b>	Solar	0.20%	0.30%	0.40%			
		Wind	0.10%	0.15%	0.20%			
		Others	0.20%	0.30%	0.40%			
		Total	0.50%	0.75%	1.00%			
23.	<b>Karnataka</b> Draft	Solar	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%			
		BESCOM, MESCOM, CESCOM	10%	10%	10%			
		GESCOM, HESCOM, Hukeri	7%	7%	7%			
24.	<b>Delhi</b>		1%					
25.	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		5%					
26.	<b>West Bengal</b>		2%	3%	5%	6%	7%	8%

### Power Plant at Piparwar

796. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the time limit fixed for the generation of electricity from power project at Piparwar in Jharkhand has already expired;

(b) if so, the reasons for the inordinate delay in commissioning of the power project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) A site is yet to be identified with consensus amongst all stakeholders for setting up of the proposed power project by NTPC at Piparwar in Jharkhand.

Consultations have been going on amongst the stakeholders on firming up a site for the project.

[Translation]

### Increase in Fees for Treatment

797. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:  
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) has hiked or proposes to hike the charges for treatment;

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

(c) whether the said move would adversely affect the poor patients and goes against the findings of the Arjun Sengupta Commission;

(d) if so, whether it has been opposed by the Progressive Medical and Scientist Forum and other employees forum; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The Governing Body of AIIMS has approved the proposal to increase private ward room rent and diet charges for private ward hospitalized patients. However, the revision has yet not been implemented. The existing and revised charges are given below:—

### Private Ward Room Rent

Existing charges	Proposed charges
Rs. 200/- (admission charges one time)	Revised rates include admission charges
Rs. 1700/- (For a class/deluxe room)	Rs. 3000/- (for a class/deluxe room)
Rs. 1100/- (for B class/ordinary room)	Rs. 2000/- (for B class/Ordinary room)

### Diet Charges

Existing charges	Revised rate
Rs. 100/- (for patients-optional)	Rs. 200/- (for patients-optional)
Rs. 200/- (for patients-optional)	Rs. 300/- (for patients-optional) if specifically required.

(c) to (e) No, as the proposed charges will be implemented for private ward patients only, poor patients will continue to get treatment as at present.

[English]

#### Shortage of Vaccines

798. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether there is a shortage of vaccines under the Universal Immunization Programme causing price rise in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to ensure adequate supply of vaccines at affordable prices in the country;

(d) whether the three vaccine producing units in Kasauli, Chennai and Coonoor have restarted producing vaccines after revoking their suspension in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the follow up action taken/proposed by the Government on various recommendations of the committee to look into the matter of the closure of said vaccine producing units including granting them autonomous status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):  
(a) and (b) No. At present there are no reports of shortage of vaccines under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) in the country.

(c) To meet the requirement of vaccines, procurement is made from Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) as well private sector units through a competitive bidding process.

(d) and (e) The three vaccine producing units have initiated vaccine manufacturing process. CRI, Kasauli and PII, Coonoor have initiated process for manufacturing DPT vaccines while BCG, Guindy has initiated production process for BCG Vaccine.

(f) On the recommendation of the Javid Chaudhary Committee, the Central Government, in exercise of its power, revoked the suspension of the licenses of these institutes vide Order dated 26.2.2010. Suspension was revoked with the condition that the units be made fully compliant with the GMP standards within 3 years from the date of issue of the order. These institutes were also ordered vide earlier order dated 12.2.2010 to dispose-of existing stocks of both finished products as well as raw material and to ensure that prior approval of the Competent Authority is obtained to the effect that finished products and raw material for preparation of vaccine are fit for human consumption.

Further, the Ministry has accepted, inter-alia, the recommendation made by the Committee for making CRI, Kasauli autonomous by registering it as non-profit



company under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 or under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. PII Coonoor is already an autonomous organisation.

#### Quality of Polio Drops

799. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the polio drops vaccine for polio immunisation programme are being supplied to hospitals after proper testing by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any case of supply of inferior quality of this vaccine has been detected in the recent past; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):

(a) and (b) After an in-house testing of all batches of polio vaccines by the manufacturers, vaccines samples from the batches are sent for a pre-release quality check to the National Regulatory Authority Laboratory located at the Central Drugs Laboratory (CDL), Kasauli, Himachal Pradesh. The vaccines are supplied to States/Union Territories (UTs) for further distribution to hospitals only after they are cleared at the quality check.

(c) No.

(d) Question does not arise in view of the reply to part (c) above.

[Translation]

#### Restriction of Loans from Foreign Countries

800. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has imposed restric-

tions on the amount of loan borrowed by local companies from foreign countries;

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

(c) whether the experts are of the opinion that it is not possible to control the inflationary pressure and steep appreciation of rupee with this measure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Corporates including local companies incorporated under the companies Act, are free to access foreign currency loans/External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) from overseas both under automatic and approval route for permissible end-uses in terms of extant ECB policy. The maximum amount of ECB that can be raised by an eligible borrower/corporate at a time is US\$ 500 million equivalent during a financial year under the automatic route. ECB in excess of US\$ 500 million is considered by RBI under the approval route. The ECB policy is framed by the Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India for prudent external debt management.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The rupee exchange rate is a function of supply and demand balance in the domestic foreign exchange market and the extent of intervention by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), if any, to stabilize the exchange rate. The monthly average exchange rate of the Rupee depreciated against the US dollar from ₹ 44.50 per US dollar in April, 2010 to ₹ 45.39 per US dollar in January, 2011.

The link between capital inflows and inflation is primarily dependent on the extent of central bank intervention, the liquidity conditions prevailing in the market and the measures taken, if any, to sterilize excess liquidity. It will not be accurate to suggest that capital inflows in debt accounts would invariably lead to higher inflation.

### Solar Power Generation

801. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:  
 SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
 SHRI C.R. PATIL:  
 SHRI M.B. RAJESH:  
 SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
 SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:  
 SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:  
 SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
 SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the quantum of solar power generation alongwith the potential of solar power being utilized in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of targets set and achievements made so far in solar power generation under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, State/UT-wise;

(c) the total budgetary allocation for implementation of the Mission in the country alongwith the tax exemptions/subsidies/incentives being provided to solar power industries under the Mission;

(d) whether the targets fixed for off-grid solar applications and roof-top generation under Phase-I of the Mission are insufficient to meet the basic needs of the rural people;

(e) if so, whether the Government proposes to increase the targets so as to benefit a large number of people; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) A target to set up 1,100 MW of grid connected solar power plants by March, 2013 has been fixed for the first phase of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission. During 2010-11

a total of 802 MW capacity projects have been allotted so far under the Mission. About 30 MW capacity grid connection solar power plants have been set up in the country. A State/UT-wise list of grid solar power projects commissioned so far is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) A budget of Rs. 4,337 crore has been approved for the activities covered under the first phase of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission. In addition, grid solar power projects are also eligible for concessional customs and excise duties. Capital subsidy and/or loan at 5% annual interest rates to certain category of users of solar energy systems are available.

(d) Against the over all target of 2,000 MW off-grid solar applications and 20 million solar thermal collector area by 2022, a target to set up 200 MW capacity of off-grid solar projects and 7 million square metre solar thermal collectors by March, 2013 has been fixed for the first phase of the Mission. There is no proposal under consideration to enhance this target.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

### Statement

State-wise list of Grid Solar Power Projects  
(As on 31.1.2011)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Capacity (kWP)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25
3.	Gujarat	5000
4.	Karnataka	6000
5.	Kerala	25
6.	Madhya Pradesh	100

1	2	3
7.	Maharashtra	1000
8.	Punjab	2325
9.	Rajasthan	4950
10.	Tamil Nadu	5050
11.	Uttar Pradesh	375
12.	Uttarakhand	50
13.	West Bengal	1150
14.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100
15.	Delhi	2142
16.	Lakshadweep	750
17.	Puducherry	25
18.	Others	790
<b>Total</b>		<b>29957</b>

### Coal-based Power Projects

802. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal-based power plants currently under implementation in public and private sectors across the country;

(b) the total cumulative capacity likely to be added to the energy grid on completion;

(c) whether the bulk of the energy deficit in India is during the peak hours of the day;

(d) if so, whether the coal-based power plants that are being constructed all over the country are only suitable for base load of the grid;

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon;

(f) whether in the event of all plants are commissioned the country may likely to have surplus base load capacity, rendering most of the coal-based power plants operating at sub-optimal annual load factors, resulting in economic loss to the country; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (g) 43 coal based power plants with estimated total capacity of 26878 MW are currently under implementation in public and private sectors across the country for likely benefits during remaining period of the 11th Plan. A capacity of 32512 MW including thermal capacity of 27711 MW has been commissioned till 31.01.2011 during the 11th Plan. Despite this, peak and energy shortages in the country during the current financial year (April'10 to January'11) are still high at 11.1% and 8.6%, respectively. Moreover, demand for power has been growing at CAGR of 6.4% over the last three years.

It is true that most of the coal based power plants are being planned as base load stations. However, in view of continuing energy and peaking shortages in the country, it is unlikely that on commissioning of the aforesaid coal based capacities the country would have substantial surplus base load capacity on a continuing basis, and PLF of these stations is unlikely to fall in any substantial manner by the end of the Eleventh Plan.

### Global Trade

803. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Authorised Economic Operators based on the World Customs Organization's SAFE Framework of Standards to secure and facilitate global trade;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received any suggestions on the said draft scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof and suggestion received therefrom, agency/entity-wise; and

(d) the time by which the Government proposes to finalize the said scheme?

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

Madam. A draft scheme on Authorised Economic Operators based on the World Customs Organization's SAFE Framework of Standards has been formulated by the Government and suggestions of various stakeholders have been received.

(c) Suggestions received agency/entity-wise are detailed in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Suggestion received are being examined and scheme is likely to be finalised soon.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Agencies/Entity	Response/Comments
1	2	3
1.	DHL Express India Pvt. Ltd. New Express Terminal IGI Airport, New Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AEO programme should be voluntary without penalties or discrimination against current operating practices of companies that choose not to take part.</li> <li>• There should be a specific category for express delivery service providers and tangible benefits provided (a) all goods not selected for inspection from the advance data should be released for delivery upon arrival. For the shipments selected for inspection, a time frame should be prescribed; (b) provision for deferred duty payments, post audit and manifest based Customs clearance based on low data elements; and (c) reduced examination are inspection on shipments upto a specified value.</li> <li>• All shipments carried by an AEO accredited company should be treated equally.</li> <li>• Whether AEO status will only cover the legal entity of the applicant and will not automatically apply to a group of companies or there is no provision to grant AEO status to specific site of the applicant needs clarification.</li> <li>• Advisable to have clear understanding with civil aviation security to recognize AEO certification to avoid duplication of certification process. AEO entity should get automatic 'Regulated agents' status by fulfilling the lay down criteria's.</li> </ul>

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2. HCL Technologies Ltd. A-37/38  
Sector 16, Noida

- Accredited companies should have an appointed single point of contact with the customs administration.
- There should be recognition and acceptance of other relevant international standards, for example ICAO, Regulated Agents certification, ISO, TAPA etc.

- Frequency of examination with reference to reduced examination and inspection needs to be clarified.
- The process to claim benefits should be simple and non-discretionary.
- The applicant should be given an opportunity of being heard before his application is rejected.
- Compliance records of current Company Directors and Company Secretary limited to the period not exceeding three years should be taken into account.
- Errors by third party professionals like Chartered Accountants, Company Secretaries, Advocates should not be made a ground for applicant's non-compliance.
- Only uncontested/undisputed outstanding claims be considered as outstanding claims.

3. KPMG, Building No. 10, 8th Floor,  
Tower B, DLF Cyber City,  
Phase-II, Gurgaon

- Suggested benefits for importers:
  - (i) Faster completion of Special Valuation Branch proceedings in case of related party imports.
  - (ii) Automatic reference to SVB for importer if having imports at more than one port or transfer of related party valuation enquiry to where the registered office of the importer is located.
  - (iii) Faster finalization of provisional assessment and associated refunds.
  - (iv) No Bank Guarantee/Bond to be furnished in case of provisional assessment, clearance to be permitted on an Undertaking.

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- (v) Concessional/lower interest rate in case differential Customs duty is payable on finalization of Bills of Entry.
  - (vi) Clerical amendments in Bills of Entry and other import documents be allowed on priority and in time bound manner.
  - (vii) Refund of Additional Duty of Customs of 4% should be fast tracked.
  - (viii) Provisional release of goods be allowed even in case of dispute relating to classification, duty rate, etc. after issuance of a speaking order.
  - (ix) Refund of Customs duty on account of subsequent furnishing of eligible documents for claiming exemption should be granted to the importer and such importer should be allowed provisional assessment facility.
  - (x) Interest free period should be increased from 90 days or AEO status holder should be charged a reduced interest for storing goods beyond a maximum permitted period.
  - (xi) ACP registrants should be given the option of automatically moving to AEO Scheme subject to audit after 6 months or due weightage of their current status should be given.
- Suggested benefits for exporters:
    - (i) Faster processing of export benefits claim like Duty Drawback, etc.
    - (ii) Facility and documentation for re-import and re-export of goods should be made easier.
    - (iii) Amendment/conversion of Shipping Bill should be allowed to claim export benefit (e.g. duty drawback) for past exports with intimation to the concerned Commissioner.
    - (iv) Registration of licenses/documents for exports should be faster and process of issuance of Export Obligation Discharge Certificate for closure of licenses obtained under Foreign Trade Policy should be expedited and made time bound.
    - (v) Interface between DGFT and Customs for license verification and documents registration should be faster.
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(vi) Requirement of Bank Guarantee/Bond in relation to Export Incentive Scheme under FTP should be waived.

• **Other suggested benefits:**

(i) Approval process for in-bond manufacturing including re-packing, etc. be fast tracked.

(ii) Simultaneous renewal of Warehousing License and Warehousing period be allowed.

(iii) MOT and other charges should be reduced for Warehouse Owners.

(iv) Coordinator/facilitator should be appointed for periodic interaction with AEO status holders and to act as a single point of contact for any support/assistance and follow up.

(v) Show Cause Notice should be issued only with specific permission of Chief Commissioner of Customs and after exhausting the consultation mode facilitated by the AEO contract officer.

(vi) Application for AEO should be filed online followed by hard copy submission with enclosures.

(vii) Acknowledgment and deficiencies, if any, should be communicated online.

(viii) Self-assessment from covering validation parameters under Customs Law, Excise, Service Tax, etc. should be filed along with the application.

(ix) Timelines should be specified for each step and status on completion of each State should be timely updated.

(x) In case of any issue or rejection automatically consultation should be scheduled with the applicant and a communication sent through e-mail.

• ISO/PAS 17712 standard seal should be considered.

• Incentive through the manufacturer/exporter or importer should be considered for adhering to standards of conveyance security.

• Issues with AEO status of CFS/ICD, transporters, etc. should not impact AEO status of importer/exporter.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring total supply chain security would be needed to ensure mutual recognition arrangement with other trading countries.</li> <li>• Grant of AEO status for 3 years period and revalidation thereafter should be considered. The review can be undertaken through on-line interaction followed by consultation and on-site detailed audit.</li> <li>• Whether benefit of periodical duty payment refers to advance duty payment or duty payment on post clearance need to be clarified.</li> <li>• Unique AEO No. should be valid for all ports.</li> <li>• Benefits listed appear to be lesser than those currently available under existing Accredited Clients Programme.</li> <li>• Proof that the business has its own accounts for eligibility of AEO status may need to be clarified.</li> <li>• A program of initial training of the officers managing the AEO program though the WCO may be considered.</li> <li>• The proposed period of 90 days for granting an AEO certification is reasonable.</li> <li>• While examining the compliance record due weightage should be given to the fact, as to whether a case against the applicant pertains to a matter of interpretation or is based on an outright violation of the law.</li> </ul>
4.	Philips Electronics India Ltd., 8th Floor, 9-B, DLF Cyber Phase-3, Gurgaon	
5.	Microsoft Corporation (India) Pvt. Ltd., 9th Floor, Tower ADIF Cyber Green, DLF Cyber City, Sector 25A, Gurgaon	<p>Eligibility criteria should be more specific and should include that the applicant must have been in business for last 8 years; should have unblemished track record; should be income tax payee of more than Rs. 1,00,000/- for the last 4 years; should be a service tax payee, if applicable, and should be the owner of at least one commercial space in an authorised commercial area for more than 3 years, having market value of at least 30 lakhs, being used in the business. The applicant should also furnish a bank guarantee of Rs. 5 lakhs.</p>
6.	Mr. Akshey Gupta, Delhi Customs Clearing Agents Association, New Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Time period say 3 or 5 years should be specified for convictions.</li> <li>• Previous compliance record of employees currently engaged should be looked into, if considered necessary.</li> </ul>
7.	Shri K.S. Ghai, Senior Adviser Taxation, Confederation of Indian Industry, 23 Institutional Area, Lodi Road, New Delhi	



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8. Shri Ashwini Aggarwal, Executive Director, Manufacturers Association for Information Technology, PHD House, 4th Floor, Opp. Asian Games Village, New Delhi
9. Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu India Pvt. Ltd., 264-65, Vaswani Chambers, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Mumbai
- For first two years, frequency of review would be one year and thereafter it would be once in 3 years.
  - Criteria for getting AEO status appears too stringent. The stress should be making the procedure easier to get the status and strict action in case of default
  - Any errors by third parties would reflect upon the applicants compliance subject to his having taken due diligence to (i) make such third party is aware of his standards and (ii) that systems are in place to immediately identify any problems.
  - Detailed criteria and conditions explaining what is expected from the operators in view of AEO certification should be published;
  - Economic operators should be requested/obliged to fulfil a self-assessment exercise to make sure they comply with the criteria and attach the self-assessment results to the application;
  - There should be an audit methodology in place;
  - AEO certifications should distinguish: only customs, only safety and security and a combination of both;
  - Serious/major infringements that prevent obtaining a certificate or would result in suspension/revocation of a certificate should be defined;
  - Involvement of independent auditors that execute some tasks of the authorities (e.g. on safety and security issues) should be provided for.
  - Facilitations should be defined and applied from the moment of granting the certificate. A risk profile related to the AEO certification should be defined, providing for reduced controls and other benefits.
  - Possible extension of the 90 days period within such certificate must be issued should be provided for.
  - Data base of all AEO certified companies should be made.
  - Bilateral acceptance of respective accreditation schemes should be discussed by Customs.
  - Customs may provide for e-learning course on AEO and preparation of self-assessment exercise.

**Duty Evasion on Drugs**

804. DR. BALIRAM:

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the item-wise amount of duty on drugs evaded by pharmaceutical companies during each of the last three years commissionerate-wise, company-wise alongwith amounts outstanding thereby during the same period; and

(b) the steps taken by the Union Government for speedy recovery of the dues and timely collection of the duties in future?

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

**Illicit outflows from the Country**

805. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether trade liberalization provided more opportunities to related and unrelated companies to under or over invoice trade leading to illicit outflow of money; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to strengthen institutions and governance to curtail capital flight?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Substantial growth in cross border trade and investment as a result of economic liberalization does have an effect over illicit transfer of income and capital from developing countries, including India, by way of over/under invoicing.

(b) The strategy to curtail illicit outflow of money through trade mispricing consists of the following measures:—

**Policy measures:**

1. A robust Transfer Pricing Legislation has been put in place in the Income Tax Act, 1961.
2. General Anti-Avoidance (Rules (GAAR) and Controlled Foreign Company Rules (CFC) have been introduced in the Direct Tax Code Bill.
3. Exchange of Information through Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) and Tax Information Exchange Agreement (TIEA) have been strengthened.

**Administrative measures:**

1. Foreign Tax Division of Ministry of Finance has been strengthened.
2. 10 Income Tax Overseas Units have been created.
3. Special attention is given to capacity building of officers posted in Directorate of International Taxation and Transfer Pricing through intensive training.
4. Special posting policy has been formulated for officers of Directorate of international Taxation and Transfer Pricing in order to ensure that the best talent in this field is available.
5. India is actively taking part in all international forums like G-20, Global Forum, OEDD, UN etc.

[Translation]

**Suicides by Weavers**

806. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether suicides are being committed by weavers due to economic hardships in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide subsidised power and other incentives to weavers for saving the industry from the verge of closure;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to improve the pathetic condition of weavers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) In the current calendar year i.e. 2011, no State Government except Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported suicide of persons belonging to weavers community. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported 8 suicide cases of the persons belonging to weavers community (both handloom and powerloom) in the current calendar year due to family disturbance, financial and other domestic problems.

(c) to (e) At present there is no proposal in this Ministry of provide subsidized power to handloom weavers because this falls in the domain of State Governments. In any case, handloom weaving as an activity does not use power-driven machinery. The Government of India is implementing various schemes all over the country to enhance production, productivity and efficiency of the handloom sector and to enhance the income and socio-economic status of the weavers by upgrading their skill and providing infrastructural input and marketing support. During the 11th Five Year Plan, the following schemes are being implemented for the over development of handloom weavers:—

1. Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS)
2. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
3. Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS)
4. Mill Gate Price Scheme

#### 5. Diversified Handloom Development Scheme

In addition to the above schemes, Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) has been introduced in 2008-09 with an objective to empower handloom weavers and build their capacity to enhance competitiveness of their products in the domestic as well as global market in a sustainable and reliant manner. The scheme covers clearly identifiable geographical locations with at least 25,000 looms in which Government of India's financial support would be upto Rs. 70 crore. Four such Mega Handloom Clusters have been sanctioned so far at Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Sivasagar (Assam), Virudhunagar (Tamil Nadu) and Murshidabad (West Bengal).

#### Family Welfare Centres

807. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Family Welfare Centres being run in the country as on date particularly in the rural areas of Rajasthan, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government intends to set up more such centres in the country particularly in rural and tribal areas of the country including Rajasthan;

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

(d) the amount of fund allocated to various States for the maintenance of these Family Welfare Centres during the last three years, year-wise;

(e) whether the allocated funds are adequate for this purpose; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) A State-wise statement showing the number of Family Welfare Centres i.e., Sub-Centres, [SCs], Primary Health Centres [PHCs] and Community Health Centres

[CHCs] being run in the country including rural areas of Rajasthan as per the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India, 2009 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The health centres are set up on the basis of population norms, case/work load and distance. Based on these norms, all State/UT Government incorporate their requirements in their annual Programme Implementation Plan [PIPs] under National Rural Health Mission [NRHM] as per their felt needs and priorities.

(d) to (f) For major repair/renovations, the State/UT Governments incorporate their requirement of funds in their annual PIPs under NRHM. For routine maintenance, Annual Maintenance Grant [AMG] is released to various health facilities as per following norms:—

Sl. No.	Name of Health Facility	Amount of AMG (in Rs.)
1.	SC	10,000
2.	PHC	50,000
3.	CHC	1,00,000

**Statement**

*Number of Sub-Centers, PHCs and CHCs Functioning*

Sl. No.	State/UT	As on March, 2009		
		Sub Centre	PHCs	CHCs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12522	1570	167
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	592	116	44
3.	Assam	4592	844	108
4.	Bihar	8858	1776	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	4776	715	144

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Goa	171	19	5
7.	Gujarat	7274	1084	281
8.	Haryana	2465	437	93
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2071	449	73
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1907	375	85
11.	Jharkhand	3947	321	194
12.	Karnataka	8143	2193	324
13.	Kerala <sup>1</sup>	4575	697	226
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8869	1155	333
15.	Maharashtra	10579	1816	376
16.	Manipur	420	72	16
17.	Meghalaya	401	105	28
18.	Mizoram	370	57	9
19.	Nagaland	397	123	21
20.	Orissa	6688	1279	231
21.	Punjab	2950	394	129
22.	Rajasthan	10951	1503	367
23.	Sikkim	147	24	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	8706	1277	256
25.	Tripura	579	76	11
26.	Uttarakhand	1765	239	55
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20521	3690	515
28.	West Bengal	10356	922	334
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	114	19	4

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Chandigarh	16	0	2
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38	6	1
32.	Daman and Diu	26	2	2
33.	Delhi	41	8	0
34.	Lakshadweep	14	4	3
35.	Puducherry	53	24	3
All India		145894	23391	4510

Note: There is a reduction in number of Sub-Centres and PHCs in Kerala due to Standardization of Health Institutions during 2009 as reported by the State.

[English]

#### Reduction of Expenditure

808. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the measures adopted by the Union Government to reduce the Government expenditure and downsizing the Government;

(b) whether the Government has also issued some directions to the various Ministries and State Governments in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to control the fiscal deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Expenditure of the Ministries of the Central Government is controlled in accordance with Budgetary provisions approved by Parliament. Guidelines are laid down in General Financial Rules, 2005 for keeping standards of

financial propriety and prudence in expenditure management. The Government also issues instructions from time to time for effecting economy in expenditure of Central Government or for downsizing.

(d) The medium term objective of the Government is to revert to the path of fiscal consolidation with emphasis on structural fiscal reforms. With improvement in prevailing economic conditions, the process of fiscal consolidation is back on track in the year 2010-11. From 6.3 per cent of GDP in 2009-10, fiscal deficit has been projected in BE 2010-11 at 5.5 per cent. This is due to the gradual withdrawal from the fiscal stimulus measures announced in 2008-09 and 2009-10.

#### Preterm Birth

809. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Preterm Birth (PTB) is the major determinant of early childhood mortality and morbidity and is one of the leading cause of neonatal mortality;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has any estimate about the Preterm Birth taking place in the country during the last three years;

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

(d) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research has started any research in this direction to find out the causes of Preterm Birth; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):

(a) Yes. As per Child Health Epidemiology Reference Group of WHO and UNICEF (2008), preterm birth complications account for 12% of global causes of child deaths.

(b) As per information available from State of India's newborns 2004 by National Neonatal Forum, the incidence

of preterm births in India is estimated between 11-14% of the total births.

(c) The State-wise and year-wise data is not maintained by M/o HFW.

(d) and (e) Yes. The following studies have been taken up by the Indian Council of Medical Research:—

1. Study to evaluate the clinical, ultra-sonographic and laboratory predictors of preterm labor.
2. Study to compare biomarkers like fetal fibronectin with insulin growth factor binding protein-1 (IGFBP-1) to predict preterm birth in women with threatened preterm labor.
3. A multi-centric study at 20 sites to study the prevalence of preterm births in teenage pregnancy.

[Translation]

#### Losses of Banks

810. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether public sector banks including Syndicate Bank has incurred losses worth crores of rupees after investing money in mutual funds and stock market during the last three years and the current financial year;

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

(c) whether the Government has fixed responsibility for such losses;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Banks invest in mutual funds and stock markets as part of their investment policy and business strategy. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that none of the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) incurred loss on account of securities trading (which includes profit/loss on investment of money in Mutual Funds and stock market) during the financial years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, except for Punjab and Sind Bank which had incurred loss to the extent of Rs. 13 crore during the year 2007-08.

(c) to (e) RBI had observed that banks' investments in stocks/Mutual Funds (MFs) have risen significantly during last few years as they find investments in stocks/MFs as an attractive avenue to earn high returns particularly when they have surplus liquidity. Banks' investments in MFs are of two types: investment in equity oriented MF and investment in Debt oriented MFs. In terms of extant guidelines, the aggregate exposure of a bank (on solo basis) to the capital markets in all forms (both fund based and non-fund based) should not exceed 40 per cent of its net worth, as on March 31 of the previous year. Within this overall ceiling, the bank's direct investment in shares, convertible bonds/debentures, units of equity-oriented mutual funds and all exposures to Venture Capital Funds (VCFs) [both registered and unregistered] should not exceed 20 per cent of its net worth. The above-mentioned ceilings are the maximum permissible and a bank's Board of Directors is free to adopt a lower ceiling for the bank, keeping in view its overall risk profile and corporate strategy. Banks are required to adhere to the ceilings on an ongoing basis.

On the request of RBI, most of the Schedule Commercial Banks have informed that they have taken necessary steps to act as self-regulators and place Board approved limits on their exposure to debt-oriented MFs.

[English]

#### Healthcare Facilities for BPL Families

811. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has established Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi for healthcare facilities for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the number of BPL families have received treatment under Centrally sponsored scheme during the last three years and current year, State-wise particularly in the State of Orissa;

(d) whether the Government is planning to provide additional Central assistance for healthcare for BPL families in Orissa;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):

(a) The Government of India has created Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) in 1997 to provide financial assistance to the patients, living below poverty line (BPL), who are suffering

from major life threatening diseases, to receive medical treatment in Government hospitals.

(b) Under the scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi, the Central Government also provides Grant in Aid to the States/Union Territories with legislature for State Illness Assistance Funds set up by them to the extent of 50% of their contribution of the State Funds.

The contribution of the Central Government to the State Fund is subject to a maximum of Rs. 5.00 crore to States with larger number and percentage of population below the poverty line and maximum of Rs. 2 crore to other States and UTs with legislatures, whichever is less, in a year subject to overall availability of resources.

(c) Information regarding the number of BPL patients who have been provided with financial assistance directly from the Central fund (Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (f) Government of Orissa has not yet set up the State Illness Assistance Fund. It has been requested to set up the Fund expeditiously.

#### Statement

*BPL patients who have been provided with financial assistance from Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi*

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (as on 21.2.11)
State/UT	No. of patients	No. of patients	No. of patients	No. of patients
1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	100	116	104	95
West Bengal	03	04	06	08
Jammu and Kashmir	02	02	04	12
Delhi	21	18	19	28
Madhya Pradesh	06	06	05	04
Bihar	41	57	40	40
Rajasthan	07	—	06	07

1	2	3	4	5
Orissa	06	05	05	03
Haryana	13	25	15	18
Uttarakhand	03	11	06	08
Himachal Pradesh	01	-	02	02
Jharkhand	-	05	01	02
Chhattisgarh	-	-	02	-
Punjab	-	-	-	01
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	01	01	-	-
Kerala	-	01	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-
Manipur	03	06	-	03
Assam	05	02	-	01
Tripura	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	01
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	01	-
UT of Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>233</b>

[Translation]

**NTPC Power Project**

812. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Uttar Pradesh Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (UPRVUNL) for setting up of a coal-based power unit of 1320 MW at Meja in Uttar Pradesh;



- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the supply order for equipment required for the project has been placed by the NTPC;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the time by which the project is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. NTPC Limited has signed a MoU with Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (UPRVUNL) on 22.11.2007 for setting up jointly a 2x660 Mw (1320 Mw) coal based thermal power plant at Meja in Uttar Pradesh.

The joint venture company has been incorporated as "Meja Urja Nigam Pvt. Ltd. (MUNPL) on 02.04.2008 with each having 50% equity.

(c) and (d) Letter of Intent (LoI) for the turbine Generator Package has been issued to JSW-Toshiba on 27.01.2011.

Techno-commercial bid for the Steam Generator Package has been opened on 25.08.2010. Price bid for this package has been rescheduled in view of a writ petition filed by Ansaldo Caldaie Boilers India Pvt. Ltd. in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

(e) The project is envisaged to come up during 12th Plan.

[English]

#### Investment of EPFO Fund

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

(a) whether the Finance Ministry has attended meetings with the National Board of Trustees of Employees

Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) for the investment of rupees fifteen thousand crores of EPFO fund in capital investment;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard till date;

(c) whether the Ministry has taken any initiative from financial consultancy services for this capital investment to protect the interests of subscribers/small investors and also of employees of such organizations/companies; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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.

#### Deaths due to Negligence in Hospitals

814. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of the death of patients due to negligence of doctors have been reported in Government hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, hospital-wise and year-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) Health being a State subject, such information is not maintained centrally. However, as far as Central Government hospitals namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and L.H.M.C. and Associated Hospitals are concerned, no case of death of patient due to negligence of doctors have been established during the last three years.

**Research Extension Centres to Promote  
Sericulture**

815. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Silk Board has set up research extension centres to provide assistance to the farmers engaged in sericulture;

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

(c) the details of financial assistance and other facilities provided to the farmers to promote sericulture during each of the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Central Silk Board has established 81 Research Extension Centres (RECs) including 19 sub-units

of RECs in different parts of the country for extending research and development support to the farmers engaged in sericulture activities mainly to propogate the new technologies. Details of RECs (State-wise) indicating the number of units and its location of establishment have been furnished in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) In order to promote sericulture in the country, Government of India through Central Silk Board (CSB) is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz. "Catalytic Development Programme" (CDP) in collaboration with State sericulture departments in different States. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to the stakeholders of silk industry in the country through the respective State Governments.

Year-wise details of assistance made available to State under CDP in the country during the last three years (2007-08 to 2009-10) and current year 2010-11 are furnished in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise list of Research Extension Centers (RECs)/Sub-Units of RECs*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Units	Location of the Units	
1	2	3	4	
1.	Karnataka	REC	3	Madiwala, Bidaraguppe, Chitradurga
		Sub-Units	6	Shimoga, Maddur, Bidar, Koppal, Kanakapura, Kinkanahalli
2.	Andhra Pradesh	REC	6	Venkatagiri Kota, Rayachoty, Madaksira, Vikarabad, Eluru, Bhadarachalam
		Sub-Units	1	Penukonda
3.	Tamil Nadu	REC	5	Krishnagiri, Samayanallur, Hosur, Gobichettipalayam, Udumalpet
		Sub-Units	2	Vaniyambadi, Srivilliputhur
4.	West Bengal	REC	4	Bagmara (Mothabari) Nabagram, Purulia, Coochbehar

1	2		3	4
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	REC	3	Y.K. Pora, Barnoti, Nowshera
		Sub-Units	3	Tral, Bandipora, Tikri
6.	Kerala	REC	1	Palakkad
		Sub-Unit	1	Kalpetta (Wayanad)
7.	Maharashtra	REC	4	Amravati, Parbhani, Baramati, Nasik
		Sub-Unit	1	Aurangabad
8.	Gujarat	REC	1	Navasari
9.	Madhya Pradesh	REC	2	Hosangabad, Katghora
10.	Orissa	REC	2	Deoghora, Bangriposi
11.	Rajasthan	REC	1	Fatehnagar
12.	Uttar Pradesh	REC	6	Robertsganj, Jhansi, Gonda, Chutmalpur, Gorakhpur, Fatehpur
		Sub-Unit	1	Bhadraasi
13.	Himachal Pradesh	REC	3	Palampur, Una, Duttanagar
14.	Punjab	REC	1	Sujanpur
15.	Assam	REC	4	Umarangsu, Diphu, Lakhimpur, Mongoldoi
		Sub-Unit	1	Kokrajhar
16.	Meghalaya	REC	2	Shillong, Tura
17.	Manipur	REC	2	Imphal, Yaikonpao
18.	Mizoram	REC	1	Aizwal
19.	Tripura	REC	1	Agartala
20.	Nagaland	REC	2	Dimapur, Kikrumba
21.	Sikkim	REC	1	Rangpo
22.	Chhattisgarh	REC	1	Singhanpur

1	2	3	4
23.	Uttarakhand	REC	3 Gopeshwar, Bageswar, Udham Singh Nagar
24.	Jharkhand	REC	3 Maheshpurraj, Gumala, Hatgamaria
		Sub-Units	2 Rajmahal, Bhandra
25.	Haryana	Sub-Unit	1 Panchakula
Total		81	(RECs = 62 and Sub-Units=19)

**Statement-II**

Statement indicating the status of State-wise funds released during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto Jan., 2011)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Funds released during				Total funds released
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto January, 2011)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Karnataka	1015.22	1876.63	2306.76	2684.94	7883.55
2.	Tamil Nadu	745.20	954.48	911.88	1644.65	4256.21
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	181.85	316.07	1089.25	1706.22	3293.39
4.	Andhra Pradesh	979.88	1554.84	1073.16	1127.90	4735.78
5.	West Bengal	102.04	273.32	869.55	751.02	1995.93
6.	Maharashtra	95.21	200.11	295.82	515.08	1106.22
7.	Madhya Pradesh	173.85	518.95	430.25	929.79	2052.85
8.	Orissa	63.70	75.18	566.64	622.85	1328.37
9.	Bihar	0.00	43.90	171.35	395.81	611.06
10.	Uttar Pradesh	321.01	413.98	611.70	684.76	2031.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Kerala	87.33	147.30	87.40	123.36	445.39
12.	Punjab		26.63		42.54	69.17
13.	Haryana			9.00	19.83	28.83
14.	Himachal Pradesh	53.93	165.63	158.94	279.57	658.07
15.	Gujarat	0.00	32.57		0.00	32.57
16.	Chhattisgarh	344.07	378.22	469.59	184.90	1376.78
17.	Jharkhand	43.60	255.70	1066.22	2023.88	3389.41
18.	Uttarakhand	143.02	208.72	423.39	882.48	1657.60
Total for States other than NE (A)		4349.91	7442.24	10540.91	14619.58	36952.64
<b>NE States</b>						
19.	Sikkim	50.04	32.29	69.09	119.11	270.53
20.	Assam (**)	1891.52	590.46	1614.93	2299.88	6396.79
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	220.40	113.83	287.13	243.11	806.46
22.	Manipur	594.59	89.97	324.78	481.17	1490.51
23.	Meghalaya	74.81	267.14	302.37	553.14	1197.46
24.	Mizoram	249.10	230.29	349.46	694.51	1523.36
25.	Nagaland	217.11	163.32	540.54	348.33	1269.29
26.	Tripura	434.13	144.62	377.04	687.51	1643.30
Total for NE States (B)		3731.70	1631.91	3865.34	5426.29	14655.71
Total (A+B)		8081.61	9074.15	14406.25	20046.34	51608.35

(\*\*) Includes amount spent/released in respect of Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC), Kokrajhar (Assam).

[English]

**Funds to NGOs**

(a) whether the Union Government provides funds to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) engaged in carrying out Centrally sponsored schemes for the welfare of tribals;

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

(b) if so, the funds sanctioned, released and utilised by these NGOs during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State-wise including Maharashtra;

(c) whether the Union Government has any mechanism to monitor the progress of these NGOs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of blacklisted NGOs during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):

(a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs does not provide funds to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for carrying out Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the welfare of tribals. However, funds are provided to NGOs working for the welfare of tribal under the Central Sector Scheme.

(b) The details of State-wise funds sanctioned and

released to NGOs under various schemes are given in the enclosed Statements-I to V attached to the reply to this Question.

(c) and (d) The projects are monitored through the following:—

(i) Mandatory annual inspection by District authorities.

(ii) Scrutiny of proposals by Multi-disciplinary State Level Committee for Voluntary Efforts every year.

(iii) Field Inspection by Ministry Officials while going on tour to States/UT

(iv) Besides the above, the Ministry has engaged a professional agency for the concurrent monitoring of NGO run projects.

(e) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not blacklisted any NGO during the last three years.

#### Statement-I

*Details of funds sanctioned and released to NGOs under the Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary organisations working for the Welfare of STs*

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (as on 31.01.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11714947	34869430	25664946	7335768
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	129862	0	437670	145890
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	32323123	39000724	56824832	46179826
4.	Assam	8528239	7410352	9673291	6129056

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	5525073	5665458	9585522	9191165
6.	Gujarat	9984702	9340961	9867645	11875213
7.	Himachal Pradesh	10647178	5830980	19927693	15027497
8.	Jharkhand	30931284	34770146	49608752	26362727
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4688784	6475300	4502614	5250440
10.	Karnataka	23939751	29457942	12704778	17815555
11.	Kerala	7931184	2631493	10305421	10877235
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12019004	12618418	11419529	16265854
13.	Maharashtra	18180864	16812490	20541763	12116804
14.	Manipur	14574143	11655267	14829900	33083681
15.	Meghalaya	33609920	54663155	49119045	29874643
16.	Mizoram	1481700	4085899	2824526	0
17.	Nagaland	2664860	383039	1557734	3360016
18.	Orissa	46808482	44719210	61402124	45012053
19.	Rajasthan	4753171	3250350	4684707	4453425
20.	Sikkim	2959851	2074320	11283346	3261488
21.	Tamil Nadu	2050787	1395605	6759317	3173440
22.	Tripura	549000	1445765	6584729	4874370
23.	Uttarakhand	6925937	6507175	4492593	10980993
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6040844	2798363	1808293	4477205
25.	West Bengal	40380351	54938998	58196059	52656538
26.	Delhi	649731	3199160	893745	972198
Grand Total		339992772	396000000	465500574	380753080

Grants are released to NGOs only after having received the Utilization Certificate for the previous year's grant.

**Statement-II**

*Details of funds sanctioned and released to NGOs under the Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts*

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (as on 31.01.2011)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	143421195	192984110	175274250	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	375000	2204200	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	1606000	3913218	2893762	1745720
4.	Gujarat	0	40565600	3792905	4150773
5.	Jharkhand	450000	375000	1134600	2335999
6.	Karnataka	18016000	0	0	0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	8102067	39525509	11423289	46076406
8.	Maharashtra	1392200	0	2770400	2193600
9.	Orissa	15925469	119365986	123882951	10079348
10.	Rajasthan	4918269	4892577	11623643	8500847
11.	West Bengal	3668800	0	0	0
Total		197500000	401997000	335000000	75082693

Grants are released to NGOs only after having received the Utilization Certificate for the previous year's grant.

**Statement-III**

*Details of funds sanctioned and released to Private Coaching Institutions under the Scheme of Coaching for Scheduled Tribes*

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (as on 31.01.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chhattisgarh	2800000	7276000	4141000	0



1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Jharkhand	0	0	2565000	2620000
3.	Manipur	0	0	620000	2100000
4.	Madhya Pradesh	3300000	6384000	8686000	5372000
5.	Orissa	1020000	2283000	932000	1280000
6.	Rajasthan	3000000	5939000	5953000	1316000
7.	Tripura	0	0	900000	0
8.	West Bengal	0	0	900000	230000
9.	Delhi	2879000	4206000	5303000	281000
Grand Total		12999000	26088000	30000000	13199000

Grants are released to NGOs only after having received the Utilization Certificate for the previous year's grant.

#### Statement-IV

*Details of funds sanctioned and released to NGOs under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas*

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (as on 31.01.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	4446000	4206000	5400000	3120000
2.	Chhattisgarh	402571	0	0	0
3.	Gujarat	2431500	405000	0	0
4.	Karnataka	1911750	1398000	1940000	1108000
5.	Madhya Pradesh	4147500	2820000	0	3120000
6.	Maharashtra	1386000	0	0	0
7.	Meghalaya	1078473	1398000	3288000	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Nagaland	2484766	4512000	9372000	0
9.	Tamil Nadu	4211440	0	0	0
Grand Total		22500000	14739000	20000000	7348000

Grants are released to NGOs only after having received the Utilization Certificate for the previous year's grant.

**Statement-V**

*Details of funds sanctioned and released to NGOs under the Scheme of  
Development of Primitive Groups (PTGs)*

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (as on 31.01.2011)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14900000	0	0	18400000
2.	Chhattisgarh	195100	0	1758900	533000
3.	Jharkhand	23936600	23197900	27203100	18678800
4.	Karnataka	0	1927500	2047400	0
5.	Madhya Pradesh	4458200	0	0	0
6.	Maharashtra	4977600	0	2819400	0
7.	Tamil Nadu	5921700	5287000	6166300	7758100
Total		54389200	30412400	39995100	45369900

Grants are released to NGOs only after having received the Utilization Certificate for the previous year's grant.

**Fake Currency in the NE States**

817. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fake currencies are in circulation in North Eastern States; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to prevent its circulations?

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

(b) The steps taken by the Government to curb

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

#### **Use of Antibiotics**

818. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

- (a) the existing policy/guidelines to curb the indiscriminate use of antibiotics in the country;
- (b) whether the Task Force constituted for the purpose has since submitted its report;
- (c) if so, the details of the recommendations made thereby and the follow up action taken thereon;
- (d) if not, the time by which recommendations are likely to be submitted by the said Committee; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to encourage the pharmaceutical companies to take up the research and development works in antibiotics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):  
(a) Antibiotics are included in Schedule-H of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 and are, therefore, required to be sold only on the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner.

(b) and (c) Yes. In its voluminous report, the Task Force has, inter-alia, recommended a separate schedule of drugs to be introduced under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules to exclusively regulate sale of antibiotics, introduction of a system of colour coding of 3rd generation antibiotics and all newer molecules like Carbapenem, types of surveillances to be done for antimicrobial resistance, conducting a study on prescription patterns, setting up of an Antibiotic Management Team (AMT) with experts from different clinical and pharmaceutical streams, conducting environmental surveillance as an interface between veterinary, industrial and human health, etc.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Government encourages overall research in all areas of pharmaceuticals, especially in respect of diseases affecting the poor and disadvantaged classes of society and promotion of generic drugs so as to make available to them quality medicines at affordable prices.

[Translation]

#### **Disinvestment of Companies**

819. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of power companies disinvested during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether due to disinvestment of power companies the stake of the Government is reducing day-by-day; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

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

of Power Companies disinvested during the last three years including current year are as under:—

- (i) Government of India had disinvested 5% of paid up equity share capital of Government equity in NTPC through 'Further Public Offer' (FPO) on 18.02.2010. After this FPO, the Government of India holding in the Company has come down to 84.5% of the equity from 89.5%.
- (ii) In National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC), Government of India disinvested its holding in the year 2009-10 to the extent of 5% of pre-issue paid up capital through initial public offer in the month of August, 2009. As a result of disinvestment by 5% of Government of India and 10% fresh issue of pre-issued paid up capital by the Company at the time of IPO in the month of August, 2009, the current holding of Government of India is 86.36%.
- (iii) Powergrid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) had come out with Initial Public Offer (IPO) in 2007-08 comprising fresh issue of 10% of paid up capital and Offer for Sale (disinvestment) by Government of India of 5% of paid-up capital after which Government of India stake was reduced from 100% to 86.36%.

Subsequently, in November, 2010 PGCIL had come up with Follow-On Public Offer (FPO), comprising fresh issue of 10% of paid up capital and offer for sale (disinvestment) by Government of India of 10% of paid-up capital out of its existing equity holding after which its stake has been reduced to 69.42%.

- (iv) Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) had come up with 'Initial Public Offer' (IPO) in February, 2008 by way of fresh issue of 10% paid up capital and an offer for sale of 10% of existing paid up capital held by the Government of India in the Company. As a

result of this IPO, the Government holding in the Company reduced from 100% to 81.82%.

Subsequently, the Company came up with Follow-on Public offer (FPO) comprising fresh issue of 15% of existing paid up capital and Offer for Sale of 5% of the existing paid up capital held by the Government of India in February, 2010. As a result of this FPO, the Government holding in the Company has come down to 66.80%.

- (v) In so far as Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam (SJVN) is concerned the Government of India disinvested 10.03% of paid-up equity capital in May, 2010. As a result of disinvestment, the pre-issue holding percentage of Government of India in SJVN Ltd. of 74.50% has been reduced to 64.47%.

[English]

#### Infant Mortality Rate

820. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

- (a) whether the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the country has come down as compared to 2008 and 2005;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the State-wise latest data of IMR released by the Registrar-General of India in its Sample Registration System;
- (d) the names of the States who have registered three points decline in 2009; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to

implement the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) effectively to reduce the IMR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):

(a) Yes.

(b) In 2005, IMR was 58 which drop back down to 53 per thousand live births in 2008 and as per latest data of Sample registration system (SRS 2009), it has further come down to 50.

(c) Statement.

(d) Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry have shown three or more points decline in 2009.

(e) Under the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) — component of the National Rural Health Mission, the following interventions are taken up to reduce infant mortality:—

- (i) Establishment of Sick New Born Care Units at District Hospitals, newborn stabilization Units at Community Health Centres (CHCs) and New Born Care corners at 24x7 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) to provide new born and child care services.
- (ii) Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK), a programme for training health care providers on basic newborn care and resuscitation.
- (iii) Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) and Facility Based Integrate Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (F-IMNCI).
- (iv) Early detection and appropriate management of Diarrhoea disease and Acute Respiratory Infections.

(v) Immunisation against six vaccine preventable diseases.

(vi) Improving Infant and young child feeding practices including breastfeeding promotion.

(vii) Establishment of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres to address severe and acute malnutrition.

(viii) Vitamin A supplementation and Iron and Folic Acid supplementation.

#### Statement

State-wise data on Infant mortality rate as per Sample registration system (SRS) 2009

Sl. No.	States/UTs	IMR (SRS 2009)
1	2	3
	<b>India</b>	<b>50</b>
	<b>Bigger States</b>	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49
2.	Assam	61
3.	Bihar	52
4.	Chhattisgarh	54
5.	Delhi	33
6.	Gujarat	48
7.	Haryana	51
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	45
9.	Jharkhand	44
10.	Karnataka	41
11.	Kerala	12

1	2	3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	67
13.	Maharashtra	31
14.	Orissa	65
15.	Punjab	38
16.	Rajasthan	59
17.	Tamil Nadu	28
18.	Uttar Pradesh	63
19.	West Bengal	33
<b>Smaller States</b>		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	32
2.	Goa	11
3.	Himachal Pradesh	45
4.	Manipur	16
5.	Meghalaya	59
6.	Mizoram	36
7.	Nagaland	26
8.	Sikkim	34
9.	Tripura	31
10.	Uttarakhand	41
<b>Union Territories</b>		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27
2.	Chandigarh	25
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	37
4.	Daman and Diu	24

1	2	3
5.	Lakshadweep	25
6.	Puducherry	22

[Translation]

### Population Growth

821. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:  
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
 SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:  
 SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:  
 SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the report released by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) which states that India will be the most populous country in coming 40 years;

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

(c) the current population in the country along with the rate of its growth during the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise;

(d) whether the Government has revised the target for population stabilization in the country;

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

(f) the plan chalked out to stabilize the population in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):

(a) and (b) No such report has been shared by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW).

(c) The projected population for, State and UTs for the period 2008-2010 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) In order to scale up efforts for population stabilization and more specifically meet the substantial unmet need, the various initiatives taken by the Government includes introduction of National Family Planning Insurance Scheme (NEPIS) to compensate sterilization acceptors for failures, complications and deaths and indemnity insurance cover to doctors; enhancement of compensation packages for sterilization; promotion of IUD-380A intensively as a spacing method because of its longevity; encouraging fixed-place family planning services and increasing the basket of choice by systematically and carefully introducing new and effective contraceptives in the programme.

### Statement

Table Showing Projected Population during the year 2008-2010 State/UT's-wise

(In 000')

States/UTs	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	82,375	83,178	83,964
Arunachal Pradesh	1,198	1,212	1,227
Assam	29,435	29,814	30,191
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	449	465	480
Bihar	93,633	95,026	96,389
Chhattisgarh	23,269	23,600	23,929
Chandigarh	1,227	1,297	1,368

	1	2	3	4
Daman and Diu		238	248	259
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		299	318	337
Delhi		16,955	17,437	17,935
Goa		1,596	1,655	1,714
Gujarat		56,626	57,434	58,232
Haryana		24,171	24,597	25,020
Himachal Pradesh		6,595	6,662	6,728
Jammu and Kashmir		11,257	11,414	11,568
Jharkhand		30,181	30,611	31,040
Karnataka		57,550	58,181	58,804
Kerala		33,802	34,063	34,317
Lakshadweep		74	75	75
Madhya Pradesh		68,737	69,897	71,050
Maharashtra		107,972	109,553	111,118
Manipur		2,364	2,393	2,421
Meghalaya		2,530	2,560	2,591
Mizoram		970	981	993
Nagaland		2,171	2,197	2,223
Orissa		39,655	40,025	40,389
Puducherry		1,240	1,267	1,331
Punjab		26,722	27,048	27,368
Rajasthan		64,534	65,650	66,750
Sikkim		591	598	605

1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	66,106	66,566	67,012
Tripura	3,491	3,532	3,574
Uttar Pradesh	190,254	193,763	197,271
Uttarakhand	9,511	9,656	9,800
West Bengal	86,995	87,839	88,669
All India	1,144,734	1,160,813	1,176,742

Source: Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, May, 2006.

#### Taxes on Corporates

822. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Income Tax and Corporate Tax due on big industrial houses and multinational companies respectively;

(b) the action taken to recover the same;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make amendments in law to root out delay in recovery of this amount; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No separate database regarding the Outstanding demand against big industrial houses and multinational companies as a separate category or class is maintained.

(b) Apart from the statutory measures taken for recovery of outstanding tax dues as prescribed under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (including attachment of bank account, attachment and sale of immovable property etc.), the following special measures are also being taken to expedite recovery of direct tax arrears:—

(i) Monitoring of all outstanding arrears above Rs. 10 crore by CBDT alongwith the Directorate of Income Tax (Recovery).

(ii) Identification of cases involving substantial amount pending before Commissioners (Appeal) and ITAT and requesting these authorities to dispose off such appeals early so that the amount can be collected during current financial year itself.

(iii) Assessing Officers have been directed to focus on the recovery of outstanding demand specifically during the last quarter of the financial year.

(c) and (d) The Budgetary exercise of the Current Financial Year 2011-12 is under progress and the proposal, if any, will be reflected in the Finance Bill, 2011.

#### Development of Tribals

823. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:  
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court of India has expressed concern recently over the plight of the tribal population in the country;

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

(c) the number of tribal people/families benefited through the Government's programmes during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):



(a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not come across any report regarding the Supreme Court of India expressing concern over the plight of the tribal population in the country.

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

(c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implement several Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored schemes/programmes for the socio-economic development of the tribal people in the country. These schemes/programmes are implemented through the State/UT Governments who identify the individual projects/schemes for utilization of the funds released by the Ministry and to ensure that the benefits of these schemes/programmes reach the targeted areas/people. The data regarding the number of tribal people/families benefited through the schemes/programmes of the Ministry is not maintained.

[English]

#### Infected Blood Transfusion

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

(a) whether cases of infected blood transfusion including administration of HIV infected blood to human beings by some blood banks have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years alongwith the action taken against the culprits;

(c) the measures taken/proposed to check the recurrence of such activities;

(d) whether the Government proposes to compensate the victims of such infected blood transfusion; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):

(a) As per reports received from States, there are no reported deaths of children/persons due to transfusion of infected blood in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under the existing provisions to Drugs and Cosmetics Act, each unit of blood and blood products is mandatorily tested for HIV, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, Syphilis and Malaria and only blood units free from these infections and used for transfusion purposes. Before blood donation, every donors physically examined and a Donor Referral Form is filled to ensure that only safe donors donate blood in licensed blood banks in the country.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Fake Doctors

825. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:  
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

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

(a) whether a large number of fake doctors or quacks are operating in the Indian Medical System resulting in deaths of lakhs of people in the country;

(b) if so, the estimated number of such fake doctors/quacks present in the country;

(c) the number of fake doctors/quacks identified during the last three years and the current year alongwith the action taken against them;

(d) whether the Government proposes to formulate a separate law in view of the inadequacy of the present provisions to check the activities of such fake doctors/quacks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) Health falls on the concurrent list of the Constitution of India. And State Governments are empowered to monitor and take action against unqualified medical practitioners. The data relating to unqualified medical practitioners is not centrally maintained.

(d) and (e) So far as modern system of Allopathic Medicine is concerned, the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 prohibits a person other than a medical practitioner enrolled on a State Medical Register to practice medicine in the State. Punishment of imprisonment or a term which may extend to one year or with a fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000/- or both is also prescribed. For Indian systems of medicine, Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 provides that no person other than a practitioner of Indian medicine who possesses a recognized medical qualification and is enrolled on a State Register or the Central Register of Indian Medicine shall practice in Indian medicine in any State. Further, the Act provides that any person who acts in contravention of this provision shall be punished with imprisonment or a term which may extend to one year or with a fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000/- or with both.

#### Supply of Electricity

826. SHRI PREMDAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to provide electricity to the areas adjoining the National Thermal Power Corporation projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented fully in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has formulated a scheme for supply of reliable power to the rural house hold of the

villages within radius of 5 km. of power stations set up by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs).

Details of the scheme are given in the enclosed Statement.

NTPC, as a CPSU is also mandated to implement the above scheme.

(c) NTPC has submitted detailed Project Report for 13 projects to the State Governments for sanction under the scheme. NTPC is also engaged in preparation of Detailed Project Report for 16 other projects. Implementation will start soon after completion of procedural formalities.

#### Statement

No. 44/7/2010-RE

Government of India

Ministry of Power

Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,

New Delhi - 110001

Telephone No. 23715507; Fax No. 23717519

Dated the 27th April, 2010

To

1. Chief Secretaries of all States.
2. Secretary (Power/Energy) of all States.
3. Chairman of all States Utilities.
4. Chairman and Managing Director, REC, SCOPE Complex, New Delhi.

**Subject: Provision of supply of electricity in 5 km. area around Central Power Plants.**

Sir,

I am directed to say that the Hon'ble Union Minister of Power had mentioned in the Parliament on 21.07.2009 that the Government of India is considering supplying of reliable power supply to the rural household of the villages

within radius of 5 km. of Power Stations set up by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs).

2. In pursuance of the announcement made by the Hon'ble Minister, several rounds of meetings have been held to formulate modalities of implementation of the proposed policy initiative. These meetings were held on 5.8.2009, 18.8.2009, 16.12.2009, 5.3.2010 and 29.3.2010. In these meetings, representative of the State Governments, representatives from CEA, Powergrid, NTPC and NHPC had given their valuable inputs.

3. Based on the discussions held in the above mentioned meetings, it has been decided that the features of the scheme will be as given in the Annex-I.

4. It is requested that contents of the scheme may be brought to the notice of all concerned and necessary action may be taken for the implementation of the proposed policy initiatives for supplying of reliable power to the rural household of the villages within the radius of 4 km. of power stations set up by CPSUs.

Yours faithfully,  
(Devender Singh)  
Joint Secretary to the  
Government of India  
Tel: 2371 0199

Copy to:

1. Prime Minister's Office, South Block, New Delhi.
2. Cabinet Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat, Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.
3. Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure (Plan Finance), New Delhi.
4. Chairman, Central Electricity Authority, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.
5. Secretary, Planning Commission, New Delhi.
6. Secretary, Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, New Delhi.

7. Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.
8. Secretary, Department of Panchayati Raj, New Delhi.
9. Secretary, Ministry of Programme Implementation, New Delhi.
10. Department of Development of North Eastern Region, New Delhi.
11. CMDs to NHPC, NTPC, Powergrid, DVC.
12. PS to Secretary(P), PSO to SS(P)/PPS to AS(GBP).
13. All JSs/All Directors/DS in the Ministry of Power.

*Scheme for Provision of supply of electricity in  
5 km. area around Central Power Plants*

1. **Coverage of the scheme:** The scheme will cover all existing and upcoming power plants of CPSUs. The cost of the scheme will be borne by the CPSU to which the plant belongs. This cost will be booked by the CPSU under the project cost.
2. **Agency for Implementation and O&M:** The scheme shall be implemented by the CPSUs around their plants, who will supplement the existing infrastructure of the DISCOM to the extent required to operationalize the scheme. However, State Utility will have an obligation in respect of providing data, clearances, access and space in their existing substations for making the implementations possible in an effective manner by the CPSU. A nodal officer of the State utility shall be identified for this purpose.
  - 2.1 After completion of the infrastructure in the selected villages, it shall be handed over to the State utility for operation and maintenance.
3. **Power Supply to the area:** CPSU and State utility will make an assessment of the power requirement of the area. The assessed amount of power will be

made available/allocated to the State utility from the Central Government unallocated quota over and above the allocated quota from the plant to feed the power to the electrified village under the scheme. Under the scheme, electricity shall be supplied only for the purpose of households. A growth rate of 3% per annum shall be considered for calculating the power requirement of the area in future and accordingly the allocation shall be increased on yearly basis.

- 3.1 Electricity shall be supplied by the utility for minimum 6 to 8 hours on daily basis to these villages.
- 3.2 The extra allocated electricity for supplying to the villages, under the scheme, will be at the same rate as for the normal allocated supply from the power plant to the State utility.
- 3.3 Wherever the grid extension is not techno economically viable or feasible alternative solutions including DDG may be considered.
4. **Scope of the scheme:** Under the scheme, all revenue villages and habitations, irrespective of their population, within 5 km. radius from the power house of CPSUs shall be eligible for electrification. In case a village/habitation falls partially inside the 5 km. radius, the same shall also be fully covered under the scheme.
- 4.1 At least one 11 kV radial feeder, if it does not already exist, will be provided by the CPSU for the area from the nearest existing substation of the State utility.
- 4.2 Single phase transformers of adequate capacity, with down loadable meters/AMRs, shall be provided in the villages/habitations for supplying electricity to the households and public places. The capacity of the transformers shall be sufficient to cater to the present load of all the households and public places and also to meet the expected growth for five years. The meters will have the facility to record timings/duration of power supply through the transformers.

4.3 CPSUs will provide free single lamp electricity connections to BPL households. LED bulbs shall be provided with connections to BPL households. Supply of LED bulbs by CPSUs will be a one time affair. Electricity connections to other households will be provided by the State utility in accordance with the existing provisions of their polices.

4.4 The electricity connections shall be provided with aerial bunched cables (ABC).

4.5 Electricity connections to IP Sets may be provided by the State utility from the same 11 kV feeder(s). However, the same shall be from the separate transformers with suitable meters so that energy accounting for supply to households and agriculture can be separately maintained. Similarly, supply to other establishments, industry, etc. shall be from separate transformers with proper meters. Transformers, feeders, meters etc. for this purpose shall be provided by the State utility at their expense.

#### 5. Implementation of the scheme

5.1 A tripartite agreement will be signed by State Government, State Utility and the concerned CPSU for implementation of the scheme. The agreement will clearly define the responsibility of each party.

5.2 State Utility will prepare a list of villages and habitations in the area within 5 km. radius from the power house of CPSUs. An assessment of electricity requirement for households will also be made by them. The list of villages and habitations, power requirement etc. shall then be handed over to CPSU.

5.3 The existing infrastructure in the identified area shall be GIS mapped by the CPSU and required modifications for implementing the scheme shall be identified and marked on the maps/drawings and detailed project report (DPR) shall be finalized by CPSU in association with the State Utility and approved by the State Government. List of BPL

households shall be supplied by the State Utility/district administration for providing electricity connections by the CPSU. In case, no electricity infrastructure exists in the area, new infrastructure as per the scope of the scheme shall be created by the CPSU following the above procedures in association with State Utility and State Government.

5.4 On sanction of DPR by the State, CPSU will take up implementation of the scheme and complete the work within 12 months of DPR sanction and will hand over the created infrastructure to the State utility for operation and maintenance. Appropriate Commission shall consider the expenditure incurred by the CPSUs for implementation of the scheme for the purpose of determining the tariff of CPSU generating station. O&M of the infrastructure will be the responsibility of the State Utility at their own expenses.

5.5 The assessed/additional allocated amount of electricity will be fed by the CPSU in the State grid. An AMI will be installed at the injection point. State utility will supply that amount of electricity from the local substation to the designated villages. The utility will keep the correct accounting of the supplied electricity to the villages through proper metering of feeder, transformers and consumers. For this purpose AMI will be installed on feeder and transformers. The consumers will be provided with electronic meters as per CEA regulations. The regular review of the allocated and supplied electricity will be done by CPSU and the Utility and MIS shall be sent to the Ministry of Power on quarterly basis by the CPSU. In case the actual supplied electricity to the area is more or less than the allocated electricity, the allocation will be reviewed for subsequent months.

6. **Tariff for power supply:** The tariff, as decided by the SERC for other villages, shall be applicable for this area. State Utility will take the meter reading of all the consumers, issue bills and collect the tariff as in normal cases.

7. **Monitoring of the scheme:** The implementation and operation of the scheme will be monitored by the concerned CPSU and the Ministry of Power.

#### Price Rise in Housing Sector

827. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Housing Bank has taken any steps to keep a check on the price rise in housing sector due to shortage of urban housing in the country;

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

(c) whether the poor people are deprived of housing facility due to such price rise in the housing sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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) National Housing Bank (NHB) has taken various initiatives for ensuring that price rise in housing sector due to shortage of urban housing has least impact on the low and moderate income groups:—

#### Refinance window

- Cumulatively, till end of financial year 2009-10, around Rs. 60,000 crore has been disbursed which largely focus on low and moderate income housing.
- NHB's refinance policy provides for interest rate concession upto 50 bps for individual housing loans upto ₹ 5 lakhs.
- NHB extends refinance at low rates under the Rural Housing Fund (RHF) in respect

of housing loans in rural areas to people belonging to weaker sections. The concession in upto 3 to 4%

#### Project finance window

- Cumulatively, till end of the December 31, 2010, the Bank has sanctioned 436 projects having project cost of ₹ 6408.71 crore with loan component of ₹ 4627.96 crore. So far the Bank has disbursed ₹ 1811.61 crore as project finance.
- Under the Housing Microfinance Programme (HMF), ₹ 91.32 crore has been sanctioned to 28 Microfinance Institutions in 10 States covering 17895 housing units located in both urban and rural areas. The beneficiaries include low income households.

(c) to (e) Government has further initiated the following measures to make housing affordable to the poor.

- (i) The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007 has been framed for facilitation of housing to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Groups (LIG).
- (ii) Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), so far 15,60,102 houses have been sanctioned and Central Share of Rs. 20787.90 crores committed.
- (iii) The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) provides for interest subsidy on loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) as part of credit-enablement measures for construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh.
- (iv) The scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership launched in 2009 with an outlay of

Rs. 5000 crores, for construction of 1 million houses for EWS/LIG/Middle Income Group (MIG) with at least 25% for EWS Category.

- (v) Scheme of 1% interest Subvention in respect of individual housing loans upto Rs. 10 lakh, provided the cost of unit does not exceed Rs. 20 lakh, has been extended upto 31.3.2011.

#### Fund Allocated under NRHM

828. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:  
SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK:  
SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL  
TIWARI:  
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

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

- (a) the funds allocated and utilized by the State Governments under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) during the last three years and current year, State-wise/ UT-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding misutilization of funds provided under the said scheme; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) A Statement showing the Allocation, Release and Expenditure under National Rural Health Mission during the Financial Years 2007-08 to 2010-11 (upto 31st December, 2010) is enclosed.

(b) and (c) No formal complaint has been received from any of the States/UTs regarding misutilization of funds under the NRHM. The Ministry constantly monitors the utilization of funds through Financial Monitoring Reports and the annual statutory Audit Reports.

**Statement**

Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRHM for the F.Ys. 2007-08 to 2010-11 (upto 31.12.2010)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation (upto 31.12.10)	Release (upto 31.12.10)	Exp. (upto 31.12.10)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.60	13.01	9.01	10.71	12.56	12.76	16.98	13.98	20.16	20.36	9.29	9.44
2.	Andhra Pradesh	628.43	608.94	505.18	663.37	638.73	700.13	717.87	707.86	770.31	816.38	584.40	355.92
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	47.99	44.50	47.62	43.95	36.51	57.69	51.17	57.33	66.51	54.15	44.77	33.39
4.	Assam	637.84	602.15	547.47	638.94	606.89	698.32	907.26	813.75	762.11	854.63	488.08	443.68
5.	Bihar	590.66	350.24	423.25	777.70	821.18	783.19	861.54	648.77	798.98	1001.02	577.27	461.51
6.	Chandigarh	6.48	6.45	4.11	8.04	5.31	6.47	9.99	9.44	7.79	11.21	1.83	5.31
7.	Chhattisgarh	222.60	190.85	197.77	259.35	249.72	162.12	293.26	261.64	239.06	336.14	222.98	147.87
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.08	2.36	2.85	3.45	3.28	3.86	4.41	4.01	4.58	5.05	3.79	3.39
9.	Daman and Diu	2.79	1.98	2.43	3.07	2.60	2.41	3.70	3.95	3.46	4.05	1.68	1.81
10.	Delhi	77.73	55.31	51.06	100.37	99.62	55.68	122.22	83.03	73.69	136.68	94.99	42.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.	Goa	11.71	5.07	6.92	13.52	14.09	8.89	13.11	12.42	18.46	17.02	11.75	12.31
12.	Gujarat	369.20	394.93	306.81	414.07	342.81	495.43	465.92	499.91	628.98	526.91	468.99	337.30
13.	Haryana	137.25	115.79	98.57	166.20	165.02	187.73	180.30	188.42	335.53	203.25	197.55	128.86
14.	Himachal Pradesh	67.32	52.41	56.55	77.74	64.21	94.84	97.40	97.97	167.28	110.54	98.99	86.58
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	87.02	160.45	75.27	102.24	76.48	111.94	135.52	130.64	153.94	153.85	126.42	91.41
16.	Jharkhand	266.54	159.15	124.99	294.00	247.27	299.30	350.39	178.89	194.49	400.13	263.24	189.24
17.	Karnataka	393.94	297.32	275.29	461.83	437.84	428.94	505.30	436.47	663.89	552.02	508.92	452.98
18.	Kerala	236.40	293.86	144.03	253.61	222.88	331.20	285.57	237.62	383.46	310.05	219.91	227.67
19.	Lakshadweep	1.79	1.08	0.62	2.13	1.22	2.18	2.25	1.80	2.84	2.28	1.25	2.90
20.	Madhya Pradesh	689.95	617.09	645.70	609.02	707.88	686.97	707.17	604.79	745.50	757.82	583.05	520.25
21.	Maharashtra	603.58	672.52	550.76	779.15	587.43	873.15	861.36	959.32	1035.99	976.00	604.68	625.62
22.	Manipur	65.91	49.27	40.99	66.34	56.58	62.06	90.55	81.45	63.03	86.49	50.55	37.01
23.	Meghalaya	61.26	43.04	32.70	65.48	44.76	51.27	85.88	79.77	74.88	83.88	31.14	41.28
24.	Mizoram	37.46	32.67	56.22	40.24	37.44	54.26	50.70	49.87	58.86	53.30	28.15	29.00
25.	Nagaland	55.20	44.75	43.45	57.96	56.23	57.65	78.38	73.86	64.34	76.36	49.13	41.66
26.	Orissa	383.52	387.16	295.07	392.88	388.05	334.05	458.96	470.18	645.31	493.55	459.27	370.94
27.	Puducherry	9.41	4.71	7.14	11.31	5.12	7.29	11.67	10.59	13.21	14.16	11.68	10.24



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
28.	Punjab	161.69	107.84	111.64	185.89	183.03	190.08	210.00	221.70	239.08	246.76	201.76	153.68
29.	Rajasthan	571.89	660.90	537.65	596.53	798.15	909.16	633.31	726.13	997.11	742.85	585.54	670.74
30.	Sikkim	17.49	34.27	13.39	21.44	19.88	50.62	26.95	24.92	35.77	26.60	23.22	14.48
31.	Tamil Nadu	430.31	546.56	392.74	515.70	501.60	534.42	569.40	605.80	696.40	661.17	520.02	528.40
32.	Tripura	85.62	79.04	38.28	88.32	77.58	68.73	125.28	111.76	80.61	123.76	74.05	43.93
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1325.09	1258.77	956.47	1727.59	1474.91	1546.06	1870.38	1956.50	2212.40	2097.12	1741.11	1131.62
34.	Uttarakhand	91.33	89.20	72.74	100.16	98.44	132.48	118.23	130.81	141.62	129.39	123.16	119.17
35.	West Bengal	544.73	525.23	335.33	639.93	539.79	563.75	679.28	729.16	722.32	772.50	624.14	461.38
Grand Total		8928.85	8508.87	7010.07	10192.23	9625.09	10565.10	11601.67	11224.53	13121.95	12857.44	9636.77	7832.96

Note: Expenditure Figures for 2009-10 and 2010-11 are provisional.

### Licentiate Medical Courses

829. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) has stopped all the licentiate courses and instead proposed/ started a two years and a three and half year courses at par with MBBS;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of medical schools upgraded into medical colleges for the purpose;

(c) the rationale behind such a move; and

(d) the manner in which such move is likely to safeguard the status for doctors when nurses and pharmacists take more time to be awarded the degree?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):

(a) to (d) In order meet the shortage of doctors and stop practice by unqualified medical professionals in rural areas of the country, the Medical council of India proposed to introduce a short-term rural medical course, viz. Bachelor of Rural Health Care, which will be of 3-years duration with 6-months of internship and is proposed to be taught in the District Hospitals and is especially designed for those who have completed their schooling and passed their qualifying examination from notified rural areas of the district. These professionals will be posted at the Sub-Centres. This will

be a different cadre of medical professionals and not comparable with MBBS doctors.

[Translation]

### Survey and Grant of Lease Regarding Minerals

830. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chhattisgarh State Government has sent proposals to the Union Government regarding survey of minerals and grant of lease for extraction of minerals which comes under Schedule One of the Mines and Mineral Development and Regulation (MMDR) Act, 1957 for prior approval during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the number of proposals accorded approved by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Details of the mineral concession proposals viz. Mining Lease (ML), Prospecting Licence (PL), Reconnaissance Permit (RP) receiving by the Ministry of Mines from the Government of Chhattisgarh and those in which prior approval of the Central Government has been conveyed during the last 03 years and the current year are given below:—

Year	Received				Approved			
	ML	PL	RP	Total	ML	PL	RP	Total
01.01.2008 to 31.12.2008	03	28	05	36	03	10	04	17
01.01.2009 to 31.12.2009	03	03	—	06	—	—	—	—
01.01.2010 to 31.12.2010	21	05	07	33	01	01	02	04
01.01.2011 to 21.02.11	—	01	—	01	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>21</b>

### Income Tax Raid on Onion Traders

831. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the godowns of wholesale union traders were raided recently by the Income Tax department in various States of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) In view of abnormal increase in prices of some of the vegetables, the Income Tax Department conducted surveys in various parts of the country on vegetable vendors to detect undisclosed stock/income.

(b) The State-wise details are not centrally maintained in the Ministry. The information will have to be collected from field formations of the Income Tax Department spread in various parts of the country. The time and effort required for collection of the information may not be commensurate to the objective sought to be achieved.

[English]

### Manufacturing of Solar Photo-voltaics

832. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to announce capital subsidy to the units engaged in solar photo-voltaics cells manufacturing with a view to make them available to customers at cheaper rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to announce capital subsidy to the units engaged in the manufacture of solar photo-voltaic cells. However, to reduce the cost to the consumers, capital subsidy and/or loan at 5% annual interest rates to certain category of users of solar photo-voltaic systems are available.

[Translation]

### Setting up of Power Plants

833. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for setting up of power projects from the State Government of Bihar is pending for approval with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government is facing any difficulty to accord approval for setting up of power projects in Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) With the enactment of the Electricity Act, 2003, the requirement of according Techno Economic Clearance by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for thermal generation has been dispensed with. However, any generating company intending to set up a hydro generating station shall prepare and submit to the CEA for its concurrence a scheme estimated to involve capital expenditure exceeding such sum, as may be fixed by the Central Government from time to time.

Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Dagmara Hydroelectric Project (25x5=125 MW) in Bihar to be executed by M/s BSHPC was received in CEA vide M/s Bihar State Hydroelectric Power Corporation (BSHPC) letter dated

07.07.2010. The estimated cost of the project was at Rs. 3022.16 crores (including IDC) at March, 2009 price level (with irrigation component) which comes out to Rs. 24.18 crores/MW.

CEA vide letter dated 29.11.2010 returned the DPR and requested M/s BSHPC to submit DPR of Dagmara HEP either as MPP or as a run-of-river hydropower project after compliance of the following:—

- (i) Clearance of the hydrology from HSO and Irrigation Management Organization of CWC for different scenarios of irrigation development, viz. initial, intermediate and final etc. and give distinct net series of working out power benefits under various scenarios;
- (ii) Clearance from Ministry of Water Resources from international aspects since there is submergence in Nepal; and
- (iii) Clearance of geological aspects from GSI.

Compliance on the aforesaid points is still awaited from BSHPC and DPR stands returned to M/s BSHPC. Thus, no DPR for the Hydro Electric Project in Bihar is pending for examination/concurrence in Central Electricity Authority.

#### **Upgradation of Shrikrishna Medical College and Hospitals**

834. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has accorded sanction to upgrade and grant All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) status to Shrikrishna Medical College and Hospital at Muzaffarpur, Bihar; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government to upgrade and grant AIIMS status to said hospital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Planning Commission has accorded 'in principle' approval for upgradation of Shrikrishna Medical College and Hospital at Muzaffarpur, Bihar in the third phase of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) at an estimated cost of Rs. 150 crore.

#### **MoU between SBI and Indian Army**

835. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Indian Army for the disbursal of pay to the personnel of armed forces in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any time-limit for the implementation of the said MoU; and

(d) if so, the date on which the MoU is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) State Bank of India (SBI) has informed that they have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Indian Army on 28.01.2011 for offering Defence Salary Package. Under the MoU, SBI has offered Zero Balance Account facility, free Multi-City Cheque, anywhere banking, concessions in personal segment loans like rebate in interest, concession in margin and waiver of processing fees, free remittances, etc. The unique account number, allotted to the army personnel, can be retained even after retirement for drawing pension. The same package has been extended to Air Force and Navy as also to the Central Paramilitary Forces.

(c) and (d) The MoU is implemented with immediate effect for a period of 3 years.

[English]

**MMDR Act****Financial Sector Legislative Reforms  
Commission**

836. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:  
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has proposed to set up the Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the objective behind the setting up of the Commission and its structure; and
- (d) the time by which the said commission is likely to be set up?

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

(b) The Finance Minister in his Budget speech 2010-11, inter-alia, announced the proposal for setting up of a Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission (FSLRC) to rewrite and clean up the financial sector laws to bring them in line with the requirements of the sector. The need for a complete review of the existing financial sector laws is to make the Indian financial sector more vibrant and dynamic in an increasingly inter-connected world. FSLRC would, inter-alia, evolve a common set of principles to establish a new financial architecture.

(c) There are a large number of Acts and multiple Rules and Regulations that govern the financial sector in India. Many of them have been enacted several decades back. Though amended many times it has only added to the ambiguity and complexity of the laws. The FSLRC will help in removing these drawbacks. The Commission will be chaired by a former Judge of the Supreme Court of India and have members drawn from eminent experts in relevant fields.

(d) The proposal is submitted to the Cabinet for consideration.

837. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the Government of Orissa has made a proposal to the Union Government for introducing value addition system in the Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation (MMDR) Act;
- (b) if so, the details with status of the proposal;
- (c) whether the above system has already been put into practice by the Orissa Government in the State;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the State Governments including Orissa have asked for any kind of increase in royalty in mineral sector; and
- (f) if so, the details alongwith the status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. State Government has proposed that value addition should be given priority for grant of mineral concessions. The issue will be addressed suitably in the new draft legislation presently under consideration of the Group of Ministers. The existing Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act), also allows the State Government to give priority in grant of concession in notified areas to applicants, inter-alia, on the basis of investment an applicant proposes to make in the mines and in the industry based on minerals.

(e) and (f) The State Government of Orissa has suggested that the rate of royalty for minerals should be revised every three years. The rates of royalty were last revised on 13th August, 2009, and in term of the provisions of proviso to section 9(3) of the MMDR Act, the next upward revision of royalty rates is possible only after 12th August, 2012.

### Rota Virus

838. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study on rota virus and its effects on human health;
- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;
- (c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to contain and create awareness about the disease in the country;
- (d) whether the Government has authorised any pharmaceutical company to propagate the effects of rota virus; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Several studies at different points of time have been conducted in India, indicating widespread occurrence of rotavirus infection and disease in all regions of India.

(c) There are no specific interventions by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) to contain and create awareness about the disease in the country. However, awareness through mass media and inter-personal communications and promotion of oral rehydration solution is carried out for prevention and control of diarrhoea.

(d) and (e) The MOHFW has not authorised any pharmaceutical company to propagate the effects of rota virus.

[Translation]

### Anti-Snake Venom and Anti-Rabies Injections

839. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to provide the anti-snake venom injection and anti-rabies injection in the rural areas under the National Rural Health Mission by setting up of special fund;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has received any complaints of unavailability of anti-venom and anti-rabies injections in the rural areas at present; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Health is a State subject. Therefore, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to ensure the availability of anti-snake serum and anti-rabies vaccine in the health care facilities in rural areas. However, under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) funds are provided to States for procurement of drugs including anti-snake serum and anti-rabies vaccine in rural areas to make up for any shortages.

- (c) No.
- (d) Does not arise.

### External Loan

840. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether external loans have increased during the first six months of year 2010-11;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the main reasons therefor;
- (c) the total value of long-term and short-term external loans in year 2010-11;
- (d) the share of US Dollar in this loan; and
- (e) the total value of internal loan in 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) India's total external debt stood at US\$ 262.3 billion at end-March, 2010 and at US\$ 295.8 billion at end-September, 2010. The increase in India's external debt at end-September, 2010 over the end-March, 2010 level was mainly on account of higher external commercial borrowings and short-term debt.

(c) The break-up of India's external debt into short and long-term debt at end-March, 2010 and end-September, 2010 is given in the table below:—

Table: India's External Debt

	(US\$ billion)	
	End-March, 2010	End-September, 2010
I. Long-term Debt	209.9	229.8
II. Short-term Debt	52.4	66.0
III. Total External Debt (I+II)	262.3	295.8

Source: Ministry of Finance.

(d) US Dollar denominated debt accounted for 53.9 per cent of total external debt at end-September, 2010.

(e) India's Internal Debt stood at ₹ 24,55,736 crore at end-September, 2010 and at ₹ 25,64,983 crore at end-December, 2010.

[English]

#### CGHS Dispensary

841. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to open CGHS Dispensary in the vicinity of Kausambi, Vaishali,

Indirapuram and Vasundhara colonies of National Capital Region of Delhi (NCR) for the benefit of serving and retired employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) One Wellness Centre/CGHS Dispensary has been sanctioned in October, 2009 for Sahibabad with the following staff strength:—

(i) Medical Officer	2
(ii) Pharmacist	2
(iii) LDC	1
(iv) Staff Nurse	1
(v) Group D	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>

This CGHS Dispensary at Sahibabad will cover some of the areas in the vicinity of Kausambi, Vaishali, Indirapuram and Vasundhara Colonies. The wellness centre will start functioning after a suitable accommodation becomes available on rent.

[Translation]

#### Adulteration in Food Items

842. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:  
SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:  
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

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

(a) whether a number of cases of adulterated food items including synthetic milk, ghee etc. have been reported from various parts of the country;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against those found guilty;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce a Whistle Blower Scheme alongwith a new set of guidelines to check such activities and ensure standard and nutritional diets to all; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) As per available information, State-

wise details regarding number of food samples examined and found adulterated during 2009 is given in the enclosed Statement. The information for the year, 2010 has not yet been received from the States/UTs.

(c) The implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Rules, 1955 is entrusted with the Food (Health) Authorities of the States/UTs. In this regard, random samples of various food articles including milk, ghee are drawn regularly by the State/UT Governments and penal action is taken against the offenders, in case where samples are found to be not conforming to the provisions of PFA Act, 1954 and Rules, 1955.

(d) and (e) Recently, during the meeting of the Health Ministers and State Secretaries of Health and Medical Education held from 11th to 13th January, 2011 it has been decided to launch a reward scheme for whistle blowers for information on cases of food adulteration.

#### Statement

##### Percentage of adulterated food articles during 2009

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2009		
		Examined	Adulterated	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11615	974	4.08
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	405	11	2.72
4.	Assam	1193	127	10.65
5.	Bihar	1170	237	20.26
6.	Chandigarh	232	39	16.81
7.	Chhattisgarh	230	102	44.35
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.



1	2	3	4	5
9.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	3124	159	5.09
11.	Goa	474	8	1.69
12.	Gujarat	9920	565	5.70
13.	Haryana	3466	496	14.31
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1078	216	20.04
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
16.	Jharkhand	501	46	9.18
17.	Karnataka	5571	213	3.82
18.	Kerala	12872	292	2.27
19.	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1782	218	12.23
21.	Maharashtra	17648	1860	10.54
22.	Manipur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
23.	Meghalaya	8	0	0.00
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0.00
25.	Nagaland	133	3	2.26
26.	Orissa	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
27.	Puducherry	276	1	0.36
28.	Punjab	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
29.	Rajasthan	6216	1068	17.18
30.	Sikkim	51	7	13.73
31.	Tamil Nadu	4910	644	13.12
32.	Tripura	210	29	13.81

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Uttar Pradesh	20864	3613	17.32
34.	Uttarakhand	135	17	12.59
35.	West Bengal	707	91	12.87
Total		104793	11036	10.53

Indications: N.A. = Not Available;

0 = Nil

### Powerloom Sector

843. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being implemented for development of powerloom sector and the funds allocated/ released and utilised thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) the number of centres working as mega group in powerloom sector on Public- Private Partnership basis in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to open powerloom development centres in the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details and locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The schemes being implemented for development of powerloom sector are:—

Group Workshed Scheme; Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Cluster Development; Group Insurance Scheme for welfare of powerloom weavers/workers; 20% Margin Money Subsidy (MMS). The powerloom units may also avail the benefits of 5% interest reimbursement and 15% Margin Money Subsidy under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme. Comprehensive Powerloom Cluster Development Scheme is being implemented by the Government for development of mega clusters for the powerloom sector in an integrated and holistic manner on public/private partnership basis.

The fund allocated and released year-wise for the last three years and current year are as under:—

(in Rs. crore)

Year	Group Workshed Scheme		Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Cluster Development		20% Margin Money Subsidy — TUFS		Group Insurance Scheme	
	Fund allocation	Utilisation	Fund allocation	Utilisation	Fund allocation	Utilisation	Fund allocation	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2007-08	1.13	1.13	7.89	8.46	45.06	35.90	0.99	0.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2008-09	1.36	1.36	8.33	8.33	40.00	40.00	1.35	1.33
2009-10	2.76	2.76	8.27	8.27	53.00	46.00	2.60	2.22
2010-11 (upto 31.1.11)	4.50	1.24	9.93	6.94	25.17	17.33	2.40	1.76

(b) Presently, two Mega Cluster for Powerloom Sector are being implemented in Bhiwandi (Maharashtra) and Erode (Tamil Nadu). Government has also given "in principle" approval of the Mega Cluster project for powerloom at Bhilwara (Rajasthan).

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to open Powerloom Development Centres in the country. There are 44 Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs) all over the country providing services to powerloom sector, including five PSC in Uttar Pradesh, located at Kanpur, Tanda, Gorakhpur, Meerut and Mau.

#### Acquisition of Coal Mines by NTPC

844. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) proposes to acquire coal mines in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the name of the countries where coal mines have been acquired by the NTPC as on date; and

(d) the quantity of coal being exploited from these foreign located coal mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Efforts are being made by NTPC towards acquiring of coal mines in Indonesia, Australia, South Africa and Mozambique. As of now, no coal mine has been acquired by NTPC abroad.

[English]

#### Assistance for Medical Infrastructure

845. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representations from various States including Kerala for improvement of medical infrastructure in order to tackle emergency situations during an epidemic;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Yes. During the influenza pandemic, outbreak of Dengue, Japanese encephalitis and Chikungunya, representations were received from various States including Kerala for improvement of medical infrastructure — specifically for laboratories and strengthening hospitals including that for critical care.

(c) Under National Rural Health Mission, the State/ UT Governments including Government of Kerala incorporated their requirement for improvement of health infrastructure for providing better health delivery services in their annual Programme Implementation Plan-[PIP] under National Rural Health Mission. This includes requirements for tackling emergency situations.

Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology, Trivandrum and

Kasturba Medical College Laboratory in Manipal, Karnataka have been strengthened for testing samples of H1N1 from Kerala.

Ten district hospitals have been strengthened for testing of samples of Dengue and Chikunguniya in addition to the apex referral centre — Kerala State Institute of Virology, Allappuzha.

#### Quality of Imported Drugs

846. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

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

(a) whether clinical trials of drugs imported from abroad including China have been conducted in the country before allowing their marketing;

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

(c) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) has found any discrepancies in batch release certification for products of Chinese Pharmacopoeia in the year 2009;

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

(e) the fresh measures taken/proposed for proper compliance of procedures to ensure the quality of drugs imported in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):

(a) and (b) Cases of new drugs proposed to be introduced for the first time in the country are requested to be approved by DCG(I) as per the laid down procedure under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the regulations Rules thereunder which include conduct clinical trials also. Further the Drugs imported from other countries, including

from China, are subjected to random testing to check their quality.

(c) and (d) In its report on Performance Audit of National Institute of Biologicals for the year ended March, 2008, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) observed that the Institute had issued batch release certification for certain products of Chinese origin without complying with the mandatory parameters. Disciplinary action was initiated against the then Director of the Institute and he has since been repatriated to his parent Department. The procedures have since been finetuned so as to prevent recurrence of such incidents. These include steps to test the biological products by the parameters specified in the pharmacopoeia/other guidelines and protocols, proper documentation, streamlining of procurement of essential reagents and supplies, placing equipment under annual maintenance contract and periodical calibration.

(e) The following decisions/measures have been taken to ensure quality of drugs imported into the country:—

1. Approval of the scheme for site inspection by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) of firms in foreign countries includes China exporting drugs to India to ensure that the drugs are manufactured as per prescribed standards and Good Manufacturing Practices.
2. Fresh guidelines have been put in place. The documents submitted at the time of registration are subjected to scrutiny and if considered necessary, regulatory body of the exporting country e.g. the State Food Drug Administration (China) is requested to confirm the authenticity of the document submitted.
3. Testing of the drugs at the time of registration and random testing are done by Port Officers to check the quality of drugs imported into the country.

[Translation]

**Interest Rates by Private Finance  
Companies**

1847. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the interest rate on loan charged by private finance companies is on the rise;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to keep a check on such rate of interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regulates only companies incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 and registered with it as Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) under Section 45 IA of the RBI Act, 1934. Interest rates on loans and advances are deregulated. RBI has therefore not issued any specific guidelines on interest rates to be levied by NBFCs on the loans granted by them. The rate of interest to be charged by the company is governed by the terms and conditions of the loan agreement entered into between the borrower and the NBFCs. However, in order to ensure transparency in such matters, NBFCs have been advised by RBI on September 28, 2006 to adopt a Fair Practices Code, with the approval of their Boards. NBFCs have also been advised vide circular dated May 24, 2007 to lay out appropriate internal principles and procedures in determining interest rates and processing and other charges. Further, NBFCs were also advised vide company circular dated October 10, 2007 to invariably furnish a copy of the loan agreement alongwith a copy each of all enclosures quoted in the loan agreement to all the borrowers at the time of sanction/disbursement of loans. NBFCs were advised vide circular dated January 2, 2009 that the Board of the NBFC should adopt an interest rate model taking into account relevant factors such as, cost of funds, margin and risk premium,

etc. and determine the rate of interest to be charged for loans and advances. The rate of interest and the approach for gradations of risk and rationale for charging different rate of interest to different categories of borrowers should be disclosed to the borrower or customer in the application form and communicated explicitly in the sanction letter etc.

**Plastic Surgery Treatment for Acid Victims**

848. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to provide free plastic surgery treatment for the victims of acid attacks;
- (b) if so, the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented; and
- (c) the number and names of hospitals in which operation theatres are being set up for free treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) As far as the Central Government Hospitals namely, Safdarjung Hospital and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital where burn wards are available, the treatment of burn injury patients, including the victims of acid attacks, are provided free of cost.

[English]

**Efficiency in Detection of Black Money**

849. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:  
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:  
CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:  
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken and the achievement made with

regard to unearthing of black money within the country and the money illegally transferred to foreign banks, by various agencies including Enforcement Directorate during the last three years and current year, till date;

(b) whether the existing set up is effective enough for detection of cases of black money;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to infuse efficiency in the investigating agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Income Tax Department takes several deterrent and punitive steps to unearth unaccounted money and curb tax evasion. These include scrutiny of returns, surveys, search and seizure action, imposition of penalty and launching of prosecution in appropriate cases. Information Technology has also been used in a big way in collection, collation and dissemination of taxpayer information. Tax Information Network (TIN) has been set up as a depository of important tax related information which can be accessed by the Department. The basic components of TIN are information relating to Tax Deduction at Source (TDS), payment of taxes and high value transactions reported in Annual Information Returns (AIR). The Department has set up an Integrated Taxpayer Data Management (ITDMS) to electronically collate information collected from various sources i.e. Tax Deduction at Source, Electronic Filing of Return, Annual Information Returns, Central Information Branches (CIB) etc., to create 360 degrees profile of High net-worth assesses. Information received from Financial Intelligence Unit under the Department of Revenue regarding suspicious transactions from various banks, insurance companies etc., are also investigated by the Income Tax Department. Further, the Department has implemented Computer Assisted Selection of Scrutiny (CASS) wherein returns are selected for scrutiny on the basis of comparison of the information gathered from various sources with the information

available and declarations made by the assesses in the return of income.

As regards unearthing of unaccounted money and wealth outside the country, Investigation Directorates pursue information regarding any deposit outside the country on top priority. The Department is having two specialized wings under the administrative control of the Director General of Income Tax (International Taxation). The International Tax Division investigates and assesses the cases of foreign companies, Non-residents and other such entities. The Transfer Pricing Division examines the international transactions between associated enterprises to determine the arm's length price in accordance with the provisions of Chapter X of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Appropriate action under the provisions of Income Tax Act is taken in cases where tax evasion is detected.

Persistent efforts made by the Income Tax Department and its investigative machinery has resulted in substantial increase in Direct Tax revenue collections, indicating increased voluntary compliance and reduction of black money and tax evasion. The figures for Direct Tax collections during the last three financial years and the current year are as follows:—

Financial year	Net collection of direct taxes (Rs. in crore)
2007-08	312213
2008-09	333818
2009-10	377982 (provisional figure)
2010-11 (upto Jan., 2011)	317501

The Directorate of Enforcement implements the provisions of FEMA and PMLA. During the last three years notices were issued by the Directorate for FEMA contraventions in nine cases.

(b) to (d) The Government has been taking a number of steps to further improve the efficiency of the Income Tax Department and increase the direct tax collections. India has initiated the process of putting in place a legislative framework by amending its existing Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) to widen the scope of Article concerning Exchange of Information. The amendment to tax treaty with Switzerland has also been signed. It will enter into force when Switzerland completes its internal process. Upon entry into force, it will allow India to obtain banking information from Switzerland in specific cases for a period starting from 1st April, 2011 or thereafter. India has also completed negotiations of Eleven new Tax Information Exchange Agreements.

The Government has set up 10 Income Tax Overseas Units in various countries to track cross-border transactions. The Income Tax Department has submitted a proposal for cadre-restructuring to strengthen its manpower so as to deal with the increased work-load. The department has also re-designed its training system to upgrade the skills of its employees at various levels.

Government has proposed certain new provisions in the proposed Direct Taxes Code Bill for unearthing black money.

The Directorate of Enforcement has been effective in implementing the provisions of FEMA and PMLA. Amendments in PMLA were made on 1st June, 2009. The Directorate of Enforcement is being further strengthened and restructured.

### **Black Money**

850. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:  
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:  
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI P. LINGAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Supreme Court had questioned the Central Government on its inability to reveal the names of depositors in Swiss Banks and other tax havens;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the availability of information, already available with the media, has still been denied by the Government;
- (d) if so, the reasons for reluctance of the Government in disclosing such names; and
- (e) the reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (e) The issue of steps taken by the Government regarding black money of Indian citizens stashed abroad is sub-judice before the Supreme Court. During the course of hearings. Government has informed the Supreme Court that immediately after becoming aware through media reports that German Government was willing to share information available with it in respect of account holders in LGT Banks, Liechtenstein, the Central Government persistently followed time and against with the German Government seeking such information and finally the information was made available to the Central Government on 18th March, 2009. It has also been informed to the Supreme Court that this information has been provided by the German authorities under the Article concerning exchange of information of the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between India and Germany read with the Protocol thereto and the disclosure of the same is governed by the secrecy provisions of the said Article of the DTAA, which provides that any information received by a State shall be

treated as secret and shall be disclosed only to persons or authorities involved in the assessment or collection of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, or the determination of appeals in relation to, the taxes covered by the DTAA. The German authorities, while giving the information, have emphasized that the information is subject to the confidentiality provisions of the DTAA and may be used only for the tax purposes specified therein. However the available information has already been submitted in sealed cover to the Supreme Court.

### Forest Rights Act

851. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:  
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Advisory Council has suggested reforms/changes in the Forest Rights Act;

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

(c) whether the Government has constituted any Committee on Forest Rights Act;

(d) if so, whether the said Committee has submitted any report to the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken or proposed by the Government on the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):

(a) No, Madam. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not received any recommendations from the National Advisory Council, suggesting reforms/changes in the Forest Rights Act, 2006.

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

(c) Yes, Madam. A Joint Committee of the Ministry of Environment and Forests and Ministry of Tribal Affairs was constituted in April, 2010, to inter-alia (i) study in detail the implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 (FRA) including factors that are aiding and impeding its implementation; (ii) recommend necessary policy changes in the future management of the forestry sector in India which may be necessary as a consequence of implementation of the Forest Rights Act; (iii) identify the role of various agencies (official and others) in facilitating forest dwellers in carrying out their roles regarding conservation and management of forests as envisaged in the Act; (iv) identify opportunities for and recommend measures to ensure convergence of various beneficiary oriented programmes for the forest rights holders taken up by various line departments in the States; and (v) define a new role for the Forest Department vis-a-vis the Gram Sabha for forest conservation and regeneration.

(d) to (f) Yes, Madam. The Committee has since submitted its Report to the Government. The Report contains recommendations/suggestions relating to (i) Process and Institutions of the FRA, (ii) Implementation of FRA for grant of Individual and Community Forest Rights, (iii) Implementation of Development Projects, (iv) Implementation for special groups, namely, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, Nomadic Pastoralists, Shifting Cultivators, and Forest Villages, (v) Protected Areas and Critical Wildlife Habitats, (vi) Future Structure of Forest Governance, (vii) Enhancing Livelihoods through Non-Timber Forest Produce, (viii) Convergence of Development Programmes for Tribals and Forest Dwellers, etc. The recommendations/suggestions of the Committee are under examination for appropriate action.

### Black Money in LGT Bank

852. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:



SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has got the names and other details of the Indian nationals who have stashed away money in LGT Bank in Liechtenstein;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken against these persons;

(d) whether any probe has been conducted to know the source of money and the extent of the tax-evasion thereby;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (f) Yes, Madam. The German Tax Authorities have provided to the Indian Government information available with them regarding banks accounts concerning Indian nationals with the LGT. bank of Liechtenstein. This information has been provided by the German authorities under the Article concerning exchange of information of the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between India and Germany read with the Protocol thereto. Based on the information received income amounting of Rs. 39.66 crore was assessed/re-assessed in the hands of 18 individuals being beneficiaries and tax demand of Rs. 24.66 crore raised. Notices for imposition of penalty and prosecution under various provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 have been issued.

#### Reformation of MFIs

853. SHRI P. LINGAM:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Y.H. Malegam Committee appointed to look into the functioning of Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of the main recommendations of the committee and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the recommendations accepted by the Government alongwith the implementation status of such accepted recommendations;

(d) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the said Committee to bar MFIs from raising funds from stock markets and private equities;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the Committee's decision on such request; and

(f) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to regulate the functioning of MFIs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Malegam Committee appointed to look into the functioning of MFIs has submitted its Report on January 19, 2011 to Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The Committee, inter-alia, recommended the following:—

(i) Creation of a separate category of Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) viz. Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFC)-Micro Financial Institutions (MFIs) to be regulated, and supervised, by the RBI.

(ii) To qualify as a NBFC-MFI, the NBFC should be "a company which provides financial services pre-dominantly to low-income borrowers, with loans of small amounts, for short-

terms, on unsecured basis, mainly for income-generating activities, with repayment schedules which are more frequent than those normally stipulated by commercial banks' and which further satisfies the regulations specified in that behalf.

- (iii) Continuation of priority sector lending status to bank loans to these separate category of NBFC-MFIs.
- (iv) Exemption of such NBFC-MFIs from the provisions of State Money Lending Laws, etc.
- (v) the NBFC-MFI will hold not less than 90% of its total assets (other than cash and bank balances and money market instruments) in the form of qualifying assets.
- (vi) There are limits of an annual family income of Rs. 50,000 and an individual ceiling on loans to a single borrower of Rs. 25,000.
- (vii) Not less than 75% of the loans given by the MFI should be for income-generating purposes.
- (viii) There is a restriction on the other services to be provided by the MFI which has to be in accordance with the type of service and the maximum percentage of total income as may be prescribed.
- (ix) An average "margin cap" of 10 per cent for MFIs having a loan portfolio of Rs. 100 crore and of 12 per cent for smaller MFIs. An interest cap of 24% on individual loans of MFIs.
- (x) In the interest of transparency, an MFI can levy only three charges, namely, (a) processing fee (b) interest and (c) insurance charge.

The Committee has also made a number of

recommendations to mitigate the problems of multiple-lending, over borrowing, ghost borrowers and coercive methods of recovery. These include:—

- (i) A borrower can be a member of only one Self-Help Group (SHG) or a Joint Liability Group (JLG).
- (ii) Not more than two MFIs can lend to a single borrower.
- (iii) There should be a minimum period of moratorium between the disbursement of loan and the commencement of recovery.
- (iv) The tenure of the loan must vary with its amount.
- (v) A Credit Information Bureau has to be established.
- (vi) The primary responsibility for avoidance of coercive methods of recovery must lie with the MFI and its management.
- (vii) The Reserve Bank of India must prepare a draft Customer Protection Code to be adopted by all MFIs.
- (viii) There must be grievance redressal procedures and establishment of ombudsmen.
- (ix) All MFIs must observe a specified Code of Corporate Governance.

While reviewing the proposed Micro Finance (Development and Regulation) Act, the Committee has recommended that entities governed by the proposed Act should not be allowed to do business of providing thrift services.

(d) and (e) The Government of Andhra Pradesh in its written submission to the Malegam Committee dated December 16, 2010, had inter-alia, requested that "MFIs

shall not be allowed to go for Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) as they have to generate more and more profits defeating the very purpose of microfinance". The Malegam Committee, vide Para 21.4(b) of its Report has recommended that MFIs should be encouraged to issue preference capital with a ceiling on the coupon rate and this can be treated as part of tier-II capital subject to capital adequacy norms.

(f) The Reserve Bank of India has placed the Report in the public domain, and based on the feedback received from all stakeholders, it will take a considered view on the sector. Further, the Department of Financial Services will consider introducing a Micro Finance (Development and regulation) Bill after taking into account the views of RBI on the Committee's recommendations.

#### **Cancer Patients**

854. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of various national and international studies which state that cancer has become one of the deadliest and costliest worldwide;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the number of cancer patients in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of cancer patients and its prevalence among men and

women in the country, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government has launched any programme for providing affordable treatment of cancer across the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/proposed to control the high prices of medicines for cancer treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) A large number of researches and studies on cancer are being carried out throughout the world. Indian Council of Medical Research is also carrying out various activities relating to cancer research and collection of data. Cancer is curable if detected and treated at an early stage. The treatment of cancer is through Surgery, Radiotherapy, Chemotherapy and supportive care. The diagnosis and treatment of cancer is generally costly.

(c) and (d) No survey has been conducted by this Ministry to ascertain the number of cancer patients in the country. The data collected by Indian Council of Medical Research through its Population Based Cancer Registry 2006-08, the estimated number of incidence and prevalent case (State/UT-wise) in year 2010 among male and female is given in enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) The Government has recently launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS). The new programme envisages providing diagnostic services, basic surgery, chemotherapy and palliative care to cancer patients at 100 districts across 21 States. In the Government health care delivery system including Government medical colleges and referral institutions, the modalities of

treatment are either free or subsidized for the poor cancer patients. However, these modalities of treatment in the private sector are often costly due to high cost of infrastructure and drugs. The Pharmaceutical Policy as amended from time to time is aimed at providing quality medicine to the masses at affordable prices.

**Statement**

States	Incidence Cases		Prevalent Cases	
	Male	Females	Male	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir	4890	5330	13203	14391
Himachal Pradesh	2780	3321	7506	8967
Punjab	12005	12976	32414	35035
Chandigarh	539	513	1455	1385
Uttarakhand	4010	4842	10827	13073
Haryana	11186	11895	30202	32117
Delhi	8348	7651	22540	20658
Rajasthan	28454	32964	76826	89003
Uttar Pradesh	82618	94533	223069	255239
Bihar	39152	48091	105710	29846
Sikkim	221	200	597	540
Arunachal Pradesh	574	669	1550	1806
Nagaland	1274	1450	3440	3915
Manipur	668	706	1804	1906

1	2	3	4	5
Mizoram	662	558	1787	1507
Tripura	1454	1721	3926	4647
Meghalaya	1153	1418	3113	3829
Assam	14918	10017	40279	27046
West Bengal	36894	43584	99614	17677
Jharkhand	13237	15746	35740	42514
Orissa	16549	20069	44682	54186
Chhattisgarh	9624	11874	25985	32060
Madhya Pradesh	26863	26916	72530	72673
Gujarat	24845	28017	67082	75646
Daman and Diu	132	82	356	221
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	194	164	524	443
Maharashtra	47475	53894	128183	145514
Andhra Pradesh	33588	41112	90688	111002
Karnataka	21980	29431	59346	79464
Goa	622	359	1679	969
Lakshadweep	29	35	78	95
Kerala	12825	17225	34628	46508
Tamil Nadu	37180	40783	100386	110114
Puducherry	443	563	1196	1520
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	185	203	500	548
<b>Total</b>	<b>497571</b>	<b>568912</b>	<b>1343442</b>	<b>1536062</b>

[Translation]

**Banking Coverage**

855. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:  
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:  
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:  
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:  
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:  
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:  
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of accessibility/penetration of banking services in the rural areas, State-wise and Bank-wise;
- (b) whether a large number of villages/habitations do not have banking facilities in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Karnataka and the reasons therefor alongwith the number of public and private sector banks opened in the rural areas during the last three years and the current financial year, Bank-wise;
- (d) whether the Government is contemplating to encourage private sector banks to provide banking facilities to the unbanked areas of the country;
- (e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the target fixed by the Government for public and private sector banks in this regard for the current financial year; and
- (f) the other corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to bring the unbanked areas of the country under the banking network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) There are approximately 6 lakh rural habitations in India. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that as on December 31, 2010 there are 87,051 branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in the country. The numbers of branches in semi-urban and rural areas constitute around 63 per cent of the total number of bank

branches in the country. The RBI has also reported that the all India average population per bank branch office as on September 30, 2010 was 13,800. In spite of the presence of these banking offices, a significant proportion of the households, especially in rural areas and in remote and inaccessible areas, remain outside the fold of the formal banking system. As reported by the RBI, the State-wise (including the State of Karnataka) and Bank-wise number of branches as on December 31, 2010 are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively. The details of number of Bank branches opened by public sector banks and private sector banks, in rural areas during the last three years and the current financial year upto December 31, 2010 is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) to (f) In order to extend the reach of banking to the rural hinterland, Banks have been advised to provide appropriate banking facilities to habitations having a population in excess of 2000 (as per 2001 census) by March, 2012. These services will be provided using the Business Correspondent and other models, with appropriate technology back up. Accordingly, the State Level Bankers Committees (SLBCs) have drawn up plans for Financial Inclusion for each State and have identified approximately 73,000 habitations with a population of 2000 and above for providing banking services. These 73,000 habitations across the country including the unbanked areas also, have been allotted to Public Sector Banks, Private Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks for extending banking services in a time bound manner.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise number of Rural Branches  
as on 31.12.2010*

Sl. No.	State	No. of branches
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19

1	2	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2521
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	51
4.	Assam	801
5.	Bihar	2410
6.	Chandigarh	24
7.	Chhattisgarh	677
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7
9.	Daman and Diu	
10.	Delhi	57
11.	Goa	173
12.	Gujarat	1566
13.	Haryana	776
14.	Himachal Pradesh	789
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	554
16.	Jharkhand	1003
17.	Karnataka	2167
18.	Kerala	349
19.	Lakshadweep	8
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1780
21.	Maharashtra	2199
22.	Manipur	35
23.	Meghalaya	126
24.	Mizoram	55

1	2	3
25.	Nagaland	38
26.	Orissa	1711
27.	Puducherry	35
28.	Punjab	1250
29.	Rajasthan	1806
30.	Sikkim	51
31.	Tamil Nadu	1768
32.	Tripura	120
33.	Uttar Pradesh	4993
34.	Uttarakhand	603
35.	West Bengal	2397
Total		32919

Note: Data is provisional.

Source: DSIM, RBI.

#### Statement-II

Bank-wise number of Rural Branches  
as on 31.12.2010

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	No. of Branches
1	2	3
1.	AB Bank Limited	
2.	ABU Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd.	
3.	Allahabad Bank	966
4.	Allahabad UP Gramin Bank	411
5.	American Express Banking Corporation	

1	2	3	1	2	3
6.	Andhra Bank	400	29.	Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank	108
7.	Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank	384	30.	BNP Paribas	
8.	Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank	241	31.	Canara Bank	778
9.	Antwerp Diamond Bank NV		32.	Capital Local Area Bank Ltd.	6
10.	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank	14	33.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	18
11.	Aryavart Gramin Bank	235	34.	Cauvery Kalpatharu Grameena Bank	162
12.	Assam Gramin Vikash Bank	284	35.	Central Bank of India	1372
13.	Axis Bank Ltd.	61	36.	Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank	62
14.	Baitarani Gramya Bank	93	37.	Chhattisgarh Gramin Bank	209
15.	Ballia-Etawah Gramin Bank	117	38.	Chickmagalur-Kodagu Grameena Bank	44
16.	Bangiya Gramin Vikash Bank	467	39.	China Trust Commercial Bank	
17.	Bank of International Indonesia		40.	City Bank N.A.	
18.	Bank of America N.T. and S.A.		41.	City Union Bank Ltd.	34
19.	Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.		42.	Coastal Local Area Bank Ltd.	2
20.	Bank of Baroda	1162	43.	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	
21.	Bank of Ceylon		44.	Corporation Bank	190
22.	Bank of India	1243	45.	Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank	
23.	Bank of Maharashtra	530	46.	DBS Bank Ltd.	3
24.	Bank of Nova Scotia		47.	Deccan Grameena Bank	151
25.	Barclays Bank PLC		48.	Dena Bank	360
26.	Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank	99	49.	Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank	96
27.	Baroda Rajasthan Gramin Bank	205	50.	Deutsche Bank AG	1
28.	Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank	568			

1	2	3
51.	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	4
52.	Durg Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank	92
53.	Ellaquai Dehati Bank	80
54.	Federal Bank Ltd.	51
55.	Firststrand Bank Ltd.	
56.	Gurgaon Gramin Bank	122
57.	Hadoti Kshetriya Gramin Bank	63
58.	Haryana Gramin Bank	158
59.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	95
60.	Himachal Gramin Bank	115
61.	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	1
62.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	259
63.	IDBI Bank Ltd.	75
64.	Indian Bank	496
65.	Indian Overseas Bank	551
66.	Indusind Bank Ltd.	14
67.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	83
68.	Jammu and Kashmir Grameen Bank	148
69.	Jaipur Thar Gramin Bank	171
70.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	220
71.	Jhabua-Dhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank	65
72.	Jharkhand Gramin Bank	191

1	2	3
73.	JP Morgan Chase Bank National Association	
74.	JSC VTB Bank	
75.	Kalinga Gramya Bank	175
76.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	88
77.	Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank	282
78.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	32
79.	Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank	300
80.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	19
81.	Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Lab Ltd.	2
82.	Krishna Grameena Bank	97
83.	Krung Thai Bank Public Company Ltd.	
84.	Kshetriya Kisan Gramin Bank, Mainpuri	55
85.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	38
86.	Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank	37
87.	Madhya Bharat Gramin Bank	149
88.	Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank	346
89.	Mahakaushal Kshetriya Gramin Bank	25
90.	Maharashtra Gramin Bank	223
91.	Malwa Gramin Bank	47
92.	Manipur Rural Bank	18
93.	Marwar Ganganagar Bikaner Gramin Bank	163
94.	Mashreq bank PSC	



1	2	3	1	2	3
95.	Meghalaya Rural Bank	44	119.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	24
96.	Mewar Aanchalik Gramin Bank	42	120.	Rewa-Sidhi Gramin Bank	77
97.	Mizoram Rural Bank	45	121.	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	69
98.	Mizuho Corporation Bank Ltd.		122.	Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank	55
99.	Nagaland Rural Bank	4	123.	Saptagiri Grameena Bank	88
100.	Nainital Almora Kshetriya Gramin Bank	49	124.	Sarva U.P. Gramin Bank	213
101.	Nainital Bank Ltd.	25	125.	Saipura Narmada Kshetriya Gramin Bank	230
102.	Narmada Malwa Gramin Bank	162	126.	Saurashtra Gramin Bank	116
103.	Neelachal Gramya Bank	142	127.	SBI Commercial and International Bank Ltd.	
104.	North Malabar Gramin Bank	32	128.	Sharda Gramin Bank	54
105.	Oman International Bank S.A.O.G.		129.	Shinhan Bank	
106.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	310	130.	Shreyas Gramin Bank	129
107.	Pallavan Grama Bank	45	131.	Societe Generale	
108.	Pandyan Grama Bank	110	132.	Sonali Bank	
109.	Parvatiya Gramin Bank	29	133.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	70
110.	Paschim Banga Gramin Bank	195	134.	South Malabar Gramin Bank	34
111.	Pragathi Gramin Bank	282	135.	Standard Chartered Bank	
112.	Prathama Bank	156	136.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	307
113.	Puduvai Bharathiar Grama Bank	10	137.	State Bank of Hyderabad	295
114.	Punjab and Sind Bank	291	138.	State Bank of India	4876
115.	Punjab Gramin Bank	131	139.	State Bank of Mauritius Ltd.	
116.	Punjab National Bank	1953	140.	State Bank of Mysore	210
117.	Purvanchal Gramin Bank	289	141.	State Bank of Patiala	327
118.	Rajasthan Gramin Bank	151			

1	2	3	1	2	3
142.	State Bank of Travancore	54	156.	United Overseas Bank Ltd.	
143.	Subhadra Local Area Bank Ltd.	1	157.	Utkal Gramya Bank	294
144.	Sarguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank	79	158.	Uttar Banga Kshetriya Gramin Bank	86
145.	Sutlej Gramin Bank	20	159.	Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank	687
146.	Syndicate Bank	661	160.	Uttaranchal Gramin Bank	108
147.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	48	161.	Vananchal Gramin Bank	160
148.	The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd.		162.	Vidharbha Kshetriya Gramin Bank	47
149.	The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	28	163.	Vidisha-Bhopal Kshetriya Gramin Bank	11
150.	The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V.	2	164.	Vijaya Bank	260
151.	Tripura Gramin Bank	77	165.	Visveshvaraya Grameena Bank	24
152.	UBS AG		166.	Wainganga Krishna Gramin Bank	126
153.	UCO Bank	789	167.	Yes Bank Ltd.	20
154.	Union Bank of India	814	Total		32919
155.	United Bank of India	626	<i>Note: Data is provisional.</i>		
			<i>Source: DSIM RBI.</i>		

**Statement-III**

*Number of Bank Branches Opened (In Rural Areas)*

Sl.No.	Bank Group	Name of Banks	No. of branches opened	
			1.4.2007 to 31.3.2010	1.4.2010 to 31.12.2010
1	2	3	4	5
1.	<b>Private Sector Banks</b>	Axis Bank Ltd.	35	15
2.		Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.		
3.		Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.		

1	2	3	4	5
4.		Centurion Bank of Punjab Ltd.	2	
5.		City Union Bank Ltd.	7	
6.		Development Credit Bank Ltd.	2	
7.		Federal Bank Ltd.	15	4
8.		HDFC Bank Ltd.	43	
9.		ICICI Bank Ltd.	27	15
10.		Indusind Bank Ltd.	9	4
11.		ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	5	
12.		Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	17	
13.		Karnataka Bank Ltd.	2	
14.		Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	4	
15.		Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	14	3
16.		Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	6	
17.		Nainital Bank Ltd.	8	
18.		Ratnakar Bank Ltd.		
19.		South Indian Bank Ltd.	4	3
20.		Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	3	1
21.		The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	7	
22.		Yes Bank Ltd.	16	
<b>Private Sector Banks Total</b>			<b>226</b>	<b>45</b>
23.	<b>Public Sector Banks</b>	Allahabad Bank	30	7
24.		Andhra Bank	21	1
25.		Bank of Baroda	47	36
26.		Bank of India	47	5
27.		Bank of Maharashtra	11	7

1	2	3	4	5
28.		Canara Bank	49	23
29.		Central Bank of India	47	9
30.		Corporation Bank	22	
31.		Dena Bank	9	3
32.		IDBI Bank Ltd.	19	6
33.		Indian Bank	48	7
34.		Indian Overseas Bank	31	3
35.		Oriental Bank of Commerce	43	10
36.		Punjab and Sind Bank	2	8
37.		Punjab National Bank	117	8
38.		State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	12	8
39.		State Bank of Hyderabad	29	11
40.		State Bank of India	753	59
41.		State Bank of Indore	6	
42.		State Bank of Mysore	8	
43.		State Bank of Patiala	22	53
44.		State Bank of Saurashtra		
45.		State Bank of Travancore	2	5
46.		Syndicate Bank	24	2
47.		UCO Bank	41	2
48.		Union Bank of India	60	16
49.		United Bank of India	17	1
50.		Vijaya Bank	16	1
Public Sector Banks Total			1533	291

Note: Data is provisional.

Source: DSIM RBI.

[English]

**Mobile Bank for Farmers****Health Insurance Schemes**

856. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:  
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce health insurance scheme to cover every citizen by the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the terms and conditions and benefits of such proposed scheme;

(c) the details of the percentage of population covered under health insurance in the country State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken steps to universalisation of health insurance scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) At present there is no proposal under consideration to introduce Health Insurance Scheme to cover every citizen by the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017).

(c) to (e) IRDA has reported that the State-wise data of population covered under health insurance in the country is not maintained by them.

857. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:  
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of exploitation of farmers by private money lenders have increased in rural and agricultural dominated areas as they are not getting loan from banks for their cultivation in time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up 'Mobile Banks' to lend loans to the farmers to prevent such exploitation by the money lenders;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the Report of the Expert Group on Agricultural Indebtedness, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, 2007, the share of institutional sources in cultivators' debt improved considerably in the years following bank nationalization. The share of debt of cultivator households from different sources for the period 1951-2002 is tabulated as under:—

Source of credit	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Institutional	7.3	18.7	31.7	63.2	66.3	61.1
Cooperative Societies/Banks, etc.	3.3	2.6	22	29.8	30	30.2
Commercial Banks	0.9	0.6	2.4	28.8	35.2	26.3
Non-Institutional	92.7	81.3	66.3	36.8	30.6	38.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Money Lenders	69.7	49.2	36.1	16.1	17.5	26.8
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	3.1	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

(c) to (e) Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have taken several measures to increase the reach of banking services to the excluded population of the country including farmers:—

- (i) The RBI has recently permitted all Scheduled Commercial Banks excluding Regional Rural Banks to open branches in Tier-III to Tier-IV Centers (with a population upto 49,999 as per 2001 census), without having to take permission from the Reserve Bank of India.
- (ii) RBI has permitted scheduled commercial banks to operationalise Mobile Branches in Tier-3 to Tier-6 centres and in rural, semi urban and urban centre in the North Eastern States and Sikkim, subject to reporting. The mobile branch guidelines envisage the extension of banking facilities through a well protected van. The mobile unit would visit the places proposed to be served by it on specific days/hours so that its services could be utilised by the customers. Some banks like Allahabad Bank, UCO Bank, Corporation Bank have launched the mobile van bank services.
- (iii) RBI has also permitted banks of provide the facility of 'no-frills' accounts with 'nil' or very low minimum balances as well as charges that would make such accounts accessible to vast sections of population. Both public and private sector banks have been opening such accounts.
- (iv) Several other initiatives have also been taken by the Government of India and the RBI for

furthering the reach of banking services and financial inclusion. These include easier credit facilities for the smaller customers, simpler Know Your Customer (KYC) norms, permission to use smart cards, mobile hand held electronic devices for banking transactions, liberalization of Bank Branch and ATM authorization policies and encouraging Financial Literacy/Credit Counseling. For mobile banking transactions banks are now permitted by RBI to offer this service to their customers subject to a daily cap of Rs. 50,000/- per customer for both funds transfer and transactions involving purchase of goods/ services. The maximum value of such transfers shall be Rs. 5000/- per transaction.

- (v) In the financial year 2010-11 the Banks were advised to provide appropriate banking facilities to habitations having population in excess of 2000 (as per 2001 census) by March, 2012. These services will be provided using the Business Correspondent (BC) and other models with appropriate technology back up. The banks have formulated their road maps for Financial Inclusion and have identified approx 73,000 habitations all across the country having a population over 2000 for providing banking facilities. These habitations have been allocated to Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Private Sector Banks and Cooperative Banks of providing banking services in a defined time frame by March, 2012. Some banks are using mobile vans as part of their financial inclusion efforts.

### Banking Frauds

858. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:  
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:  
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:  
SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL  
TIWARI:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the incidents of frauds, dacoity in banks and looting of Automated Teller Machines (ATM)/ Cash carrying vans have been reported from different parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details of such incidents reported including the amount involved therein during the last three years and the current financial year, State-wise and Bank-wise and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of action taken against the erring officials/persons; 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) RBI has reported that the incidents of frauds, dacoity, theft, robbery in banks and their ATMs are reported by banks as and when it occurs.

(b) The details of the incidents of frauds of the last three financial year (2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10) and current financial year (upto Dec.) State-wise and bank-wise are furnished in Statement-I and II respectively. The decoities/thefts/robberies during the last three calendar

years and the current year (upto Dec. 2010) State-wise and bank-wise is furnished in the enclosed Statements-I, II, III and IV respectively.

(c) to (e) On receipt of fraud reports from banks, RBI after examining various aspects, advises the concerned banks to report the case to CBI/Police/SFIO, examine staff accountability, complete proceedings against the erring staff expeditiously, take steps to recover the amount involved in the fraud, claim insurance wherever applicable and streamline the system as also procedures so that frauds do not recur.

Reserve Bank of India as part of its supervisory process takes the following measures to prevent/reduce the incidence of frauds:—

- (i) Sensitizes banks from time to time about common fraud prone areas through issuance of lodus operandi circulars on various types of frauds and the measures to be taken by them.
- (ii) Issues Caution Advices to banks to exercise due diligence while sanctioning fresh loan facilities to the borrowers mentioned in such advice.
- (iii) In the past, considering various concerns arising out of banks' operations, including incidents of frauds, RBI had advised the banks to:—
  - (a) Introduce a system of concurrent audit.
  - (b) Review working of internal inspection and audit machinery in banks by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.
  - (c) Constitute a Special Committee of the Board exclusively for monitoring frauds of Rs. 1 crore and above.

Measures initiated by RBI and Indian Banks Association to strengthen security arrangements to bank branches are as under:—

- I. RBI issues circulars to banks on security arrangements from time to time advising them to be more vigilant, tighten up security arrangements and take preventive action against robberies/dacoities in their branches.
- II. Indian Banks' Association had circulated guidelines on security arrangements in banks in July, 2004 for protection of banks' properties.
- III. RBI had requested Indian Banks Association (IBA), in November, 2008, to review the entire gamut of security management of bank branches encompassing crucial aspects of security management such as access control, visitor's control management, surveillance, alerts, strict norms for cash holding limit, escorting cash valuables, accountability of failing to adhere to such norms etc. in consultation with the banks.
- IV. IBA has reiterated to banks that emphasis should be given to accord top priority on security as laxity in security measures could not only make banks soft targets for attacks from anti-social/extremist organizations but also destabilise the economic progress of the country. Besides, IBA has suggested that Banks may also consider putting in place an effective crisis/disaster management plan to safeguard the bank's assets and assist agencies like State police, fire brigade etc. to carry out relief operations expeditiously and effectively.
- V. Some of the banks have confirmed the steps taken towards security management. Keeping in mind the guidelines/instructions issued from time to time banks have drawn their own security policies. The monitoring authorities/security officers of banks supervises the security arrangements during their visits to bank/branch premises and ensure that the laid down norms are implemented and lapses, if any, are rectified.
- VI. Security measures implemented by banks are reviewed in the State Level Security Committee meetings held periodically by the Regional Directors of RBI in all the States. The meetings are attended by bankers and State Government officials including senior Police officials. The Committee takes stock of the security environment in the State, discusses steps needed to be taken to strengthen security in banks and advise issue to requisite guidelines/instructions to banks.

**Statement-I**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Public Sector Banks	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (till December, 2010)	
		No. of frauds	Amount involved	No. of frauds	Amount involved	No. of frauds	Amount involved	No. of frauds	Amount involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	State Bank of India	561	69.15	745	228.17	545	224.77	615#	137.00#
	SBI (Overseas branches)	0	0	7	0.30	3	30.25	0	0
2.	SBBJ	77	9.31	70	74.66	62	8.26	48	6.69



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	77	10.58	48	4.08	42	68.55	38	8.50
4.	State Bank of Indore	42	12.96	41	5.15	27	2.22	5	0.27
5.	State Bank of Mysore	19	24.69	29	4.48	28	3.28	26	131.74
6.	State Bank of Patiala	56	6.68	47	9.84	58	18.57	68	9.82
7.	State Bank of Saurashtra	28	44.87	13	61.96	0	0	0	0
8.	State Bank of Travancore	56	5.50	53	9.21	34	5.15	12	3.93
9.	Allahabad Bank	43	12.24	118	17.72	112	23.71	80	32.24
10.	Andhra Bank	32	5.17	40	9.09	95	70.02	38	6.01
11.	Bank of Baroda	213	59.42	219	25.65	232	33.35	192	28.52
	BOB (Overseas Branches)	0	0	6	0.10	7	1.30	0	0
12.	Bank of India	238	44.97	280	63.04	219	57.20	190	24.44
	BOI (Overseas Branches)	0	0	6	0.54	2	0.70	1	0.001
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	61	24.88	78	46.77	81	18.47	70	63.16
14.	Canara Bank	225	81.68	222	89.12	151	62.11	95	116.12
	Canara Bank (Overseas)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Central Bank of India	139	37.80	172	167.67	165	83.69	100	174.72
16.	Corporation bank	88	14.05	83	11.37	87	10.91	58	8.03
17.	Dena Bank	41	19.58	72	59.83	35	9.81	20	2.70
18.	IDBI Ltd.	45	3.33	87	138.56	121	221.26	84	163.30
19.	Indian Bank	72	24.73	87	12.91	99	62.50	79	27.32
	Overseas Branch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Indian Overseas Bank	183	40.29	125	49.76	134	108.04	73	126.34
	Overseas Branch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	30	6.65	43	5.39	54	11.34	80	118.08



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
41.	HDFC Bank	170	8.63	404	195.16	300	43.55	199	8.64
42.	ICICI Bank	10976	88.83	13221	83.19	15074	69.28	8649*	100.80*
42	ICICI Bank Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.11
(a)	Branch								
43.	IDBI Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44.	IndusInd Bank Ltd.	7	0.36	17	2.08	35	4.08	32	22.00
45.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank	8	1.28	12	0.81	17	2.39	10	0.80
46.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	22	8.74	31	9.71	27	4.74	18	2.66
47.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	12	6.00	9	1.95	10	4.78	1	0.23
48.	Kotak Mahindra Bank	27	1.11	80	1.68	87	4.79	60	11.31
49.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	7	0.08	8	0.50	13	5.18	15	26.68
50.	Lord Krishna Bank Ltd.	1	0.98	0	0	0	0	0	0
51.	Nainital Bank Ltd.	3	0.57	3	0.04	3	0.34	0	0
52.	Nedungadi Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	2	0.97	0	0	4	1.75	3	0.18
54.	Sangli Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	16	1.00	8	5.96	13	4.24	17	3.65
56.	SBICI	4	0.70	2	1.28	5	0.52	0	0
57.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	47	12.62	35	4.05	27	1.20	20	5.34
58.	United Western Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59.	UTI Bank Ltd. (Axis Bank)	73	17.53	54	13.72	84	54.33	65	45.38
60.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	27	2.40	37	9.68	34	3.82	11	0.93
61.	Yes Bank	10	0.14	7	0.01	3	0.01	7	0.02
Total		11570	217.00	14015	338.50	15891	304.54	9175	307.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Foreign Banks</b>									
62.	ABN Amro Bank	208	1.84	218	5.07	120	2.79	61	0.95
63.	American Express Banking Corporation	499	2.66	703	6.05	817	7.71	637	3.24
64.	Bank of America	0	0	0	0	1	0.14	0	0
65.	Bank of Ceylon	1	2.80	0	0	1	1.00	1	0.50
66.	Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67.	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi	1	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0
68.	BNP Paribas	1	0.09	1	0.02	0	0	0	0
69.	Barclays Bank	37	0.49	48	2.69	44	0.17	43	0.07
70.	Calyon Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71.	China Trust Commercial Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72.	City Bank N.A.	1647	10.50	1182	14.04	1277	11.68	666	465.24
73.	Deutsche Bank	45	6.00	97	4.85	66	32.76	23	0.00
74.	Hongkong Bank/HSBC	3770	16.02	3481	17.11	2741	11.13	2028	9.29
75.	Mashrek Bank	1	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0
76.	Oman International Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77.	Standard Chartered Bank	460	22.14	409	6.26	461	26.57	357	5.91
<b>Total</b>		<b>6670</b>	<b>62.56</b>	<b>6139</b>	<b>56.09</b>	<b>5528</b>	<b>93.95</b>	<b>3816</b>	<b>485.86</b>

#Including 231 fraud cases amounting Rs. 68.14 crore taken over from e-State Bank of Indore by SBI during the quarter ended September 30, 2010.

\*Including 128 fraud cases amounting Rs. 41.14 crore taken over from e-Bank of Rajasthan by ICICI Bank during the quarter ended September 30, 2010.

**Statement-II***State-wise data relating to Fraud*

(Amount Rs. in crore)

State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (as on date i.e. 20.02.2011)	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0.01	0	0	0	0	1	0.02
Andhra Pradesh	244	83.19	213	93.46	205	73.98	200	148.73
Arunachal Pradesh	3	0.59	4	1.29	3	1.89	9	9.51
Assam	28	18.37	43	29.87	31	7.61	26	11.19
Bihar	51	11.46	69	26.08	55	8.25	71	12.48
Chandigarh	16	4.38	36	51.78	18	7.98	18	20.95
Chhattisgarh	23	1.25	20	2.81	16	7.59	31	2.35
Delhi	320	57.00	365	210.92	349	205.52	338	267.80
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.08
Goa	8	0.29	16	3.62	16	1.46	16	1.64
Gujarat	125	23.71	229	111.25	115	142.49	122	325.01
Haryana	64	8.31	223	19.72	145	13.84	153	478.59
Himachal Pradesh	7	0.84	16	2.05	9	0.65	16	2.82
Jammu and Kashmir	11	3.70	12	0.61	17	21.92	19	4.25
Jharkhand	17	3.84	45	6.76	20	2.35	33	23.03
Karnataka	330	107.12	355	108.26	286	459.21	212	59.61
Kerala	110	60.19	112	70.12	81	89.14	76	39.00
Madhya Pradesh	121	34.16	130	31.74	97	23.73	288	132.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maharashtra	855	203.96	1167	503.14	1006	140.75	1045	682.50
Manipur	4	0.41	6	0.35	1	4.54	1	0.47
Meghalaya	4	1.33	4	0.32	3	0.30	3	0.14
Mizoram	1	0.04	3	0.11	1	2.10	2	0.36
Nagaland	4	0.19	3	0.25	3	1.01	2	0.07
Orissa	44	11.72	60	13.17	72	11.67	44	5.06
Puducherry	4	0.28	3	0.90	3	0.50	2	0.72
Punjab	105	18.49	135	20.81	104	64.81	173	43.87
Rajasthan	68	38.47	99	76.57	91	9.01	104	19.74
Sikkim	1	0.04	4	0.62	4	0.37	0	0
Tamil Nadu	347	144.54	342	166.67	277	175.47	265	81.87
Tripura	0	0	3	1.08	0	0	2	0.37
Uttar Pradesh	331	50.10	344	58.34	281	92.46	329	60.65
Uttarakhand	6	23.09	23	6.96	17	11.47	39	11.52
West Bengal	308	137.93	348	254.36	242	87.76	317	234.72
Total	3561	1049.00	4432	1873.99	3568	1669.83	3958	2681.23

N.B. The above data relates to only those cases where the amount involved in each cash is Rs. 1.00 lakh and above. State-wise data in respect of those case where the amount involved in each case is less than Rs. 1.00 lakh is not available.

### Statement-III

Bank-wise data on Robbery/Dacoity/Theft/Burglary  
during the FY 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of bank	No. of incidents	Amount involved	Amount recovered
1	2	3	4
Allahabad Bank	26	51.48	6.98

1	2	3	4
Andhra Bank	11	2.95	0.00
Axis Bank Ltd.	05	88.76	88.76
Bank of Baroda	15	5.12	0.47
Bank of India	26	37.49	14.58
Bank of Maharashtra	02	22.00	10.00
Canara Bank	05	7.52	0.00

1	2	3	4
Canara Bank	18	21.97	3.00
Central Bank of India	31	102.01	8.62
City Bank N.A.	01	21.00	0.00
Corporation Bank	04	0.00	0.00
Dena Bank	15	14.66	0.00
Development Credit Bank Ltd.	02	0.07	0.00
Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	01	47.89	47.83
HDFC Bank Ltd.	04	67.23	68.03
ICICI Bank Ltd.	07	185.69	71.65
IDBI Bank Ltd.	03	10.54	3.70
Indian Bank	12	14.84	0.00
Indian Overseas Bank	24	7.29	4.06
ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	01	100.00	89.07
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	10	24.57	0.00
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	01	0.00	0.00
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	02	9.60	0.00
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	01	10.00	0.00
Oriental Bank of Commerce	18	9.86	0.00
Punjab and Sind Bank	14	2.42	0.00
Punjab National Bank	26	110.81	0.00
South Indian Bank Ltd.	03	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	14	25.00	0.00
State Bank of Hyderabad	02	8.00	0.00
State Bank of India	74	140.60	16.80
State Bank of Indore	18	9.58	0.00
State Bank of Mysore	03	10.52	0.00
State Bank of Patiala	25	33.80	6.78
State Bank of Saurashtra	05	0.30	0.00
State Bank of Travancore	01	0.00	0.00
Syndicate Bank	13	153.40	138.00
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	01	2.00	0.00
UCO Bank	37	99.11	6.93
Union Bank of India	17	53.78	0.00
United Bank of India	13	59.40	0.00
Vijaya Bank	07	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>1571.26</b>	<b>585.26</b>

*Bank-wise data on Robbery/Dacoity/Theft/Burglary during the FY 2008-09*

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of bank	No. of incidents	Amount involved	Amount recovered
1	2	3	4
Allahabad Bank	29	43.98	4.59

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Andhra Bank	07	1.70	1.70	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	12	44.88	0.00
Axis Bank Ltd.	10	92.12	61.68	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	03	0.00	0.00
Bank of Baroda	10	32.38	1.13	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	05	0.00	0.00
Bank of Ceylon	05	0.00	0.00	Oriental Bank of Commerce	17	171.62	0.00
Bank of India	36	36.36	5.31	Punjab and Sind Bank	12	7.57	0.00
Bank of Maharashtra	03	61.19	0.00	Punjab National Bank	10	132.15	0.00
Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	08	8.88	1.80	South Indian Bank Ltd.	07	0.00	0.00
Canara Bank	22	23.19	3.12	Standard Chartered Bank	03	0.71	0.00
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	03	0.00	0.00	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	14	48.96	0.00
Central Bank of India	50	71.82	0.30	State Bank of Hyderabad	03	12.68	0.00
City Bank N.A.	05	3.52	0.41	State Bank of India	62	291.97	10.81
Corporation Bank	05	5.00	5.00	State Bank of Indore	12	8.87	0.00
Dena Bank	12	0.00	0.00	State Bank of Mysore	07	14.47	1.25
Development Credit Bank Ltd.	02	0.00	0.00	State Bank of Patiala	36	51.09	0.00
Federal Bank Ltd.	05	16.26	13.78	State Bank of Saurashtra	03	0.00	0.00
HDFC Bank Ltd.	03	33.10	19.61	State Bank of Travancore	10	0.00	0.00
HSBC Ltd.	02	0.00	0.00	Syndicate Bank	20	90.99	0.00
ICICI Bank Ltd.	26	814.93	122.58	UCO Bank	25	78.54	22.64
IDBI Bank Ltd.	03	11.42	3.42	Union Bank of India	17	29.90	15.74
Indian Bank	08	1.55	0.00	United Bank of India	08	84.24	5.22
Indian Overseas Bank	23	32.91	9.95	Vijaya Bank	16	1.70	0.60
IndusInd Bank Ltd.	02	2.00	2.00	<b>Total</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>2362.65</b>	<b>312.64</b>



*Bank-wise data on Robbery/Dacoity/Theft/Burglary  
during the FY 2009-10*

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of Bank	No. of incidents	Amount involved	Amount recovered
1	2	3	4
Allahabad Bank	18	35.41	2.36
Andhra Bank	12	0.50	0.50
Axis Bank Ltd.	23	445.27	395.83
Bank of Baroda	06	8.70	0.00
Bank of India	27	48.80	4.14
Bank of Maharashtra	06	11.74	0.00
Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	05	0.17	0.17
Canara Bank	21	28.00	13.43
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	03	0.00	0.00
Central Bank of India	45	26.60	0.00
Corporation Bank	03	0.00	0.00
Dena Bank	10	11.15	11.15
Development Credit Bank Ltd.	01	7.40	0.00
Federal Bank Ltd.	06	4.20	1.21
HDFC Bank Ltd.	06	57.30	36.25
ICICI Bank Ltd.	18	217.16	76.78
IDBI Bank Ltd.	04	4.17	0.00
Indian Bank	15	40.25	0.00
Indian Overseas Bank	22	0.88	0.00

1	2	3	4
IndusInd Bank Ltd.	02	0.00	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	07	118.91	0.00
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	04	0.00	0.00
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	05	0.00	0.00
Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Local Area Bank Ltd.	02	1.32	0.00
Nainital Bank Ltd.	01	0.00	0.00
Oriental Bank of Commerce	14	99.66	0.00
Punjab and Sind Bank	11	0.00	0.00
Punjab National Bank	14	95.72	2.27
South Indian Bank Ltd.	05	2.74	2.74
Standard Chartered Bank	02	1.00	0.00
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	11	25.74	1.54
State Bank of Hyderabad	01	10.37	0.00
State Bank of India	114	374.44	67.32
State Bank of Indore	14	11.49	0.50
State Bank of Mysore	07	17.08	0.00
State Bank of Patiala	41	66.16	22.67
State Bank of Travancore	05	0.10	0.00
Syndicate Bank	24	14.08	0.00
UCO Bank	12	205.46	19.85
Union Bank of India	18	48.90	5.99

1	2	3	4
United Bank of India	09	81.07	1.59
Vijaya Bank	08	0.82	0.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>2122.76</b>	<b>667.11</b>

*Bank-wise data on Robbery/Dacoity/Theft/Burglary  
during the FY 2010-11 (till date)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of bank	No. of incidents	Amount involved	Amount recovered
1	2	3	4
Allahabad Bank	14	22.41	11.10
Andhra Bank	06	146.00	0.46
Axis Bank Ltd.	13	67.42	49.00
Bank of Baroda	06	29.92	0.00
Bank of India	12	8.88	0.40
Bank of Maharashtra	01	0.40	0.40
Canara Bank	06	26.67	0.00
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	01	0.00	0.00
Central bank of India	25	21.67	0.00
City Bank N.A.	03	0.06	0.06
City Union Bank Ltd.	01	5.00	0.00
Corporation Bank	02	8.55	8.41
Dena Bank	09	12.57	0.00
HDFC Bank Ltd.	06	124.82	102.58
ICICI Bank Ltd.	15	225.94	115.94

1	2	3	4
IDBI Bank Ltd.	04	7.88	6.19
Indian Bank	09	0.00	0.00
Indian Overseas Bank	14	35.50	15.00
IndusInd Bank Ltd.	04	116.90	0.00
ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	02	11.64	11.64
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	04	1.00	0.00
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	01	0.00	0.00
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	03	0.00	0.00
Oriental Bank of Commerce	14	3.30	3.04
Punjab and Sind Bank	10	0.00	0.00
Punjab National Bank	06	47.32	0.00
Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	01	0.08	0.00
South Indian Bank Ltd.	03	0.00	0.00
Standard Chartered Bank	01	0.71	0.00
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	07	0.00	0.00
State Bank of Hyderabad	01	10.26	0.00
State Bank of India	79	433.55	49.07
State Bank of Indore	03	1.00	0.00
State Bank of Patiala	39	20.57	0.00
State Bank of Travancore	06	100.00	98.76
The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V.	02	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
Syndicate Bank	32	0.00	0.00
Union Bank of India	07	33.15	26.75
UCO Bank	09	10.39	0.00
United Bank of India	08	75.90	26.75
Vijaya Bank	03	8.26	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>1617.72</b>	<b>498.80</b>

**Statement-IV**

*State-wise data on Robbery/Dacoity/Theft/Burglary during the FY 2007-08*

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of State	No. of incidents	Amount involved	Amount recovered
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	16	117.14	96.61
Arunachal Pradesh	01	0.00	0.00
Assam	36	48.20	1.44
Bihar	26	89.51	20.78
Chandigarh	07	0.20	0.00
Chhattisgarh	21	37.47	0.00
Daman and Diu	01	0.00	0.00
Delhi	15	73.39	65.00
Goa	02	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	24	100.42	99.97
Haryana	27	63.97	0.00

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	08	2.47	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	12	24.57	0.00
Jharkhand	22	205.18	138.00
Karnataka	19	31.81	4.00
Kerala	12	0.55	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	35	31.92	6.83
Maharashtra	30	202.96	19.25
Meghalaya	04	3.00	3.00
Orissa	20	135.38	0.10
Punjab	53	86.81	0.00
Rajasthan	30	35.82	3.70
Tamil Nadu	15	62.89	47.83
Uttar Pradesh	50	101.93	56.17
Uttarakhand	09	15.78	7.64
West Bengal	23	99.89	14.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>1571.26</b>	<b>585.26</b>

*State-wise data on Robbery/Dacoity/Theft/Burglary during the FY 2008-09*

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of State	No. of incidents	Amount involved	Amount recovered
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	30	37.58	18.77
Arunachal Pradesh	01	33.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
Assam	13	59.24	0.00
Bihar	32	78.84	4.96
Chandigarh	03	0.45	0.00
Chhattisgarh	14	33.89	0.30
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	01	0.00	0.00
Delhi	24	46.52	7.70
Goa	02	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	20	32.86	0.00
Haryana	44	229.84	26.25
Himachal Pradesh	16	2.75	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	14	44.88	0.00
Jharkhand	25	144.27	26.69
Karnataka	22	114.80	11.20
Kerala	16	11.00	11.00
Lakshadweep	01	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	41	116.06	16.65
Maharashtra	40	103.55	49.57
Mizoram	01	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	01	0.00	0.00
Orissa	23	650.18	7.57
Punjab	44	94.86	0.00
Rajasthan	34	68.93	6.71
Tamil Nadu	17	28.10	26.09

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	64	229.67	91.15
Uttarakhand	10	25.67	0.00
West Bengal	28	175.71	8.03
Total	581	2362.65	312.64

*State-wise data on Robbery/Dacoity/Theft/Burglary during the FY 2009-10*

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of State	No. of incidents	Amount involved	Amount recovered
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	45	50.65	35.62
Assam	18	200.07	11.00
Bihar	27	92.41	2.36
Chandigarh	07	0.42	0.00
Chhattisgarh	09	20.33	5.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	01	0.00	0.00
Delhi	18	13.38	4.90
Goa	02	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	19	85.80	55.59
Haryana	42	109.92	6.96
Himachal Pradesh	07	7.55	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	11	119.00	0.00
Jharkhand	19	79.46	0.00

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	32	45.29	25.72
Kerala	12	100.10	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	47	65.49	12.29
Maharashtra	32	52.29	5.09
Meghalaya	03	17.07	17.07
Orissa	17	287.03	154.05
Puducherry	01	0.00	0.00
Punjab	81	96.09	44.14
Rajasthan	32	92.02	18.35
Tamil Nadu	17	16.42	15.53
Uttar Pradesh	56	285.44	138.00
Uttarakhand	03	0.19	0.00
West Bengal	24	286.34	15.44
Total	582	2122.76	667.11

*State-wise data on Robbery/Dacoity/Theft/Burglary  
during the FY 2010-11 (till date)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of State	No. of incidents	Amount involved	Amount recovered
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	13	159.60	13.56
Assam	12	24.95	2.05
Bihar	15	26.31	3.04

1	2	3	4
Chandigarh	08	0.46	0.00
Chhattisgarh	05	155.06	46.60
Delhi	18	100.48	26.18
Goa	03	6.00	0.00
Gujarat	06	24.56	12.89
Haryana	35	101.24	49.64
Himachal Pradesh	05	0.00	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	07	1.00	0.00
Jharkhand	13	50.06	17.61
Karnataka	29	101.75	44.07
Kerala	07	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	18	38.63	12.10
Maharashtra	35	97.97	19.45
Nagaland	01	80.55	0.00
Orissa	12	180.78	0.82
Puducherry	01	100.00	98.76
Punjab	61	41.53	16.38
Rajasthan	18	10.41	6.19
Tamil Nadu	16	42.09	41.64
Uttar Pradesh	31	102.89	53.28
Uttarakhand	06	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	17	171.40	34.54
Total	392	1617.72	498.80

**DA of Central Government Employees**

859. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has plans to increase dearness allowance effective from January, 2011 for Central Government employees with a rate that commensurates with the inflationary trends and plights of working class in the past few months;

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

(c) whether Government has any proposals to declare DA as Dearness Pay when it will cross the 50%, as it was done during the 5th Pay Commission;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Increase in Dearness Allowance payable to Central Government employees with effect from January, 2011 will be worked out on basis of accepted formula which is based on the recommendation of 6th Central Pay Commission.

(c) to (e) No proposal to declare DA as dearness pay, after DA crosses 50% is under consideration of the Government. The Sixth Pay Commission did not recommend merger of dearness allowance with Basic Pay at any stage. Government accepted this recommendation vide Government of India Resolution dated 29.8.2008.

**Fiscal Deficit**

860. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:  
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fiscal deficit of India during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the reasons for the continuous increase in fiscal deficit;

(c) the percentage of deviation or variation from the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to decrease fiscal deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The fiscal deficit for the last three years is as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Fiscal Deficit	1,26,912	3,36,992	4,14,041

(b) Subsequent to the global meltdown in the second half of 2008-09, there was a compelling need to adjust the fiscal policy to take care of exceptional circumstances through which the economy was passing. The Government had to take various fiscal measures to insulate the economy from the adverse impact of global slowdown. Accordingly, fiscal deficit in 2008-09 and 2009-10 went up.

(c) The percentage deviation on variation from the FRBM Act for the above years is as under:—

Year	Fiscal Deficit mandated (as a percentage of GDP)	Actual Fiscal Deficit (as a percentage of GDP)	Variation (as a percentage of GDP)
2007-08	3.3	2.55	0.75
2008-09	3.0	6.04	-3.04
2009-10	3.0	6.32	-3.32

(d) The medium term objective of the Government is to revert to the path of fiscal consolidation with emphasis on structural fiscal reforms. With improvement in prevailing economic conditions, the process of fiscal consolidation is back on track in the year 2010-11. Fiscal deficit has been reduced from 6.3 per cent of GDP in 2009-10 to 5.5 per cent in BE 2010-11. This is due to the gradual withdrawal from the fiscal stimulus measures announced in 2008-09 and 2009-10.

**Problems faced by Handloom and Powerloom Weavers**

861. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:  
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the handloom weavers and powerloom weavers throughout the country particularly from West Bengal are facing lot of problems in the absence of potential users in the domestic market as well as outside the country and they are not getting adequate price to their products;

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Government to mitigate the problems of handloom weavers;

(c) whether the Government has taken any measure like loan waiver for handloom sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to export handloom products to neighbouring countries;

(f) whether the Government has taken steps to increase the levy on handloom imports; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No specific report has been received from State Governments in this regard. However increase in prices

of raw materials both cotton and silk Yarn has affected the handloom and powerloom weavers. In order to promote the Handloom Sector and make it potentially viable in the domestic as well as export market, the Government of India has taken a number of new initiatives such as training programmes for skill upgradation and technical development, aggressive marketing efforts, strengthening of Apex Societies as well as Cluster/Group approach projects. The Government of India is implementing following schemes for overall development of the handloom sector in the country:—

- (i) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme
- (ii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
- (iii) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme
- (iv) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme
- (v) Mill Gate Price Scheme

The Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme provides marketing opportunities to assist in the sale of handloom products both in domestic and international market. During Eleventh Plan 1953 marketing events have been sanctioned to various State Governments.

Under Mill Gate Price Scheme, the expenditure for transportation of yarn from the Mill Gate to the godown of the handloom agencies as well as expenditure on depot operations are being reimbursed by the Government of India. 3512.3 lakh kg. yarn worth Rs. 3274.57 crore has been supplied during 11th Plan period so far.

In addition, Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) has been introduced in 2008-09 with an objective to empower handloom weavers and build their capacity to enhance competitiveness of their products in the domestic as well as global market in a sustainable and reliant manner. The scheme covers clearly identifiable geographical locations with at least 25,000 looms in which Government of India's financial support

would be upto Rs. 70 crore. Four such Mega Handloom Clusters have been sanctioned so far at Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Sivasagar (Assam), Virudhunagar (Tamil Nadu) and Murshidabad (West Bengal).

Apart from the above schemes, the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms of this Ministry has been taking new initiatives to promote the handloom sector. A few of the initiatives taken are:—

- (i) Handloom mark website [www.handloommark.gov.in](http://www.handloommark.gov.in) has been launched in December, 2009. The One time registration fee under the Handloom Mark Scheme is case of weaver has been reduced from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 25/- and in case of Master weaver from Rs. 2000/- to Rs. 500/-.
- (ii) To create awareness about traditional handloom textiles, 4 commemorative postage stamps on Banarasi Silk, Kanchipuram Silk, Kalamkari and Apa Tani weavers were released by the Hon'ble President of India on 10th December, 2009.
- (iii) E-marketing linkage has been provided to 20 Handloom Clusters on commercial website to facilitate marketing of handloom products.
- (iv) To create awareness about Handloom products and age old Indian heritage of hand-weaving, Ministry of Textiles has declared a "Handloom Week" to be held from 21st to 27th December every year.
- (v) In order to promote the export of handloom products, the Handloom Export Promotion Council under the administrative control of Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms has brought out a sourcing guide titled "Handloom Atlas of India" in 4 international languages covering the entire handwoven textile scenario of the country. The Council also facilitates its member exporters for participation in international fairs and exhibitions.

- (vi) Free of cost download facility of textile designs with technical specification in regional languages has been provided through National Centre for Textile Design. About 1150 designs are available at the website: [www.designdiary.nic.in](http://www.designdiary.nic.in).
- (vii) New HS Code has been introduced w.e.f. October, 2009 in order to capture export data on handlooms.

(c) and (d) This Ministry has taken up the matter of Financial Package for Handloom Sector with Ministry of Finance, which inter-alia includes cleansing of overdue loan and interest of weavers cooperative societies and providing of loan to handloom weavers at 7% p.a. interest.

(e) The handloom products are already being exported to countries all over the world. During the year 2009-10, the export of handloom products was to the tune of Rs. 1252.80 crore.

(f) and (g) The Government has not import handlooms. Moreover, India is the only country where handloom products are produced on large scale and exported to the countries all over the world. Hence, the question of increase in levy on handloom imports does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Bachelor of Rural Health Care Course

862. SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK:  
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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



(a) whether the Government has finalised the Bachelor of Rural Health Care Course (BRHC) to create a dedicated medical cadre for rural areas;

(b) if so, the scope and salient features of the said course;

(c) the manner in which divergent views on the proposed rural medical course have been accommodated before its finalisation;

(d) whether the Government has worked out financial and operational modalities with the State Governments to implement the course; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which BRHC is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (e) The Government is planning to introduce a 3½ year rural health care course — Bachelor of Rural Health Care (BRHC), which has been framed after taking into consideration views of various stakeholders including States. The course proposed to be taught in the District Hospitals, in especially designed for those who have completed their schooling and passed their qualifying examination, i.e. 10+2 examination, from notified rural areas of the district. These professionals will be posted at the Sub-Centers. The financial implication would depend upon the number of States which decide to adopt the course and the facilities that exist in these States for implementation the course.

[English]

#### Power Projects of NTPC

863. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has directed the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) to

ensure timely completion of projects under various stages of construction and fix responsibility whenever any slippage occurs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in a communication in October and subsequently during a review of performance during the April-September period, the Government had conveyed its concern for shortage of power generation targets in 2010-2011 fiscal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the power generation targets set for 2010-2011 have been achieved by the NTPC so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Power has directed NTPC through written communications and in meetings to take necessary action for scheduled commissioning of various power projects.

(e) NTPC's generation target is 226 BUs for 2010-11. NTPC's generation has been 182.663 BUs as against the pro-rata cumulative target of 186.725 BUs during April-January, 2011.

#### Ultra Mega Power Projects

864. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:  
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of various Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) in the country, project-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether there has been a delay in commissioning of some of these UMPPs in the country including Andhra Pradesh and Orissa;

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

(d) the time by which these UMPPs are likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Four UMPPs namely Sasan in Madhya Pradesh, Mundra in Gujarat, Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh in Tilaiya in Jharkhand have been awarded and transferred to the developers selected through tariff based competitive bidding, and the projects are at different stages of implementation.

The Requests for Qualification (RfQ) for selection of developer for Sarguja UMPP in Chhattisgarh and Bedabahal UMPP in Orissa have been issued on 15.03.2010 and 11.06.2010 respectively. Data of submission of RfQ for these two UMPPs are being extended from time to time as Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has categorized certain coal blocks of these UMPPs in "No Go" area. The UMPPs in the State of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra and additional UMPPs in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu are contingent upon the availability of various requisite clearances including land and water availability from the State Governments/Ministries.

(b) and (c) As per the present status of development of the four awarded projects, indicated by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), following is the date of commissioning of first unit vis-a-vis the same proposed in the original Power Purchase Agreement (PPA):—

Name of UMPP	Commissioning of first units as per the present status of development	Commissioning of first units as proposed in the original PPA
1	2	3
Mundra	September, 2011	August, 2012

1	2	3
Sasan	January, 2013	May, 2013
Krishnapatnam	June, 2013	September, 2013
Tilaiya	May, 2015	May, 2015

(d) The awarded UMPPs are envisaged for 12th Plan. As per the present status of projects development as indicated by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), two units of Mundra UMPP are expected to come in the 11th Plan itself. The remaining units of Mundra and other awarded UMPP are expected in 12th Plan (except last unit of Tilaiya UMPP, which is likely to come in 13th Plan). Other remaining UMPPs which are in pipeline are likely to come in 13th Plan.

#### Boosting of Textile Sector/Industry

865. DR. RATNA DE:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has evaluated the share of various States including West Bengal in the development of textiles industry/sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken/to be taken by the Union Government to boost textiles sector in the country and to compete it with foreign countries alongwith cooperation sought from international countries/players in this regard;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to re-structure its textiles policies to achieve the growth target rate set for the sector in the coming years;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard; and

(f) the extent to which recommendations of the Working Group help to rejuvenate the textiles sector in the country?

TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The share of various States including West Bengal with regard to number of textile mills and production of spun yarn during the current year 2010-11 is given below:—

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

*Number of cotton/man-made fibre textile mills and production of spun yarn (State-wise)  
as on 31.12.2010*

Sl. No.	State	No. of mills (In nos.)	% Share to total mills	Production of Spun yarn (Mn. kg.)	% Share to total production
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Tamil Nadu	990	49.5	1349.7	39.14
2.	Maharashtra	199	9.95	289.7	8.40
3.	Andhra Pradesh	154	7.7	201.4	5.84
4.	Punjab	97	4.85	480.8	13.94
5.	Gujarat	93	4.65	155.9	4.52
6.	Haryana	71	3.55	92.8	2.69
7.	Uttar Pradesh	66	3.3	54.4	1.58
8.	Rajasthan	64	3.2	259.6	7.53
9.	Madhya Pradesh	60	3	218.7	6.34
10.	Karnataka	57	2.85	36.8	1.07
11.	Kerala	34	1.7	29.0	0.84
12.	West Bengal	30	1.5	22.9	0.67
13.	Himachal Pradesh	18	0.9	109.9	3.19
14.	Orissa	16	0.8	1.0	0.03
15.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	0.6	72.3	2.10
16.	Puducherry	11	0.55	5.5	0.16
17.	Uttarakhand	8	0.4	31.9	0.93

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Assam	7	0.35	—	—
19.	Bihar	6	0.3	—	—
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0.1	33.5	0.97
21.	Chhattisgarh	1	0.05	—	—
22.	Daman and Diu	1	0.05	1.8	0.05
23.	Goa	1	0.05	0.3	0.01
24.	Jharkhand	1	0.05	0.7	0.02
25.	Manipur	1	0.05	—	—
Total		2000	—	3448.6	—

(c) In order to boost textile sector in the country and to compete with foreign countries, the Ministry is pursuing a Plan Scheme, initiated in 2008-09 viz., the Foreign Direct Investment mobilization scheme under which road shows and investors meet have been organized in 5 countries which are considered potential investors in the textile sector. Under the scheme, the Ministry has facilitated interface between reputed international players and domestic industry in the textiles sector.

The Government have also introduced several relief and concessions including tax concession, rebates on prevailing duties, exemption from certain taxes concerning exports, enhancements of credit limits, extension of duty entitlement scheme etc.

The Government is also implementing various schemes to boost textile sector in the country which are given as under:—

- Technology Fund Upgradation Scheme (TUFS).

- Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP).
- Group Workshed Scheme (GWS).
- Group Insurance Scheme for development of Powerloom sector.
- Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Cluster Development.
- Marketing Development Programme for Powerloom Sector
- Mega Cluster Scheme.

For development of Handloom sector, Government is implementing the following schemes:—

- Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS).
- Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme.
- Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS).

- Mill Gate Price Scheme.
- Diversified Handloom Development Scheme.

(d) to (f) Government had constituted a Working Group to critically examine and make recommendations to facilitate formulation of a comprehensive Fibre Policy. The Working group has submitted its report which will help rejuvenate the textile sector in the country to a great extent as given under:—

- Augmenting investment and providing support on both fiscal and non-fiscal front to increase fibre availability in the country and facilitate high growth and competitiveness of the textile sector;
- Focusing on improving quality of the fibre produced in India;
- Devising means to augmenting remuneration of all the stakeholders within the fibre ecosystem;
- Correcting fiscal anomalies and policy limitations that are currently present in the fibre ecosystem in order to ensure balanced growth of the textile industry;
- Providing assistance for building capacity in both industry segment and human capital required for processing the expected surge in the fibre production;
- Supporting modernisation and technological upgradation of various segments of the industry, to increase its competitiveness;
- Addressing the problem of infrastructure bottlenecks.

#### Vocational Training Centres

866. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:  
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:  
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of operational vocational training centres with placement facilities for tribals in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation provides micro-finance grants/loans to the students of these centres for self-employment;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of boys and girls of vulnerable tribal group involved in each vocational training centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):  
(a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements a Central Sector Scheme called "Vocational Training in Tribal Areas" under which grant-in-aid is released to State Governments and NGOs for running the Vocational Training Centres. The training programme is for one year only. The State-wise number of Vocational Training Centres for which grant-in-aid released during the last three years alongwith number of trainees under this scheme is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) provides financial assistance for economic development of Scheduled Tribes through Central/State/UT Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) nominated by respective Central/State/UT Governments in addition to certain PSU Banks and Regional Rural Banks. The NSTFDC does not extend financial assistance to students through Vocational Training Centres (VTCs). However, the eligible students of VTC can avail training grant/Micro Credit or other loans of NSTFDC for self-employment through their respective SCAs.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	State	No. of VTCs and number of trainees for which grant-in-aid released to State Governments						No. of VTCs and number of trainees for which grant-in-aid released to NGOs					
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Centres	Trainees	Centres	Trainees	Centres	Trainees	Centres	Trainees	Centres	Trainees	Centres	Trainees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	20	970	0	0	3	300	3	300	2	200
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	1100	11	1100	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	13	1300	13	1080	0	0	1	100	1	100	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	200	1	100	1	100
12.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	10	1000	10	1000	0	0	2	200	1	100	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0
15.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1	100	1	100
17.	Mizoram	5	500	5	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	200	2	200	2	200
19.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Sikkim	8	240	8	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0
23.	Tripura	0	0	8	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		48	4240	75	5290	0	0	14	1400	9	900	6	600

**Common Medical Entrance and Exit Test**

867. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has declared the notifications of Medical Council of India (MCI) for holding common entrance tests for graduate and post graduate medical courses invalid and has directed to withdraw them;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to conduct a combined entrance test for both medical and engineering courses and also an exit examination for MBBS passouts in the country;

(d) if so, whether there has been opposition from various quarters against the said move;

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

(f) whether the Supreme Court has also made an observation in the matter; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):

(a) Yes.

(b) Medical Council of India (MCI) has notified regulations for holding Common Entrance Test for graduate and post graduate medical courses without seeking prior sanction of the Central Government, as per Section 33 of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

(c) to (e) Ministry of Human Resource Development and Central Board of Secondary Education have proposed

to conduct a combined entrance test for both medical and engineering courses. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has not agreed to his proposal.

(f) and (g) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in their order of 18th February, 2011 held that officials of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Medical Council of India should discuss and sort out the issue of common entrance tests for admission to medical courses in the country.

[Translation]

**Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana**

868. DR. NIRMAL KHATRI:

SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of villages identified for electrification in the second phase of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), State-wise including Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether any proposal from State Government of Bihar for electrification of villages under second phase of RGGVY is pending for approval of the Union Government;

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

(d) the time by which electrification of villages and households in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh is likely to be completed;

(e) whether the Government has made any assessment of the funds required for electrification of villages and households in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to meet the requirement of funds for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) 32 projects have



been identified for consideration in the second phase of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). The list of these 32 projects, State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement. As the commencement of second phase of RGGVY has not been decided so far, the details of villages to be covered in second phase have not been identified.

(b) and (c) No, Madam.

(d) The electrification works for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY in the State of Uttar Pradesh have been completed and in the State of Bihar it is expected to be completed by the end of XI Plan period.

(e) and (f) The Continuation of RGGVY in the XI Plan was sanctioned by the Government on 3rd January, 2008 with a provision of Rs. 28,000 crore capital subsidy at that stage against the proposed requirement of Rs. 41,812 crore for comprehensive rural electrification in the country.

#### Statement

##### List of Projects identified for consideration in Phase-II of RGGVY

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Districts
1	2	3
1.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur Nagar
2.		Korea
3.	Haryana	Gurgaon
4.		Faridabad
5.	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada
6.		Udupi
7.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
8.		Kollam

1	2	3
9.		Ernakulam
10.		Thrissur
11.		Kottayam
12.		Alappuzha
13.		Pathanamthitta
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
15.		Raisen
16.		Sehore
17.		Hosangabad
18.		Vidisha
19.		Barwani
20.		Khargone
21.		Gwalior
22.		Rajgarh
23.		Khandwa
24.		Burhanpur
25.		Shajapur
26.		Mandsaur
27.		Neemuch
28.		Bhind
29.		Dewas
30.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri
31.		Tirunelveli
32.		Udagamantalam

**Increase in Collection of Taxes**

869. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether collection of direct and indirect taxes have increased in April-October, 2010-2011 over April-October, 2009-2010;

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

(c) the amount and percentage of custom duty on petroleum imports during the same periods;

(d) whether service tax collection is very low during these periods;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to remedy the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Increase in collections of direct and indirect taxes in April-October, 2010-2011 over April-October, 2009-2010 is as under:—

Sl. No.	Nature of Tax	% increase
1.	Direct Taxes	17.82%
2.	Indirect Taxes	43.00%

The following steps have been taken by the Government to enhance the direct taxes collections which inter-alia include:—

- (i) Monitoring of Advance Tax Payment of top tax payers;
- (ii) Emphasis on collection out of arrear demand and monitoring of high default cases;

(iii) Strengthening of the Tax Deduction at Source (TDS) administration and rationalization of provisions related to TDS;

(iv) E-Payment of direct taxes has been made mandatory for all Corporate tax payers and for tax audit cases.

So far as indirect taxes are concerned, the following steps have been taken to increase the tax collections which inter-alia include:—

(i) Regular monitoring or revenue collection and analysis of causal factors is being done at national, zonal and commissionerate level; and

(ii) Strengthening of Audit and anti-evasion measures from time to time to increase the level of tax compliance.

(c) The amount and percentage of customs duty on petroleum products during the same period (April-October, 2010-11) was Rs. 14,666 crore which established a growth of 262% over its corresponding period of April-October 2009-10.

(d) and (e) The service tax collection has increased by 18% during these periods.

(f) In view of reply to parts (d) and (e) above, the question does not arise.

**Inflation**

870. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
 SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
 SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH:  
 SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:  
 SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
 SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:  
 SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:  
 SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:  
 SHRI PURNMASI RAM:  
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:  
 SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:  
 SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
 SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:  
 SHRI P. BALRAM:  
 SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:  
 SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
 SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:  
 SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:  
 SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:  
 SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

commodities coupled with spike in general inflation and food inflation is a cause of concern;

(b) if so, the details of general and sector-wise inflation registered since January 2010, till date alongwith the reasons for such hike in inflation, month-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has suggested/ given directions to the State Governments to check inflation;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action taken by the State Governments thereon; and

(e) the other measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to check inflation and control food price in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The headline WPI and 31 essential commodities inflation rates were 8.23 per cent 4.11 per cent in January, 2011 respectively compared to 8.53 per cent and 24.17 per cent respectively in January, 2010. The sectoral breakups of WPI since January, 2010 to January, 2011 are given in Table below:—

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rise in the prices of essential

Weight (%)	WPI All commodity (wt. 100%)	WPI 31 Essential commodities (wt. 14.60%)	Primary Articles (wt: 20.12)				Fuel and Power (wt. 14.91)	Manufactured Products (Wt. 64.97)		
			Total PA (wt. 20.12)	Food articles (wt. 14.34)	Non-food articles (wt. 4.26)	Minerals (wt. 1.52)		Total MP (wt. 64.97)	Manufactured Food (wt. 9.97)	Manufactured Non-food (wt. 55.00)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jan.-10	8.53	24.17	20.19	20.19	12.72	36.61	6.76	4.77	19.16	2.09
Feb.-10	9.68	21.88	21.73	21.85	14.35	36.28	10.16	5.20	17.68	2.85
March-10	10.23	18.55	22.16	20.65	20.43	37.94	13.81	5.19	15.11	3.33
April-10	11.00	15.95	21.45	20.49	18.08	34.56	13.61	6.43	9.09	5.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
May-10	10.60	14.59	20.45	21.37	14.76	25.34	14.42	5.99	7.09	5.77
June-10	10.28	12.87	20.14	20.97	15.83	22.08	13.92	5.65	6.13	5.55
July-10	10.02	12.66	19.09	18.48	15.30	31.60	13.26	5.73	7.34	5.41
Aug.-10	8.82	10.55	15.96	14.96	15.81	23.77	12.55	5.11	4.58	5.21
Sept.-10	8.93	9.55	18.17	16.29	20.75	26.77	11.06	4.84	3.62	5.09
Oct.-10	9.12	7.67	18.09	14.64	25.74	29.38	11.02	4.99	3.75	5.25
Nov.-10	8.08	4.72	14.67	10.14	25.50	29.46	10.32	4.89	1.07	5.70
Dec.-10	8.43	4.52	16.46	13.55	22.31	27.69	11.19	4.46	0.35	5.34
Jan.-11	8.23	4.11	17.28	15.65	23.89	17.28	11.41	3.75	-1.03	4.79

(c) to (e) The Government monitors the price situation regularly a price stability remains high on its agenda. Measures taken to contain prices of essential commodities include selective ban on exports and futures trading in foodgrains, zero import duty on select food items, permitting import of pulses and sugar by public sector undertakings, distribution of imported pulses and edible oils through the PDS and release of higher quota of non-levy sugar. State Governments are empowered to act against black marketers and hoarders of food items by holding in abeyance the removal of restrictions on licensing, stock limits and movement of food article under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. In addition, the Government has been rolling back the fiscal stimulus and the Reserve Bank of India has taken policy measures to curb excess liquidity.

#### Shortage of Medical Professionals and Faculty

871. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:  
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G., AHIR:

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:

SHRI C.R. PATIL:

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether there is sufficient number of health professionals and medical faculty as per the requirement both in Allopathic and Indian Systems of Medicine in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the availability of medical professionals and faculty against their present requirement in the country, particularly in rural areas;

(c) the corrective measures taken/proposed to meet the shortage of health professionals and medical faculty and also check their migration to other countries;

(d) whether the Government has set up any expert committee to suggest ways and means to overcome such

shortfall in health sector and attaining the goal of universal health coverage by 2020; and

(e) if so, the details of the recommendations made thereby and the follow up action taken/proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) There is imbalance in availability of health professionals and medical faculty both in Allopathic and Indian Systems of Medicine of the country.

(c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, in consultation with Medical Council of India, has taken various steps to increase the number of medical professionals/faculty in the medical colleges viz. relaxed requirements of land, reduced teacher-students ratio, relaxed bed strength for opening of more medical colleges, allowed persons possessing DNB qualification for appointment to various faculty positions in medical colleges and raised the maximum age limit for appointment of faculty from 65 to 70 years. Similarly, the Central Government has taken various measures to increase to nurse-doctor ratio in the country.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Black Money of Indians in Foreign Banks**

872. SHRI TAKAM SANJOY:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:  
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:  
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:  
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:  
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:  
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:  
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:  
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:  
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:  
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:  
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:  
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:  
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:  
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:  
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated amount of black money and percentage of such amount to the Gross Domestic Product of the country stashed in foreign banks by Indians, bank-wise and country-wise;

(b) whether the Government of India is in possession of details of such persons/ legal entities and proposes to make the names of all such persons public;

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

(d) the steps taken to bring such money to the country back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) There is no reliable information about the money of Indians in undisclosed bank accounts outside the jurisdiction of the country. The Government has decided to get a fresh study conducted on unaccounted income/wealth both inside and outside the country bringing out the nature of activities engendering money laundering and its ramifications on national security.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir, the German Tax Authorities have provided to the Indian Government information available with them regarding bank accounts concerning Indian nationals with the LGT bank of Liechtenstein. Based on the information received, income amounting to Rs. 39.66 crore was assessed/re-assessed in the hands of

18 individuals being beneficiaries and tax demand of Rs. 24.66 crore raised. Notices for imposition of penalty and prosecution under various provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 have been issued.

The information has been provided by the German authorities under the Article concerning exchange of information of the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between India and Germany read with the Protocol thereto which provides that any information received by a State shall be treated as secret and shall be disclosed only to persons of authorities (including courts and administrative bodies) involved in the assessment or collection of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, or the determination of appeals in relation to, the taxes covered by the DTAA.

(d) India has initiated the process of putting in place a legislative framework by amending its existing Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) to widen the scope of Article concerning Exchange of Information. The amendment to tax treaty with Switzerland has also been signed. It will enter into force when Switzerland completes its internal process. Upon entry into force, it will allow India to obtain banking information from Switzerland in specific cases for a period starting from 1st April, 2011 or thereafter. India has also completed negotiations of Eleven new Tax Information Exchange Agreements. Government has also proposed certain new provisions in the proposed Direct Taxes Code Bill for unearthing black money.

The Income Tax Investigation Directorates pursue information regarding any deposit outside the country on top priority. The Department is having two specialized wings under the administrative control of the Director General of Income Tax (International Taxation). The International Tax Division investigates and assesses the cases of foreign companies, Non-residents and other such entities. The Transfer Pricing Division examines the international transactions between associated enterprises to determine the arm's length price in accordance with the provisions of Chapter X of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Appropriate action under the provisions of Income Tax Act is taken in cases where tax evasion is detected.

#### **Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana**

873. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:  
 RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
 SHRI KAILASH JOSHI:  
 SHRI A. SAMPATH:  
 SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:  
 SHRI RAMKISHUN:  
 SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
 SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
 SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:  
 SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:  
 SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:  
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
 SHRI JOSE K. MANI:  
 SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:  
 SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the villages identified for electrification under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans have been electrified;

(b) if so, the details of the villages electrified and those yet to be electrified alongwith the number of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Below Poverty Line people provided with electricity under the RGGVY during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of proposals from various State Governments received, sanctioned and those pending for approval of the Government alongwith the total amount sanctioned as capital subsidy under the scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether certain State Governments have sought funds for the sanctioned projects under the Scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 235 projects covering electrification of 68,763 un/de-electrified villages and release of free electricity connections to 83.10 lakh Below Poverty Line (BPL) households were sanctioned under X Plan. Under XI Plan, 338 projects covering electrification of 49,736 un/de-electrified villages and release of free electricity connections to 163.35 lakh Below Poverty Line (BPL) household have been sanctioned for implementation. Thus, total 573 projects have been sanctioned under RGGVY. Cumulatively, as on 15.02.2011 the electrification works in 92689 un/de-electrified villages have been completed and electricity connections to 148.80 lakh BPL households including Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) households have been released under RGGVY. The State-wise and Year-wise achievement of electrification of un/de-electrified villages along with details of yet to be electrified villages during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The State-wise and Year-wise details of BPL connections released along with total coverage of BPL households

during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II. We do not, at present compile figures of SC/STs who have been provided electricity connections. However, all SC and ST BPL families are covered under the scheme.

(c) Under RGGVY, 573 projects have been received and sanctioned with a sanctioned cost of Rs. 26353.76 Crore with 90% as capital subsidy. The State-wise details of projects received and sanctioned under RGGVY is given in the enclosed Statement-III. 32 projects have been identified for consideration in Phase-II of RGGVY. The details of these 32 projects, State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(d) and (e) There is no upfront allocation of funds for any State under RGGVY. Funds are released against sanctioned projects in installments based on the reported utilisation of amount in the previous installment(s) and fulfillment of other conditionalities. The State-wise details of funds released as on 31.01.2011, is given in the enclosed Statement-V.

There are no pending proposals of State Governments in Phase-I of the programme.

#### Statement-I

*State-wise and Year-wise achievement of electrification of un/de-electrified villages for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY*

Sl. No.	State	Coverage of un/de-electrified villages	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (as on 15.02.2011)	Cumulative Achievement of un/de-electrified villages as on 15.02.2011	Balance No. of un/de-electrified villages yet to be electrified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2129	0	0	215	392	607	1522

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Assam	8525	84	651	1198	3231	5164	3361
4.	Bihar	23211	3347	3098	2584	1517	20561	2650
5.	Chhattisgarh	1132	0	50	48	38	136	996
6.	Gujarat*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Haryana*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	93	0	0	0	26	26	67
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	283	0	46	22	39	107	176
10.	Jharkhand	19737	1259	4933	7088	2991	16271	3466
11.	Karnataka	132	0	11	0	1	59	73
12.	Kerala*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	806	15	69	5	162	251	555
14.	Maharashtra*\$	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Manipur	882	36	57	35	102	230	652
16.	Meghalaya	1943	0	90	47	13	150	1793
17.	Mizoram	137	0	0	0	33	33	104
18.	Nagaland	105	0	0	14	40	54*	51
29.	Orissa	17895	0	1427	5870	4536	11833	6062
20.	Punjab*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	4454	633	158	773	1132	3691	763
22.	Sikkim	25	0	0	0	14	14	11
23.	Tamil Nadu*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tripura	160	0	0	13	55	68	92
25.	Uttar Pradesh#	30802	2862	695	56	23	27759	0
26.	Uttarakhand##	1469	341	175	80	25	1506	0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27.	West Bengal	4573	724	596	326	63	4169	404
	Total	118499	9301	12056	18374	14433	92689	22798

\* In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, all the villages were electrified prior to launching of RGGVY. Hence, no un-electrified villages are covered for electrification in these States. However, intensive electrification of already electrified villages are being undertaken in these States.

\$ After survey these 6 villages have been identified as electrified villages.

# As per survey, no. of un/de-electrified villages were found to be 27759. Therefore, no un/de-electrified village is left against the sanctioned projects.

##After survey, the revised number of un/de-electrified villages found 1506.

#### Statement-II

*State-wise and Year-wise details of BPL connections released for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY*

Sl. No.	State	Coverage of BPL households	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (as on 15.02.2011)	Cumulative achievement of BPL households as on 15.02.2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2592140	606750	945368	566518	231193	2576483
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40810	0	0	967	7401	8368
3.	Assam	991656	0	32718	189816	306666	529200
4.	Bihar	2762455	64609	474277	560985	504664	1607746
5.	Chhattisgarh	777165	15302	75592	145990	147529	384413
6.	Gujarat	955150	67944	116310	85931	365981	646539
7.	Haryana	224073	6907	16930	69453	83902	177192
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12448	0	392	148	1059	1599
9.	Jharkhand	1691797	2826	243830	555289	257837	1059782
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	136730	4062	3924	14163	4941	27090

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Karnataka	891939	255421	226046	134949	42572	778303
12.	Kerala	56351	6596	3394	6131	1117	17238
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1376242	1099	76026	75477	168843	321445
14.	Maharashtra	1876391	56287	145715	429026	340814	971842
15.	Manipur	107369	1300	2056	1640	3207	8203
16.	Meghalaya	116447	0	1264	17832	9199	28295
17.	Mizoram	27417	0	0	378	7194	7572
18.	Nagaland	69900	0	0	4368	11693	16061
19.	Orissa	3185863	72	144056	650678	1114812	1909618
20.	Punjab	148860	0	0	19507	28637	48144
21.	Rajasthan	1750118	246142	237727	208695	181366	883166
22.	Sikkim	11458	0	0	66	5155	5221
23.	Tripura	194730	0	0	22085	33340	55425
24.	Tamil Nadu	545511	0	296	383533	115044	498873
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1120648	191576	251575	157263	16891	872993
26.	Uttarakhand	281615	61642	50111	72382	18636	224310
27.	West Bengal	2699734	32647	37181	345198	774214	1215812
Total		24645017	1621182	3084788	4718468	4783907	14880933

**Statement-III**

*State-wise details of projects sanctioned for execution under RGGVY*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of projects sanctioned	Total cost of project (Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26	840.09

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	537.69
3.	Assam	23	1664.71
4.	Bihar	43	2975.89
5.	Chhattisgarh	14	1105.21
6.	Gujarat	25	360.43

1	2	3	4
7.	Haryana	18	197.40
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12	205.25
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	635.93
10.	Jharkhand	22	2662.61
11.	Karnataka	25	600.10
12.	Kerala	7	134.32
13.	Madhya Pradesh	32	1528.88
14.	Maharashtra	34	713.44
15.	Manipur	9	357.79
16.	Meghalaya	7	290.41
17.	Mizoram	8	104.25
18.	Nagaland	11	111.17
29.	Orissa	31	3575.11
20.	Punjab	17	154.59
21.	Rajasthan	40	1254.49
22.	Sikkim	4	57.10
23.	Tamil Nadu	26	447.41
24.	Tripura	4	131.46
25.	Uttar Pradesh	64	2719.51
26.	Uttarakhand	13	643.89
27.	West Bengal	28	2344.63
Total		573	26353.76

**Statement-IV**

*State-wise details of projects identified for consideration in Phase-II of RGGVY*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Districts
1	2	3
1.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur Nagar
2.		Korea
3.	Haryana	Gurgaon
4.		Faridabad
5.	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada
6.		Udupi
7.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
8.		Kollam
9.		Ernakulam
10.		Thrissur
11.		Kottayam
12.		Alappuzha
13.		Pathanamthitta
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
15.		Raisen
16.		Sehore
17.		Hosangabad
18.		Vidisha
19.		Barwani
20.		Khargone

1	2	3
21.		Gwalior
22.		Rajgarh
23.		Khandwa
24.		Burhanpur
25.		Shajapur
26.		Mandsaur
27.		Neemuch
28.		Bhind
29.		Dewas
30.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri
31.		Tirunelveli
32.		Udagamantalam

**Statement-V**

*State-wise funds released for the sanctioned projects  
under RGGVY as on 31.01.2011*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total funds released (including loan and subsidy)*
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	671.32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	561.9
3.	Assam	1575.48
4.	Bihar	3373.55
5.	Chhattisgarh	614.83

1	2	3
6.	Gujarat	226.674
7.	Haryana	140.32
8.	Himachal Pradesh	221.26
9.	Jharkhand	2820.81
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	624.969
11.	Karnataka	668.66
12.	Kerala	52.41
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1037.42
14.	Maharashtra	527.28
15.	Manipur	215.97
16.	Meghalaya	164.03
17.	Mizoram	238.24
18.	Nagaland	153.3
19.	Orissa	2657.02
20.	Punjab	59.9
21.	Rajasthan	844.33
22.	Sikkim	132.26
23.	Tripura	91.55
24.	Tamil Nadu	275.95
25.	Uttar Pradesh	3253.58
26.	Uttarakhand	664.65
27.	West Bengal	2019.55
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23887.21</b>

\*90% of the project cost as capital subsidy and remaining 10% as loan.

[English]

**Medical Expenses**

874. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:  
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

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

(a) whether the Indians bear 78 per cent of medical expenses on their own as per an analysis published in a section of media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the current Out of Pocket (OoP) expenses on health care in India as compared to global standards;

(d) whether nearly 39 million people in India are pushed to poverty because of ill health every year as per the said analysis;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the cost of healthcare/out of pocket expenses on healthcare in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The finding of the paper published in the Lancet, is based on the data contained in the "National Health Accounts India (NHA) 2004-05 (with Provisional Estimates from 2005-06 to 2008-09)". According to NHA, 78.05% fund flow to Health Sector in the country in 2004-05 was through "Private Funds" consisting of Households (71.13%), Social Insurance (1.13%), Firms (5.73%) and NGOs (0.07%).

(c) A Statement showing details of Out of Pocket (OoP) expenses on health care in India as compared to selected countries is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) As per the Lancet Report, an additional 39 million people in the country, plunged into poverty in 2004-05 because of Out-of-Pocket (OoP) spending on

health care by households. Government has not carried out any study to corroborate or other-wise of the findings of the study.

(f) The steps taken by Government to enhance public health facilities in order to reduce the cost of healthcare in the country inter-alia, include:—

- Launching of National Rural Health Mission with a view to provide accessible affordable, accountable, effective and quality healthcare services especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population. The Mission covers the entire country. However, it has identified 18 States with weak public health indicators and weak health infrastructure for special attention. These include all hilly and north-eastern States amongst others.
- Implementation of programmes for control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- Mainstreaming of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy.
- Making available specialized health care services through strengthening of hospitals.
- Increased public allocation for health programmes.

**Statement**

*Details of Out of Pocket (OoP) expenses on health care in India as compared to neighbouring and select advance countries*

Sl. No.	State	2007		
		Total exp. on health as % of Gross Domestic Product	Private exp. on health as % of total Exp. on health	Out of Pocket exp. as % of private exp. on health
1	2	3	4	5
1.	USA	15.7	54.5	22.6

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Germany	10.4	23.1	56.6
3.	France	11.0	21.0	32.5
4.	Canada	10.1	30.0	49.6
5.	UK	8.4	18.3	62.7
6.	Brazil	8.4	58.4	58.8
7.	Mexico	5.9	54.6	93.1
8.	China	4.3	55.3	92.0
9.	Malaysia	4.4	55.6	73.2
10.	Indonesia	2.2	45.5	66.2
11.	Thailand	3.7	26.8	71.7
12.	Pakistan	2.7	70.0	82.1
13.	Sri Lanka	4.2	52.5	86.7
14.	Bangladesh	3.4	66.4	97.4
15.	Nepal	5.1	60.3	90.8
16.	India	4.1	73.8	89.9

Source: World Health Statistics-2010 published by World Health Organization.

[Translation]

#### ATM Complaints

875. SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:  
 SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:  
 SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:  
 SHRI P.L. PUNIA:  
 SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
 SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
 SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:  
 SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
 KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints involving loss of money due to defects in the ATM Machines/ATM cards;

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

(c) whether the Government has directed the banks to shift to chip based ATM cards from the existing magnet strip ATM cards so as to protect the interests and confidential data of the customers; and

(d) if so, the follow-up action taken by the Government/RBI to protect the interests of the customers using ATM/ Debit/Credit cards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Bank customers can access their account and withdraw cash through ATMs of any bank across the country on a 24x7 basis. Despite best efforts, the success of ATM transactions depends on external factors such as leased line, VSAT, networks of other banks and uninterrupted power supply. Absence of any of the above at the time of transaction processing may cause failure of ATM transactions, non-delivery of cash, etc. thus there are cases when a customer's account is debited, but case is not dispensed. Upon receipt of such complaints from customers, banks verify the facts with records maintained by ATMs and credit back the amounts to the customers. Available details of such type of complaints involving loss of money due to defects in the ATM machines/ATM cards are as under:—

Complaints Received	ATM	Credit Card	Debit Card
2009-10	4346	13320	523
2010-11 till date	4056	12057	795

(c) and (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued a circular dated July 17, 2009 for reconciliation of ATM failure transactions. According to this circular, if cash has not been disbursed by ATM but the account of the customer has been debited, the customer's account is to be re-credited within twelve days of the complaint lodged by customer, failing which the bank has to pay the compensation @ Rs. 100/- day to the customer.

### Curbing Money Laundering

876. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:  
 SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:  
 SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:  
 SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
 SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
 SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
 SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:  
 SHRI KIRTI AZAD:  
 SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
 SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:  
 SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:  
 SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:  
 SHRI P.K. BIJU:  
 SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:  
 SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:  
 SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Income Tax overseas Unit created during the last six months;
- (b) the present status of the tax agreements arrived at alongwith dates between India and other countries including Switzerland;
- (c) whether such agreements are effective in curbing money laundering and black money;
- (d) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and current year till date;
- (e) whether the Government is formulating any action plan in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The two Income Tax Overseas Units (ITOU) within the Indian Mission are already operational in Singapore and Mauritius. In addition 8 more such units in USA, UK, Netherlands, Japan, Cyprus, Germany, France and UAE have been created.

(b) Tabulation indicating list of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) entered into by India and the date on which such DTAAs have entered into force is given in the enclosed Statement. In addition, one Tax Information Exchange Agreement (TIEA) with Bermuda has entered into force on 3rd November, 2010.

(c) and (d) As per the article concerning Exchange of Information in the DTAAs, the information exchanged could be used for tax purposes only. However, in the current negotiations/re negotiations of DTAAs and TIEAs, India is making an effort to ensure that the provisions of this article allow sharing of information with other law enforcement agencies. In the last three years the Government has obtained a number of information under the DTAAs which has resulted in detection of tax evasion in a number of cases. The information so obtained are governed by the confidentially provision of the respective DTAA and cannot be made public.

(e) and (f) India has taken steps to negotiate TIEAs with non-DTAA countries/jurisdictions and also to amend the article concerning Exchange of Information of the existing DTAAs to specifically allow for exchange of banking information and information without domestic interest. So far, India has completed negotiations of 11 new TIEAs. Negotiations have been completed with 10 existing DTAA countries to update the article concerning Exchange of Information. 13 new DTAAs have also been finalized where Exchange of Information article contain specific provision for exchange of banking information and information without domestic interest.

**Statement**

*Tabulation indicating list of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) entered into by India and the dates on which such DTAAs have entered into force*

Sl. No.	Country with which India has DTAA	Date of entry into force
1	2	3
1.	Armenia	9th September, 2004
2.	Australia	30th December, 1991
3.	Austria	5th September, 2001
4.	Bangladesh	27th May, 1992
5.	Belarus	17th July, 1998
6.	Belgium	1st October, 1997
7.	Botswana	30th January, 2008
8.	Brazil	11th March, 1992
9.	Bulgaria	23rd June, 1995
10.	Canada	6th May, 1997
11.	China	21st November, 1994
12.	Cyprus	21st December, 1994
13.	Czech Republic	27th September, 1999
14.	Denmark	13th June, 1989
15.	Egypt	30th September, 1969*
16.	Finland	19th April, 2010
17.	France	1st August, 1994
18.	Germany	26th October, 1996

1	2	3
19.	Greece	17th March, 1967*
20.	Hungary	4th March, 2005
21.	Iceland	21st December, 2007
22.	Indonesia	19th December, 1987
23.	Ireland	26th December, 2001
24.	Israel	15th May, 1996
25.	Italy	23rd November, 1995
26.	Japan	29th December, 1989
27.	Jordan	16th October, 1999
28.	Kazakstan	2nd October, 1997
29.	Kenya	20th August, 1985*
30.	Korea	1st August, 1986
31.	Kuwait	17th October, 2007
32.	Kyrgyz Republic	10th January, 2001
33.	Libya	1st July, 1982*
34.	Luxembourg	9th July, 2009
35.	Malaysia	14th August, 2003
36.	Malta	8th February, 1995
37.	Mauritius	6th December, 1983*
38.	Mexico	1st February, 2010
39.	Mongolia	29th March, 1996
40.	Montenegro	23rd September, 2008
41.	Morocco	20th February, 2000
42.	Myanmar	30th January, 2009



1	2	3
43.	Namibia	22nd January, 1999
44.	Nepal	1st November, 1988
45.	Netherlands	21st January, 1989
46.	New Zealand	3rd December, 1986
47.	Norway	31st December, 1986
48.	Oman	3rd June, 1997
49.	Philippines	21st March, 1994
50.	Poland	26th October, 1989
51.	Portuguese Republic	30th April, 2000
52.	Qatar	15th January, 2000
53.	Romania	14th November, 1987
54.	Russia	11th April, 1998
55.	Saudi Arabia	1st November, 2006
56.	Serbia	23rd September, 2008
57.	Singapore	27th May, 1994
58.	Slovenia	17th February, 2005
59.	South Africa	28th November, 1997
60.	Spain	12th January, 1995
61.	Sri Lanka	19th April, 1983*
62.	Syria	15th April, 2004
63.	Sweden	25th December, 1997
64.	Swiss Confederation	29th December, 1994
65.	Syria	10th November, 2008
66.	Tajikistan	10th April, 2009

1	2	3
67.	Tanzania	16th October, 1981*
68.	Thailand	13th March, 1986
69.	Trinidad and Tobago	13th October, 1999
70.	Turkey	1st February, 1997
71.	Turkmenistan	7th July, 1997
72.	UAE	22nd September, 1993
73.	Uganda	27th August, 2004
74.	UK	26th October, 1993
75.	Ukraine	31st October, 2001
76.	USA	18th December, 1990
77.	Uzbekistan	25th January, 1994
78.	Vietnam	2nd February, 1995
79.	Zambia	18th January, 1984*

\*Date of Notification.

**Development of Renewable Energy Sources**

877. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:  
SHRI NARAYANSINGH AMLABE:  
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

(a) whether certain States are not properly utilizing the funds allocated for development of new and renewable energy sources;

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

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

(d) the details of various schemes being implemented in the country for the development of new and renewable energy in the country, scheme-wise; and

(e) the details of funds allocated to State Governments for development of these sources of energy under the above said schemes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (e) State-wise allocation of funds are not made under the schemes of the Ministry. The funds are sanctioned/released on project to project basis in installments linked with actual progress. Variation in the performance amongst States has been due to several factors that include remoteness of sites, availability of States' own infrastructure (manpower and resources), and provision of counterpart funds in State budget for implementation of various programmes, etc.

To ensure full and proper utilization of the funds, the steps being taken by the Government include random inspection visits to project sites to ascertain the quantity and quality of systems deployed; regular review meetings with State Nodal/Implementing Agencies; requirement of periodic physical and financial progress reports, funds utilization certificates and audited statements of expenditure; etc. This apart, periodic internal audit of the State Nodal Agencies is also undertaken.

Details of various schemes/programmes being implemented for the development of renewable energy in the country as on 31.01.2011 are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

*Details of the schemes/programmes supported by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy*

#### **1. Grid-Interactive/Off-Grid Renewable Power:**

- **Wind Power:** MW-scale Wind Farms/Aero generators/Hybrid systems.
- **Bio-power:** Biomass power/Cogeneration.

- **Small Hydro Power :** Small hydro power plants upto 25 MW capacity; Watermills/Micro hydel plants.

- **Solar Power:** Grid-interactive – Solar Thermal and SPV power generation plants, and off-grid/ decentralized systems for various applications under National Solar Mission.

#### **2. Renewable Energy for Rural Applications:**

- **Remote Village Electrification Programme:** Provision of lighting/electricity in the unelectrified remote villages/hamlets.

- **Biomass Gasifier for Rural Energy/Industrial Energy.**

- **Biogas Programme:** Setting up of Family Type biogas plants for cooking/lighting/manure/small scale power generation.

- **Solar Thermal Systems:** Deployment of decentralized solar thermal Systems/devices (mainly solar cookers/driers for cooking, drying farm produce) under National Solar Mission.

#### **3. Renewable Energy for Urban, Industrial and Commercial Applications:**

- **Biomass (non-bagasse) cogeneration/U&I Waste to Energy.**

- **Solar Water Heating Systems:** For domestic, institutional, commercial/industrial applications under National Solar Mission.

- **Solar Air Heating/Steam Generation Systems:** For community cooking/other applications in institutions and industry under National Solar Mission.

- **Green Buildings:** Incorporating active renewable energy systems and passive designs.

- **Solar Cities:** Planning for reducing their

conventional energy consumption through energy conservation and use of renewable energy devices/systems.

#### 4. Research, Design and Development:

- Supporting research and development projects at premier institutions and industries on different aspects of new and renewable energy technologies.

[English]

#### Utilisation of Bio-Diesel and Bio-Ethanol

878. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of utilization of bio-diesel and bio-ethanol in the country;

(b) whether there is any plan to use these fuels in a phased manner to reduce the utilization of fossil fuel; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) In order to give a fillip to the Ethanol Blended Petro (EBP) Programme announced earlier, the Government has issued fresh guidelines for its effective implementation. The Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are procuring Bio-ethanol for EBP Programme from domestic ethanol producers at ad-hoc ex-factory price of ₹ 27/- per litre decided by the Government. Accordingly, the procurement has started and supply of EBP has commenced since November, 2010. To encourage production of Bio-diesel in the country, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas announced a Bio-diesel purchase policy, which became effective from 1.1.2006. Under this scheme, OMCs would purchase Bio-diesel for blending with high speed diesel to the extent of 5% at identified 20 purchase centers across the country. The Bio-diesel industry is still at nascent stage of growth.

Since Bio-diesel was not available at the price declared by the OMCs, blending of Bio-diesel could not commence.

(b) and (c) In order to develop, produce and use Biofuels, which primarily include Bio-ethanol and bio-diesel; a National Policy on Biofuels has been brought out. The policy aims at bringing about accelerated development and promotion of the cultivation, production and use of Biofuels to increasingly substitute petrol and diesel for transport and for use in stationary and other applications. The main components of Biofuels Policy are:—

- Bio-diesel production will be taken up from non-edible oil seeds in waste/degraded/marginal lands.
- Major thrust on research, development and demonstration with focus on plantations, processing and production of Biofuels.
- Minimum Purchase Price (MPP) for purchase of Bio-ethanol and Bio-diesel with periodic revision.
- Fiscal and financial incentives particularly for second generation Biofuels.

#### Allocation for ST

879. SHRI HAMDULLAH SYEED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether budgetary allocation for the welfare and development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) Community is done in proportion to their population;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not providing proper budgetary funds to ST community according to their population in the country?

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

Government allocates funds to various sectors including for the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes community on the basis of the inter-sectoral priority and availability of budgetary resources.

**Setting up of Indian Institute of  
Handlooms and Textiles**

880. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Indian Institute of Handlooms and Textiles in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details and locations thereof alongwith the criteria adopted for the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) At present Five 'Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology' are functioning across the country at Guwahati (Assam), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Salem (Tamil Nadu), Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) and Bargarh (Orissa) under the Central Sector. Apart from this, three Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology are also functioning at Venkatagiri (Andhra Pradesh), Gadag-Betagiri (Karnataka) and Champa (Chhattisgarh) under the State Sector. As per the provisions of 'Diversified Handloom Development Scheme', in principle approval for setting up an Indian Institute of Handloom Technology at Kannur (Kerala) under the State Sector, has recently been accorded on 11.8.2010.

(c) At present, there is no proposal under the consideration of Government, for setting up any Indian Institute of Handloom and Textiles in Central/State Sector.

**FDI Rules**

881. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to tighten the definition of foreign investments to include instruments that carry potential voting rights, such as convertible debentures;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether experts opinion in this regard has been sought;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to make the rules easier and accessible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (b) The Foreign Direct Investment Policy framework has been laid out in the Circular 2 of 2010 issued by the Department of industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) which is the nodal department for the subject. As per paragraph 2.1.5 of the circular, "Capital means equity shares; fully, compulsorily and mandatorily convertible preference shares; fully, compulsorily and mandatorily convertible debentures." As such, instruments such as fully, compulsorily and mandatorily convertible preference shares and debentures are already included in the definition of "Capital".

(c) to (d) No, Madam.

(e) An exercise has been undertaken to consolidate all the existing policies on FDI including various Press Notes, into one document called consolidated FDI Policy Circular, for simplification of the policy and greater clarity and understanding of foreign investment rules among foreign investors and sectoral regulators. The Circular is updated after every six months incorporating clarifications. The latest one was the consolidated FDI Policy Circular 2/2010 issued on 1.10.2010. The DIPP has made all the Circulars available in the public domain and these can be accessed at the website of this Department ([www.dipp.nic.in](http://www.dipp.nic.in)).

[Translation]

### Short Term Loans to Farmers

882. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to do away with short-term loan distribution on concessional rates to farmers;

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

(c) the State-wise details of defaulters of such concessional loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Government of India has since 2006-07 been subsidizing short-term crop loans to farmers in order to ensure the availability of crop loans to farmers for loans upto Rs. 3.00 lakh, at 7% p.a. This interest Subvention Scheme has been further continued for 2010-11 for Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks. This year an additional subvention of 2% to farmers, who repay on time has been provided. Thus, the effective rate of interest for such farmers is five per cent per annum for 2010-11.

The present information system of National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not contain the details of defaulters of such concessional loans.

[English]

### RBI on Non-convertible Debentures

883. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has directed banks not to invest in non-convertible debenture of corporates unless they disclose the purpose for which the funds are being raised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has, vide their circular dated 31.12.2010 on 'Investment in Non-Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) Securities — Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) of maturity upto one year', permitted the banks to invest in NCDs with original or initial maturity upto one year issued by corporates including Non-Banking Finance Companies. However, while investing in such instruments banks should be guided by the extant prudential guidelines in force and ensure that the issuer has disclosed the purpose for which the NCDs are being issued in the disclosure document and such purposes are eligible for bank finance.

### Plans for Sustained Growth of Mumbai

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

(a) whether Mumbai is fast losing its pre-eminence as financial capital of India despite its historical, geographical and natural advantages;

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

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra has submitted any plans for sustained growth of Mumbai in terms of Trade, Industrial Development and Bank credit;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the Central and sought for infrastructural and other development for realizing the goals set out under the plan; and

(e) the action taken by Union Government thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per information provided by Department of

Industrial Policy and Promotion, Planning Commission, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Urban Development, Department of Financial Services and Department of Economic Affairs, no such plan has been received.

(d) and (e) Do not arise, in view of (c) above.

[Translation]

#### UN Assisted Project

885. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations has provided financial assistance to projects in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the Eleventh Five Year Plan alongwith the details of funds released and spent in regard to each project;

(c) the details of requests for financial assistance still pending with the United Nations; and

(d) the steps being taken to sanction projects in the country State-wise including Bihar during the remaining period of the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

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

[English]

#### Clinical Trials

886. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of clinical trials registered in the country during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Committee appointed by the Government to investigate ethical violations in conducting

such clinical trials in the country has since submitted its report;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the Government proposes to frame a comprehensive policy in order to strengthen the regulation of clinical trials and compensate the victims of the harmful affects of such trials; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) As per the information made available by the National Institute of Medical Statistics (NIMS), ICMR, New Delhi, the total number of clinical trials registered in the country at the ICMR clinical trial registry (CTRI) during the last three years and current year is as follows:—

July, 2007 — December, 2007	11
January, 2008 — December, 2008	137
January, 2009 — December, 2009	546
January, 2010 — December, 2010	806
January, 2011 — 21 February, 2011	122

(b) and (c) The ICMR had decided to investigate allegations of ethical violations in connection with the clinical trials of Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccines conducted by PATH-India in collaboration with the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. Pending the report of the investigations. The vaccination under the project undertaken by the organisation remains suspended since 8th April, 2010.

(d) and (e) Schedule Y of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 mandates that clinical trials are required to be conducted as per Good Clinical Practice (GCP) guidelines issued by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation

(CDSCO). Clinical trials can be initiated in the country only after approval from the Drugs Controller General (India) and the respective ethics committees which should exercise particular care to protect the rights, safety and well-being of all trial subjects. GCP guidelines further specify that the research subjects who suffer physical injury as a result of their participation in the clinical trial are entitled to financial or other assistance to compensate them equitably for any temporary or permanent impairment or disability subject to confirmation from the Ethics Committee. These also stipulate that the sponsors are obliged to pay such compensation in these cases. The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 2007 also contains provisions for regulating clinical trials in the country.

#### Clinical Trials of Ayurvedic Medicines

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

(a) whether clinical tests or trials of medicines are mandatory before their marketing in the country;

(b) if so, whether any clinical tests/trials of ayurvedic, unani and homoeopathic medicines have been conducted in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the procedure laid down for scientific validation of the ayurvedic, unani and homoeopathic medicines;

(e) whether the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) has recently undertaken any clinical trials of some formulations to cure certain diseases like malaria and jaundice; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, it is mandatory for only

a certain group of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medicines to submit evidence of effectiveness for obtaining manufacturing license prior to their marketing in the country. The Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medicines covered under the definition given in section 3(a) of D&C Act, 1940, and to marketed for indications specified in the authoritative books of First Schedule, are exempted from producing evidence of effectiveness. For Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani (ASU) Patent or Proprietary medicines [covered under definition given in section 3(h) of D&C Act, 1940], evidence of effectiveness is required to be submitted for issuance of manufacturing license before their marketing in the country.

(b) and (c) The evidence of effectiveness required to obtain manufacturing license for Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani (ASU) drugs are submitted to State Licensing Authorities. The data on the studies are therefore available with respective State Licensing Authorities only.

(e) and (f) Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) has been undertaking clinical trials of Unani medicine for Malaria and Jaundice at its centers at Kolkata, Bhadrak, Karimganj, Burhanpur for Malaria and at Lucknow, Hyderabad, New Delhi, Chennai and Mumbai for Jaundice.

[Translation]

#### Electricity Act, 2003

888. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision in the Electricity Act, 2003 to hand over power distribution to private sector in the country;

(b) if so, the number of private companies working in the distribution sector in the country at present and the date from which they are operating;

(c) whether the said Act does not have a provision

to review or conduct survey of work to be undertaken by these companies so that people may get information about these companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Section 131 of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides for transfer of property, interest in property, rights and liabilities vested in the State Government to be re-vested in Government Company or in a company or companies.

(b) Based on the information available the details of private companies working in the distribution sector are

given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Under Section 76 of the Electricity Act, 2003 Central Electricity Regulatory Commission and under Section 82 of the said Act State Electricity Regulatory Commissions are functioning at centre and State levels respectively to monitor and review the work of these companies.

In order to protect the interest of the consumers Sections 57, 58, 59 and 60 of the Act empower the Appropriate Commission to specify the standard of performance of licensee, to receive and publish the information with respect to level of performance, and to issue direction to prevent abuse of dominant position of a licensee.

#### Statement

*Private Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) operating in various parts of the country*

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Name of the Area/State where operating	In Operation since
1	2	3	4
1.	Calcutta Electricity Supply Co. (CESC)	Kolkata (West Bengal)	1897
2.	Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd. (Torrent Power Ltd.)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	1913
3.	Surat Electricity Co. Ltd. (Torrent Power Ltd.)	Surat (Gujarat)	1920
4.	BSES (Reliance Energy Ltd.)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	1929
5.	Tata Power Co. Ltd.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	1907
6.	Kanan Devan Hills Plantations Company Private Limited	Munnar area, Idduki District (Keala)	1910
7.	Dishergarh Power Co. Ltd.	Ranigunge-Asansol Belt (West Bengal)	1919
8.	Noida Power Co. Ltd. (NPCL)	Greater NOIDA (Uttar Pradesh)	1993
9.	North Eastern Supply Company Ltd. (NESCO)	North-Eastern Sector (Orissa)	1999



1	2	3	4
10.	Western Electricity Supply Company Ltd. (WESCO)	Western Sector (Orissa)	1999
11.	Southern Electricity Supply Company Ltd. (SOUTHCO)	Southern Sector (Orissa)	1999
12.	Central Electricity Supply Company Ltd. (GESCO)	Central Sector (Orissa)	1999
13.	BSES Yamuna Power Ltd. (BYPL)	East and Central Delhi	2002
14.	BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd. (BRPL)	West and South Delhi	2002
15.	North Delhi Power Ltd. (NDPL)	North and North-West Delhi	2002
16.	Jamshedpur Utility and Services Company (JUSCO)	Jamshedpur, Jharkhand	2004
17.	M/s Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	Jindal Industrial Area in the district of Raigarh, Chhattisgarh	2006

[English]

#### Investment of Indians in US

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

(a) whether Indians are the third fastest growing foreign investor in United States;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last five years compared to other countries; and

(c) the road map prepared for the remaining Eleventh plan period for each country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Based on the Overseas Investment Data, the United States ranks among the top countries of foreign investment destination of the Indian investors. However, the annual data does not seem to reflect upward trend in terms of investments by the Indian investors in the United States.

During April, 2010 — February 22, 2011, the investments by the eligible Indian entities in US accounted to US \$ 1000 million compared with a total investment abroad of US \$ 13999 million.

(c) No road map for any country in respect of outward FDI from India has been prepared during the remaining period of Eleventh Plan.

[Translation]

#### Tax Notice to Software Company

890. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tax authorities have served a notice to a software company for payment of Rs. 400 crore as tax;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether onshore services of the company have

not been considered as software export by the Income Tax Department;

(d) if so, whether the Company has given the justification in this regard to the Income Tax Department; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Such a notice has been issued to **M/s Infosys Technologies Limited.**

(b) For the assessment year 2007-08 a demand of Rs. 657.81 crores was created vide order dated 28.12.2010, which was revised to Rs. 456.38 crores in a rectification order u/s 154 of the Income Tax Act on 07.01.2011.

(c) Revenue from the onshore software development activity and technical manpower deputed abroad have not been considered as export income eligible for deduction u/s. 10A/10B/10AA of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The company has claimed that the revenues generated from onshore software development activities and deputation of technical manpower abroad are related to the business activities conducted out of Software Technology Park and Special Economic Zone units in India and eligible for deduction u/s. 10A/10B/10AA of the Income Tax Act.

[English]

#### Criteria for Setting up Sub-Health Centres

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

(a) whether the criterion for setting up of sub-health centres in the State is based on population;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the said criterion and open such centres by including geographical areas also;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (e) A Sub-Centre (SC) is provided on the population norm of 1 per 5000 population in general/plain areas and 1 per 3000 population in tribal/hilly/desert areas. As of now there is no proposal to amend the norms.

#### Sickness/Closure of Textile Mills

892. SHRI A SAMPATH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of textiles Mills become sick and closed during the last three years and till date State/ Union Territory-wise;

(b) the major causes of sickness/closure of said textile mills;

(c) the amount of loss as result of sickness/closure of these units alongwith the number of workers rendered jobless as a result thereof; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by the Government for the rehabilitation of the jobless workers alongwith the financial assistance provided in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The State-wise closed cotton/man made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI) of the last three years and closed till date is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The major causes of sickness/closure of the mills are financial problem, labour problem and lock-out.

(c) The Government does not maintain the data

relating to mills earning profit or incurring loss. As on 31.12.2010, there were 3,06,364 workers on the roll of 552 closed cotton/manmade fibre textile mills (Non-SSI) in the country.

(d) Government of India under Textile Workers

Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) provides interim relief to the textile workers rendered unemployed as a consequence of permanent closure of any particular portion or entire textile unit in the private sector. Assistance under the Scheme is payable to eligible workers for the purpose of enabling them to settle in another employment.

### Statement

*State-wise closed cotton/man made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI) last three years and as on 31.12.2010 and closed till date*

Sl. No.	State	2008	2009	2010	Total	Closed till date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	2	2	4	36
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0	7
3.	Bihar	0	0	2	2	6
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	1
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	1	1
6.	Daman and Diu	0	0	1	1	1
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	5	0	13	18	49
9.	Haryana	9	2	4	15	40
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	1	1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	1
12.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Karnataka	1	0	8	9	36
14.	Kerala	2	0	2	4	14
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	8	8	21
16.	Maharashtra	0	0	2	2	33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	1
18.	Orissa	1	0	1	2	15
19.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	1
20.	Punjab	0	0	7	7	20
21.	Rajasthan	1	2	1	4	27
22.	Tamil Nadu	13	2	34	49	178
23.	Uttar Pradesh	0	1	8	9	47
24.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	2
25.	West Bengal	0	1	1	2	14
Total		32	10	96	138	552

#### Violation of WHO Norms

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

(a) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) has laid down any guidelines for immunisation of the nurses and other health professionals working in the Government and private hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the manner in which such norms are being followed in the country;

(c) whether violation of such norms of inadequate immunization to the nurses have been reported/brought to the notice of the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):

(a) to (e) No such information is centrally maintained as

health is a State subject. The Central Government Hospitals located in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge and Medical College and S.K. Hospitals have not received any guidelines of WHO for immunization of the nurses and other health professionals working there. However, in above three Central Government hospitals, Nurses and health professionals are immunized for Hepatitis B, and Tetanus.

#### Administration of Service Tax

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

(a) the details of duties collected by the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) during each of the last three years against targets, Commissionerate-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of the deficient service tax collection machinery resulting in pilferage, under recovery and other losses to the exchequer;

(c) if so, the details of such losses and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to revamp the administrative machinery entrusted with collection of service tax; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

**Aarogya Shree Healthcare Insurance Scheme**

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

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has requested to release funds for Aarogya Shree Healthcare Insurance Scheme being implemented for the benefit of poor people living Below Poverty Line (BPL);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Setting up of New and Renewable Energy Plants**

896. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any feasibility study for exploring the possibility of setting up of new and renewable energy plants in the country;

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

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) As per various studies undertaken in past, a potential of about 89,000 MW for power generation from different renewable energy sources has been estimated excluding solar energy which has been estimated for most parts of the country at around 20 MW per square kilometer of open, shadow free area covered with solar collectors. State-wise details thereof are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) State-wise details of grid-interactive renewable power generation capacity set up in the country as on 31.01.2011 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of estimated potential under various renewable energy programmes*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Wind Power (MW)	SHP (MW)	Biomass Power (MW)	Bagasse Cogen. (MW)	Waste to Energy (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8968	560	578	300	123

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1329	8	0	
3.	Assam	0	239	212	0	8
4.	Bihar	0	213	619	300	73
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	993	236	0	24
6.	Goa	0	7	26	0	
7.	Gujarat	10645	197	1221	350	112
8.	Haryana	0	110	1333	350	24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	2268	142	0	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1418	43	0	
11.	Jharkhand	0	209	90	0	10
12.	Karnataka	11531	748	1131	450	151
13.	Kerala	1171	704	1044	0	36
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1019	804	1364	0	78
15.	Maharashtra	4584	733	1887	1250	287
16.	Manipur	0	109	13	0	2
17.	Meghalaya	0	229	11	0	2
18.	Mizoram	0	167	1	0	2
19.	Nagaland	0	189	10	0	
20.	Orissa	255	295	246	0	22
21.	Punjab	0	393	3172	300	45
22.	Rajasthan	4858	57	1039	0	62
23.	Sikkim	0	266	2	0	
24.	Tamil Nadu	5530	660	1070	450	151
25.	Tripura	0	47	3	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	461	1617	1250	176
27.	Uttarakhand	0	1577	24	0	5
28.	West Bengal	0	396	396	0	148
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	7	0	0	
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	6
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	131
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	3
	Others (industrial wastes)*				0	1022
	Total	48561	15384	17536	5000	2705

\*State-wise potential not available.

#### Statement-II

*State-wise details of grid interactive renewable power generation capacity set up throughout the country as 31.01.2011*

Sl. No.	States/UT	Small Hydro Power (MW)	Wind Power (MW)	Bio-Power		Solar Power (MW)	Total Capacity (MW)
				Biomass Power (MW)	Waste to Energy (MW)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	189.83	180.90	363.25	43.16	0.10	777.24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	78.84				0.03	0.03
3.	Assam	27.11					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	58.30		9.50			9.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	19.05		231.90			231.90
6.	Goa	0.05					
7.	Gujarat	12.60	2035.81	0.50		5.00	2041.31
8.	Haryana	70.10		35.80			35.80
9.	Himachal Pradesh	375.39					
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	129.33					
11.	Jharkhand	4.05					
12.	Karnataka	725.05	1594.10	365.18	1.00	6.00	1966.28
13.	Kerala	136.87	27.75			0.03	27.78
14.	Madhya Pradesh	86.16	237.20	1.00	2.70	0.10	241.00
15.	Maharashtra	263.83	2202.80	350.00	5.70	1.00	2559.50
16.	Manipur	5.45					
17.	Meghalaya	31.03					
18.	Mizoram	36.47					
19.	Nagaland	28.67					
20.	Orissa	79.63					
21.	Punjab	153.20		74.50	9.25	2.30	86.05
22.	Rajasthan	23.85	1381.00	71.30		7.50	1459.80
23.	Sikkim	47.11					
24.	Tamil Nadu	94.05	5519.72	488.20	5.65	5.05	6018.62
25.	Tripura	16.01					
26.	Uttar Pradesh	23.30		581.00	5.00	0.38	586.38
27.	Uttarakhand	134.12		12.00		0.05	12.05



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	West Bengal	98.90		16.00		1.15	17.15
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.25				0.10	0.10
30.	Chandigarh						
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli						
32.	Daman and Diu						
33.	Delhi					2.05	2.05
34.	Lakshadweep					0.75	0.75
35.	Puducherry					0.03	0.03
	Others		4.30			0.79	5.09
	<b>Total (MW)</b>	<b>2953.58</b>	<b>13183.58</b>	<b>2600.13</b>	<b>72.46</b>	<b>32.39</b>	<b>18842.14</b>

MW = Megawatt.

[English]

#### Finance of Renewable Energy Projects

897. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any plans/schemes for financing renewable energy projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of projects financed during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government have made any review of these projects;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (f) Renewable Energy projects in the country are being financed by a large number of banks and Financial Institutions including IREDA, a public sector under this Ministry. The number of projects financed by IREDA during the last three years and the current year are as under:—

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto 31.2.10)
1	2	3	4	5
No. of Project Financed	16	27	19	24

1	2	3	4	5
Projects Commissioned (No.)	10	18	11	1
Projects in Progress (No.)	6	9	8	23

In addition, Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission the Ministry has recently introduced a scheme for refinancing SPV Lanterns and home lights and other small systems by providing 30% of subsidy and 50% loan @ 5% interest to individual beneficiaries through NABARD. NABARD will extend loan to Regional Rural Banks @ 2% interest for onward lending to the beneficiaries @ 5% annual interest rate. An amount of 35 crore has been released to NABARD during 2010-11. A target of extended loan to 1,12,000 solar lighting systems has been fixed by NABARD during the current year. The progress and implementation of the projects are reviewed periodically by IREDA and the Ministry.

#### **Boosting GDP through Participation of Tribal Women**

898. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted/commissioned any study to assess the increased participation of women, particularly tribals, in the labour market and its impact on GDP growth in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the comparative position in the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to encourage women involvement especially tribal women in the development programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) While, no specific study has been conducted by the Government

of India to assess the increased participation of women, particularly tribals, in the labour market and its impact on GDP growth in the country, the Government of India is implementing programmes/schemes for the welfare and development of women with special focus on tribal women. Some schemes/programmes implemented by the Government of India for the development of tribal women are as follows:—

- (i) Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India are released to State Governments for taking up specific projects for creation and upgradation of critical infrastructure required to bring the tribal areas at par with the rest of the country. As per the guidelines, the projects should be so planned that at least 30 per cent of the benefits are targeted for women.
- (ii) The National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation is running an exclusive scheme for economic development of scheduled tribes women titled "Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana" (AMSY). Under this Scheme, the Corporation provides financial assistance upto 90 per cent of the scheme/project having unit cost upto Rs. 50,000/- at concessional interest rate of 4 per cent per annum.
- (iii) Under the 'Exchange of Visits by Tribals' Scheme, the entire expenditure for the visit of schedule tribes people below the poverty line to other parts of country for a period of 10-12 days are met by the Government. According

to this scheme, each team/group, consisting of 10 tribals will include a minimum of 5 women. This enables them to broaden their perspective and also create awareness about the development taking place in the country.

- (iv) Under the Special Area Programme, provisions have been made for earmarking 30 per cent of the funds under 'Women Component' to be spent for income generating activities of women beneficiaries.
- (v) Under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 there is no discrimination in recognition and vesting the rights against forest dwelling tribal women.

#### Mobile Banking

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

- (a) the number of villages in the country covered with mobile banking facilities in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has any plan to cover all the villages in the country through mobile banking;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the time by which the mobile banking facilities are targetted to be provided in all the villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Recognising the importance of mobile phones as a medium for providing banking services, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued operating guidelines to banks for mobile banking transactions on October 8, 2008, which were reviewed and further relaxed on 24 December, 2009. Mobile banking services can also be provided by Banks

in rural areas. RBI has authorised 46 banks till date to offer mobile banking services to their customers and 33 banks have commenced mobile banking. RBI has further reported that the geographical coverage of bank customers is not available with them.

Further, to extend the reach of banking to the rural hinterland, Banks have been advised to provide appropriate banking facilities to habitations having a population in excess of 2000 (as per 2001 census) by March, 2012. These services will be provided using the Business Correspondent and other models, with appropriate technology back up. Accordingly, the State Level Bankers Committees (SLBCs) have drawn up plans for Financial Inclusion for each State and have identified approx. 73,000 habitations with a population of 2000 and above for providing banking services. These 73,000 habitations have been allotted to Public Sector Banks, Private Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks for extending banking services in a time bound manner. The Banks have already initiated action on their Financial Inclusion Plans using Business Correspondents and appropriate technologies that include mobile telephones and other handheld devices.

#### Smart Supergrid for Renewable Energy

900. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Smart Supergrid technology has the potential to alleviate the problems associated with renewable energy, particularly its intermittent nature, diversity of sources, low predictability, unsuitability for very large scale electricity generation decentralized application, etc.;

(b) if so, whether the Government has initiated specific in country Research and Development (R&D) programme and put policy incentives in place for rapid

development and deployment of Smart Supergrid technology for renewable energy;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the time by which the Government proposes to launch such R&D programme and put policy incentive for Smart Supergrid in place?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam. This technology is applicable mainly for conventional power sector but will help in efficient integration of renewable power into the grid by alleviating the cited problems.

(b) to (d) A pilot project is under implementation at Solar Energy Centre for deployment of an experimental mini-smart grid based on distribution generation technologies in collaboration with TERI and CSIRO Australia. Further, Government has set up a Smart Grid Task Force under the Chairmanship of Shri Sam Pitroda, Advisor to Hon'ble Prime Minister, under the aegis of Ministry of Power. The issues regarding technology deployment could be considered based on the recommendations of the Task Force.

[Translation]

#### Artisans Clusters

901. SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being implemented by the Government for development of artisans clusters and number of artisans clusters presently functioning there-under alongwith their locations, State/UT-wise;

(b) the financial and other support provided to such clusters alongwith its utilisation during each of the

last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the financial status of these clusters alongwith the status of sick and closed clusters;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken to improve their financial status and re-open the closed clusters;

(e) whether the Government proposes to open new clusters and identified locations for the same; and

(f) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Government implement a cluster development scheme for artisans clusters by the name 'Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY). Under the Scheme artisans clusters are supported for period of 5 to 7 years. The number of artisans clusters presently functioning under the scheme indicating the locations State-wise/UT-wise a statement under the AHVY is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The financial support alongwith its utilizations during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise a statement indicating all the above is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The financial status of these clusters shall be assessed on the completion of the project. In regard to sick and closed clusters are concerned there is no such instances brought to the notice during the mid term evaluation report of "Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY) recently.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. New cluster identified to be opened during the current financial year locations-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*The protect sanctioned during the year 2005-06 to 2009-10 (ongoing projects) under AHVY*

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Name of Cluster	No. of artisans
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh (2005-06)	Devarakunda Mandalam, Nalgonda Distt.	200
		Narasaraopet mandal, Guntur Distt.	52
		Proddaturu Mandalam, Kadapah Distt.	300
		Nellore Rural Mandal, Nellore Distt.	200
		Ravulapalem Mandal, East Godavari Distt.	150
		Khammam and Bhadrachalam Mandalam, Khammam Distt.	200
		Old City, Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy Distt.	2500
		Kashimkotta, Visakhapatnam Distt.	200
		Gattumandal, Gadwal Taluk, Mahaboobnagar Distt.	150
	2006-07	Kurabalakota and Madanapalle Mandal, Chittoor Distt. AP	200
		Avasulathanda, Bibipur, Dichipalli and Moti Patch work at Afandi Farm Thanda, Sevalal Thanda, Depo Thanda and Vami and Pottary craft at Namdevwada, Nizamabad District (AP)	500
		Mahanandi, Allagadda, Nandial and Srisailem Mandals, Kurnool District, AP	400
		East Godavari District, West Godavari District and Kadapa District, AP	250
		Vikarabad Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, AP	250
	2007-2008	Jamgaon.Ushagaon, Kasalaguda and Chittalburu, Adilabad District, AP	140
		Ajjaram, W.G. District	200
		Kantevaripalli, Angallu and Ghanyavuru, Chittoor District, AP	250
		Nellimarla, Gurla and Jani Mandals, Vizianagaram District, AP	150

1	2	3	4
		Ghatkeshar, Ranga Reddy District, AP	200
		Singarayakonda, Prakasham District, AP	120
		Kadiri Mandal, Ananmtapur District, AP	100
		Galiveedu Cluster, Cuda(ppa District, AP	500
	2008-2009	Madhavapatnam, Srikakulam Distt AP	350
		Ahobilam, Kurnooi Distt. AP	1000
		L.B Nagar, Bandlaguda, Jalpalle & Rajnderanagar, R.R.D distt. AP	1000
		Kondapalli, Krishna Distt. AP	156
		Papanaidupeta, Chittoor Distt. AP	1000
		Guntur Distt AP	200
		War an gal, East Godavari, Prokeshama Distt. AP	817
	2009-10	Madanapalle Town, Chittor District Andhra Pradesh	500
		Devarakonda Mandal, Nalgonda district, Andhra Pradesh	300
		Koyyalagudem & other villages, Nagigonda District Andhra Pradesh	500
		25 villages in Rampachodavaram Mandal, E.G. District	500
		Bapatla Chirla, Vetapalem, T.Sundur, Guntur District Andhra Pradesh	500
		Manjulu, Ravarigudem, Upparelli, Ammapalem & 11 Villages, west Godavari District Andhra Pradesh	500
		Medak, Medak District Andhra Pradesh	500
		Kadappa city, Kadappa District Andhra Pradesh	310
		Gurramkonda Mandal, Chittor District Andhra Pradesh	500
		Andhra Pradesh	1500

1	2	3	4
2.	Kerala (2005-06)	Chellanam, Kochi Taluk, Ernakulam Distt, Hand Embroidery	75
		Ochira, Kollam Distt, Screw pine	400
		Veliyanloor, Nedumangad Taluk, Distt Thiruvananthapuram Bamboo	110
	2006-07	Purthipara, Aryanadu Panchayet Nedumangad Taluk, Thiruvananthapuram, Distt Kerala	300
		Anivikuzhy and Chaikulam, Thiruvananthapuram, Distt. Kerala	300
	2007-08	Balasserry, Kozhikode District Kerala	798
	2008-09	Adimalai, Idukki Distt. Kerala	300
		Kuchithai, Maliyankara, Pallipuram Kurumbamthuruth, Paravur Taluk, Ernakulam Distt. Kerala	300
	2009-10	Sulthan Bathery, Wayanad District, Kerala	400
		Kerala	900
		Coconut Shell and Bamboo Crafts at Champakappara and Erattayar, Idukki District, Kerala	250
		Kulathoor, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	200
		Viyur, Trissur, Kerala	300
3.	Tamii Nadu (2005-06)	Mannarkoil and Vagaikulam, Thirunelveli Distt. Wood carving, Metal casting and Terracotta	200
		Fibre craft at Sirumalai Hills (80 artisans) and Palm Leaf and Terracotta Craft at Dindigul Village (100 artisans), Dindigul District	180
		Wood carving craft at Karaikudi, Hand Made Tiles at Athangadi, Minuature Metal Casting and Sheet Metal Craft at Ariyakudi in Sivagangai Distt. (TN)	250
	2006-07	Perundurai Taluk, Erode District, Tamil Nadu	200
		in Cuddalore District Tamil Nadu	500
		Kaveriyampoondi and Kilchettipattu, Thiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu	178

1	2	3	4
		Thirumangalam Kandigai, Tamil Nadu	199
	2007-08	Kol Pathu, Kothai J.J. Nagar, Kalakad Block, Thirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu	220
	2008-09	Pottyadi, Kanyakumari, Distt. Tamil Nadu	100
		Swamiyanadam, Kanyakumari Distt. Tamil Nadu	150
		Anthiyur Erode Distt. Tamil Nadu	550
		Kumbum, Theni Distt. Tamil Nadu	360
		Madaiyur, Tiruvannamalai Distt. TN	225
		Rameshwaram Block, Ramnad Distt TN	300
		Karamgiri Hills, Theni Distt. TN	100
		4 District of Tamil Nadu	1750
	2009-10	Sangottai Area, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu	230
		Tirupullani and Ramanathapuram District, Tamil Nadu	300
		Kidaripatti, Periyaperumalpatti, Chinnaperumalpatti and Navathanpatti, Madurai District, Tamil Nadu	230
		at Karamadai Block, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu	550
		Ganapathy, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu	500
		cluster of Tamil Nadu	900
4.	Puducherry (2008-09)	Kasapalayam, Mudaliarpet and Mulangulam, Puducherry	600
5.	Karnataka (2006)	Tumarikoppa, Saptapur and Dharwad, Dharwad District	160
		Channapatna, Bangalore Rural Distt.	1500
	(2006-07)	Azad Nagar, Maddipat, Raichur Distt. Karnataka	47
		Lakkavvanahalli in Chitradurga District, Karnataka	200
	2007-08	Srinivas Saradgi, Gulbarga Taluk, Gulbarga District Karnataka	250



1	2	3	4
		Harapannahalli Taluk, Davangere District Karnataka	250
		Kolipalya and Mookanapalya, Chamrajanagar District, Karnataka	300
		Mysore, Mysore District, Karnataka	110
		Hiriyur Taluk, Chitradurga District, Karnataka	300
		Bangalore, Bangalore District, Karnataka	150
		Maralawadi Kanakapura Taluk, Ramnagar District, Karnataka	150
2008-09		Shivarapatna, Kolar Distt., Karnataka	100
		Sarwad, Sangpur and Baratgi, Bijapur Distt., Karnataka	250
		Amalapur, janwada, Kamthana, China, Hameelpur, Mirzapur, Badgal and Markhal, Bidar, Taluk, Bidar Distt. Karnataka	300
2009-10		Singinkop, Dukarvadi, Giribunj and Topinkatti, Belgaum District, Karnataka	500
		3 villages of Srirampura Hobli Hosdurga Taluk, Chitradurga District, Karnataka	223
6.	Tripura (2005-06)	Bholanda palli Village, Mohanpur Block, Distt. West Tripura (Tripura)	200
		Santir Bazar and Jolai Bari, Distt. West Tripura	210
		Katlamara Distt. West Tripura	103
2006-07		Uttax Ramchandraghat cluster, Distt. West Tripura, Tripura	112
2007-08		Nalichara cluster Distt. Dhalai, Tripura	180
		Sabroom Distt. South, Tripura	500
		Ambassa Distt. Dhalai, Tripura	120
		Gaburchara, Harishyamukh Belonia	150
		Mirza, Tulamura Panchayat Karkraban, Tripura South	350
2008-09		Baruakandi, Dharamnagar under Kadamlata RD Blocok, Distt. North Tripura	500

1	2	3	4
		West Zone Khumulwing (Mandai Block)	510
		Pechaerthal, Shantipur, Kamlapur, Bagichara, Distt., Tripura North	200
		South Zone (PC Manu) Killa Block, Tripura South Distt.	500
		Chakmaghat Brahacherra, South Pulipur, Sardukarkari, Mogbari, Tuichindrai, Howaibari Maiganga, Maharaniapur, Madhya Krishnapur of Teliamura, Distt. West Tripura	500
		Maicherra and Belonia under Ramnagar Block, Distt. South Tripura	473
	2009-10	Areas of Kathalia Block of West Tripura Distt. and Rajnagar Block of South.	600
		Area of Nandan Nagar, Tripura West Distt. Tripura	522
		Hrishyamukh cluster, Rishu Rural Development Block, Tripura West District	512
		Jogendra Naghar (Dukli), Tripura, West District, Tripura	300
		Bhadharghat, Dukli RD Block Tripura West	592
7.	Nagaland (2005-06)	Clusters of Dhansiri Block, Dimapur	500
		Zutovi village and Dimapur area of Nagaland	200
		Diphupar Vill. Diphupar B Vill. Dimapur, Nagaland	250
		Langhilato colony Distt. Zunheboto, Nagaland	150
		Jakharna Vill. Kohima Distt. Nagaland	120
		Viswera Vill. Kohima Distt. Nagaland	110
	2006-07	Ghokimi cluster, ghokimi village. Distt. Zunheboto, Nagaland	200
		Natsumi & Pushoboto cluster, Nagaland	500
		Viswera Vill. Kohima Distt. Nagaland	110
	2007-08	MON Rural Dev. Block, Distt. MON	200
		Thahekhu vill. Dimapur, Distt. Nagarjan Nagaland	200

1	2	3	4
		Mesulumi Vill. Distt. Phek	150
2008-09		Khusomi and Chozuba town and its surrounding areas of Distt. Phek, Nagaland	260
		Chumukedima Cluster, 14 Kms. from Dimapur Distt., Nagaland	400
		Assam and Tripura, Manipur, Sikkim and Nagaland	5000
2009-10		Phomching Block Near Indo-Myanmar Intl Border, Distt. Mon, Nagaland	500
		Wokha Distt. Nagaland	500
8.	Manipur (2005-06)	Clusters of Yumnam Leikai, Keishampat Top Leirak of Imphal (W), Porompat of Imphal (E), Manipur	575
		Clusters of Haoransabal Block (Patsoi Part-1, 2, 3, 4 and Taobungkhok), Manipur	350
		Keinou, Yumnam, Khunou, Irengbam and Leimaram, Bishnupur Dev. Block Distt. Bishnupur, Manipur	480
		Irosemba, Tathong, Lamsang under Haoangsabal, Block Imphal West-II, Manipur	300
		Thangmeiband Meisnam Leikai and Khagenpalli, Imphal	450
		Konhoujam, Imphal West Manipur	120
		Singjamei Kshetri Leikai, Bamon Leikai, Bashikhong and Kongba, Distt. Imphal East, Imphal	300
		Khurai Sajor Leikai and Bamon Kaimpu, Distt. Imphal East (Imphal)	130
		Keishamthong cluster, Imphal West Distt. Manipur	100
		Kongba Nandeibam Leikai, Pungdongbam, Keirao and Wangkhi, Distt. East Imphal, Manipur	600
2006-07		Hand Embroidery, Artistic Textiles, Kauna and Cane and bamboo of Wangoo Laiphem, Tera, Heinoujam and Khangabok, Distt. Thoubal, Manipur	300
		Willong Khunou village and its surrounding areas, Distt. Senapati, Manipur	100

1	2	3	4
		Nungbi and Andro cluster, (Rungbi village, Ukru District and Andro ccliage, Imphal East District), Manipur	25
		Uripok cluster (Polem, Achom, Yambem Leikai) and Kangabam Leikai, Imphal West District, Manipur	600
2007-08		Thoubal, Lishamlok, Kambrang, Iambakul, Kakching, Pallel and Bishnupur of Thoubal Distt. Manipur	300
		Canan Veng. Tuiboung dn its surrounding	250
		Wangkheir Ayangpali, Yonglan Leirak, Wanghkhei Thangjamleikai, Chanam leikai and wanghkhei Thambalkong Distt. Imphal East Manipur	500
		Longmai vill and its surroundings areas of distt. Tamenglong, Manipur	200
		Kakching Thoungjao in Thoubal Distt.	300
2008-09		Thoubal, Kaching C.D. Block, Distt. Thoubal, Manipur	500
		Knongnampheidekpi, Aheibam Leikai and Heirangoithong of Imphal West District, Manipur	500
		Maipu, Nuikakpakpi, Leichinkhuman and Kangsim and its surrounding areas of Distt. Chande, Manipur	500
		Phaibung Kullen, Phaibung Kunou, Phaibung Lower and Upper River Colony (A), Distt. Senapati, Manipur	5000
2009-10		Maiba, Liyai and tunjay Villages of Senapati Distt., Manipur	500
		Kakching and its surrounding villages of Thoubai Disst Manipur	500
		Top cluster (Top Mayai Leikai Top Makha Leikai, Top Awang Leikai, Kongpal Khaidum Leikai, kongpal Chingangharn Leikai, Kongpal Chanam Leikai, Kongpal Kshetri Leikai, Naharup Sabal Leikai and Kshetrigaon), Distt. Imphal East, Manipur	551
		Mayanglangjing, Kwasiphal, Lairen Shajik and it Surrounding area of Imphal West Distt.	500
		Moirang Mayai Leikai, ngangkha leikai, Thoya Leikai and its surrounding areas or distt. Bishnupur, Manipur	533

1	2	3	4
9	Mizoram (2005-06)	Tanhrlil Vill., Saakawrtuichhum Vill., Luangmual Vill., and Reiek Vill. of Tjangnuam R.D Block Distt., Aizawl	75
	2006-07	Khatla, Tuikhuahtlang, Vaivakawn and Upper Republic, Aizawl, Mizoram	200
	2007-08	Lengpui cluster vill. and post Lengpui Distt. Mamit, Mizoram	360
	2008-09	NIL	
	2009-10	Kawnpui, Sethawn, Thingdwal, Bualpui, Kolasib, Pangbalkawn, Medium and Bairabi, of Kolasib Cluster, Distt. Kolasib, Mizoram	650
10	Assam (2005-06)	Borjhar West Guwahati, Distt. Karnrup (Assam)	291
		Jaipur (Hirimpur, Ramcha Hill Indrapur), Jaipur Bathou Mandir, Hatihila Pahar Villages), Distt. Kamrup Assam	225
		Rangia Cluster, Kamrup, Assam	345
		Azaragaon Panchayat, Kahilkuchi Gaon Panchayat and Gargara Gaon Panchayat area, Distt. Kampur, Assam	245
		Nolgor, Sitapara, Teliakhalepur, Malukandi, Mobarakpur, Chargola, Medimile and Bakorsal PS and Distt. Karimganj, Assam	550
		Sonapur, Dimoria Block, Assam	200
		Mullapaty Cluster, Distt. Nagaon, Assam	325
		Kakodonga Development Block, and Dergaon North Development Block, Distt. Golaghat, Assam	500
	2006-07	Chakchka Development Block, Barpeta, Assam	150
		Kathiatali Rangaloo cluster under Kathiatali Development Block, Distt. Nagaon, Assam	540
		Cane and bamboo, Artistic Textiles and Mirizim craft at North Lakimpur and Sonitpur clusters, Assam	450
	2007-08	Bijoypur, Pathaijan, Jaipur, Samurjulim Bhimakuli, Saloi Khatibasti, Saloi Khati, Dholi Kherbari, Pabhoi and Sakomantha Gaon of Biswanath Chariali Sub division of Distt. Sonitpur	469
		Barbauna Development Block Distt. Dibrugarh, Assam	645

1	2	3	4
		Dubpara and Paharsingapra Vill. Matia block, Distt. Golpara	700
		Kahagoriajan Bnlaock Nagaon and Dhakukhana Distt. Dhemaji, Assam	415
		Balisatra dnd Dibi-dobok of Rangia block kand Madartola of Kamalpur block kof, Distt. Kamrup, Assam	500
		Barbarua development block, Distt. Dibrugarh, Assam	645
		Nagriuli/Tamilpur Development Block Distt., Baksa	500
		Manikpur block Distt. Bongaigaon	500
2008-09		Texpur Area: Bindukuri, Dhekargaon. Balipukri, Mazgaon and Bhumurguri, Distt. Sonitpur, Assam	610
		Barbhogia, Kapili Development Block, Distt. Morigaon, Assam	520
		Narayanpur, Distt. Lakhimpur, Assam	1391
		Rajabari, Tengapani, Distt. Sibsagar, Assam	609
		Majuli Development Block, of Distt. Jorhat, Assam	550
		16 Villages of Kalaigaon Developemnt Block and Silpajhar Developemnt Block, Distt. Dara Assam	500
		Dullavcherra Cluster, Distt. Karimkanj, Assam	500
		Bardaloni Cluster, Bardaloni Development Block, Dhemaji, Distt. Assam	750
		Assam	750
		Bardaloni development block, dhemaji, distt. Assam	750
2009-10		Bhergoan Block Distt. Udalguri, Assam	500
		Paka Betbari and Bhawanipur Distt. Barpeta Assam	500
		Dhekial Kumar Goan, GCDB, Kothalguri, Amguri and Bhokotgoan GNDB, Dergoan and Kumargoan, kakadunga Dev. Block and Sital Pothar, Distt. Golaghat, Assam	570
		Vill. Bilpather, 2 No. Kaigoan, Distt. Golaghat, Assam	525
		Guwahati, Distt. Kamrup, Assam	800

1	2	3	4
11.	Gujarat (2005-06)	30 villages of Bhuj	500
		Shiva Nagar and Tharad. Distt. Banaskantha	300
		39 villages of Bhuj, Distt. Kutch	500
		8 villages of Mundra Taluk, Distt. Kutch	500
		62 villages of Mundra Taluk, Distt. Kutch	300
		19 Villages of Radhanpur Taluka, Distt. Patan	350
		Tharad, Distt. Banaskantha (Guj.)	200
		Kuber Nagar, Naroda Patiya, Meghaninagar, Thakkar Bapunagar and Hansol, Ahmedabad	250
		Vishavadi, Zinzar, Vadgam, Panva, Nagwada, Zinguwada, Surel, Rozva, Fatepura, Sadariyana, Distt. Surendranager, Tal. Patadi	500
		Mahuva Loichada, Bagdana, Khari Kalthar, Talgarjrada, Vadali, Gudarna, Logadi, Bharod of Distt. Bhavnagar	500
		Behrampura, Rajpur, Gomptipur, Danilimda, Shah-E.Alam, Odhav, Amraiwdi, Khokra, Hatkeshwar. Rakhial of Distt. Ahmedabad (Guj)	500
		8 Villages of Mandavi Taluka, Distt. Kutch (Guj)	500
		Narshinagar Society, Ramapirno Tekro, Navavadaj, Akhabarnagar in Ahmedabad (Guj)	250
		11 villages of Taluka Mundra, Distt. Kutch (Guj)	500
		B-Coloni, Hiralal Ni Chal, Chamanpura, Om Nagar, D-Coloni, B-Coloni Chal in Ahmedabad (Guj)	500
		9 Villages of Distt. Bhavnagar (Guj.)	500
		Naroda Rly. Station area Naroda GIDC, Naroda Gam, Krishna nagar, Prashwanath Township, Nava Naroda, Khodiyar Nagar, Nobalnagar, Nikolgam and Mothiyagam (Guj.)	500
		Anand Vallabhavidhyanager and Gamdi	500
		Giridharnagar, Shahibaug, Asarwa, Camp Sardarbazār, Ahmedabad City (Guj.)	350

1	2	3	4
		Malpur, Nanavada, Mevada, Chorivad, Helorder, Rasapur, Maiyapur, Satarada, Nava, Ubharan. Indran, Gabhat, Jeetpur, Distt. Sabarkantha	350
		Danilimda, Shahalam, Chandola, Bhulabai; Cross Road, Narol, Shahvadi Gam, Narol Chokdi, Narol Gam in Ahmedabad City, Guj.	500
		Kalupur and Dariapur, Distt. Ahmedabad, Guj.	500
		Vavol, Petapur and Sector-29,30 Gandhinagar, Guj.	500
		Chansma, Brahmanvada, bahuchrajim Dhinoj, Kerala, Distt. Patan, Guj	500
		Chandkheda, Adalaj and Jundal, Distt. Gandhinagar, Guj.	500
		Nirnay Nagar and Ranip, distt. Ahmedabad, Guj.	500
		11 clusters of Tal. Mandli, Distt. Panchmahal, Guj.	500
		Deesa, Old Deesa, Dama, Bhoyan, Akhol, rasana, Malgad, Bhiladi, Bhacharva, ladki, Rajpur Distt. Banaskutch, Guj.	500
		Gondal, Distt. Rajkot	500
		Dhanala, Pachcham, Kamiyala, Gaf, Fedra, Pipali and Ratanpar, Distt. Ahmedabad, Guj.	500
2006-07		Vinzol, Ramol and Vadodar, Tal. Daskroi, Distt. Ahmedabad, Gujarat	500
		at Sardarnagar, Ghoga Jakatnaka Road, Bharatnagar, Vadva Talavadi and Chitra in Bhavnagar City, Distt. Bhavnagar, Gujarat	250
2007-08		Siddhapur Taluka, Distt. Pattan	600
		Millatnagar, Banglanivas, Narole, Indiranagar, Chandola, Ahmedabad	500
		Kalol City, Distt. Gandhinagar	500
		Amragarh, Amla, Shihore Taluk	500
		Dhaburi, Umarpura, Dedhwada Machhal. Piple and Jetpur, Distt. Dabod	500
		Luhar Seri Modai, Seri, Verniya, Seri, Kumbharpara, Distt. Rajkot	500
2008-09		Hiravadi Nikol Road, Nava Narodagam, Khodiyar Nagar, Bapunagar, Indra colony, Ahmedabad	500



1	2	3	4
		Ta. Bhabhar, Distt. Banaskantha	500
		Ishanpur Megodi, Dehgam Tal Dehgam, Distt. Gandhinagar	500
		Gujarat	500
2009-10		Villages of block Matar, Distt. Kenda	500
		Gomtipur, Naroda, Bapunagar, Odhav, Krishnanagar, Ahmedabad	450
		Tal. Jetpur, Distt. Rajkot, Gujarat	500
		Morbi Block, Rajkot, Gujarat	500
		At Tal. Chotila, Distt. Surenderanagar	500
		14 Villages of Dang Distt.	500
		Baroda City, Savli, Padra, Waghodia, Karjan. Kayavarohan, Sankheda, Distt. Vadodara	500
12.	Arunachal Pradesh (2005-06)	Kirnin Cluster, Distt. Papumpare, Arunachal Pradesh	200
		Along Cluster, Along East Block, Arunachal Pradesh	300
	2006-07	Daporijo Block and Dumporijo Block, District Upper Subansiri, Arunachal Pradesh	200
	2007-08	Koloriang cluster disst. Kurung Kurney, Arunachal Pradesh	200
		Mebo circle Distt. East Siang, Arunachal Pradesh	200
	2008-09	Damro Village, Mariyang, Distt. Upper Siang, Arunachal Pradesh	200
	2009-10	Salang-Zira, Distt. Lower Subansiri, Arunachal Pradesh	500
13.	Meghalaya (2005-06)	Umroi Clustrer, Dist-Ri-Bhoi, Meghalaya	300
	2006-07	Tangmang village, B.P.O. Pynursla, Distt. East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	300
	2007-08	Saipung artea vill (Saipung C&RD block) Jowai, Distt. Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya	500
	2008-09	Kyndongtuber - Laskein, Thadlaskin Block of Distt. Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya	500

1	2	3	4
		Thenzawl Town of Serchip Distt., Mizoram	200
	2009-10	Laskein Block of Jainti hills District, Meghalaya	500
14	Uttar Pradesh (2005-06)	Palia (Lakhimpur Kheri), Nighasan	250
		Dewa and Meal Raiganj, Barabanki	150
		Chinhat Lucknow	200
		Amroha	200
		Mainpuri	150
		Chitrakoot	200
		Badaun	150
		Saharanpur	120
		Mirzapur	300
		Allahabad	150
		Behat, Saharanpur	150
		Ahrora, Mirzapur	100
		Belhar Kala, Sant Kabir Nagar	300
		Lucknow	200
		Varanasi City	200
		Barabanki City	120
		Gorakhpur Distt.	150
		Kanpur	100
		Barabanki City	130
		Gorakhpur Distt.	150
	2006-07	Block-Rajpura, Hasanpur Distt., Meerut	300

1	2	3	4
		Firozabad and nearby villages	200
		Kunderki, Rajaka Sahajpur, Bilari, Distt. Moradabad	150
		Bachrawan	300
		Block-Gosaiganj	220
		Mahmoodabad Block, Distt. Sitapur	500
		Pratapgarh City	150
		Gyanpur Sant Ravi Das Nagar, Bhadohi	300
		Faizabad	100
		Chandauli, Magalsari Paraw, Marriya etc.	300
		Sadar Distt. Basti	150
		Musafirkhana, Distt. Sultanpur	100
		Charanwa, Bhathan Pipraich	200
		Dubeypur, Dhanpatnagar, Distt. Sultanpur	150
		Varanasi Nearby	300
		Badarka, Distt. Unnao	100
		Block Mall Lck.	150
			already formed
		Kannauj	500
		Distt. Banda	100
2007-08		Block Palia of Lakhimpur Khiri	150
		Block -Malasa Distt. Kanpur Dehat	150
		Gram Sabha Bisnapur Badaria and Fakirpur Distt Beharich	200
		Midha, Sukhpur Tehsil Distt. Ballia	150
		Jaswantnagar Distt. Etawah	150

1	2	3	4
		Block- Kashi Vidyapati Distt. Varanasi	200
		Block Haraua, Distt. Varanasi	200
		Bhawan Block Hardoi	150
		Tehsil- Attara, Distt. Banda	100
		Distt.-Aligarh	150
		Blick - Maharajganj Distt. RaeBareilly	120
		Hamir Sadar and Khruara Distt. Jalaun	150
		Nicholl Distt. Maharajganj	150
		Chandauli	150
		Gola, Balia Bujurg Distt. Lakhimpur	120
		Tehsil- Misrikh Distt. Sitapur	120
		Chaupan Distt. Sonbhadra	120
		Block- Barhpur Distt. Faizabad	150
		Sarojni Nagar Block Distt. Lucknow	120
		Thikail- Distt. Shajahanpur	225
2008-09		4 block Khaga Tehsil, Distt. Fatehpur	520
		Muratganj Block, Distt. Kaushamb	243
		Distt. Mathura	500
		Jagdishpura Shahganj Sikandra, Bodla Lohamandi Distt. Agra	500
		Distt. Bewar, Distt. Mainpur	175
		Block- Fatehganj (W), Distt. Bareilly	500
		Harsinghpur Gowa, Akalgaj Hathyapur, Chorasiya Majhola, Babarpur, Distt. Farrukhabad	500
		Distt. Faizabad	500

1	2	3	4
		Distt. Ambedkar Nagar	500
		Rampur-Mathur Riusa and Sakran, Distt. Sitapur	500
		Distt. Ghaziabad	500
		Block-Jansath and Khatoii Distt. Muzaffar Nagar	500
		Block- Pradhan, Kpoaganj, Distt. Mau	500
		Lohta Distt. Varanasi	300
		Naugarh Distt. Sidharth Nagar	150
		Lucknow, Ferozabad, Varanasi, Badohi, Sitapur and Bareilly distt.	1400
		Uttar Pradesh	1072
2009-10		Badalapur, Distt. Jaunpur (UP)	300
		Khanpur (Phupund), Kutubpur, Parwaha, Jasa Ka Purva, Derbajaran. Kalyanpur, Distt. Auraiya (UP)	500
		Nainpura Blodj Distt. Bijnour (UP)	500
		Pratapgarh (UP)	480
		Rampur Distt. Jaunpur (UP)	500
		Vill. Dhalapara, Block and Vill. Sarsawa Saharanpur (UP)	500
		Tehsil Mohammadi, Block- Pasigawa and Mitauli Distt. Lakhimpur Kheri (UP)	500
		Khalilabad Distt. Sant Kabir Nagar (UP)	505
		Maheva, Naina, Allahabad (UP)	500
		Jamunaha Distt. Srawasti (UP)	500
		Jais Distt. Rae Bareilly	500
		Saidpur and Sadar, Distt. Gazipur	500
		Malihabad, Distt. Lucknow (UP)	500

1	2	3	4
		Uttar Pradesh	1500
		Nai Aabhadi, Tilla Prajapati, Mohila Kans ka Gate in Gokulpura, Agra	500
15	Himachal Pradesh (2005-06)	Palampur, Distt. Kangra (HP)	125
		Vill. Tilla Pul Shill, Spneel, Dari, Diyar, Madana, Manuhara, Shtyam, Tuny, Sharan, Daauri, Distt. Kullu, HP	171 already mobilized
	2006-07	at Block-Sagar Ghumarwan and Jhandutta, HP	120
		at Neoli, Juani, Seobagh, Lugarbhatti, Distt. Kullu	100
	2007-08	Kelti, Panthaghati Sargin Mali and Lekar Bazar (Mashobra Block Shimla)	100
		Distt. Lahoul and Spiti	100
	2008-09	Gahar, Seo Bhakhor, Kais, Bent of block and Distt. Kullu, HP.	200
	2009-10	at Distt. Chamba (Uncovered Distt.)	483
16.	Jammu and Kashmir State	Akhnoor, Jammu Boarder and Bhalwal Block, Distt. Jammu (J&K) Embroidery, Sisal, Bambo and Block Printing	240
		Block Rajouri, Distt. Rajouri (J&K) Crochet and Sozni Embroidery	150
		Panchayat Mangloor, Hira Nagar, Distt. Kathua (J&K) Cane and Bamboo and Sisal Fibre	200
		Vill. Tikri, Mand, Flata. Seen-Thankran, Penthal, Distt. Jammu (J&K) Crewel and Sozni	200
		Vill. Kanihama Zuhama, Mahawara and Porapora, Distt. Badgam (J&K) Gabba, Sozni and Paper Machie	100
		Karnah and Tangiar Block, Distt. Kupwara (J&K) Crewel, Sozni Chain Stitch and Papa Machie	150
		Bisholi Block, Distt Kathua and Block Jaatri, Distt. Doda J&K	400
		Bisholi Painting Hand Embroidery Gabba and Seoni Craft	
		Block Uri, Distt. Baramaulla, J&K	500
		Shawl Embd. Chain Stich, Paper Machie, Crewal and wood carving	

1	2	3	4
		Block-Puranmandal, Distt. Jammu, J&K	150
2006-07		At Block Khag, Distt. Budgam	120
		at Block Mandi, Surankot Haveli Mendhar, Distt. Poonch, J&K	225
		at Block Thana Mandi Darhal, Manja Kot, Bunthal and Noshera, Distt. Rajouri, J&K	375
2007-08		Dardpora, Distt. Kupwara	150
		Satwari chatta, Miran Shahib Jammu	150
		Gul distt. Rambani	150
		Gourikhand Mantaiai sudhmahades Chennai Block Distt. Udhampur.	
		Thappal Sunates Kimu ram nagar. Udhampur	200
		Dungra Bhadhu Dharank Bilawas, Distt. Kathua	150
		Darbudh and Khalizi block at leh rugs tsukda	200
		Ward NO. 2+4 Geeta Nagar, Distt. Reasi	200
		Vill. Kasyan Brahman jah kangal The. Vijaypur Jammu	150
		Gulabai Bagh Nunar wali wodder lal Distt. Ganderbal Srinagar, Kashmir	150
		Doodhpathar, Hakkal, Hakkal, Raiyar Gujipatherk Distt. Khan Sahib Kashmir	250
		Nanpira Vishur Distt. Pulwama	150
		At Chulergam Budhgram Kultrech, Distt. Budhgram	150
		Pokerpora Block Distt. Budhgram	200
2008-09		at Jammu and Kashmir	1072
2009-10		Kagan, Muran, Tanghar, Mughalpora (Distt. Pulwama)	200
		Majalta, Battal, Panada Baryalta Block Majalta (Distt. Udhampur)	250
		Haji Bagh, Koshipora (Distt. Srinagar)	200

1	2	3	4
		Ompora, Sebdan, Sheikhpora (Distt. Budgam)	253
		Pattan (Distt. Baramulla)	200
		Seer Block Sopora (Distt. Baramulla)	200
		Aglar Chait, Darbagh, Heff, Safanagar, Vatchi, Distt. Shopian	120
		Raipur Camp, Chakdayala, Solari. Katholi Block and (Distt. Samba)	200
		Dangerpora, Panzinara, Rambaligarh, Distt. Bandipora/Srinagar	120
		Jammu and Kashmir	1500
17.	Haryana State 2005-06	Vill. Sadhoura, Bhiwanipur, Bilashpur, Daurang, Naggalyatti, Radaur, Distt. Yamuna Nagar (Haryana)	150
		Karnal Landora, Distt. Karnal (Haryana)	370
			already identified
	2006-07	at Block Farookh Nagar Gurgaon and Block Jhajjar and Bahadurgarh, Distt. Jhajjar	100
		at Sonapat city, vill. of Rai Block, Badmalik Kharkhoda Block	100
	2007-08	Bighan dhad, Bhodiya Distt. Falehabad, Haryana	300
		Nagaura, Bbhana and Sahapur Distt. Jind	200
		Hisar	300
		Mokha, Madhina Lakh, Kajana Kalanua, samchar, Rohtak	300
		Block Charkhi Dadri, Distt. Bhiwani	240
	2008-09	At Vill. Mangali, Distt. Hissar	500
		Patel nagar and green park and its surrounding area, Distt. Panipat	256
	2009-10	Vill. Jaising Ka Mazra, Mali Mazra, Gundiana, Saran, Bhagwanpur etc. Distt. Yamuna Nagar	250
		Vill. Mehrara Buana, Devrad, Brad Khera, Julana Budha Khera etc., Distt. Jind	300



1	2	3	4
		Vill. Mohamadpur and Tauru, Block Tauru, Distt. Mewat	300
		Shiv Nagar Distt. Panipat	300
18.	Rajasthan 2005-06	Hand embd. Crochet Patch work at Vill. Rajound, Sivan, Cheeka Kaithal, Distt. Kaithal	100
		Khetri Distt. Jhunjhunu (Raj)	300
		Kala Dera, Distt. Jaipur (Raj)	300
		Hanumangarh Town, Distt. Hanumangarh (Raj)	150
	2006-07	Block and Distt. Bikaner	100
		Block Pilibangan, Distt. Hanumangarh, Rajasthan	150
	2007-08	Beriwala Garal, Sanwara and Barmer	200
		Kishangarh, thanagaji Lakshmigarh, Kathumar Block Alwar	250
		Akola (Chittorgarh)	250
		Phalodi, Jodhpur	250
		Neemrana, Alwar	250
		Sikar	200
		Nagore, Rajasthan	150
	2008-09	Natural fibre and other related craft	750
	2009-10	Miniature Painting Craft at Kaligaon and Surajpole Distt. Udaipur	300
		Leather Morjary craft at Chinod, Mangrole, Peepaldah Distt. Baran	300
		Lac craft at Mahavir Colony, Nainwa Road, Guruchang Colony, Ratamganj, Distt. Bundi	210
		Gagara, Distt. Barmer	300
		Khamnaur, Tantol, Molela and GuBelgaum District, Karnataka njol, Tehsil-Nathdwara, Rajasthan	200
		Handicraft Stoles Craft at Rajasthan Cluster	900

1	2	3	4
19.	Punjab 2005-06	Villages Adjoining Distt. Gurdaspur (Punjab)	133 already identified
	2006-07	Block- Pathankot, Gurdaspur, Punjab	136
		Block Mukerian Distt. Hoshiarpur, Punjab	120
	2007-08	Railmazra Asron Prempora Paneli tonza Block Balchaur Distt. Nawashahar, Punjab	350
		Dogarabasti nanakbasi pipli machaki kalan tahena kamiala Distt. Faridkot	250
		Subhash nagar, Ravidas Nagar, Nanak Nagri, Distt. Muktasar, Punjab	200
	2008-09	at Punjab	1072
		Handiya Khuddi kalan, Sanghera	300
		Vill. Ranglipur, Jaintipur, chachowal	500
	2009-10	Distt. Vill. Jalal, Maina, Kalan, Buglipura, Kapoor Basti, Bhuller, Harijan Mohalla etc. of Distt. Moga	300
		Vill. Badshahpur Mandi, Dhurian, Sodhiwalal (Ugoke), Nanhera, Saadmajra, Gurdiapura, Sadharanpur etc. of Bloc Samana, Distt. Patiala	300
20.	Uttarakhand 05-06	Munikireti, Rishikesh, Dev Prayag (UA)	100
	2006-07	Rudharpur (Uttarakhand)	210
		at Dehradun	300
		at Gupt Kashi	200
		at Lohahat Distt. Champawat, Uttarakhand	150
	2007-08	Sitabpur Devi Road, Kotwdar, Puri Garhwal	120
		Ghansali, Distt. Teri Garhwal	120
		Kheri, Lachhiwala, Dehradun	250
		Prem Nagar, Dehradun	120

1	2	3	4
		Chamba Distt. Tehri Garhwal	180
		Sweet Ethana Puri Garhwal	150
		Dehradun	1000
2008-09		DANDA, Uttarakashi	590
		Sahaspur, Dehradun	600
		Kapkot, Bagheswar	348
		at Uttarakhand	750
2009-10		Ganga Bhogpur Yamkeshwar, Pauri Garhwal	350
		Tensil Narsan, Raiwala and Roorkee	500
		Tribal Block Munsyari Distt. Pithoragarh (UK)	300
21.	Jharkhand 2005-06	Sehebganj, Distt.	300
	2006-07	Barhi Bishnugarh and Ichak Block, Distt. Hazaribag	230
		village Nutan tasaria, Golpur (Msriya Tola) Lahrjoria Mahodin, Barachyaria, Muhalbana of Masalia Block of Dumka Distt.	300
		Ratu, Kanke, Chano and Mandar Block	500
	2007-08	Sua Chianki of Datonganj Block, Rajwadih, Jamune, Pokhraha of Patan Block and Basu, bhusra, Rabdi, Chaimpur and Sahpur of Chainpur block in Daltonganj	300
		Pora Bhalki, Ganakpada, Nuagram, Harina, Janumdih Rugrisai, Bhalki and Maheilsai of patka Block of East Singhbhum	480
		Block Madhupur, Distt. Deogarh	507
		Block Nala Distt. Jamtara	300
		Sahrajadab, chhota kendum, Joskuti, chhotadurgapur, Ramchouki and Sangarmanga of Block Taljhari, Distt. Sahebganj	401
		Jamshedpur and Potka Block of East Singhbhum	120
	2008-09	Khunt Padi block of West Singhbhum, Distt. Jharkhand	200

1	2	3	4
		at Dhanbad, Gobindpur, Baliapur, Jharia, Distt. Dhanbad	500
		at Lari Distt. Ramgarh, Jharkhand	500
		Bishunpur, Ghagra, Distt. Gumla, Jharkhand	500
		Lari distt. Ramgarh, Jharkhand	500+500
	2009-10	Madhupur Sarath and Koro in Deogarh Distt.	550
		Amalapara and Litipara Block of Pakur Distt.	500
22	West Bengal 2005-06	Nandkumar and Matangiri of Purba Midnapur (WB)	200
		Charghat, Sabuna, Gokulpur, Goldah, Aarbelia, Basirhat Sub Division of North 24 Parganas, WB	500
		Bolpur Block of Distt. Birbhum (WB)	400
		Sandesh Khali (1), South 24 Parganas (W.B.)	315
		Chinsura- Mogra, Polba- Dadpur, Distt. Hooghly (WB)	200
	2006-07	at Khejuri I & II Blocks of East Midnapore Distt. WB	400
		at UN Block of Howrah and Khanakul I & II blocks of Hooghly Distt.	1162
	2007-08	North Dinajpur	150
		Basanti Block of South 24 Parganas	150
		Jhargram, Binpur I & II Block of Paschim Medinipur	150
		Coochbehar 1 No. Block of Coochbchar Distt.	225
		Habibpur, Harishchanda-rapur and Gajole of Malda Distt.	180
		Uluberia II, Panchla and Sankrail Blocks of Howrah Distt.	200
		Giagunj, Behrampur, Domkal Bhaatpur I and Kandi Blocks of Murshidabad Distt.	150
		Gurni Dt. Nadia	300
	2008-09	Palpara, New Palpara and Pramod Nagar under Matigra GP of Darjeeling Distt. (WB)	500

1	2	3	4
		Babnan and its adjoining area in Hooghly Distt. WB.	500
		Ramnagar-I and II block of Purba Medinipur Distt. (WB)	500
		Kalimpong in Darjeeling Distt. (W.B.)	600
		Kushmandi Block of Dakshin Dinajapur, Distt. (WB)	500
		Swarupnagar Block of North - 24 Parganas Distt. (WB)	500
		Natural fibre and other related craft	1000
2009-10		at Bhagawanpur-I, Block of Purba Midnapore Distt. WB	500
		at Chara Panchala and Sahapur GP of Panchla Block of Howrah Distt.	500
		at Kushimundi, Harirampur and Banhihari Block, Distt. South Dinajpur	600
		at Pingle Craft Block of Paschim Midnapore Distt.	500
		at Diamond Harbour-I Block of 24 Parganas	500
		at Pather Pratima kakadwip, Mathurapur Block of 24 Parganas, WB	600
		at Krishnanagar-I and Krishanganj Block of Nadia Distt.	500
		At Ghatal and Chandrakona block of Paschim Midnapore Distt.	500
		at West Bengal	900
23.	Madhya Pradesh 2005-06	Pranpur, Ramnagar, Nanakpur and Shyamgarh Villages in Chanderi Block of Distt. Ashok Nagar (MP)	500
		Indore	500
		Indore	500
	2006-07	Ektak Srimud, Baigandh, Kondagaon, Barkal, Jamkotpara, Kusuma and Golavan, Kondagaon, Distt. Raigarh, Bastar	1313
		Mhow, Indore	300
	2007-08	Indore and Sanver block, MP	500
		Shivpuri Town Distt. Shipuri	300

1	2	3	4
		Sironj, Distt. Vidhisha Bhopal	200
		Maheshwari, MP	500
		Siwani, Distt. Raisen	200
		Rajgath, Distt. Rajgath, MP	250
		Sundernagar	250
2008-09		at Gandhi Gram, Tikri Banjara, Aam Gawan, Dadariya, Gadai, Distt. Siddhi (MP)	200
		at Ishwaripura and Chandrashekar Ward, Katmi (MP)	300
		at Ichhawar Block, Distt. Sehore (MP)	300
		at Narsinghpur, Distt. Narsinghpur (MP)	200
		at Godhi, Lalbang, Distt. Chindwara (MP)	200
		at Mungawali, Distt. Ashok Nagar (MP)	300
		Ander Shahar Balwani laLal Bawri, Distt. Ashok Nagar, MP	500
2009-10		Morena (MP)	300
		Jhabua (MP)	400
		Obedullaganj, Distt. Raisen	500
		Jasalpuri (Gwalior)	300
24	Goa 05-06	Keri, Wikoi, Bicholim, Palyam, Pednem and Mandrem in North Goa and Sanguem, Quepe and Sovordem in South Goa	200
	06-07	at Spath Goa Distt.	200
	07-08	14 Clusters in Distt. South GOA	500
	08-09	NIL	
	09-10	at Villages in Goa	500
25.	Bihar 05-06	Jitwarpur, Rohika Block, Distt. Madhubani	150

1	2	3	4
		Saran, Distt. Saran	210
		Nawada, Distt. Nawada	500
		Raja Nagar, Distt. Madhubani	210
06-07		Bhusura, Muzaffarpur, Bihar	200
		Patna City, Bihar	428
		at Meashi and Chakkia block, Distt. Motihari, Bihar	200
07-08		Dandkhora Block of Katihyar	411
		Arrah Sadar Udawant Nagar Block	500
		Mairwa Siwan, Bihar	250
		Bidupur Block Distt. Vaishali	350
08-09		Kishanganj block and Kinshanganj Distt. Bihar	500
		Patherkati in Gaya Distt. Bihar	500
		Dariyapur Parsa and Chapra Sadar Distt. Saran, Bihar	500
		Madhubani Distt. Rahika Block, Bihar	500
		Kalar Block and Gopalganj, Sadar Block	500
		Natural fibre and other related craft	1000
09-10		at Giryak and Silao block of Nalanda	652
		at Haweli Khargapur of Munger	681
		at Charaut Block of Shivhar Distt.	200
		at Duchak Gaw, Phulwaria Hathua block of Gopalganj District (Bihar)	725
26	Orissa 2005-06	Banapur, Distt. Khurda	200
		Vill. Bhainchua, Block-Balianta, Distt. Khurda, Orissa	350
	2006-07	Manamunda Distt. Boudh, Orissa	470
		at Paralakhemundi Distt. Gajapati Distt. Orissa	450

1	2	3	4
		at Mareigaon Distt. Keonjhar, Orissa	450
	2007-08	Baulagadia block-Oupada, Distt. Balasore, Orissa	500
		Sudrukumpa, Distt. Khandhamal	391
		Patasanipur, GP Kuirujanja, Block Kakatpur, Distt. Puri	410
		Reamal block Distt. Deogarh Orissa	300
		Nuapatna, Tigiria, Distt. Cuttak	600
	2008-09	AT Patikarpali, katapali barghar Block, Distt. Orissa	594
		Papdahandi, Nabarangpur Block, Distt. Nabarangpur (KBK), Orissa	560
		Golomunda, Dharmgarh Block, Distt. Kalahandi (KBK), Orissa	529
		Natural fibre and other related craft at	800
		At Orissa	1072
	2009-10	Jujumura and Maneshwar Block, Distt. Sambalpur, Orissa	550
		Narangarh, Distt. Khurda	505
		Bolangir, Sadar and Paintala Block of Bonangir Distt. Orissa	550
		Rasagobindpur Block in Mayurbhanj Distt., Orissa	582
		Jagamohan Cluster, Distt. Ganjam, Orissa	500
27	Delhi 2005-06	New Seemapuri, D-Block, Seemapuri B-Block, Dilshad Colony, Nand Nagri, East Delhi	300
		New Ashok Nagar, Delhi	100
	2006-07	Bamrauli, Kapashera, and Basthal, Bijwasan, New Delhi	200
		at Patel Nagar and its surrounding areas, West Delhi	200
		Kakrola, Madhu Vihar, Hastal Tirkrikhurd, Distt. South Delhi	300
	2007-08	Khichidipur	160
		Jama Masjid and Dariyagunj	300



1	2	3	4
	2008-09	At Pataudi, Distt. Gurgaon	122
		Durga park, Dabri, Mahaveer Enclave, Sitapuri and its surrounding areas	200
		at Chhattisgarh	750
	2009-10	at Sangam Vihar and its surrounding area, Distt. South Delhi	250
		Mehrauli, Mandi Dera Vill. Chattarpur and Lado Sarai, Distt. South Delhi	300
28	Sikkim 2008-09	Ranipool, Ranka, Rumtek, Assam Linzey of Nandok, Lower Syari, Chandmari, Tathangehen, Rongnek, Chongey, Sichey, Balwakhani, Gangtok, Deorali and Dragaon of East Sikkim District	210
		at Bakhim, Tengay Mendang, Dalep, Lingzoo, Lamaten, Tingmoo, Deythang, Bering, Zarrong, Ravangla, Kewzing	360
		At Sikkim	750
29	Maharashtra 2006-07	in seven blocks Palam, chatori, Dhabunaiktanda, Anadwai, Sambhajigagar Tanda, Bargon Kurd, Bargoan Bhudrukhu, Distt. Prabhani (Maharashtra)	300
		Sulibhanjan- Khultabad, Tal. Khultabad, Distt. Aurangabad	200
	2007-08	Khadarabad, Nutan Vasahat, Chandanzia, Sambhajinagar, Kannaj Nagri and Lodhi Mohalla, Distt. Jalna	400
		Achalpur, Distt. Amravati	220
		Khaparkheda, Distt. Nagpur	180
		Ambejogai, Wadwai, Dharur and Kaij Block, Distt. Beed	500
	2008-09	Bamboo and Kolhapur Chappal	250
		Teracotta/Pottery and Bamboo	1000
		Beed Distt.	600
	2009-10	tal. Warud, Distt. Amravati	350
		Januna Tal. Barshi	500
		Gadchiroli, Chawela, Bori, Yengalkeda, Distt. Gadchiroli	600

1	2	3	4
		Aurangabad District	500
30.	Chhattisgarh 2007-08	Ramsagarpar, Raipur, Urban and Benarasi Colony Distt. Chhattisgarh	100
		Pondi, Pondi khurd in ambikapur block and aam gaon in lundra Block distt. Sarguja, Chhattisgarh	100
	2008-09	at Chhattisgarh	750
		Rajim block Distt. Raipur	100
		Khandrapar and kumharp ara (Dongargarh) chuikandan and Choutana, Distt. Rajnandgaon	200
	2009-10	at Surguna Distt.	400
31.	Chandigarh 2007-08	Burail, Jagron, Batala. Palsore and Kjheri, Chandigarh	200

**Statement-II**

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Funds sanctioned with Utilization Status (Amount in rupees)							
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Release Amount	Utilized	Release Amount	Utilized	Release Amount	Utilized	Release Amount	Utilized
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26729141	26654141	55048014	23589314	28194997	12145497	12358363	3699863
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11146246	9575246	8643965	7421965	4621000	—	1483980	—
3.	Assam	26427026	20332026	50231174	44351674	52187114	3509250	25417147	—
4.	Bihar	4944794	4583794	5012615	2002615	10060190	795540	5512000	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	50000	50000	549500	549500	1297000	662000	2015000	600000
6.	Delhi	1978155	1978155	4372030	4372030	16294497	15029497	3678500	700000
7.	Goa	300000	—	618000	256000	2585000	2435000	2622000	—
8.	Gujarat	38341584	16912084	31620309	7949809	37599238	23711738	17597150	—



1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
32.	Daman and Diu	—	—	62500	—	—	—	695000	—
33.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Statement-III**

*The project sanctioned during the year 2010-11 under AHVY*

Sl. No.	Name of Organization with File Number	Cluster location and craft	No. of artisans
1	2	3	4
1	Chhattisgarh	At Arang Dharsiva, Abhanpur and Raipur	400
		At Raipur City	300
2.	Madhya Pradesh	At Dewas (MP)	300
		At Gwalior	500
		At Nainpur Distt. Mandha	500
		At Shandol Distt.	500
		At Distt. Morena	500
3.	Uttar Pradesh	At Khairabad, Biswa Distt. Sitapur	500
		At Block Siddore Barabanki	500
		At Block Miyanganj- UNNAO	529
		At Sandila Hardoi	500
		At Distt. Deoria	500

1	2	3	4
		At Block Bisunpurwa Distt. Kushi Nagar	500
		At Ram Nagar, Distt. Jaunpur	300
		At Niyamabad, Block Distt. Chadauli	300
		At Robertsganj Sonbhadra Ghorawal	300
		At Muratganj Distt. Kaushambi	450
		At Barout Khekra and Singhnali Distt. Baghpat	500
		At Saharanpur Proper	500
		At Ganj Dundwara Patiali Sahavar, Gandka Distt Kashi Ram Nagar	500
		At Ajam Pada, Krishna Nagar, Naiki Mandi Tajganj Pakki Sarai, Khati Pada, SaraiKhawaja, Lohamandi Jharpure, Bamarauli Katra and Chamrauli Distt. Agra	300
		Saharanpur	437
4	Gujarat	At Chalindra, Chandona, Vanthwali, Chhapra, Sinhooz and Vankarvas (Mehemdabad) Distt. Kheda, Gujarat	500
		At Ghoghamba Block, Distt. Panchmahal, Gujarat	500
		At Chakragah, Charwali, Bhankia, Distt. Amreli	500
		At Sonalpark, Khengarpar, Punrajpar, Sayra, Moticher, Kapursi, Madvai Tal. Lakpat, Distt. Kutch	500
		At Kudiara, Dandi, Veluk, Dhanpada, Sampura, Kevedi, Jodwana, Umarada, Distt. Surat	400
5.	Maharashtra	at Amravati City, Distt. Amravati (MS) Nagpur	500
		Bt Latur Distt. (MS)	500
		at Katol, Tal. Katol, Distt. Nagpur	270
		at Nanded	500
		Sangli (Urban and Rural)	500

1	2	3	4
		At Nagpur (Urban and Rural)	200
6.	Bihar	at Nirmali Block, Supaul Distt. (Bihar)	1000
		at Basopatti, District Mindhubani (Bihar)	500
		at Samastipur (Bihar)	624
		at Sheikhpura, Distt. Barbigha (Bihar)	500
		at Piperia Block (Lakhisarai) (Bihar)	650
7.	Orissa	at Binka and Ullunda Block, Distt. Sonepur (KBK)	537
		at Narla Block (7 GPs), Distt. Kalahandi (KBK), Orissa	507
		Suliapada, Baripada Sadar and Raghurajpur Block, Distt. Mayurbhanj	600
8.	Jharkhand	Chandwa Block, Distt. Latehar	500
		Dumri, Pirtan Block, Distt. Giridih, Jharkhand	350
		at Godda District, Jharkhand	300
9.	West Bengal	at Naxalbari Block of Darjeeling Distt. (Indo-Nepal Border), WB	500
		at Amta-I and II Block, Distt. Howrah	600
		Panskura-II (Kolaghat) Block, Baishnabachak GP, Purba Midnapore, Daspur Block, Narayanpur GP of Paschim Midnapore Distt.	500
		at Sonamukhi Block of Bankura Distt.	600
		Tufanganj-I Block, Distt. Coochbehar, WB	780
		Namkhana and Sagar Block, Distt. 24 Parganas (S)	600
		Kaliachak I and III blocks, Distt. Malda, WB	500
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	at Vill. Malal, Ajal Malal, Taroti, Chak Malal, Block-Khour, Distt. Jammu	150
		Duree, Mananu, Daboh, Shahpost, The and Distt. Samba, Jammu	200
		Khalhar, Sagam Wangam, Zalangam and Nagam, block- Breng, Distt. Anantnag, Jammu	200

1	2	3	4
		at Vill. Kawoosa Khalisa, Yarigund, Check Kawoosa, Lori Check, Mazahama, Bachpora and Nowpora Payeen, Block Narbal, Distt. Srinagar	400
		Vill. Chorli, Dawar, Khari Bishnah Ward No-2, Block- Bishnah, Distt. Jammu, J&K	200
		Vill. Leprusy Colony Bheraar, Bhagwan Pora, Block-Hazrat Bal, Distt. Srinagar, Jammu	200
		at Vill. Dawaer, Merkoot, Fariqporagunj, Tarbal, Bangran, Wanpoora, Badwan, Kanalwan, Bhaktoor, Charwan, Kashpat Tehsil, Gurej, Distt. Bandipora, Jammu	200
		Vill. Pochhal, Kuleed, Hullar, Hattā and Begana, Block and Distt. Kishtwar, J&K	200
		Vill. Makwal, Chak Saredare, Purkhoo Camp, Top Manhasan, Hira Chak, Singhu Chak, Bhangore Kalsay Chak, Kukerian, Rattampur, Ghomanhasa, Pouni Chak, Sangrampur, Block Marh, Distt. Jammu, J&K	170
		At Vill. Khoshipora, Badsgam, Dehruna, Bonthnoo Block Larkipora, Distt. Anantnag	150
		At Poyen Kargil, Dass Drythang, Tatowathang and Gongma TSG Block/Tehsil/Distt. Kargil	150
11.	Haryana	at Vill. Kharak Kalan Kalinga Naurangabad, Sirsa, Ghogra Phoolpura, Bamla Block, Distt. Bhiwani (Haryana)	300
		at Vill. Raipur Rani, Bhagpur, Shahjanpur, Hangola Hangoli, Bhanwali Distt. Panchkulla	300
		at Vill. Suchar Kotli and its surrounding area, Block and Distt. Sirsa	300
		at Vill. Guhana, Mahara, Garhi Sarai Namda Rakha, Nai Basti Garhi Uzalekhan and Nagar, Distt. Sonipat	300
12.	Himachal Pradesh	at Distt. Kullu (HP)	300
		in Distt. Mandi	500

1	2	3	4
13.	Rajasthan	Vill. Kukas, Naradpura, Natata, Khorameena, Nagal, Purohita, Tehsil, Ajmer, Distt. Jaipur (Raj)	300
		Sikanandara and its surrounding area in Distt. Dausa (Raj.)	300
		Vill. Hakanpur, Chakmahara, Abhoria, Patli, Bhagsur Block Sadulsahar, Distt. Sriganganagar (Raj.)	300
		Shahapura and its surrounding area Distt. Bhilwara (Raj.)	300
		Deedwana and its surrounding area Distt. Nagaur (Raj.)	300
		At Vill. Barbasar, Geevfandesar, Behrasar. Ramasar, Block Sardar Sahar, Distt. Churu	200
14.	New Delhi	in and around Sultanpuri, North West Delhi	300
15.	Punjab	Hand embroidery/ Phulkari and Crochet craft at Vill. Manewala Bada, Bhamniwala, Meer khas, Tiwana, Tiwanachota, Chak Manewala, Gandhinagar, Kammingwala, Baluwana Block, Jalalabad, Distt. Ferozpur	300
		Hand Embroidery, Phulkari and Crochet craft at Vill. Seviya, Kanoi, Tunga, Klara, Chathe Nakthe and Local Sangrur Block and Distt Sangrur	300
16.	Uttarakhand	At Haldwani, Ram Nagar, Kathgodam Bhimtal, Distt. Nainital	300
		At Border village Baugari Block Bhatwari Distt. Uttar Kashi	413
		At Block Chakrota Distt. Dehradun	480
17.	Karnataka	Lakshmipura, Gangenahalli, Kundure, Maganahosalli, Uddinamallanna, Hosure and Tulasi Gate (9-Villages), K.R. Pet Taluk, Mandya District, Karnataka	250
		Mincheri Thanda, Eachanal Thanda, Kasarati L.T. 1 and 2, Lingasur Taluk, Raichur District, Karnataka	250
		Balkundi Thanda, Hirekodagalli Thanda-L.T. No. 1 and 2, Chikadakodagalli Thanda, Ilkal Taluk, Bagalkote District, Karnataka	225
		Medargalli, Ashraya Colony, in Khanapur Town, Nandagad, Chapagaon, Godoli and Boranki Villages of Khanapur Taluk, Belgaum District, Karnataka	300



1	2	3	4
18.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai (Otteri, Kosapet, Perambur, Kanigapuram, Pulliyanthope, Ayanavaram, GKM Colony, Villivakkam, Waltex Road, Nammalvarpet, Kodungaiyur and Choolai), Tamil Nadu	600
		Thaikkal, Kollidam, Sirkali Taluk, Nagapattinam District, Tamil Nadu	500
		Kanakamma Chattiram.Tiruttani Taluk, Tiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu	300
19.	Kerala	Neduvanvils, Parasala Panchayet, Neyyattinkara Panchayet, TVM District, Kerala	300
		Manjeswaram, Kasargode District, Kerala	600
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Gudi, Katron Korra, Valya, Hoonya, Many, KUBYA Thandas, Madgul Mandal, Mahaboobnagar District, Andhra Pradesh	400
		R.C. Puram and Insapur Mandal, Medak District, Andhra Pradesh	500
		Garla Mandal, Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh	400
		Sircilla, Karimnagar District, Andhra Pradesh	500
		Samalkot, Tadiparthi, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh	500
		Kavali, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh	400
		Gorantla, Penukonda Mandal, Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh	500
		B. Kothakota (BC/SC Colony), Beerangi, Bhuchipalli Villages, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh	460
		Gaddur, Krishnanagar Colony, Bagalanatham, Ramakuppam, V-Kota Mandal, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh	360
		Rayachoti Town, Chowdeswari Colony, Thukrapalli, Sibyala, Moravapalli, Pakirapalli, Chowtapalli, Seethampeta, Mdai Reddypalli, Medara Palli in Kadappa District, Andhra Pradesh	700
21.	Assam	Mirijim and Artistic Muga Textiles crafts at Machkhowa cluster under Machkhowa Development Block and Pochim Dhemaji cluster under Dhemaji Development Block, District Dhemaji, Assam	600
		Embroidery, Jute and Artistic Textiles crafts at Panigaon, Pakhimoria Development Block, Bengena ati, District- Nagaon, Assam	1000

1	2	3	4
		Rongbong Wai Village, District- Karbi Anglong, Assam	1500
		Sirajuli Satra and Greater Singri under Borosola Development Block, P.O. Dhekiajuli, Distt. Sonitpur, Assam	500
		At Narua, Kekankuchi and diru of Nalbari Civil Distt. Assam	500
22.	Manipur	Wangoi, Mayang Imphal and its surrounding area of Imphal West-II, Manipur	520
		Nambol Awang Leikai, Kabowakching, Phojing, Phojing Awang, Utlou Awang and Surrounding Villages, Distt. Bishnupur, Manipur	605
		Sekmai Schedule Caste area (Kanto, Khurkhul, Senjam Khunou, Kanglatongbi etc. villages), Distt. Imphal West, Manipur	552
		Nambol Awang Leikai, Kabowakching, Phojing, Phojing Awang, Utlou Awang and Surrounding Villages, Distt. Bishnupur, Manipur	550
		At Naga Taphou, Maram Khunou, Katomei, Taphou Pudunamei, Rikhumai Tapour and Kuki Taphou, senapati Distt.	500
23.	Meghalaya	Umsiang, Maiong, District- Ri-Bhoi, Meghalaya	1000
		Mawsahew, Mawkawir, Tynrong Pyndemdhar, Umtalang, Nongriat etc. under Shella Bholaganj Block, Distt. East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	500
24.	Nagaland	Mokokchung District, Nagaland	1000
		Pfutsero, Khezhakeno, Chizami of District- Phek, Nagaland	1000
25.	Mizoram	At Aizwal South Distt. Aizwal	507
26.	Tripura	At Chawmanu, R.D. Block: Langtarai, Natinmanu, Gobindrabari, West Chawmanu, East Chawmanu, West Malidhar, Dhalai Distt	550
		At Kalaban, Tulamora, Taibandal, Chandul and Mohanbhog, South and West Distt. Tripura	652
		Paschim Noagaon Village, Tripura West	540
		Shantipur, North Tripura	520
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	at Dollungmukh, Lower Subansiri, Distt. AP	300

[English]

### Allocation of Funds to States

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

(a) whether the Government has allocated funds under various centrally sponsored schemes to State Governments in the country including Karnataka for improvement in power supply, power grid maintenance, improvement in transmission lines, rural electrification, etc.; and

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated for the purpose during the last one year and the current year, scheme-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Government of India has launched two schemes namely Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) and Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP).

#### Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

Under RGGVY, there is no upfront allocation of funds for any State including Karnataka. Funds are released against sanctioned projects in installments based on the reported utilization of amount in the previous installment(s) and fulfillment of other conditionalities. Cumulatively, an amount of Rs. 23887.21 crore has been released in the country for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY, as on 31.01.2011. The State-wise details of funds released for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY during the last one year and current year, is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

#### Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP)

Government of India launched Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-

APDRP) during 11th Plan period as a central sector scheme to encourage energy audit and accounting through IT intervention and to reduce the AT&C losses upto 15%. The programme size of the R-APDRP scheme is Rs. 51,577 crore. The focus of R-APDRP Scheme is on actual demonstrable performance by utilities in terms of sustained AT&C loss reduction. Projects under the scheme are being taken up in two Parts. Part-A includes the projects for IT applications for energy accounting/auditing, GIS, consumer indexing, SCADA and IT based consumer service centers etc. and Part-B includes regular distribution strengthening projects including separation of agricultural feeders from domestic and industrial ones and High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) etc.

Under Part-A of R-APDRP, 1401 towns at an estimated Cost of Rs. 5177 crore have been approved for 29 States/UTs. Part-A SCADA projects for 8 towns of 3 States have also been sanctioned at an estimated Cost of Rs. 471.58 crores. Under Part-B of R-APDRP, so far 775 projects at the cost of Rs. 14854.43 crore have been approved to 13 States.

The details of projects sanction under Part-A of R-APDRP and Part-B of R-APDRP are given in the enclosed Statements-I, II and III respectively.

#### Statement-I

##### State-wise details of funds released for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY

		(Rs. in crore)	
Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10	2010-11 (as on 31.01.2011)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	158.28	64.06
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	225.27	61.85
3.	Assam	459.62	499.80

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	697.41	379.24
5.	Chhattisgarh	333.56	77.15
6.	Gujarat	94.32	48.45
7.	Haryana	60.67	4.81
8.	Himachal Pradesh	122.46	11.86
9.	Jharkhand	750.48	119.62
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	363.92	30.48
11.	Kanataka	67.60	48.10
12.	Kerala	10.59	20.85
13.	Madhya Pradesh	416.47	172.22
14.	Maharashtra	200.77	159.96
15.	Manipur	63.17	94.87
16.	Meghalaya	129.38	2.52
17.	Mizoram	81.02	78.28
18.	Nagaland	59.26	29.83
19.	Orissa	998.65	421.01
20.	Punjab	0.00	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	159.10	70.48
22.	Sikkim	44.90	43.62
23.	Tripura	52.29	13.90
24.	Tamil Nadu	119.30	39.12
25.	Uttar Pradesh	192.92	52.99
26.	Uttarakhand	102.06	9.69
27.	West Bengal	619.18	375.72
Total		6582.65	2930.48

**Statement-II****Details of projects sanctioned under Part-A of R-APDRP**

(Figures in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned Project Cost
1	2	3	4
<b>Non-special Category States</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113	388.81
2.	Bihar	71	194.60
3.	Chandigarh	01	33.34
4.	Chhattisgarh	20	122.45
	Delhi		Being private utilities, not covered under R-APDRP
5.	Goa	4	110.74
6.	Gujarat#	84	363.87
7.	Haryana	36	165.63
8.	Jharkhand	30	160.61
9.	Karnataka	98	391.14
10.	Kerala	43	214.40
11.	Madhya Pradesh	83	228.89
12.	Maharashtra	130	324.42
	Orissa		Being private utilities, not covered under R-APDRP
13.	Puducherry	4	27.53
14.	Punjab	47	272.85

1	2	3	4
15.	Rajasthan#	87	466.83
16.	Tamil Nadu#	110	599.17
17.	Uttar Pradesh	168	636.53
18.	West Bengal	62	164.37
Sub Total		1191	4866.18

**Special Category States**

19.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	37.68
20.	Assam	67	173.78
21.	Himachal Pradesh	14	96.41
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	30	151.99
23.	Manipur	13	31.55
24.	Meghalaya	9	33.99
25.	Mizoram	9	35.12
26.	Nagaland	9	34.58
27.	Sikkim	2	26.30
28.	Tripura	16	35.18
29.	Uttarakhand	31	125.82
Sub-Total		210	782.40
Grand Total		1401	5648.58

#Includes Part-A SCADA projects with Rs. 150.90 crore for 5 towns in Rajasthan.

Includes Part-A SCADA projects worth Rs. 138.51 crore for 6 towns in Gujarat.

Includes Part-A SCADA projects worth Rs. 182.17 crore for 7 towns in Tamil Nadu.

**Statement-III****Details of projects sanctioned under Part-B of R-APDRP**

Sl. No.	Utility/State	No. of projects (Towns/ projects area)	Sanctioned Project Cost
		Nos.	Rs. crore
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	1056.59
2.	Gujarat	63	993.78
3.	Karnataka	88	948.99
4.	Himachal Pradesh	14	322.18
5.	Kerala	40	503.43
6.	Madhya Pradesh	81	1968.20
7.	Maharashtra	66	1314.00
8.	Punjab	15	511.83
9.	Rajasthan	82	1540.47
10.	Sikkim	2	68.46
11.	Tamil Nadu	82	3247.78
12.	Uttar Pradesh	155	1831.70
13.	West Bengal	45	547.02
Sub-Total		775	14854.43

[Translation]

**Iron Ore Fines**

903. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the iron ore fines are sold without auctioning resulting into the loss of our natural resources;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to conduct a high level enquiry against mines owners and public sector units in order to check the loss of natural resources;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the quantity of iron ore fines produced in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) State Governments as the owners of minerals grant mineral concession, including mining leases, and in case of minerals in First Schedule to the Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation Act, 1957 (MMDR Act), which includes iron ore, prior approval of the Central Government is necessary before lease deeds are entered by the State Government with the lessee. As per the model Mining lease given in Form K in the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, a lessee is entitled to enter in the lease area and to search for mine, bore, dig, drill for, win, work, dress, process, convert, carry away and dispose of minerals in the lease, after payment of royalty as per Section 9 of the MMDR Act. The MMDR Act or Rules framed thereunder does not provide for any mode or procedure for selling of minerals, including iron ore fines in any particular manner.

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

(d) State-wise production of Iron ore fines in the country for the last three years and the current year is given below:—

(unit: '000' tonnes)

State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto Dec., 2010)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	3978	5238	2759	267

	1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	17965	18925	14960	11431	
Goa (including concentrates)	24796	25670	30719	16782	
Jharkhand	10983	11471	12296	9431	
Karnataka	27458	28310	27016	18648	
Madhya Pradesh	1954	325	977	858	
Maharashtra	315	119	103	181	
Orissa	27947	30502	38085	28833	
Total	115396	120560	126915	86431	

#### Transmission and Distribution Losses

904. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:  
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of transmission and distribution losses in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the financial and technical assistance provided to the State Governments under various programmes for improving power situation and mitigating such losses in the country during the above said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses as measure of grid losses were replaced with Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses for more clarity in year 2001-02. States/UT-wise Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses for the year 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 as contained in the 7th 'Report on Performance of State Power Utilities' published by Power Finance Corporation are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) With the aim to reduce the AT&C losses upto 15% in the country and improvement in power distribution sector, Government of India has launched the Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) during 11th Plan period. The focus of R-APDRP is on actual demonstrable performance by utilities in terms of sustained AT&C loss reduction. Projects under the scheme are being taken up in two Parts. The activities to be covered under each part are as follows:—

Part-A Preparation of Base-line data for the project are covering Consumer Indexing, GIS Mapping, Metering of Distribution Transformers and Feeders, and Automatic Data Logging for all Distribution Transformers and Feeders and SCADA/DMS system of big cities only. It will also include adoption of IT applications for meter reading, billing and collection, energy accounting and auditing, redressal of consumer grievances, establishment of IT enabled consumer service centres etc.

Part-B: Renovation, modernization and strengthening of 11 kV level Substations, Transformers/Transformer Centers, Re-conductoring of lines at 11 kV level and below, Load Bifurcation, Load Balancing, HVDS, installation of capacitor banks and mobile service centers etc. In exception cases, where sub-transmission system is weak, strengthening at 33 kV or 66 kV levels may also be considered.

Initially 100% funds for Part-A and 25% (90% for special category States) funds for Part-B projects shall be provided through loan from the Government of India. The

balance funds for Part-B projects shall be raised from financial institutions. The entire amount of loan for Part-A projects shall be converted into grant once the establishment of the required Base-line data system is achieved and verified by an independent agency appointed by Ministry of Power. Upto 50% (90% for special category States) of the project cost of Part-B projects shall be converted into grant in five equal tranches on achieving the 15% AT&C loss in the project area on a sustainable basis for a period of five years. In addition, utility level loss reduction (AT&C losses) @ 3% per annum for utilities with baseline loss levels exceeding 30% and @ 1.5% for utilities with baseline loss levels less than 30% have to be achieved.

Under Part-A (IT) of the scheme, a loan of Rs. 5177 Crores has been sanctioned for funding of all eligible 1401 schemes in 29 States/UTs and an amount of Rs. 1461 Crores has already been disbursed.

Under Part-B of R-APDRP, schemes worth Rs. 14854 crores have been sanctioned for 775 out of 1100 eligible towns and an amount of Rs.17.85 Crores has already been disbursed till date.

Under Part-A (SCADA), a loan amount of Rs. 472 crores has been sanctioned for funding of SCADA schemes is 18 of 60 eligible towns and an amount of Rs. 100 crores has already been disbursed.

The details of project sanctioned under the Part-A and B of R-APDRP programme are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### Statement-I

##### AT&C Losses (%) for Utilities selling directly to consumers

Region	State	Utility	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	43.99	47.38	34.37
	Bihar Total		43.99	47.38	34.37

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Jharkhand	JSEB	54.41	58.17	59.00
	Jharkhand Total		54.41	58.17	59.00
	Orissa	CESCO	42.54	46.05	37.67
		NESCO	36.22	34.58	38.90
		SESCO	41.72	48.15	50.59
		WESCO	39.71	41.20	37.57
	Orissa Total		39.90	41.68	39.43
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	61.43	51.32	56.86
	Sikkim Total		61.43	51.32	56.86
	West Bengal	WBSEB	30.66		
		WBS&DCL		22.70	22.73
	West Bengal Total		30.66	22.70	22.73
Eastern Total			39.12	37.76	35.51
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	57.96	61.59	60.15
	Arunachal Pradesh Total		57.96	61.59	60.15
	Assam	CAEDCL	42.55	42.96	33.53
		LAEDCL	31.24	28.71	14.14
		UAEDCL	38.67	36.02	17.02
	Assam Total		36.64	35.18	20.32
	Manipur	Manipur PD	79.69	79.39	81.01
	Manipur Total		79.69	79.39	81.01
	Meghalaya	MeSEB	39.08	39.45	43.37
	Meghalaya Total		39.08	39.45	43.37



1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	31.71	28.31	41.01
	Mizoram Total		31.71	28.31	41.01
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	48.01	44.08	48.69
	Nagaland Total		48.01	44.08	48.69
	Tripura	TSECL	29.19	30.16	31.98
	Tripura Total		29.19	30.16	31.98
	North Eastern Total		40.56	40.06	35.96
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	32.94	37.10	20.59
		BSES Yamuna	43.24	47.31	13.73
		NDPL	28.52	31.20	17.80
	Delhi Total		34.32	37.96	17.97
	Haryana	DHBVNL	22.13	31.78	32.60
		UHBVNL	29.00	34.22	34.00
	Haryana Total		25.60	33.02	33.29
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	13.47	17.15	12.85
	Himachal Pradesh Total		13.47	17.15	12.85
	Jammu and Kashmir	J&K PDD	64.68	71.92	69.05
	Jammu and Kashmir Total		64.68	71.92	69.05
	Punjab	PSEB	22.54	19.10	18.96
	Punjab Total		22.54	19.10	18.96
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	39.21	35.71	30.21
		JDVVNL	33.60	33.13	30.19
		JVVNL	34.38	30.60	28.45
	Rajasthan Total		35.74	33.02	29.52
	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	46.16	64.08	45.95

1	2	3	4	5	6
		MVVN	36.50	39.63	44.99
		Pash VVN	31.23	30.99	26.63
		Poorv VVN	64.67	11.53	49.95
		KESCO	52.02	56.12	41.84
	Uttar Pradesh Total		44.25	37.10	40.32
	Uttarakhand	UT PCL	35.54	38.32	35.37
	Uttarakhand Total		35.54	38.32	35.37
Northern Total			34.56	33.28	31.19
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	18.32	19.23	14.24
		APEPDCL	12.09	7.46	10.26
		APNPDCL	23.28	11.92	14.37
		APSPDCL	17.47	20.02	11.36
	Andhra Pradesh Total		17.88	16.19	12.99
	Karnataka	BESCOM	28.39	26.60	19.17
		CHESCOM	38.01	37.56	25.17
		GESCOM	47.41	41.25	38.80
		HESCOM	38.16	40.70	36.60
		MESCOM	12.08	21.66	17.75
	Karnataka Total		32.76	32.13	25.68
	Kerala	KSEB	23.34	21.52	21.61
	Kerala Total		23.34	21.52	21.61
	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	16.21	16.19	15.33
	Tamil Nadu Total		16.21	16.19	15.33
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	17.45	18.69	18.47
	Puducherry Total		17.45	18.69	18.47
Southern Total			21.20	20.27	17.42

1	2	3	4	5	6
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	29.26	30.89	32.45
	Chhattisgarh Total		29.26	30.89	32.45
	Goa	Goa PD	16.89	13.12	17.17
	Goa Total		16.89	13.12	17.17
	Gujarat	DGVCL	16.45	15.23	16.17
		MGVCL	15.23	17.17	14.98
		PGVCL	35.75	32.74	31.78
		UGVCL	15.93	17.23	16.31
	Gujarat Total		23.60	22.81	22.05
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	54.37	54.43	83.68
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	36.12	41.35	44.55
		MP Purv Kshetra VVCL	48.30	45.00	57.05
	Madhya Pradesh Total		45.67	46.78	61.05
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	34.59	31.32	31.19
	Maharashtra Total		34.59	31.32	31.19
Western Total			33.15	31.83	34.32
Grand Total			30.62	29.58	28.44

Note: AT&C losses for Sikkim PD (for the years 2006-07 to 2008-09), MeSEB and APSPDCL (for the years 2006-07 and 2007-08) include transmission losses since the figure for transmission losses not available.

Note: Collection efficiency for JSEB for the year 2008-09 assumed same as that for the year 2007-08 in the absence of data.

**Statement-II****Details of projects sanctioned under Part-A of R-APDRP**

(Figures in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned Project Cost
1	2	3	4

**Non-special Category States**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	113	388.81
2.	Bihar	71	194.60
3.	Chandigarh	01	33.34
4.	Chhattisgarh	20	122.45
	Delhi	Being private utilities, not covered under R-APDRP	
5.	Goa	4	110.74
6.	Gujarat#	84	363.87
7.	Haryana	36	165.63
8.	Jharkhand	30	160.61
9.	Karnataka	98	391.14
10.	Kerala	43	214.40
11.	Madhya Pradesh	83	228.89
12.	Maharashtra	130	324.42
	Orissa	Being private utilities, not covered under R-APDRP	
13.	Puducherry	4	27.53
14.	Punjab	47	272.85

1	2	3	4
15.	Rajasthan#	87	466.83
16.	Tamil Nadu#	110	599.17
17.	Uttar Pradesh	168	636.53
18.	West Bengal	62	164.37
Sub Total		1191	4866.18

**Special Category States**

19.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	37.68
20.	Assam	67	173.78
21.	Himachal Pradesh	14	96.41
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	30	151.99
23.	Manipur	13	31.55
24.	Meghalaya	9	33.99
25.	Mizoram	9	35.12
26.	Nagaland	9	34.58
27.	Sikkim	2	26.30
28.	Tripura	16	35.18
29.	Uttarakhand	31	125.82
Sub-Total		210	782.40
Total		1401	5648.58

#Includes Part-A SCADA projects with Rs. 150.90 crore for 5 towns in Rajasthan.

Includes Part-A SCADA projects worth Rs. 138.51 crore for 6 towns in Gujarat.

Includes Part-A SCADA projects worth Rs. 182.17 crore for 7 towns in Tamil Nadu.

*Details of projects sanctioned under Part-B of  
R-APDRP*

Sl. No.	Utility/State	No. of projects (Towns/ projects area) Nos.	Sanctioned Project Cost Rs. crore
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	1056.59
2.	Gujarat	63	993.78
3.	Karnataka	88	948.99
4.	Himachal Pradesh	14	322.18
5.	Kerala	40	503.43
6.	Madhya Pradesh	81	1968.20
7.	Maharashtra	66	1314.00
8.	Punjab	15	511.83
9.	Rajasthan	82	1540.47
10.	Sikkim	2	68.46
11.	Tamil Nadu	82	3247.78
12.	Uttar Pradesh	155	1831.70
13.	West Bengal	45	547.02
Sub-Total		775	14854.43

[English]

**Hospitality Development and Promotion  
Board**

905. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has created a Hospitality Development and Promotion Board for developing tourism in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its constitution of functions assigned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. The Union Government has approved the constitution of a 'Hospitality Development and Promotion Board' (HDPB) to facilitate the clearance required by hotel projects in a time bound manner and also provide policy advice for development of hospitality sector.

(b) The main functions of the HDPB are:—

(i) to fast track approval/clearances of hotel project proposals in a time bound manner;

(ii) to review the hotel project policies and to coordinate with other concerned agencies such as the Administrative Ministries/Departments/ Agencies for developing guidelines that are transparent and which encourage the growth of hotel/hospitality infrastructure in the country;

(iii) to interact with Government, non-Governmental and Industry bodies to increase the hotel/ hospitality infrastructure in the country.

The States/Union Territory Administrations have been advised to set up similar Boards if the same does not exist in their respective States/Union Territories.

**Total Fertility Rate**

906. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a majority of States in India are way behind achieving the goal of the net replacement level of Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 2.1;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor alongwith the total fertility rate in the country, State-wise;

(c) the progress of the programmes implemented so far in this regard; and

(d) the initiatives being taken towards achieving higher standards of health in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has come down from 6.0 in 1951 to 2.6 in 2008. Fourteen States/UTs have achieved the goal of TFR of 2.1. Twelve States/UTs have TFR between 2.2 and 3.0. In the remaining nine States/UTs viz. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, the TFR is above 3.0.

(b) States/UTs-wise details of TFR are as per the enclosed Statement, Reasons for high TFR include low female literacy, early marriage of girls, preference for male child and other socioeconomic and cultural factors.

(c) The National Population Policy (NPP) 2000 sought to achieve stable population by 2045, at a level consistent with the required of sustainable economic growth, social development and environment protection. The following specific initiatives have been taken to achieve the objectives of NPP:—

- National Family Planning Insurance Scheme started since November, 2005 to compensate sterilization acceptors for failures, complications and deaths and which provides indemnity insurance cover to doctors.
- Compensation Package for Sterilization increased in September, 2007 in family planning i.e. in Vasectomy from Rs. 800/- to Rs. 1500/- and tubectomy from Rs. 800/- to Rs. 1000/- in public facilities and to a uniform amount of Rs. 1500/- in accredited private health facilities for all categories in all States for vasectomy.
- Promotion of No Scalpel Vasectomy to ensure male participation.

- Promotion of IUD 380A intensively as a spacing method because of its longevity of 10 years and advantages over other IUDs.
- Fixed day Fixed Place Family Planning Services round the year encouraged through growing number of 24x7 PHCs and better functioning CHCs and other health facilities under NRHM.
- Increasing basket of choice by systematically and carefully introducing new and effective contraceptives in the programme.
- The Perna strategy (Responsible Parenthood Practices) of Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (JSK) which aims at promotion of delayed marriage (after the legal age) among girls, by rewarding and publically honouring the women who marry after the legal age and ensure proper spacing in the birth of their children.
- The Santushti strategy which provides private sector gynaecologists and vasectomy surgeons an opportunity to conduct sterilisation operations in Public Private Partnership (PPP).
- The JSK Call Centre on Reproductive, Family Planning and Child Health which provides authentic information on issues related to reproductive and child health.

(d) The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), in order to achieve the objectives of population stabilization and raising the overall health standard, lays thrust on reduction of infant mortality, maternal mortality and fertility rate and seeks to enlist large scale community participation.

#### **Statement**

*Total Fertility Rate as per SRS 2008*

<b>TFR 3.1 and above</b>	
1.	Bihar <span style="float: right;">3.9</span>
2.	Uttar Pradesh <span style="float: right;">3.8</span>

3. Meghalaya	3.8
4. Nagaland*	3.7 (2005-06 NFHS-III)
5. Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	3.5 (1999 - SRS)
6. Rajasthan	3.3
7. Madhya Pradesh	3.3
8. Jharkhand	3.2
9. Chhattisgarh	3.0

**TFR 2.2 — 3.0**

1. Arunachal Pradesh*	3.0 (2005-06 NFHS-III)
2. Mizoram*	2.9 (2005-06 NFHS-III)
3. Lakshadweep*	2.8 (1999 - SRS)
4. Manipur*	2.8 (2005-06 NFHS-III)
5. Assam	2.6
6. Uttarakhand	2.6
7. Gujarat	2.5
8. Haryana	2.5
9. Daman and Diu	2.5 (1995 - SRS)
10. Orissa	2.4
11. Jammu and Kashmir	2.3
12. Tripura*	2.2 (2005-06 NFHS-III)

**TFR - 2.1 and below**

1. Chandigarh	2.1 (2000 - SRS)
2. Karnataka	2.0
3. Sikkim*	2.0 (2005-06 NFHS-III)
4. Maharashtra	2.0
5. Delhi	2.0
6. Himachal Pradesh	1.9
7. West Bengal	1.9

8. Andaman and Nicobar* Islands	1.9 (1999 - SRS)
9. Punjab	1.9
10. Andhra Pradesh	1.8
11. Goa*	1.8 (2005-06 NFHS-III)
12. Puducherry*	1.8 (1999 - SRS)
13. Tamil Nadu	1.7
14. Kerala	1.7

\* — SRS 2008 data not available for these 14 States/UTs.

**Health Care of Elderly People**

907. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated a National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) to address various health related problems of elderly people;

(b) if so, the salient features of the said programme;

(c) the areas selected for the implementation of NPHCE and the number of beneficiaries likely to be covered thereunder;

(d) whether the Government has worked out the financial modalities and operational guidelines for the implementation of the programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the year and the manner in which NPHCE is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes. Government of India has approved the National Programme for Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE) to improve health services for the elderly.

(b) Salient features of the programme during the remaining period of 11th Five Year Plan are as given below:—

- Setting up of Geriatric Department at the eight Regional Geriatric Centres.
- Setting up of Geriatric unit at 100 district hospitals in 21 States.
- Rehabilitation Units at CHCs, weekly Geriatric Clinic at PHCs and supportive devices/equipments at the Sub-Centres.
- Development of specialized manpower.

(c) The NPHCE has been initiated in 30 districts across 21 States during the year 2010-11 and another 70 district will be covered during 2011-12.

(d) and (e) Operational and financial guidelines under NPHCE has been finalized and disseminated to the States through electronic media. The programme is being implemented on a cost sharing basis with the State Governments (excluding the expenditure on Regional Geriatric Centres).

#### Allocation of Gas

908: SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Haryana has sought allocation of gas for setting up of gas based power projects in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. State Government of Haryana has sought allocation of 7.5 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter per Day (MMSCMD) of gas for setting up of gas based power project at Faridabad by Haryana Power Generation Corporation Limited. Ministry of Power (MOP)/Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has received a large no. of requests from public and private sector for gas allocation. The aforesaid request of Government of Haryana has, inter-alia, been included in the Agenda for consideration at the next meeting of Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) to consider and decide commercial utilization under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP). But due to limited availability of gas as indicated by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MOP&NG) it has not been found possible by MOP to accede to the request of all of them. Accordingly in the private sector, only those developers who have placed the orders and projects which are likely to be commissioned in 11th Plan as per assessment of CEA has been forwarded for consideration of EGOM. As regards public sector projects, only 10 Central/State sector projects having total capacity of 8003 MW has been recommended for allocation/assurance of 30.95 MMSCMD of gas is enclosed for consideration of EGOM.

#### Statement

*List of Central and State Sector Projects recommended allocation of gas*

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Sector/State	Capacity (MW)	Requirement of gas at 75% PLF to A.P. Project and 70% PLF to non-A.P projects (MMSCMD)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	GSEGL Hazira \$	Gujarat (S.S.)	351	1.31



1	2	3	4	5
2.	Pipavav CCGP Phase-I by GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd. (Joint Venture)\$	Gujarat (S.S.)	702	2.62
3.	Bawana CCGT \$	Delhi (S.S.)	1250	4.67
4.& 5.	NTPC's Kawas and Gandhar Expansion (Two Projects)	Gujarat (C.S.)	2600	9.70
6.	DMICDC	(C.S.)	1000	3.73
7.	Puducherry power corporation at Yannam	Puducherry (S.S.)	350	1.30
8.	Kayamkulam Stage-II	Kerala (C.S.)	1050	3.92
9.	RGPPL	Maharashtra (C.S.)	1600 (approx.)	0.90*
10.	Karimnagar of APGENCO	Andhra Pradesh (S.S.)	700	2.8
Total			8003	30.95

\$All are under construction project and likely to draw gas by March, 2012.

\*It is additional gas required for the project in addition to 7.60 MMSCMD already allocated to this project, hence its capacity has not be taken into consideration.

#### Fiscal Steps to Boost Tourism

909. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fiscal steps taken by the Union Government to boost tourism during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) proposed the reduction of luxury and service tax to boost tourism; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far by the Government?

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

Government has announced various financial and fiscal incentives for the hospitality sector including five-year tax holiday under the Income Tax Act for two, three, and four star category hotels located in all United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage sites (except Mumbai and Delhi) for hotels starting operations from 1 April, 2008 to 31 March, 2013; a five-year tax holiday was announced in 2007-08 for two, three, and four star category new hotels and convention centres coming up between 1 April, 2007 and 31 July, 2010 in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and some neighbouring districts of the National Capital Region. An investment-linked deduction under Section 35 AD of the Income Tax Act was announced in the Union Budget 2010-11 for establishing new hotels of 2-Star category and above, all over India, thus allowing 100 per cent deduction

in respect of the whole or any expenditure of capital nature.

(b) No, Madam. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) has not specifically proposed the reduction of luxury, service tax to boost tourism.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### Complaints against Insurance Companies

910. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints against insurance companies including New York Life Insurance Company Ltd. for false lucrative offers and payment of lesser amount at the time of maturity of insurance policy;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has been receiving complaints against insurance companies. The complaints data is maintained under the categories — Claim Related, Policy Related, new Business, Claim Servicing, Policy Servicing and Sales. The category-wise complaints data of each insurer, including Max New York Life Insurance Company, for the last three financial years and the current financial year is given in the enclosed Statements-I and II respectively.

(c) IRDA has taken multiple initiatives in the area of policyholder grievance redressal as detailed below:—

(i) The IRDA has recently established the Consumer Affairs Department to give a special

focus to and oversee the compliance by insurers of the IRDA Regulations for Protection of Policyholders' Interests and also to empower consumers by educating those regarding details of the procedures and mechanisms that are available for grievance redressal.

(ii) IRDA has issued Guidelines for Grievance Redressal, which lay down specific timeframes and turnaround times for response, resolution etc. which will further strengthen the redressal systems.

(iii) The IRDA is implementing the Integrated Grievance Management System (IGMS), which will create a gateway for policyholders to register complaints with insurance companies first and if need be escalate them to the IRDA Grievance Cell. IGMS is a comprehensive solution which not only has the ability to provide a centralized and online access to the policyholder but complete access and control to IRDA for monitoring market conduct issues of which policyholder grievances are the main indicators.

(iv) IRDA has recently introduced the IRDA Grievance Call Centre (IGCC) that provides for a toll free number 155255. IGCC provides an additional channel for policyholders to lodge their grievances and also seek their status over phone/e-mail. Further, the IGCC also educates policyholders about the Insurance Ombudsman who provides a channel for fair disposal of complains falling within the laid down jurisdiction.

(v) With a view to going beyond facilitation of complaints resolution, IRDA has begun to drill down into details of complaints to identify instances of violation/non-compliance of various provisions of the applicable Regulations through enquiries and inspections. Where required, regulatory action is initiated.

**Statement-I***Complaints Classification (01 April, 2010 to 30 September, 2010)***Number of complaints**

Sl. No.	Insurer	Claims related	New Business	Policy Servicing	Sales	Others	Total
1.	Aegon Religare	1	3	2	4	1	11
2.	Aviva	55	17	104	127	11	314
3.	Bajaj Allianz	87	38	94	80	25	324
4.	Bharti Axa	14	19	21	44	6	104
5.	Birla Sun Life	28	38	69	49	17	201
6.	Canara HSBC	1	1	2	3	1	8
7.	DLF Pramerica	0	1	2	4	1	8
8.	Future Generali	0	13	9	5	2	29
9.	HDFC Standard	24	19	71	82	10	206
10.	ICICI Prudential	98	62	158	197	38	553
11.	IDBI Fortis	1	1	4	5	0	11
12.	ING Vysya	19	3	18	7	2	49
13.	Kotak Mahindra	46	62	100	115	21	344
14.	LIC	647	186	407	44	109	1393
15.	Max Newyork	61	33	70	51	13	228
16.	Met Life	10	22	44	26	5	107
17.	Reliance	59	51	52	67	17	246
18.	Sahara	6	0	1	1	1	9
19.	SBI Life	34	18	26	31	8	117
20.	Shri Ram	2	5	3	3	1	14
21.	Star Union Daichi	2	2	4	1	0	9
22.	Tata AIG	32	19	36	37	6	130
<b>Total</b>							<b>4415</b>

**Statement-II****Life — Reports — As on 07.08 to 09.10**

Main Classification	Insurer														
	Aegon Religare			Aviva			Bajaj Allianz			Bharti Axa			Birla Sun Life		
	07-08	08-09	09-10	07-08	08-09	09-10	07-08	08-09	09-10	07-08	08-09	09-10	07-08	08-09	09-10
	Claim Related	0	0	0	8	21	10	37	41	21	0	0	0	3	3
Policy Related	0	0	2	56	160	81	175	136	89	0	3	18	24	90	82
New business	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0	26
Claim Servicing	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	17	0	0	1	0	0	6
Policy Servicing	0	0	1	0	0	13	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	15
Sales	0	0	2	27	0	29	55	0	20	0	0	11	8	0	14
Others	0	0	0	8	15	1	34	34	9	0	2	1	8	16	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>153</b>

Main Classification	Insurer														
	Kotak Mahindra			LIC			Max New York			Met Life			Reliance Life		
	07-08	08-09	09-10	07-08	08-09	09-10	07-08	08-09	09-10	07-08	08-09	09-10	07-08	08-09	09-10
	Claim Related	3	0	3	232	207	143	5	3	14	2	3	4	8	5
Policy Related	25	84	63	184	180	213	30	95	95	26	37	41	49	64	102
New business		0	24		0	40		0	14		0	9		0	24
Claim Servicing		0	5		0	118		0	13		0	3		0	2
Policy Servicing		0	15		0	46		0	18		0	8		0	9
Sales	9	0	38	25	0	6	14	0	16	6	0	5	8	0	29
Others	3	11	2	72	90	40	2	14	17	2	6	5	3	10	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>184</b>

Canara			Future Generali			HDFC			ICICI Prudential			IDBI			ING Vysya		
07-08	08-09	09-10	07-08	08-09	09-10	07-08	08-09	09-10	07-08	08-09	09-10	07-08	08-09	09-10	07-08	08-09	09-10
0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	13	18	36	28	0	0	0	3	5	2
0	0	2	0	5	20	39	72	76	81	144	147	1	3	13	25	16	
0	0	1	0	0	2	0		9	0		31	0	0		0	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0		9	0		31	0	1		0	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0		19	0		19	0	1		0	4	
0	0	1	0	0	1	20		18	35		53	0	0	3	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	1	8	10	7	16	16	25	0	0	3	5	3	
0	0	4	0	5	24	79	94	151	150	196	334	0	1	5	22	35	29

Sahara			SBI Life			Shriram			Star Union			Tata AIG			Total		
07-08	08-09	09-10	07-08	08-09	09-10	07-08	08-09	09-10	07-08	08-09	09-10	07-08	08-09	09-10	07-08	08-09	09-10
1	0	0	16	14	4	1	0	0	0	1	6	8	13	355	358	267	
	1	1	37	36	46	1	3	8	0	0	28	51	30	768	1187	1135	
	0	0		0	8		0	5		0		0	7	0	0	224	
	0	1		0	2		0	0		0		0	3	0	0	226	
	0	0		0	2		0	1		0		0	10	0	0	190	
0	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	11	226	0	259
	0	0	8	13	14	0	1	1		0	0	5	6	5	172	249	148
1	1	2	69	63	80	2	4	16	0	0	1	47	65	79	1521	1794	2449

### Connectivity of Tourist Centres

911. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has chalked out any plan to improve the connectivity to major tourist centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether other Central Ministries and stakeholders have also been consulted in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (e) Development, promotion and maintenance of tourist places is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance for tourism projects based on proposals received from them which are complete in all respects as per the Scheme Guidelines, inter-se-priority and subject to availability of funds.

Ministry of Tourism organizes the meetings with Ministry of Railway, Ministry of Civil Aviation and other concerned organizations from time to time in order to improve the connectivity to major tourist centres in the country.

Under the Scheme "Project/Infrastructure Development for Destination for Destinations and Circuits", Ministry of Tourism who provides Central Financial Assistance for last mile connectivity to the tourism destinations.

### Visit of World Bank President to India

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

(a) whether the World Bank President visited India and held talks recently; and

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held and decisions arrived at?

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

(b) The discussions held covered a wide range of issues including, inter-alia, trends in global economy, rising commodity and food prices, risks to global economy, India's growing role in the world, trends and challenges in Indian economy, World Bank's current and emerging role and areas of India's engagement with the World Bank.

There was broad agreement that India and World Bank's partnership could be further strengthened in areas of agriculture, water management, urban development, livelihoods, skills development and infrastructure development. Inclusive and sustainable growth would be an area of focus. There would also be focus on bringing best development practices from around the globe and sharing India's development experience and expertise with others.

### Imported Food

913. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has taken up the matter with the concerned authority to interconnect certain ports in the country with a view to facilitate fast movement of imported food;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are certain obstacles coming in the way of speedy availability of imported food in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (e) No. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has the mandate of ensuring safety of food items imported into the country also. The FSSAI has operationalized imported food clearance process in a phased manner during August-September, 2010 through appointment of Authorized Officers in terms of section 47 (5) of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 initially at selected 5 ports viz. Chennai, Kolkata, Haldia, Mumbai and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust. The authorized officers take sample of the imported food consignments on receiving intimation from the Customs officer and give their clearance after getting them tested by notified laboratories. No hold up has been reported from any port in clearance of any imported food item by the authorized officer.

#### Reduction in allocation of Power to States

914. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of the State out of allocated share of Central Power Generating Units of Southern zone has been reduced to a greater extent by the Union Government;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure adequate power supply to these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Power from Central Generation Stations (CGSs) to beneficiary States/Union Territories is allocated in accordance with formula for allocation of power which is being treated as guidelines from April, 2000. As per these guidelines, allocation of power is made to the State/UTs in two parts, namely firm allocation of 85% and 15% unallocated power for allocation by the Government for meeting the urgent/overall requirement. The firm allocation includes allocation of 12% free power to the affected States and 1% for local

area development in case of Hydro Power Stations/10% (not free) power to the home State in case of Thermal and Nuclear Power Stations and balance 72%/75% power is distributed amongst the States/UTs of the region in accordance with the pattern of central plan assistance and energy consumption during the previous five years, both factors having equal weightage. The firm allocation from CGSs is generally not changed unless surrendered by any State/UT or the State/UT is not able to pay requisite dues of CPSUs. Firm allocation of Southern States in Talcher STPS Stage-II (2,000 MW) was revised consequent to allocation of 10% Home State share to Orissa with effect from 19th April, 2007. The details in this regard are as under:—

State/UT	Original allocation (MW)	Received allocation w.e.f. 19.04.2007 (MW)
Andhra Pradesh	425	375
Karnataka	396	350
Kerala	280	247
Tamil Nadu	541	477
Puducherry	58	51
Orissa (Home State)	0	200
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,700</b>
Un-allocated	300	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>

The firm allocation of Southern States in any other Central Generating Station has not been revised.

The allocation of unallocated power is revised from time to time to meet the urgent and overall requirement of States/UTs, keeping in view the nature of the requirement, relative power supply position, utilization of

available power sources, operational and payment performance of States/UTs.

(c) The following steps have been taken/are being taken by the Government to meet the shortage of power in the country:—

- (i) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (ii) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (iii) Thrust to import of coal to meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources.
- (iv) Allocation of gas from KG Basin (D6) for gas based power stations in the country.
- (v) Tapping of surplus power from captive power plants.
- (vi) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- (vii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.

[Translation]

#### Information on Black Money from Germany

915. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Germany had offered to provide information regarding black money without any conditions and the Government of India refused but later obtained the same through an agreement under Double Tax Avoidance Agreement; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Immediately after becoming aware through media reports that German Government was willing to share information available with it in respect of account holders in LGT Bank, Liechtenstein, a letter was addressed by the Central Government seeking such information relating to Indian account holders on 27th February, 2008. The Government, in the said letter, did not seek the information under the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between India and Germany. However, in response to the said request, the German authorities sought to invoke the DTAA for providing the information spontaneously.

[English]

#### Cases of Diabetes

916. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study viz. INDIAB with support of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) to ascertain the prevalence of diabetes in the country;

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

(c) the corrective measures taken/ proposed by the Government to ensure affordability of treatment of diabetes and also diabetic medicines;

(d) whether the Government proposes to scan people for diseases of heart, kidney besides diabetes for timely treatment across the country, particularly in rural areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the programme chalked out for the purpose, State/UT-wise?

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



TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has initiated Task Force project entitled, "ICMR-India Diabetes (INDIAB) Study-Phase-I", with the aim to determine the prevalence of type 2 diabetes mellitus and pre-diabetes and (ii) compare the prevalence of type 2 diabetes and pre-diabetes in urban and rural areas. The study is ongoing with effect from 1st June, 2008.

(c) Diabetes patients are treated in the healthcare delivery system upto District Hospitals and CHC's besides Medical Colleges and tertiary health care institutions. The treatment is either free or highly subsidised for the poor and needy.

Besides the Government of India has approved a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS) at an estimated outlay of Rs. 1230.90 crore for the 11th Five Year Plan. The programme focuses on health promotion, capacity building including human resource development, early diagnosis and management of these diseases and integration with the primary health care system. The programme covers 100 districts of 21 States during the remaining period of the 11th Five Year Plan.

(d) and (e) NPCDCS provides for opportunistic screening of persons above the age of 30 years for diabetes and hypertension at the point of primary contact in various health care facilities.

[Translation]

#### Setting up of Power Plants

917. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:  
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:  
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiatives to improve the supply of power in power deficit States in the country including Maharashtra with co-operation of other States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the power projects proposed to be set up by the Government in the country including

Maharashtra to meet the shortage of power, State-wise;

(d) whether certain power plants in Maharashtra particularly, in Vidharbha region are using very old technology; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government for renovation of these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Government has taken a number of steps to improve supply of power in the States/Union Territories. These include (a) capacity addition programme of 62,374 MW in 11th Plan (as per mid-term appraisal), (b) UMPP initiatives, (c) Mega Power Policy, (d) Hydro Policy, (e) augmentation of inter regional transmission capacity, (f) open access in transmission, (g) trading of power, (h) setting up of power exchanges, (i) coordinated maintenance scheduling of generating stations in a region.

(c) The State-wise details of power projects in the country including Maharashtra, which are under construction for likely benefits in the 11th Plan, are indicated in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) and (e) Some of the thermal generating units in Maharashtra, which are having either small size non-reheat/reheat type turbines or LMZ design 200/210 MW size turbines, are using old technology and are more than 25 years old. The details of such units are given in enclosed Statement-II.

These units are due for retirement due to their low design efficiency, obsolescence of technology etc. There exists a potential for enhancing their rated capacity of 200/210 MW units by 4 - 8% and efficiency by 8 to 10% in various 200/210 MW LMZ machines. Some of the 200/210 MW size LMZ type units in Maharashtra have been identified for Renovation and Modernisation (R&M) and Life Extension (LE) during 11th & 12th Plan Period. Details of such units are given in enclosed Statement-III.

Details of Renovation and Modernisation of various existing Hydro Electric Power Stations in the Maharashtra State during the 11th Plan are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

**Statement-I**

List of Projects Commissioned/being Monitored for likely benefits during 11th Plan

Sl. No.	Plant Name	State	Agency	Sector	Category	Ultimate Capacity (MW)	Fuel Type	Benefits 11th Plan (2007-12) (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>								
1.	Simhadri-Ext. U-3, 4	Andhra Pradesh	NTPC	C	UC	1000	Coal	1000
2.	Jurala Priya U-1-5	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	S	COMND	195	Hydro	195
3.	Jurala Priya U-6	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	S	UC	39	Hydro	39
4.	Nagarjuna Sagar TR	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	S	UC	50	Hydro	50
5.	Rayalseema U-4, 5	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	S	COMND	420	Coal	420
6.	Kakatiya TPP	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	S	COMND	500	Coal	500
7.	Vijaywada TPP ST-IV, U-1	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	S	COMND	500	Coal	500
8.	Kothagudem ST-VI	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	S	UC	500	Coal	500
9.	Konaseema CCGT	Andhra Pradesh	Konaseema Power	P	COMND	445	Gas/LNG	445
10.	Gautami CCGT	Andhra Pradesh	Gautami Power	P	COMND	464	Gas/LNG	464
11.	Kondapalli CCGT Phase-II	Andhra Pradesh	LANCO	P	COMND	366	Gas/LNG	366
Total (Andhra Pradesh)								4479

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Assam</b>								
1.	Bongaigaon TPP U-1, 2	Assam	NTPC	C	UC	500	Coal	500
2.	Lakwa WH	Assam	APGCL	S	UC	37.2	Gas/LNG	37.2
Total (Assam)								537.2
<b>Bihar</b>								
1.	Kahalgaon-II U-6, 7	Bihar	NTPC	C	COMND	1000	Coal	1000
Total Bihar								1000
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>								
1.	Sipat-II U-4, 5	Chhattisgarh	NTPC	C	COMND	1000	Coal	1000
2.	Bhilai JV U-1, 2	Chhattisgarh	NTPC	C	COMND	500	Coal	500
3.	Korba-III U-7	Chhattisgarh	NTPC	C	COMND	500	Coal	500
4.	Korba East Ext. U-2	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	S	COMND	250	Coal	250
5.	Raigarh TPP Phase-I, U-1, 2; Phase-II U-3, 4	Chhattisgarh	Jindal Power	P	COMND	1000	Coal	1000
6.	Lanco Amarkantak U-1, 2	Chhattisgarh	LANCO	P	COMND	600	Coal	600
Total (Chhattisgarh)								3850
<b>Delhi</b>								
1.	Pragati-III (Bawana) GT-1, 2	Delhi	PPCL	S	COMND	500	Gas/LNG	500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Pragati-III (Bawana)	Delhi	PPCL	S	UC	1000	Gas/LNG	1000
3.	Rithala CCPP GT	Delhi	NDPL	P	COMND	72	Gas/LNG	72
4.	Rithala CCPP ST	Delhi	NDPL	P	UC	37	Gas/LNG	37
<b>Total (Delhi)</b>								1608
<b>Gujarat</b>								
1.	Kutch Lignite TPS	Gujarat	GSECL	S	COMND	75	Lignite	75
2.	Dhuvran ST	Gujarat	GSECL	S	COMND	219	Gas/LNG	40
3.	Surat Lignite Ext. U-3, 4	Gujarat	GIPCL	S	COMND	250	Lignite	250
4.	Ukai Ext. U-6	Gujarat	GSECL	S	UC	490	Coal	490
5.	Utran CCPP-GT + ST	Gujarat	GSECL	S	COMND	374	Gas/LNG	374
6.	GSEG Hazira Ext.	Gujarat	GSECL	S	UC	351	Gas/LNG	351
7.	Pipavav JV CCGT	Gujarat	GSECL	S	UC	702	Gas/LNG	702
8.	Sugen Torrent Block-I, II and III	Gujarat	Torrent	P	COMND	1147.5	Gas/LNG	1147.5
9.	Mundra TPP Phase-I, U-1-4	Gujarat	Adani Power	P	COMND	1320	Coal	1320
10.	Mundra TPP Phase-II, U-1	Gujarat	Adani Power	P	COMND	660	Coal	660
11.	Mundra TPP Phase-II, U-2	Gujarat	Adani Power	P	UC	660	Coal	660
12.	Mundra TPP Phase-III, U-1	Gujarat	Adani Power	P	UC	660	Coal	660
13.	Ultra Mega Mundra	Gujarat	Tata Power	P	UC	4000	Coal	800
<b>Total (Gujarat)</b>								7529.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Haryana</b>								
1.	Indira Gandhi TPP (Jhajjar) JV U-1	Haryana	NTPC	C	COMND	500	Coal	500
2.	Indira Gandhi TPP (Jhajjar) JV U-2, 3	Haryana	NTPC	C	UC	1000	Coal	1000
3.	Yamuna Nagar U-1, 2	Haryana	HPGCL	S	COMND	600	Coal	600
4.	Rajiv Gandhi TPS (Hissar) U-1, 2	Haryana	HPGCL	S	COMND	1200	Coal	1200
Total (Haryana)								3300
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>								
1.	Chamera-III	Himachal Pradesh	NHPC	C	UC	231	Hydro	231
2.	Parbati-III	Himachal Pradesh	NHPC	C	UC	520	Hydro	520
3.	Budhil	Himachal Pradesh	LANCO	P	UC	70	Hydro	70
4.	Allain Duhangan U-1, 2	Himachal Pradesh	ADHPL	P	COMND	192	Hydro	192
5.	Malana-II	Himachal Pradesh	Evrest Power	P	UC	100	Hydro	100
6.	Karcham Wangtoo	Himachal Pradesh	JPKHCL	P	UC	1000	Hydro	1000
Total (Himachal Pradesh)								2113
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>								
1.	Sewa-II	Jammu and Kashmir	NHPC	C	COMND	120	Hydro	120

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Uri-II	Jammu and Kashmir	NHPC	C	UC	240	Hydro	240
3.	Nimoo Bazgo	Jammu and Kashmir	NHPC	C	UC	45	Hydro	45
4.	Chutak	Jammu and Kashmir	NHPC	C	UC	44	Hydro	44
5.	Baglihar-I U-1, 2, 3	Jammu and Kashmir	JKPDC	S	COMND	450	Hydro	450
Total (Jammu and Kashmir)								899
<b>Jharkhand</b>								
1.	Chandrapur U-7, 8	Jharkhand	DVC	C	COMND	500	Coal	500
2.	Kodarma U-1 and 2	Jharkhand	DVC	C	UC	1000	Coal	1000
3.	Maithan RBC JV U-1, 2	Jharkhand	IPP	P	UC	1050	Coal	1050
Total (Jharkhand)								2550
<b>Karnataka</b>								
1.	Kaiga U-3, 4	Karnataka	NPC	C	COMND	440	Nuclear	440
2.	Varahi Ext U-1, 2	Karnataka	KPCL	S	COMND	230	Hydro	230
3.	Bellary TPP U-1	Karnataka	KPCL	S	COMND	500	Coal	500
4.	Bellary TPP U-2	Karnataka	KPCL	S	UC	500	Coal	500
5.	Raichur U-8	Karnataka	KPCL	S	COMND	250	Coal	250
6.	Torangallu U-1, 2	Karnataka	JSW Energy	P	COMND	600	Coal	600

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Udupi TPP U-1*	Karnataka	NPCL	P	COMND	508	Coal	508
8.	Udupi TPP U-2	Karnataka	NPCL	P	UC	508	Coal	508
Total (Karnataka)								3535
<b>Kerala</b>								
1.	Kutiyadi Ext. U-1, 2	Kerala	KSEB	S	COMND	100	Hydro	100
Total (Kerala)								100
<b>Maharashtra</b>								
1.	Ratnagiri (Dhabol) JV	Maharashtra	NTPC	C	COMND	740	Gas/LNG	740
2.	Ghatghar PSS U-1, 2	Maharashtra	GOMID	S	COMND	250	Hdyro	250
3.	New Parli Ext. U-2	Maharashtra	MSPGCL	S	COMND	250	Coal	250
4.	Paras Ext. U-1, 2	Maharashtra	MSPGCL	S	COMND	500	Coal	500
5.	Khaper Kheda Ext.	Maharashtra	MSPGCL	S	UC	500	Coal	500
6.	Bhusawal TPP	Maharashtra	MSPGCL	S	UC	1000	Coal	1000
7.	Trombay TPS	Maharashtra	Tata Power	P	COMND	250	Coal	250
8.	JSW Energy, Ratnagiri U-1, 2	Maharashtra	JSW	P	COMND	600	Coal	600
9.	JSW Energy, Ratnagiri U-3, 4	Maharashtra	JSW	P	UC	600	Coal	600

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Tiroda TPP Phase-I U-1	Maharashtra	Adani Power	P	UC	660	Coal	660
Total (Maharashtra)								5350
<b>Meghalaya</b>								
1.	Myntdu Stage-I	Meghalaya	MeSEB	S	UC	84	Hydro	84
2.	Myntdu Stage-I Addl. Unit	Meghalaya	MeSEB	S	UC	42	Hydro	42
Total (Meghalaya)								126
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>								
1.	Omkareshwar	Madhya Pradesh	NHDC	C	COMND	520	Hydro	520
2.	Birsinghpur Ext	Madhya Pradesh	MPPGCL	S	COMND	500	Coal	500
3.	Amarkantak U-5	Madhya Pradesh	MPGENCO	S	COMND	210	Coal	210
4.	Maheshwar	Madhya Pradesh	SMHPCL	P	UC	400	Hydro	400
Total (Madhya Pradesh)								1630
<b>Orissa</b>								
1.	Balimela ST-II U-7, 8	Orissa	OHPC	S	COMND	150	Hydro	150
2.	Sterlite TPP U-2, 1	Orissa	Sterlite Energy	P	COMND	1200	Coal	1200
Total (Orissa)								1350



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Punjab</b>								
1.	GHTPP-II U-3, 4	Punjab	PSEB	S	COMND	500	Coal	500
Total (Punjab)								500
<b>Rajasthan</b>								
1.	Barsingsar LIG U-1, 2	Rajasthan	NLC	C	COMND	250	Lignite	250
2.	RAPP U-5 and 6	Rajasthan	NPC	C	COMND	440	Nuclear	440
3.	Giral U-2	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	S	COMND	125	Lignite	125
4.	Chhabra TPS U-1, 2	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	S	COMND	500	Coal	500
5.	Kota TPP U-7	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	S	COMND	195	Coal	195
6.	Suratgarh Ext. U-6	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	S	COMND	250	Coal	250
7.	Dholpur GT-2 + ST	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	S	COMND	220	Gas/LNG	220
8.	Jallipa Lignite U-1, 2	Rajasthan	RAJ West Power	P	COMND	270	Lignite	270
9.	Jallipa Lignite U-3, 8	Rajasthan	RAJ West Power	P	UC	810	Lignite	810
Total (Rajasthan)								3060
<b>Sikkim</b>								
1.	Teesta-V U-1, 2, 3	Sikkim	NHPC	C	COMND	510	Hydro	510

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Tessta-III	Sikkim	Teesta Urja	P	UC	1200	Hydro	600
3.	Chujachen	Sikkim	GATI	P	UC	99	Hydro	99
Total (Sikkim)								1209
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>								
1.	Neyveli-II LIG	Tamil Nadu	NLC	C	UC	500	Lignite	500
2.	Kudankulam U-1, 2	Tamil Nadu	NPC	C	UC	2000	Nuclear	2000
3.	PFBR (Kalapakkam)	Tamil Nadu	NPC	C	UC	500	Nuclear	500
4.	Vallur (Ennore) JV U-1, 2	Tamil Nadu	NTPC	C	UC	1000	Coal	1000
5.	Bhawani Barrage-II and III	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	S	UC	60	Hydro	60
6.	Valuthur Ext.	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	S	COMND	92.2	Gas/LNG	92.2
7.	Mettur Ext. U-1	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	S	UC	600	Coal	600
8.	North Chennai Ext. U-1, 2	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	S	UC	1200	Coal	1200
Total (Tamil Nadu)								5952
<b>Uttarakhand</b>								
1.	Koteshwar	Uttarakhand	THDC	C	UC	400	Hydro	400
2.	Maneri Bhali	Uttarakhand	UJVNL	S	COMND	304	Hydro	304
Total (Uttarakhand)								704

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>								
1.	Dadri Ext. U-5, 6	Uttar Pradesh	NTPC	C	COMND	980	Coal	980
2.	Parichha Ext. U-5, 6	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	S	UC	500	Coal	500
3.	Harduaganj Ext. U-8, 9	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	S	UC	500	Coal	500
4.	Anpara-C U-1, 2	Uttar Pradesh	LANCO	P	UC	1200	Coal	1200
5.	Rosa ST-I U-1, 2	Uttar Pradesh	Reliance Power	P	COMND	600	Coal	600
Total (Uttar Pradesh)								3780
<b>West Bengal</b>								
1.	Mejia U-6	West Bengal	DVC	C	COMND	250	Coal	250
2.	Majia Phase-I, U-7	West Bengal	DVC	C	COMND	500	Coal	500
2.	Mejia Phase-II, U-8	West Bengal	DVC	C	UC	500	Coal	500
3.	Durgapur Steel	West Bengal	DVC	C	UC	1000	Coal	1000
4.	Raghunathpur Phase-I, U-1, 2	West Bengal	DVC	C	UC	1200	Coal	1200
5.	Teesta Low Dam-III	West Bengal	NHPC	C	UC	132	Hydro	132
6.	Teesta Low Dam-IV	West Bengal	NHPC	C	UC	160	Hydro	160
7.	Farakka Stage-III U-6	West Bengal	NTPC	C	UC	500	Coal	500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Purlia PSS	West Bengal	WBSEB	S	COMND	900	Hydro	900
9.	Sagardighi U-1, 2	West Bengal	WBPDC	S	COMND	600	Coal	600
10.	Santaldih U-5	West Bengal	WBPDC	S	COMND	250	Coal	250
11.	Santaldih Ext. U-6	West Bengal	WBPDC	S	UC	250	Coal	250
12.	Bakreshwar U-4, 5	West Bengal	WBPDC	S	COMND	420	Coal	420
13.	Durgapur Ext. U-7	West Bengal	DPL	S	COMND	300	Coal	300
14.	Budge-Budge Ext.	West Bengal	CESC	P	COMND	250	Coal	250
Total (West Bengal)								7212
Total								62374
Total Commissioned as on 16.02.2011								32762

C: Central Sector; S: State Sector; P: Private Sector; COMND: Commissioned; UC: Under Construction.

\*Note: Capacity Commissioned in respect of Udipi TPP U-1 is 600 MW in place of 507.5 MW. In addition Wardha Warora TPP U-1, 2 and 3, (3x315=405 MW) and Baramura GT U-5, 21 MW not included in the capacity addition programme has also been commissioned.

**Statement-II**

*List of Units in Maharashtra State which are 25 years old or are nearing 25 years age*

Sl. No.	Name of Station	Unit	Capacity	Date of Commissioning	Type of Turbine
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Nasik TPS	1	125	16.08.1970	Smaller size reheat type
2.	Nasik TPS	2	125	24.03.1971	Smaller size reheat type
3.	Nasik TPS	3	210	31.03.1979	LMZ
4.	Nasik TPS	4	210	10.07.1980	LMZ
5.	Nasik TPS	5	210	30.01.1981	LMZ
6.	Koradi TPS*	1	105	04.06.1974	Smaller size reheat type
7.	Koradi TPS*	2	105	24.03.1975	Smaller size reheat type
8.	Koradi TPS*	3	105	03.03.1976	Smaller size reheat type
9.	Koradi TPS*	4	105	22.07.1976	Smaller size reheat type
10.	Koradi TPS*	5	200	31.03.1978	LMZ
11.	Koradi TPS*	6	210	30.03.1982	LMZ
12.	Koradi TPS*	7	210	13.01.1983	LMZ
13.	Paras TPS	2	55	25.10.1967	Smaller size non-reheat type
14.	Bhusawal TPS	1	50	17.07.1968	Smaller size non-reheat type
15.	Bhusawal TPS	2	210	28.03.1979	LMZ
16.	Bhusawal TPS	3	210	04.05.1982	LMZ
17.	Parli TPS	1	20	30.11.1971	Smaller size non-reheat type
18.	Parli TPS	2	20	30.06.1972	Smaller size non-reheat type
19.	Parli TPS	3	210	20.09.1980	LMZ
20.	Parli TPS	4	210	26.03.1985	LMZ

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Parli TPS	5	210	31.12.1987	LMZ
22.	Chandrapur*	1	210	15.08.1983	LMZ
23.	Chandrapur*	2	210	11.07.1984	LMZ
24.	Chandrapur*	3	210	03.05.1985	LMZ
25.	Chandrapur*	4	210	08.03.1986	LMZ

Note: \*Thermal Power Plants in Vidharbha Region.

**Statement-III**

(A) Thermal Power Stations of Maharashtra including Vidharbha region where R&M works have been completed during 11th Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12)

Sl. No.	Name of TPS	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)
1.	Koradi*	5	200
		6	210
		7	210
2.	Chandrapur*	1	210
		2	210
		3	210
		4	210
		5	500
		6	500
3.	Parli	3	210
		4	210
		5	210

\*Thermal power stations in the Vidharbha Region.

(A) Thermal Power Stations of Maharashtra including Vidharbha Region identified for LE works during 12th Plan as per National Perspective Plan for Renovation, Modernisation and Life Extension of Thermal Power Stations (upto 2016-17), prepared by CEA:

Sl. No.	Name of TPS	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)
1.	Koradi*	5	200
		6	210
		7	210
2.	Bhusawal	2	210
		3	210
		4	210
3.	Chandrapur*	1	210
		2	210
4.	Parli	3	210
5.	Nasik	3	210
		4	210

\*Thermal power stations in the Vidharbha Region.

**Statement-IV****(A) Hydro Power Stations in Maharashtra where R&M works completed in the 11th Plan:**

Sl.No.	Name of HPS	Capacity
1.	Koyna Stage-I and II	4×70 MW + 4×80 MW
2.	Koyna Dam Power	2×80 MW
3.	Vaitarna	1×60 MW

**(B) Hydro Power Stations in Maharashtra where R&M is under implementation in 11th Plan**

Sl.No.	Name of HPS	Capacity
1.	Koyna Stage-III	2×80 MW

[English]

**Export of Cotton**

918. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:  
 DR. P. VENUGOPAL:  
 SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL:  
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
 SHRI P. KUMAR:  
 DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
 SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the present policy of the Government in regard to export of cotton;

(b) whether several textile industry bodies including the Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) have sought restrictions on cotton export and on the other hand some have made demands to lift the ban on export of cotton;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to change its present policy of cotton export in view of demands/representations in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government is aware of the difficulties being faced by the knitwear industries and the exporters due to an increase in the prices of cotton yarn;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the remedial measures taken by the Government to check the increase in cotton prices and sufficient availability of raw cotton in the country in order to utilise installed capacity of textile mills alongwith details of financial and other assistance provided to the industry/exporters in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Government has placed cotton exports under OGL with of 55 lac bales allowed for exports with DGFT are registration authority.

(b) Yes, Madam, several Textiles Industry bodies including Confederation of Indian Textile Industry have sought restrictions on cotton exports, Cotton Association of India has represented that there should be no restriction on cotton exports.

(c) and (d) Eased on the representations received, Government has through an informal Committee of Secretaries comprising of Commerce Secretary, Textiles Secretary and Agriculture Secretary arrived at an exportable surplus of 55 lac bales for 2010-11. The decision was ratified by an informal Group of Ministers.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. Yarn Prices have increased by Rs. 65/kg. in 45 days resulting in difficulties in Yarn consumers.

(g) Government has allowed cotton exports at 55 lac bales to address price volatility and ensure adequate availability to domestic mills. The informal Committee of Secretaries has met several times in the cotton season 2010-11 to monitor the situation.

**Plagiarism in Medical Research**

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a recent study published in the Journal of Medical Ethics according to which India ranks fourth in academic paper fraud in the world;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the facts in this regard; and

(c) the measures taken/proposed to check plagiarism in medical research in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) No such article has come to the notice of Government, however, action can be taken against academic paper fraud/plagiarism under the Indian Copyright Act (1957).

#### Supply of Power

920. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:

SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

DR. RATNA DE:

SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the quantum of power supplied to various State Governments against their demand/requirement from the Central Power Generating Stations in the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the State Government of Bihar has requested the Union Government to allocate additional 500 MW of power to the State;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(d) the other steps being taken to improve the power supply to the deficit States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The demand/requirement of power in a State is to be met with their own generation, their share in the Central Generating Stations (CGSs) and import of power. Supply of power to the States against their allocation of power from CGSs, therefore, caters to part of their requirement. The quantum of energy scheduled to various States from the CGSs and their total energy requirement during the last three years and the current year (April, 2010 to December, 2010), State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) A request for additional allocation of 330 MW power was received from Government of Bihar in August, 2010 in view of drought in the State and additional allocation of 100 MW power was provided to Bihar on 23rd August, 2010.

(d) Following measures have been taken/are being taken by the Central Government to improve the power supply to the deficit States:—

- (i) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (ii) Advance planning of generation capacity addition projects for the 12th Five Year Plan.
- (iii) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (iv) Thrust to import of coal to meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from domestic sources.
- (v) Allocation of gas from KG Basin (D6) for gas based power stations.
- (vi) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of sale.
- (vii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.



- (viii) Strengthening of inter-State and inter-regional transmission capacity. Power Development and Reforms Programme (RAPDRP) as a major step towards loss reduction.
- (ix) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network through Restructured Accelerated (x) Energy Conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.

**Statement**

*Energy Scheduled from Central Generating Stations and Energy Requirement for the last 3 years and current year*

(All figures in MU)

Year	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (upto Dec.'10)	
	Schedule	Requirement	Schedule	Requirement	Schedule	Requirement	Schedule	Requirement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	880	1446	965	1414	853	1576	835	1190
Delhi	14829	22439	14837	22398	15312	24277	13384	20376
Haryana	7660	29353	7450	29085	7574	33441	6808	26396
Himachal Pradesh	4694	5992	4740	6260	4910	7047	4196	5623
Jammu and Kashmir	7748	11782	7107	11467	7772	13200	6223	10150
Punjab	11064	42372	11232	41635	11473	45731	10256	35627
Rajasthan	10373	36738	10672	37797	10426	44109	8807	32272
Uttar Pradesh	26493	62628	26370	69207	27444	75930	23801	57173
Uttarakhand	3310	7047	3482	7841	3530	8921	3222	7349
Chhattisgarh	2859	14079	3983	14866	4655	11009	3044	7565
Gujarat	13968	68747	15006	67482	16744	70369	12017	53085
Madhya Pradesh	13435	41560	13233	42054	14766	43179	13534	33876
Maharashtra	20172	114885	21123	121901	23092	124936	17657	93647
Daman and Diu	1255	1774	1294	1797	1599	1934	974	1624

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2575	3388	2609	3574	3200	4007	2356	3313
Goa	2182	2740	2190	2801	2413	3092	2421	2360
Andhra Pradesh	20311	64139	20669	71511	21995	78996	14139	57407
Karnataka	10350	40320	9609	43168	10421	45550	7607	35365
Kerala	7984	15663	7838	17645	8406	17619	6004	13261
Tamil Nadu	20438	65780	18680	69668	20539	76293	14461	59568
Puducherry	1993	1841	1788	2020	2127	2119	1659	1610
Bihar	7666	9155	8404	10527	8954	11587	8169	9611
DVC	612	13387	718	14002	742	15199	1662	12445
Jharkhand	1673	5139	2116	5361	2349	5867	1426	4606
Orissa	6408	18846	6545	20519	6770	21136	5485	16858
West Bengal	5347	29020	5733	31289	5906	33750	4996	27925
Sikkim	537	284	757	343	838	388	726	271
Arunachal Pradesh	380	391	529	426	406	399	417	380
Assam	3204	4816	2816	5107	2388	5122	2126	4172
Manipur	623	530	575	556	474	524	468	425
Meghalaya	759	1620	733	1713	614	1550	559	1152
Mizoram	334	288	315	330	263	352	243	264
Nagaland	318	377	365	475	303	530	287	445
Tripura	156	777	500	800	428	855	386	676

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 noon.

11.55 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve  
of the Clock.*

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam Speaker, just before the House was adjourned, unfortunately I lost my temper; and I am extremely sorry for that. But the only point, which I was trying to drive at, was that the country is to go as per the law of the land. Whatever be our emotions about one individual, simply because he has been accused, the due process of law cannot be avoided. When the question was put: "What about the directions of the Supreme Court?", I said: "The directions of the Supreme Court will be observed." It has been observed; he has not been allowed to leave the country. The Income Tax Department has completed the assessment. They are contemplating the prosecutions. And, I did not understand very frankly as to what were the reasons of the provocation of the hon. Members. If my voice is the reason, I cannot help it! Sometime, I speak in louder voice. But I did not mean anything. What were their laws, you were talking.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. The matter is over.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Again you are shouting, Dr. Dome. There was no need of shouting. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, cooperate. The matter is over.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I know each and every one of you. I have best relationship with you. But that does not mean that 20 people will suddenly get up and disturb the Question Hour! Please do not do it. Thank you very much.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you.

12.03 hrs.

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Economic Survey 2010-11 (Hindi and English versions)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3902/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): I beg to lay the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Textile Committee, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Textile Committee, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3903/15/11]

- (3) A copy of Notification No. 2094 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 27th August, 2010 mandating 100%

[Shrimati Panabaka Lakshmi]

packaging of Food grains and Sugar in Jute Packaging material issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3904/15/11]

- (5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur, for the year 2008-2009.

(ii) Annual Report of the British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3905/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2010-11/19/26456 in Gazette of India dated 12th

November, 2010 issued under section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3906/15/11]

- (2) A copy of the Canara Bank - (Employees) Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. PW:IRS:3513:2010 in weekly Gazette of India dated 26th November, 2010 under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3907/15/11]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3908/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): Madam, on behalf of my colleague Shri S. Gandhiselvan, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3909/15/11]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3910/15/11]

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

(4) A copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (7th Amendment) Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.683(E) in Gazette of India dated 19th August, 2010 under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

(5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3911/15/11]

12.03½ hrs.

### STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

#### (i) 229th, 234th and 235th Reports

[English]

SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of Standing Committee on Human Resource Development:—

(1) Two Hundred Twenty-ninth Report on the Architects (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

(2) Two Hundred Thirty-fourth Report on the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Bill, 2010.

(3) Two Hundred Thirty-fifth Report on the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2010.

#### (ii) Evidence

SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): I beg to lay on the Table copies of the Evidences tendered before the Committee on Human Resource Development on:—

(1) The Architects (Amendment) Bill, 2010

(2) The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Bill, 2010.

(3) Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2010.

12.04 hrs.

### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS,  
MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND

MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): With your permission, Madam, I rise to announce that the Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 28th February, 2011, will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Presentation of Budget (General) for 2011-12 at 11.00 a.m. on 28.02.2011.
3. Consideration and passing of:—
  - (a) The Repatriation of Prisoners (Amendment) Bill, 2010; and
  - (b) The Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research Bill, 2010
4. General Discussion on Budget (Railways) for 2011-12.
5. Discussion and Voting on:—
  - (a) Demands for Grant on Account (Railways) 2011-12; and
  - (b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 2010-11.
6. Introduction, consideration and passing of the related Appropriation Bills.

[Translation]

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): Madam Speaker, I request you to include below mentioned subjects in the agenda for the next week's business:—

1. People face a lot of hardships in the absence of immediate relief whose houses collapse due to torrential rain, flood and unseasonal rain. In view of this, the Government need to bring

amendments in the Disaster Management Bill to provide them immediate assistance.

2. The NDA Government had launched 'Sadak Sampark Yojana' to make farmer's connectivity to roads. There is need to restart the said scheme keeping in view the inconvenience caused to them due to closure of said scheme.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Madam Speaker, I request you to include below mentioned subjects in the agenda for the next week's business.

1. There is need to restart the stalled project under National Highway No. — 76 which was about to be converted into four lane express highway from Jhansi to Chhatarpur Bamitha and whose survey was completed.
2. The proposed Central agriculture university should be established in Navgaon of Tikamgarh parliamentary constituency or in Tikamgarh only.

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Respected Madam, I request you to include the below mentioned subjects in the agenda for the next week's business of Lok Sabha.

1. Inclusion of Yoga in school syllabus in the country.
2. Reviving the closed and abandoned Tea Gardens in the country.

[Translation]

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Hon'ble Speaker, Madam, I request you to include below mentioned two subjects in the agenda for next week's business of the House:—

1. Need to construct goods shed terminal at Islampur in Danapur division under East Central Railway.

2. Need to provide basic amenities including potable water at all railway stations under Bakhtiyarpur-Biharsharif-Tilaiya rail section in Danapur division of East Central Railway.

[English]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Madam, kindly include the following subject in the Government's Business for the next week:—

This is regarding the recognition of the Government Medical Colleges by the Medical Council of India in Gujarat namely (i) Sola Medical College (Ahmedabad) (ii) Gotri Medical College (Vadodara), (iii) Gandhinagar Medical College (iv) Patan Medical College and (v) Valsad Medical College.

MADAM SPEAKER: That is all.

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I submit you the following proposals:—

1. Special status be accorded to Bihar for its development.
2. There are 38 sugar mills including those of Varsliganj in Nawada which need to be revived alongwith steps be taken by the Central Government to provide licence for production of ethanol from the said mills.

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE (Raver) : Madam Speaker, kindly include the following subjects in the agenda for next week's business of the House:—

1. Farmers are facing great difficulty in absence of approach road from main road to the farm for transportation of agriculture produce and supplementary goods. There is need to explore the possibilities to construct approach road from main road to farms.

2. There is a need to find our possibility to achieve a target of 20,000 mega watt power generation capacity through solar energy by the year 2022.

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI (Keonjhar): Madam Speaker, I request you to include below mentioned subjects in the agenda for the next week's business of the House:—

1. To provide official status to Hau language spoken in tribal areas of Orissa, Jharkhand and West Bengal by Kaul, Munda and Hau tribes and to develop Varanchiti script.
2. To run a new Rajdhani express train from Delhi to Bhubneshwar via Keonjhar and Tata nagar.

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR (Supaul): Madam Speaker, I request you to include below mentioned important issues in the agenda for next week's business of the House:—

1. Regarding heavy loss of lives and property due to hailstorm in my Parliamentary Constituency Supaul.
2. Regarding setting up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in my Parliamentary Constituency Supaul.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Madam Speaker, kindly include the below mentioned subjects in the agenda for next week's business of the House:—

1. Regarding formulation of an effective scheme at national level to provide houses to the people living in slums in prescribed time limit.
2. Regarding making permanent the temporary employees of Ministry/Department of Government and PSUs in a prescribed time limit.

12.11 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET (2011-12)  
PRESENTED

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now presentation of Railway Budget. Kumari Mamata Banerjee.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): Madam Speaker, I rise to present before this august House the Revised Estimates for 2010-11 and the estimated receipts and expenditure for 2011-12. I deem it an honour to present the third Railway Budget under the kind guidance of the hon. Prime Minister. I profusely thank the Finance Minister for his continued support and encouragement to the railways.

As the hon. members are aware, the wheels of the railways continue to move 24 hours, all 365 days. Railway's services are comparable to emergency services, required all the time. I am proud of the 14 lakh members of my railway family, who toil day and night with unparalleled dedication. I am also grateful to all passengers without whose cooperation and consideration, we could not have run this vast system. I have also received unstinted support from our two recognised federations and staff and officers' associations.

Madam, rail transportation is vitally interlinked with the economic development of the country. With the economy slated to grow at a rate of 8-9%, it is imperative that the railways grow at an even faster pace. I see the railways as an artery of this pulsating nation. Our lines touch the lives of humble people in tiny villages, as they touch the lives of those in the bustling metropolises.

We are taking a two-pronged approach, scripted on the one hand, by a sustainable, efficient and rapidly growing Indian Railways, and on the other, by an acute sense of social responsibility towards the common people of this nation. In this budget, we have attempted to

combine a strong economic focus with an equal emphasis on social inclusion with a human face.

Madam Speaker, with your kind permission, to save the time of the august House, may I submit that since Railway is a vast subject and touches all people, the Speech lists out a large number of names of places, projects, stations, performance of the organization and others. I will cut short my speech in some places, but the entire printed speech may kindly be taken as read.

[Translation]

Madam, we see that Railway employees are committed for their duty. The number of rail Passengers in the country is also increasing day by day. The railway employees are often at receiving and even if a minor incident occurs, but they never receive commendation for their commitment. It is because of this sometimes they say—

*Hum aah bhi bharte hain, to ho jate hain badnam  
Ve qat bhi karte hain, to charcha nahi hoti*

We need to deal with them patiently. We are going ahead with a broad vision in Railways. We have also made a number of other business oriented policies for the first time, i.e.:—

[English]

The first one is Railways' Infrastructure for Industry Initiative (R3i). The House will be happy to know that we are giving the economic share to all industrialists to invest their money for the Railways. All the policy initiatives are listed below:—

- (i) Railways' Infrastructure for Industry Initiative (R3i)
- (ii) Private Freight Terminal (PFT)
- (iii) Special Freight Train Operators (SFTO)
- (iv) Automobile Freight Train Operators (AFTO)



- (v) Automobile and Ancillary Hubs
- (vi) Kisan Vision (Cold Chains)
- (vii) New Catering Policy
- (viii) Rail Connectivity to Coal and Iron ore mines (R2CI)

Madam, this year we even met so many industrialists and the Chambers of Industry also. I am happy to announce that with the consultation of the industrial houses also, through this PPP and JV, this is for the first time that Indian Railways have received 85 proposals.

The response to the policies has been encouraging and 85 proposals have already been received. We have set up a Single Window System under Secretary, Railway Board to take these forward.

As the hon. Members would agree, expansion of rail infrastructure requires meticulous planning. Rising demand for coaches, locos and wagons cannot be met immediately because their manufacture requires components whose production has to be planned well in advance. Even some key materials and components for rolling stock are not readily available in the country and we often have to depend on imports. *[Translation]* We have no objection if any body demands loco or rakes. But it is not something like buying a commodity from the market. We know that railways cannot resort to anything-like that unless and until they themselves create something. Therefore, we have decided that — *[English]* planning and Vision 2020. As a result, supply of rolling stock has been falling short of our requirements. Even now it is not available according to our requirement. To meet the demand of passengers for more coaches, MEMUs, DEMUs etc., we have decided to set up rail-based industries.

I appreciate that the demands of every hon. Member and citizens are genuine. It is their right and I fully understand. I would like to help them as much as I could but for constraints of coaches, locomotives and line capacity. Thus, it is difficult to meet every individual

demand. We have tried to meet some of the demands collectively within the limited resources. I would like to assure the hon. Members that if we are positive, if we go according to Vision 2020, we can meet the demand within a short period. I believe in positive approach and action. As Swami Vivekananda said:

*“Strength is life and weakness is death.”*

Madam, in the last two budgets, to meet the growing demand and to create employment opportunities for the unemployed youth, I had announced setting up of a large number of rail-based factories/manufacturing projects because the coaches are needed and wagon factory is also needed. Work on all these projects are at different stages of progress and implementation. The works at New Jalpaiguri, Adra, Jellingham and Kulti have been taken up in collaboration with different PSUs. I thank SAIL, NTPC and RINL for their cooperation and support. Other PSUs are also welcome to come forward for such joint ventures.

Madam, I am happy to report that work on the new coach factory at Rae Bareli is progressing rapidly now. I had announced last time that we would take only one year. Now I am happy to announce that the first coach is expected to be turned out from the new plant within the next three months. We have kept our promise.

Railways have also been working on a number of projects involving long-term supply contracts for locomotives, coaches and critical loco components at Madhepura, Marhowra, Kanchrapara and Dankuni. All projects are in progress. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER : Please do not disturb like this. Take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: First, you listen. ...*(Interruptions)* This is too much. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Since these project models are being attempted for the first time in the railways, it is necessary to carry out due diligence. All these projects are progressing and a Core Group of officers is working on these PPP/JV industries to take them forward.

Railways are already executing works either departmentally or through PPP/JV at Budge Budge, Dankuni, Naopara, Anara, Tindharia, New Cooch Behar, Kharagpur, Haldia, Guwahati and Kazipet. Work on the wagon factory in Orissa will also be taken up once the site is finalized.

Work on ICF, Perambur's second unit will start soon. We have decided that whatever problems are there will be sorted out and we will set up the Palakkad coach factory. Of course, there are some problems, but they will be sorted out. We have to do it because we love Kerala. Please realize this. Railways are interested to partner with Autocast and SILK at Cherthala, for which business plan is being revised to bring it in line with the current needs of the railways. We are going to set up one component factory also there.

Madam, I am happy to inform that Burn Standard Company Limited and Braithwaite Company Limited have been brought under the administrative control of Ministry of Railways this year. We will get more wagons from them.

Madam, to further expand rail-based industries, I would now like to mention some new initiatives.

The prestigious Jammu and Kashmir Rail Link project involves a large number of bridges. I propose to dedicate an industry for our brothers and sisters of Jammu and Kashmir, who are close to our heart. Therefore, railways will set up a Bridge Factory in Jammu and Kashmir, which is our heaven on earth. This industry will help in

developing ancillary industries leading to employment generation in the area. I also propose to set up a state-of-the-art Institute for Tunnel and Bridge Engineering at Jammu.

As per my announcement to set up a coach factory at Singur, land has not been made available by the state government. Kolkata Metro is the only metro rail in India which is under the Ministry of Railways and no other. We need coaches also. That is why, we will set up one metro coach factory in Kolkata at Singur/adjacent Polba. The State Government had requested us for a coach factory, but land is not available till now. That is why, the willing sellers of Singur/adjacent Polba will be happy to give their land and we will set up a metro coach factory there. However, several landowners have volunteered to sell their land directly to the railways. In order to fulfill this commitment, I propose to set up a metro coach factory on the land purchased from willing sellers at Singur/adjacent Polba.

Northeast is our priority area and receives government's full support. Imphal, the capital of Manipur will soon be connected to the railway network. I have planned in advance. Therefore, I propose to set up a diesel locomotive centre in Manipur. I think that this is for the first time that we are doing it in the North-Eastern region also.

Centre for Railway Information Systems (CRIS) is the professional IT arm of Indian Railways. It is a nursery for development of software specialists in the country. I propose to open a Centre of Excellence in software at Darjeeling under the aegis of CRIS. The hilly areas are always cool and calm. So, the software industry is the best industry for hilly areas. That is why, CRIS will set up this industry in Darjeeling.

I propose to set up two more wagon units under JV/PPP mode, one each at Kolar and Alappuzha, Kerala, and one more at Buniadpur. *...(Interruptions)*

A large number of small and medium size track machines have been developed indigenously and are also

\*Not recorded.

being manufactured in India. I propose to pursue a joint venture between railways and a partner to set up a manufacturing industry for the indigenous production of large on-track machines at Uluberia. Since there is no track machine industry in India, it is not available sometimes. That is why, we are going to set up a track machine industry at Uluberia. I also propose to set up a new track machine POH facility at the same place.

Madam, I am happy to announce setting up of a Rail Industrial Park at Jellingham, Nandigram and also at Bongaigaon in Assam. I think, this is the first time that the North-Eastern region will be very happy. This Park will be a cluster of diverse industrial units whose output will be consumed by the railways. The Park will initially focus on high volume safety and vital components. With this, we shall make a beginning towards creating a global hub in India for the railway industry. A unit to manufacture car steel bogies and couplers through a joint venture between Burn Standard Co. Ltd. and SAIL has already been initiated in this Park. I also propose to set up a Rail Industrial Park at New Bongaigaon.

The electrical energy requirement of railways is growing rapidly with the expansion of the rail infrastructure and traffic. A captive thermal power plant of 1,000 MW at Nabinagar is at an advance stage of construction. A second thermal power plant of 1,320 MW capacity at Adra is in the process of being set up. Depending upon the fuel being made available at economic cost, I propose to set up a 700 MW gas-based power plant at Thakurli in Maharashtra.

I propose to set up more mechanized laundries for improving the quality of linen in trains, because it is a big industry, at Nagpur, Chandigarh and Bhopal, in addition to Wadibunder, Tikiyapara, Kamakhya, Secunderabad, Kacheguda, Indore, Lucknow, Banaras, Samastipur, Sealdah, Tatanagar, Danapur, Bikaner, Bilaspur, Durg, Hatia, Chennai, Mumbai and Ahmedabad, where they are commissioned or are being set up. Proposals for laundries

at Vishakhapatnam, Bhubaneswar, Puri, Gwalior, Manduadih, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, New Jalpaiguri, Jammu, Delhi, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Tirupati, Ernakulam, Thiruvananthapuram, Hubli, Bengaluru, Yashwantpur, Jabalpur, Allahabad, Mau, Amethi and Kota are also under examination.

For the first time ever, railways have framed Vision 2020, providing a definite roadmap, both short-term and long-term, for the future. We intend to go forward to achieve our goals with careful planning.

Madam, after having discussed the policy initiatives and rail-based industries, I would now come to expansion of rail infrastructure. *[Translation]* On an average we had been laying only about 180 Kms of new rail-line till now.

But when we compare this to that of other countries we find ourselves nowhere. So, last time, we decided we would target construction of 1000 Kms Rail-line according to our vision. We set the highest target because even a lesser achievement of the same could benefit us and the net consequence would be in all's interest. This is for the first time in the history of Indian Railways. The 180-Kms average construction has been increased with a targetted average of 700-Kms and the remaining 300 Kms rail-length will be carried forward in the next year for completion. We will made provision of funds of this purpose. ...*(Interruptions)* It will also be done, nothing will be pending. ...*(Interruptions)*

Railway is the lifeline of poor people in our country. But the poor people, who wish to travel but fail to do so but could not afford the price. It is cause of this, we have introduced a 'Izzat ticket' scheme for the poor when I presented my first Rail Budget after the advert of UPA-2 so that they can travel upto 100 Kms at the cost of Rs. 25 with some sense of pride. *[English]* They can travel 100 kms. with only Rs. 25/-. This House will be happy to know that. *[Translation]* There are

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

more than 4 lakh people falling in BPL category who are very poor and whom we are assisting to afford rail-travel upto 100 Kms at the cost of only Rs. 25 a month. We face the greatest problem on our rail-tracks in Mumbai itself. [English] They are really poor, but we love them.

[Translation] Those living in and around the rail-tracks face constant risk to their life. They have no shelter; they are homeless labourers who cannot afford travelling by train and sometimes lose their life in accidents as they have no proper place to live in. [English] The Indian Railways, for the first time, have decided a scheme called Sukhi Griha Scheme with the help of Urban Department and the local municipal bodies under the State Government. This time we have decided to start some pilot project.

[Translation] We will implement it in Sub-urban Railways of Mumbai, Chennai, Saldah, Howrah and Siliguri in which [English] we are going to give 10,000 shelters without any money to the shelter-less people. [Translation] We will provide it to the poor. It will bring betterment in their life and will provide impetus to the railway as well.

[English]

Madam, now I will come to our Annual Plan. The Annual Plan for the year 2011-2012 has been proposed at Rs. 57,630 crore, which is the highest-ever investment by the Railways in one year. The Plan includes GBS of Rs. 20,000 crore; diesel cess of Rs. 1,041 crore; internal resources of Rs. 14,219 crore; PPP & WIS of Rs. 1,776 crore; market borrowings of Rs. 20,594 by IRFC, which has excellent track record in the financial market. Normally, IRFC borrows between Rs. 9,000 crore and Rs. 10,000 crore annually. In 2011-2012, an additional amount of Rs. 10,000 crore will be raised through tax-free bonds. The Railways will ensure servicing this debt of tax-free bonds. Further, external source of financing through PPP, WIS etc., is expected to yield Rs.1776 cr.

Greater thrust is being given on new lines next year with allocation of Rs. 9,583 crore; Rs. 5,406 crore has been kept for doubling; Rs. 2,470 crore has been kept for gauge conversion; and Rs. 13,820 crore has been kept for acquisition of rolling stock.

[Translation]

Despite the existence of Indian Railway in India for the last 157 years, there are many parts in our population which have not been linked with railway services till date. The people there whenever they see train that by when their area will be provided with railway connectivity. When we shall be connected with the railways. In the last budget I had made mention about 114 desirable projects in the House. Work and survey on many of them have been completed and updating. Survey is being carried out many of the renaming projects. We have taken a very important decision for which a lot of support has been received from the Prime Minister, Finance Minister and from the Madam Sonia Ji also. We thought to bring about a social revolution. Once upon a time a green revolution was brought in India for the benefit of farmers. Why not such a great revolution should occurred in railways? Therefore, we thought that. We should start the social revaluation. The scheme is being named, "Pradhan Mantri Rail Vikas Yojana." [English] It is because this is the last year of the Eleventh Plan. [Translation] 12th plan is approaching, [English] and we will include all the socially-desirable projects and important projects to this. [Translation] What will be happened in it, the remaining previous projects and the benefits of such projects, ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Silence please. Please sit down.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: That which are not completed. ...*(Interruptions)* [English] all the projects will be included under the Twelfth Plan. Our dream is to bring about a social revolution through rail connectivity. If rail connectivity is there, then every sort of connectivity will increase in this country. Hence, we have proposed to create a fund to implement the socially-desirable projects during the Twelfth Plan. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down, you sit down please. Please keep quiet.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Indian Railways are a true symbol of inclusive growth and it is the lifeline of the nation and contributes to national integration. It is an irony that despite the presence of railways in India for 157 years, large parts of our population have never seen a railway line. In the coming decade, Indian Railways will continue to keep its service focus on the underprivileged and the poor, even as it expands its services for the more fortunate. I quote Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore:

*"Give me the strength never to disown the poor or bend my knees before insolent might."*

In the last budget I had announced updation of surveys for 114 socially desirable new lines. Out of this 94 will be completed by March, 2011 and the remaining by December, 2011. I propose to take up construction of these lines in the 12th Five Year Plan since this budget year is the terminal year of the 11th Plan. Our dream is to bring about a social revolution through rail connectivity. We need political freedom along with economic freedom that will usher in prosperity for our millions of countrymen, more especially to the common man.

Madam, we have proposed to create a fund to implement the socially desirable projects during the 12th Plan. Under the umbrella of this non-lapsable fund, not only will the pending socially desirable lines be completed, but many other similar new line projects would also be taken up. The scheme is being named, *Pradhan Mantri Rail Vikas Yojana*. I am extremely thankful to the hon'ble Prime Minister for his support and guidance.

[Translation]

I would like to request you that this is the budget of poor, hence, people of the entire country, people of villages and cities are watching it. You do not say line that. ...*(Interruptions)* If it is your individual point, then you can come to me and you can tell me, but you have no right to disturb the poor people who are watching the budget from the last edges of The Hindustan, do not disturb them and let them watch. If you have any individual problem, then you come to me. I will see but this is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN (Bansgaon): Madam, there is nothing for Uttar Pradesh is this budget. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please keep quiet.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Brother please listen to me. Please listen me.

[English]

-If it is your individual point, then you can come to me. ...*(Interruptions)*

It is our continuous endeavour to connect unserved and underserved regions. We want under-developed areas to develop. Therefore, I propose to take-up construction of the following new lines in a few such areas:—

- (i) Wadsa-Gadchiroli in Maharashtra;
- (ii) Bhadutola-Jhargram via Lalgah in West Bengal;

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

- (iii) Gudur-Durrajpuram in Andhra Pradesh;
- (iv) Hansdiha-Godda in Jharkhand - This is a socially-desirable line.

The Railways are also executing 19 projects in similar difficult and under-developed areas. We have kept Rs. 771 crore for these projects also to give importance to it.

We have also kept a non-lapsable fund for Railway projects in the North-East Region.\* All the State capitals of this region except Sikkim will get connected by Rail network in the next seven years. The prestigious Udhm Pur-Srinagar-Baramula Project is also progressing.\* The India's longest tunnel between Banihal and Qazigund would be completed this year.

Now, I am coming to safety. Safety is our first priority. Every incident is unfortunate. We do not want to see loss of even a single life. Unfortunately, in two incidents of sabotage and suspected sabotage, 216 innocent lives are lost. We are sincerely trying to ensure that such incidents do not occur. We extend our condolences to their families.

\*Indian Railways connect 7083 stations and carry 2.20 crore people and over 2.5 million tonnes of goods every day.\* I want to tell the House that if you see the track record and if you go beyond five years, then you will see that even in 2004-2005, the rate of accident was 0.29 per million train km, but now it has declined and it is about 0.17 per million train km. [Translation] It has decreased from 0.29 to 0.17 in 2009-10. Numbers of trains running in our country were 16021 5 years ago and today it has increased to 18820. Infrastructure is increasing much. Number of passengers annually were 538 crore 4 to 5 years ago and today it has gone up to 720 crore. [English] Everyday, we wish to run 18,820 ... (Interruptions) So much has increased. It is because the passengers love to travel by Railways. ... (Interruptions) It is very sad that every year more than 1.30 lakh people die in road

accidents, but in Railways somehow touchwood — again I am saying touchwood because we do not want any life should be lost. I will appeal to everybody. [Translation] Come slightly back from Rail Roko and do not sabotage it. I have never damage to railway in my life. [English] This is our track record. The Railways is always passenger-friendly. It is a safe and cheap mode of transport. Rail fares are close to one-fourth that of the road. Safety is our priority area. That is why, when I first joined the Ministry, in 1999-2000, at that time, I went to Madgaon and I have seen the Konkan Railway.

[Translation]

They developed an anti-collision device myself had seen that and I thought that an anti-collision device should be used by railway but it had not so far been used. When I became Minister of Railways again after 10 years, I saw that the same had not been brought in use anywhere except by the N.F. Railways. I tried again, demonstrated that and it became successful. I am happy to inform that the device test has been successful and we are commissioning it in Southern, South Central, South Western Railways alongwith N.F.

[English]

We are also doing it in other four zones, that is, Eastern, East Coast and East Central and South Eastern Railway. With this, we will have covered eight of 17 zones. [Translation] The remaining zones will be covered in several phases. After installation of this anti collision device train accidents will come down very much. We do not want to put anybody's life into danger, it is our human face. [English] Madam, the unmanned level crossing is also a priority area. [Translation] Many of our MP's say that whenever anybody dies at unmanned level crossing, it hurts them very much and they say to me that Didi please help a little to his family. I have thought very much on this. I want to inform you that we manned 1500 unmanned level crossings last year, now it is 2500 and the rest we will be manned next year. We will review after

\*...\*This part of the Speech was laid on the Table.

that if some one left we will get that manned also. By doing this, the problem of unmanned level crossings will be over and people's life will not be in danger. We are going to construct 172 roads over bridge and 240 roads under bridge.

[English]

"I have lowered the eligibility criteria for manning from 6,000 TVUs to 3,000 TVUs. Efforts will be intensified in the coming year by eliminating the remaining eligible 2,500 unmanned level crossings as well as construction of 200 ROB's and 325 RUB's/subways. Any other crossing required to be eliminated will also be taken up for conversion."

[Translation]

We had also invented a device called fog safe device. Earlier a number of train accidents used to take place in the foggy weather. But our railway employees have done a good work on this device and consequently no accident took place this time.

[English]

Let us thank our railway employees/staff including gangmen, drivers and everybody else.

Railways has always been the soft target. However, law and order is a State subject. Frequent rail *rokos* are not only crippling the operations of the Indian Railways, but also causing immense hardship to the passengers. It costs in terms of revenue loss, passengers' lives, punctuality and everything else. [Translation] If they will block trains and desire punctuality, these two things cannot happen at the same time. We should understand it. [English] If I block the rail in Maharashtra, it will affect the entire country; if I block the rail in Bengal, it will affect the entire country; and if I Block it in Orissa, it will affect the country because railways is not extending any individual service, and it is offering its services for the entire country.

[Translation]

If disruptions are caused at a place the entire rail network gets disturb. I will request you and you will not believe that 1500 passenger trains were cancelled due to such disruptions. The passengers travelling in the trains would have to face several hardships. 1500 trains were diverted and 3500 rescheduled. Hence we want a special package is better to be given.

Madam you see that a shawl is given free on purchase of a good quality saree. It is our business plan, it is an advertisement era. We have devised a small business plan also. That is that we will allot two extra trains and two new extra projects besides the rail budget in the State where trains will run trouble free. We are prepared to implement this from the next year. [English] We want to give them the message 'please help us'.

Madam, RPF, we have started the All India Security Helpline. A comprehensive Bill has been drafted to empower the RPF. [Translation] In addition to what we provide under budgetary provision, two extra trains will be provided for goods performance. Performance should be reviewed, sometimes.

Two extra new trains and two new projects will be given to the State in which trains run without any trouble. Hon'ble Members may also recommend for this.

Madam, we have started the All India Security Helpline. [English] A comprehensive Bill has been drafted to empower RPF to deal with passenger-related offences. It will be placed before Parliament soon. We are reviewing passenger security care programme to bring about all round security improvement of the passengers. The thrust of the Budget of this year is also on modernization with induction of latest technology. This year, we have taken a pilot project 'SIMRAN' jointly developed by IIT, Kanpur and RDSO. A real time train information system will provide reliable information on train running schedule to the passengers. Already, Shibpur Engineering College, Kolkata; IIT, Chennai; Jaçavpur University; IIT, Mumbai;

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

IIT, Kharagpur; then, Mechatronics Systems, RCF, Kapurthala; DMW, Patiala, through these institutions will be giving us the modern technology. E-procurement and e-auction to ensure transparency and economy, we have already started. Based on the success of the pilot project of SIMRAN, jointly developed by IIT, Kanpur and RDSO, a Real Time Train Information System (RTIS) will provide reliable information on train running.

A project with IIT, Chennai on prototype manufacture of ultrasonic systems; Partnership with Jadavpur University for development of new designs for rail steel bridges;

A collaborative study with IIT, Mumbai on the problem of corrosion of rail;

The Centre for Railway Research (CRR), collaboration between IIT, Kharagpur and RDSO has been sanctioned and is under implementation.

Centres of Excellence for development and prototyping various types of Mechatronics system at RCF/Kapurthala and DMW/Patiala;

E-procurement and e-auction to ensure transparency and economy.

Issuing paperless railway receipts.

Development of a comprehensive web-based databank for land and asset management database for optimum utilization of our resources, that also we have started because earlier there was no land bank. [Translation] We developed a comprehensive land bank for development of industry, constructions of terminals and development of Railway infrastructure. [English] You will be happy to know, that from this land bank, we will be giving 12,000 acres to dedicated freight corridor — for the western and the eastern dedicated freight corridor. The House will be happy to know that because of realignment, we saved 1,700 acres of land and also more than Rs. 300 crore. It was

done through review and realignment. This dedicated freight corridor is the golden rim project of our Prime Minister. Already, the JICA loan agreement is there. The commissioning will start immediately; in case of eastern dedicated corridor, it has already started. These two are working in a very good manner.

Madam, web based system of allotment of iron ore rakes to coal traffic; run double-stack container trains from Gujarat ports to the major ICD at Gurgaon. It is good that it has become double-stack container trains.

This year is a 'green' year. Railways are always evergreen. It carries the passengers, and our passengers also are always evergreen.

Railways are always environment friendly and are considered evergreen. It is also the most fuel efficient mode of transport. Therefore, I have declared 2011-12 as the "Year of Green Energy". So, it will be 'green year and clean year'.

- \*(i) Free supply of 14 lakh CFLs to railway households and phasing out of incandescent lamps.
- (ii) Regenerative braking in Mumbai EMUs
- (iii) Windmill at ICF, Chennai
- (iv) Production of locos with 'hotel load converter'
- (v) Increase use of solar energy at LC gates, stations etc.
- (vi) Use of bio-diesel, CNG and LNG in locos, workshops etc.\*

Now, I am coming to passengers/rail users' amenities. A fresh thrust has been given to improve the amenities.

In the last two years, we had announced the upgradation of 584 stations as Adarsh Stations, out of

\*...\*This part of the Speech was laid on the Table.



which 442 stations will be completed by March, 2011. The remaining will be completed this year in 2011-12.

\*Upgradation of stations would provide safe drinking water, pay and use toilets, high-level platforms, better accessibility for the physically challenged among many other facilities at these stations. I would like to assure all the hon'ble members that all the suggestion for Adarsh stations given by them have been included in the following list of 236 stations. I will be happy to receive suggestions from the hon'ble members to add more stations.

Abhaipur, Acharya Narendra Dev Nagar, Achhnera, Alipurduar court, Alipurduar Jn., Ambalgram, Ambernath, Ambikapur, Anara, Asoknagar Road, Azimganj Jn., Baghdogra, Bagula, Bahadurpur, Baharu, Bahirgachhi, Bahirpuya, Bahraich, Balagarh, Bala Mau, Balarambati, Balgona, Ballalpur, Bamangachhi, Bamangram Halt, Bamanhat, Banarhat, Baneswar, Banka pasi, Bankimnagar, Banstala, Barabhum, Baragaon, Barasat Jn., Barhni, Barmer, Barsoi Jn., Basudevpur, Basuldanga, Batasi, Bathnakrittiba, Belakoba, Beldanga, Beliaghata Rd, Beliatore, Betberia ghola, Bhadaiyan, Bhadrak, Bhagalpur, Bhagwangola, Bharwari, Bhimgarh, Bidyadharpur, Bishnupur, Boinchi, Brindabanpur, Buniyadpur, Burnpur, Chanchai, Chamagram, Champa, Chandanpur, Chatra, Chatterhat, Chengannur, Chintamani, Chirimiri, Chitrakut Dham Karvi, Chowrigacha, Churu, Dainhat, Darjeeling, Daryabad, Dasnagar, Deoria Sadar, Deulti, Dhatrigram, Dhubulia, Dhulabari, Dildarnagar, Diva, Dubrajpur, Dumurdaha, Durgachak, Eklakhi, Ettumanur, Falakata, Fatehpur, Fatehpur Sikri, Gadadharpur, Gandhigram, Ghanpur, Ghoksadanga, Ghoragata, Ghum, Gidhni, Gobra, Guntur, Gurap, Harishdadpur, Harishchandrapur, Hasimara, Hindmotor, Hotar, Hridaypur, Hubli, Jabalpur, Jaganath Temple Gate, Jakkhalabandha, Jalor, Jamikunta, Janai road, Jangaon, Jessore road, Jhantipahari, Jodhpur, Jorhat Town, Joychandipahar, Kahalgaon, Kaikala, Kalchini, Kalinagar, Kaliyaganj, Kamakhyaguri, Kamareddi, Kanjiramittam, Kanthi, Karimnagar, Kathgodam, Kathua,

Khagrachhat Rd., Khajuraho, Khalilabad, Khemasuli, Khurja Jn., Kiraoli, Kishanganj, Kolar, Korba, Kotshila, Kulpi, Kumbakonam, Kunda Harnam Ganj, Kurukshetra, Kuruppantara, Labpur, Lohapur, Loknath, Lower Parel, Madarihat, Madhusudanpur, Majhdia, Malatipur, Malda Court, Malkajgiri, Manendragarh, Manigram, Maninagar, Mararikulam, Matigara, Mayiladuturai, Meerut City, Meghnagar, Mollarpur, Mulanturutti, Murarai, Nabadwip Ghat, Nabagram, Nagore, Nagrakata, Naimisharanya, Nandakumar, Narendrapur, Navsari, New Alipurduar, New Bhuj, New Cooch Behar, Old Malda, Palla road, Palsit, Panagarh, Pandaveswar, Panjipara, Patranga, Patuli, Phusro, Piravam Road, Pirtala, Prantik, Quilandi, Raghunathpalli, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajbandh, Rajgoda, Rajnandgaon, Ramrajatala, Rangiya, Ratangarh, Remount road, Rudauli, Rupnarayanpur, Sabarmati, Sadulpur, Sagardighi, Sakoti Tanda, Salanpur, Salboni, Salem, Sambre, Sankrail, Santaldih, Sardiha, Sasthankotta, Satna, Shahganj, Shalimar, Sidlaghatta, Simlagarh, Sirathu, Sitapur Cantt., Sivok, Sohawal, Sonada, Srinivaspura, Sukna, Sultanpur, Talit, Thanabihpur, Tildanga, Tiruppur, Tuticorin, Udhna, Vaikam Road, Vasco-da-gama, Vellarakkad.

Though railways have announced the setting up of number of world class stations, not much headway could be achieved because of their high costs. We are taking a relook at the parameters and guidelines to provide what will suit Indian passengers best. This work will definitely be taken up in the coming year.\*

Madam, we could not achieve our targets in respect of world class stations and MFCs. In respect of MFCs, something has been completed. In case of world class stations, there are some problems. The international bidding cost is very high. So, we are reviewing the situation, but it will be completed by next year. That is our target. I must say, 'I am sorry'. I apologize to the House for that. In regard to MFC, it is in the process — some have been completed and some will be completed soon.

\*....This part of the Speech was laid on the Table.

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

\*Out of the 160 MFCs announced, a few are completed and few are in the process of completion. I have given a special target to complete all the MFCs next year. I propose to set up more **MFCs with budget hotels** at Bangarpet, Secunderabad, Amethi, Ramnagar, Ajmer, Chandigarh, Amritsar, Thiruvananthapuram, Kamakhya, Gaya, Rae Bareilly, Deoghar, Varanasi, Bhubaneswar, Vellore, Kanyakumari, Srinagar, Sasaram, Bhagalpur, Panipat, Bhuj, Anand, Arsikere, Birur, Neemach, Ratlam, Azamgarh, Ujjain, Adra, Midnapore, Tamluk, Purulia, Thakurnagar, Sagardighi, Jangipur, Bahrapur, Nabadwip, Kulti, Bolapur, Diamond Harbour, Naihati, Kanchrapara, Hajipur, Islampur and Rohtak.\*

To give special thrust to passenger amenities, we are introducing a multipurpose Go-India Smart Card on a pilot basis. This will be a single window facility for the passengers for buying tickets for long distance journey, and also for travel in suburban, metro, etc. The Go-India Smart Card is a comprehensive package. We are starting it as a pilot project this year.

Then, we have looked at infrastructure of the passenger terminals. This time also, two new passenger coaching terminals at Nemam and Kottayam in Kerala, one in Mau — Dara Singhji — Mau has also been included in it. — Nath Bhanjan in Uttar Pradesh and another in Dankuni, West Bengal, and the other one is at Ludhiana; I hope Shri Manish Tewari will be very happy.

Better accessibility at stations for physically challenged customers, we are doing this. Next is extension of Rail Yatri Sevaks [Translation] We have an idea for the coolies to provide them trollies to carry luggages of passengers as earlier and now also they used to lift the luggages by doing hard work. For example trollies are provided for the passengers. We discussed with State Bank of India for sponsorship.

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\*....\*This part of the Speech was laid on the Table.

[English]

Thanks to Shri Pranab Mukherjee, we have got the sponsorship of State Bank and we have started Rail Yatri Sevaks.

It will be extended to New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Bangaluru and Thiruvantapuram also. [Translation] Where space is available for this facility. Earlier you had to spend more money to book a ticket, but now we are going to squeeze it, now it will become 10 and 5 rupees cheap for booking in AC and non-AC class respectively. [English] I am giving this to my hon. Members. They can give it to their passengers. They will be very happy.

[Translation]

We will reduce if for booking a AC ticket, rupees 10 instead of rupees 20 and for non-AC rupees 5 instead of Rs. 10.

[English]

Madam, a new super AC class of travel will be introduced shortly. [Translation] We want to increase it.

[English]

\*Other amenities are — Provision of **Internet access** on Howrah-Rajdhani Express as a pilot Project.

**Extension of Train Management System** to New Delhi, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Ahmedabad and Lucknow stations to provide information on running of trains and introduction of **advance booking of retiring rooms**.

Madam, I propose to introduce a **new Super AC class of travel**. The new class will provide improved comfort and features and more exclusivity. **Golden Rail Corridor**.

Madam, I am happy to announce that pre-feasibility study for the western leg (Delhi-Mumbai) of the Golden

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\*....\*This part of the Speech was laid on the Table.

Rail Corridor would start early next year. The study is being undertaken with help from Japan, with the **objective of raising speed of passenger trains to 160-200 kmph.** Similar studies will be initiated for other corridors including Mumbai-Kolkata, Chennai-Bangalore, Delhi-Jaipur and Ahmedabad-Mumbai.\*

For staff, our employees are the biggest assets, 14 lakhs. It is a big one. I compliment my all employees. [Translation] Madam, Railway department has done a very good job. I do not get the opportunity to speak, therefore, our good works do not get hight lighted. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to tell my MPs [English] they will be very happy to know this. [Translation] We have started a scheme during the last year, it is known as LARSGESCS scheme. [English] It is called Liberalised Active Retirement Scheme for Guaranteed Employment for Safety Category Staff. [Translation] Aged person is not able to work anymore. [English] In this are included Pointsman, Liverman, Gateman, Trolleyman, Keyman and Khalasi. [Translation] Under this scheme, the people who after 50 years of age cannot work, his children will get job. This is a safely guarantee scheme. Earlier they were in Rs. 1800/- grade pay. Now we have revised it as Rs. 1900/-. [English] This is a safety guaranteed scheme. Considering the Indian family structure and values, [Translation] Earlier Medical Facilities were provided to mother and not to father, but now we have extended it to father also. We have now provided it to both i.e. dependent father-mother. We have provided scholarship Rs. 1200 per month the children of those group 'D' employees who belong to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, poor, backward classes, so that the girl child can go upto the college level. [English] \*Setting up of a Railway Vidyalaya Prabandan Board (RVPB) to improve quality of education to children studying in 269 railway schools. The Board will draw up a plan for improving the physical and educational infrastructure of these schools to be implemented in a time frame of three years.\* [Translation] We have provided 20 medical vans, 20 hostels for the small

children of staff. I have done all these minor works. But I have to do a big task also. [English] The Ministry is undertaking restructuring of all the cadres in the railways to afford adequate promotional opportunities to the officers and staff. [Translation] Madam, there was backlog in recruitment for the last 10 years. [English] All the MPs raised this issue so many times. I am grateful to all of them both in this House and in the other House. [Translation] Madam, there was 1.75 lakh backlog for the last 10 years. We have taken steps to fill up the vacancies this year and we have also issued notification to fillup 13,000 posts in RPF and it is under process. [English] \*These mega requirement drives will cover the backlog of SC/ST/Physically handicapped quota.\*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not skip the beautiful couplets that you have written.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Yes, I will do it. I am really grateful and obliged. [Translation] I would like to say one more thing that Army is the pride of our nation who fight for the country by putting their life in danger. We rarely think about them. We have thought that "Koi sikh koi jat maratha, koi gurkha koi madrasi, sarhad par marne wala har vir tha bharatwasi, Jo khoon gira parvat par, wo khoon tha hindustani, jo shahid hauey hain unki Jara yad karo kurbani." We should remember our martyrs. [English] This is the first time, you will be happy to know that for the first time Railways are inducting 16000 Ex-servicemen by end of March 2011. [Translation] We have also made permissions for 1200 ex-servicemen in RPF. After the 1962 China war, Lata Ji sang a song in the presence of Pandit Nehru. Ji that " Jab Ghayal hua himalaya khatrey main padi azadi, jab tak thi saans ladey wo, phir apni lash bichha di." We have taken a step to remember the sacrifice of martyrs. [English] I am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity.

\*To enhance skills of our frontline staff in dealing with the customers, a training centre is proposed to be started at Kharagpur.\* Also multi-disciplinary training centres at

\*....\*This part of the Speech was laid on the Table.

\*....\*This part of the Speech was laid on the Table.

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

Kharagpur. Training centre would be set up at Dharwad, Kolkata, Pune including exclusive international centre at Agra. A new basic training centre at Kashyang is proposed to cater to the needs of North Frontier Railways. There is an MoU with the HRD Ministry for railway employees on the other. We are going to set up five polytechnics also. It will be Varanasi, Machlandapur, Vadodura, Bhilai and Hubli-Dharwad under the agreement with the Home Ministry.

I must compliment our sports persons alongwith all the sports persons of this country. [Translation] Railways got 25 medals out of 101 medals in commonwealth games and India got 15 gold medals in Asian Games, out of which Indian Railways won 7 medals. For this, [English] we want to congratulate our railway employees also that 15 of the 64 medals are owned by India. That is why we are going to propose a sports cadre, to set up a sports cadre to give them the facility.

We are promoting the culture also because without culture, India cannot go ahead. \*Therefore I have formed a Cultural Promotion Board.\* That is why, this time also [Translation] I introduced Saanskritic Express on 150th anniversary of Ravindra Nath Tagore.

[English]

To commemorate the 150th Birth Anniversary of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore, on 9th May, 2010, a special exhibition train, "Saanskritic Express", was launched. It is showcasing artistic works, philosophy and teachings of Gurudev. The train has been moving across the country and has been visited by more than 24 lakh people in 18 states so far.

At the invitation of our beloved Sheikh Hasina, hon. Prime Minister of Bangladesh, this train is set to go on a cultural exchange programme of Bangladesh, according to their convenience. I am grateful to her suggestion for

\*...\*This part of the Speech was laid on the Table.

Sonar Tori as the name of the train. I whole-heartedly accept her suggestion.

This year is a centenary year for mother. We run Mother express also. Then there is Aurubindo Express also. We have the 150 years of Vivekananda that is coming in 2013. [Translation] Hence, we have introduced Vivekanand Express also. [English] Then there is Technology Express to connect all the IITs to give the message to the students and the youth. We run that also.

[Translation]

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: Introduce Gandhi Express also.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : You have requested and I acceded to your demand.

[English]

About financial performance, I have no hesitation in informing this august House that the Indian Railways are passing through a difficult phase. Implementation of Sixth Pay Commission increased expenditure by an unprecedented 97 per cent. During Eleventh Plan period, an additional expenditure of Rs.73000 crore was incurred due to this. We paid full dividend for 2009-10 and also achieved an operating ratio of 95.3 per cent because ours is a vast organization of 14 lakhs. We are facing the problem because of the Pay Commission. It is nothing. We have to give the money from the internal generation. It cannot come from the sky. In fact, if we do not pay Pay Commission's arrears into consideration which rightfully are liabilities of previous financial year, the operating ratio becomes 84 per cent. Even with payment of higher salaries and pension, if the salaries and pensions are also kept at the earlier level, the operating ratio comes down even further to 74.1 per cent.

The testing time for the railways continue in 2011-11 due to impact of allowances and several post budgetary factors. On the earning side, disruption of train movement has resulted in a loss of about Rs.1,500 crore

and another Rs. 2000 crore due to ban on export of iron ore.

It is concerning Bengaluru. As a result, the loading target had to be reduced by 20 million tonnes to 924 million tonnes. However, in the Revised Estimates, goods earnings have been retained at the budget level based on trends of higher yield per NTKM. Gross Traffic Receipts is higher than the budget target by Rs. 75 crore at Rs. 94,840 crore.

On the expenditure side, post-budgetary factors have increased the requirement by Rs. 5,700 crore. I am proud to say that we have saved by adopted austerity measures. We started this. We could save by austerity Rs. 3,700 crore. We have saved Rs. 3700 crore for the department by taking austerity measured. Next year, we would save more. Ordinary working expenses have now been fixed by Rs. 67,000 crore, an increase of Rs. 2,000 crore over Budget Estimates. After providing for Rs. 5,700 crore and Rs. 14,500 crore towards Depreciation Reserve Fund and Pension Fund respectively in the Revised Estimates, the Total Working Expenses are likely to be Rs. 87,200 crore. Accounting for full dividend liability of Rs. 4,917 crore, the 'excess' comes to Rs. 4,105 crore. The revised operating ratio works out to 92.1 per cent which would have been 72.8 per cent with pre-Pay Commission salaries. The revised Plan outlay has been kept at Rs. 40,315 crore.

Madam, I would like to thank all the hon. Parliamentary Committees, including the Railway Convention Committee for their full support.

Now, I shall now deal with the Budget Estimates for 2011-12. on the basis of freight traffic projection of 993 million tonnes and passenger growth of 6.4 per cent over 2010-11, the Gross Traffic Receipts are estimated at Rs. 1,06,239 crore. Madam, for the first time, Railways earnings are set to exceed Rs.1 lakh crore. Ordinary Working Expenses have been assessed at Rs. 73,650 crore. This represents an increase of 9.9 per cent over Revised Estimates of 2010-11. The appropriation to

Pension Fund is placed at Rs. 15,800 crore and to Depreciation Reserve Fund at Rs. 7,000 crore respectively. A provision of Rs. 6,735 crore has been made for dividend payment leaving an "excess" of Rs. 5,258 crore to be utilized for Development Fund and Capital Fund. The expected Operating Ratio is 91.1 per cent.

With this, I hope that the Railways will soon emerge stronger, leaving behind the impact of the Pay Commission and engage fully in the revival of its financial health. *[Translation]* Before Sixth Pay Commission I happened to be the Minister for Railway in 1999. This Pay Commission is constituted after a gap of every ten years. As this department has more employees, so as many as Rs. 6000 crore was its impact. *[English]* At that time, we have not been able to pay the dividend. This time, we paid full dividend. *[Translation]* We are doing well even after paying Rs. 75000 crore by internal generation. *[English]* With this, I hope that the Railways will soon emerge stronger, leaving behind the impact of the Pay Commission and engage fully in the revival of its financial health. *[Translation]* Our difficult days have passed and we are becoming stronger day by day. *[English]* Tough times are now over and Railways, will grow from strength to strength from here.

Madam, now I am coming to Metropolitan Projects. Indian Railways have only one metro, that is, Kolkata Zonal Metro Railway. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: We are proud of it. As a full-fledged zone, Kolkata Metro is expanding its

\*Not recorded.

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

network. A core Committee has been set up to closely monitor the progress of ongoing works for the speedier completion of the following sections - Naopara to Barasat via Bimanbandar; Baranagar to Barrackpore and Baranagar to Dakshineswar; Dum-Dum Airport to New Garia via Rajerhat; Joka to BBD Bagh via Majerhat; ...*(Interruptions)*

\*The entire section from Mahanayak Uttam Kumar (Tollygunge) to Kavi Subhash (New Garia) has been commissioned. Every day over 5 lakh passengers utilize the metro services.\*

For Metro, we are going for new surveys — Joka-Diamond Harbour, which is the only Metro in Kolkata under the Indian Railways and that is why we are going for survey. Baruipur — Kavi Subhash; Howrah Maidan to Srirampur via Dankuni and Singur; Howrah Maidan - Belur; Howrah Maidan — Santragachi — Dhulagarh; Joka-Mahanayak Uttam Kumar; Barrackpore to Kalyani. ...*(Interruptions)*

13.00 hrs.

What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SPEAKER MADAM: Please sit down and listen to her.

...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Madam I do not understand why they are doing like this. ...*(Interruptions)* [*Translation*] When I mention the name of Gujarat, Manipur or Kerala, they do not shout. [*English*] Why are they doing only when I speak about Bengal? I announced only a few surveys, and they started shouting. Let them not shout. ...*(Interruptions)* I will do it. ...*(Interruptions)*

\*...\*This part of the Speech was laid on the Table.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*...\*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I told that Kolkata Metro is the only Metro in Indian Railways. ...*(Interruptions)* [*Translation*] Yes, it is not yours. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Madam, it is also proposed to introduce 34 new services in Kolkata Metro in the coming year.

\*I am happy to inform the august House that for the first time, 20-car MEMU trains have been introduced on Northern Railway during 2010-11 to reduce overcrowding.\*

Madam, now I will come to the Integrated Suburban Railway Networks. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, I am proud to say this. ...*(Interruptions)* We have suburban railway system only in 3-4 places. It is only in Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai and Delhi. What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*...\*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Madam, in Integrated Suburban Railway Network, I propose to develop, ...*(Interruptions)* [*Translation*] it will take place later.

MADAM SPEAKER: Let her complete her speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

\*Not recorded.

\*...\*This part of the Speech was laid on the Table.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let her complete. What is this?

...(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I am proud of my State and I will do it, along with other States of my country.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH (Munger): The projects one pending for the last ten years.

...(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Laluji please tell him, you have done a lot for Bihar. Still they are shouting.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Lalu Prasadji, please sit down, let her complete the speech. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let him conclude and we will take it now for discussion.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I have not gone through about other projects till now. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation] I have not accorded sanction to projects, I

have got a number of projects and I will speak more ... (Interruptions)

[English]

Madam, I propose the development of integrated suburban railway network and Metro railway in large cities like Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kolkata... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

13.07 hrs.

*At this stage Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

...(Interruptions)

13.08 hrs.

*At this stage Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, kindly continue with your speech.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Madam, I would request the Members to listen to me properly. I have not yet started talking about the new projects under the Indian Railway. I will announce them. I have not yet announced them. Members are shouting without listening to me.

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly listen to her. She has not yet completed.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, kindly continue with your speech.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, Hon'ble Member from Bihar want to tell Miss Mamata Banerjee and I would like to request that the projects which are pending either in Bihar or Uttar Pradesh or any State of the country are in very bad condition. Construction of rail bridge at Munger is still pending, rail factory in Madhepura, which was mentioned in rail budget.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: This is not a discussion.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: This is not a discussion. [Translation] You please sit down. We will discuss these issues later on.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Madam, after my speech, if anybody wishes to say anything, he can do so. It is always welcome. ...(Interruptions)

Now I come to Integrated Suburban Railway networks.

\*Madam, India is witnessing rapid urbanization putting great pressure on our cities and towns. Transport infrastructure will be a key to their growth and sustenance. I propose the development of integrated suburban railway networks in large cities like Mumbai, bringing together suburban railway, metro railway and other rail infrastructure under a single integrated system which will provide faster, efficient, affordable and comfortable transportation to the citizens.\*

I propose the development of Integrated Suburban Railway Network in cities like Mumbai, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Kolkatta. ...(Interruptions) You people do not shout about Mumbai or Chennai or Ahmedabad. Then why do you shout about Kolkatta? I plan to introduce this concept in those cities where only suburban system exists. [Translation] Suburban train service is not everywhere in our country. These trains are available in some of the areas. Wherever these are not, we would introduce it requested. [English] We propose to strengthen the suburban system of Hyderabad and Secunderabad by implementing six projects under MMTS Phase-II.

The Mumbai Rail Vikas Corporation has shown enormous improvements in Mumbai Suburban system. I now wish to bring about a similar transformation in the suburban transport system in other mega-cities also. There is a great need to upgrade the entire suburban system of Kolkatta also. That is why, for Kolkatta, Bengaluru, Ahmedabad and Chennai like MRVC, we are going to set up KRVC for Bengaluru and such Corporations for Ahmedabad, Chennai and wherever such suburban systems are there. We are doing this to improve the suburban system.

\*...\*This part of the Speech was laid on the Table.



\*It will raise funds through banks and other financial institutions, Municipal Corporation and other stakeholders. I believe, this single measure will kick start Kolkata's return to its days of glory. Similar corporations can be considered for congested suburban systems in other States.

### Production Units

I must complement all the Production Units who have performed well in 2009-10. I am happy to report that CLW has turned out the first locomotive with 'hotel load converter' to meet power requirement of coaches and pantry car. The capacity of Diesel Locomotive Works (DLW) is being augmented to 300 locos. It has also indigenized GM locomotives to bring the cost down.

### Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)

All the eleven Railway PSUs have performed well in 2009-10 with a turnover of more than ₹ 15,000 crore, earning a net profit of ₹ 1,782 crore. These PSUs paid a dividend ₹ 311.88 crore to the railways.\*

The physically handicapped persons traveling by train were getting concessions but there was no such provision in Rajdhani and Shatabdi trains. This time, we are allowing concessions in these trains also.

It is proposed to extend the facilities to the Kirti and Shaurya Chakra awardees in Rajdhani and Shatabdi trains also. Earlier, they were not getting these facilities.

For the unmarried posthumous Param Vir Chakra and Ashok Chakra gallantry award winners of Armed Forces, it is proposed to extend the facility of card passes to their parents also.

The prescribed age for senior citizens for getting concessions was 60 years for both men and women. Now I propose to decrease the age for women from 60 to 58 years. I want to give concession to the male citizens also that is why their concession has been increased from 30 per cent to 40 per cent.

\*...\*This part of the Speech was laid on the Table.

Madam, our press and media always cover the news and help the people. Sometimes, they may criticize and sometimes they may not criticize, but I welcome their criticism as it is a democratic system. The press correspondents are now entitled. ...*(Interruptions)* Do not shout. Enough is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*

13.15 hrs.

*At this stage Dr. Monazir Hassan came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

...*(Interruptions)*

13.15½ hrs.

*At this stage Dr. Monazir Hassan went back to his seat.*

...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Press correspondents are now entitled to avail 50 per cent concession with family once in a year. It is proposed to increase this facility to twice a year. ...*(Interruptions)* Earlier it was once and now it is twice a year. ...*(Interruptions)* *[Translation]* The concession for Press media, which was once in a year, has been extended twice with their family members.

*[English]*

### \*Wagon Procurement

Madam, adequate supply of wagons is a pre-condition to fulfilling ever increasing demand for rail transport. The august House would be happy to know that a record procurement of 16,500 wagons is being done in the current year. We have also kept a higher target of 18,000 wagons for the next year.

### Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFC)

Madam, the main loan agreement for phase I of Western Corridor of DFC with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has been signed and bidding

\*...\*This part of the Speech was laid on the Table.

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

process for civil and track work has commenced. For the Eastern Corridor, the appraisal by World Bank for Khurja-Bhaupur section would be carried out next month. I am extremely happy to announce that work from Dankuni end on the eastern corridor has already started. We want to complete the DFC project by December, 2016 as scheduled.

As hon'ble members are aware, land is a sensitive issue. With the objective of reducing the number of land losers, we have made efforts to bring the alignment of the DFC parallel to the existing railway network and thereby using 12,000 acres from railways' land bank. It has also reduced the requirement of land acquisition by 2,718 acres resulting in a saving of about ₹ 300 cr.

#### **New Lines**

Madam, as I mentioned earlier, all the 114 socially desirable projects which have been surveyed recently, will be included in the 12th Plan and financed through the proposed Pradhan Mantri Rail Vikas Yojana.

In my last budget speech, 33 new line sections covering 1,021 km. were identified for completion as compared to less than 200 km normally. I am happy to inform the House that we have taken a giant leap in completion of new lines projects. The progress of laying new lines will be further accelerated and 22 in the year 2011-12, we are confident of exceeding a milestone of laying of 1,000 km of new lines. The sections which have either been completed or will be completed during 2010-11 are:—

1. Chandurbazar-Narkhed
2. Deogarh-Dumka
3. Mandarhil-Hansdiha
4. Bhawanipatna-Junagarh
5. Barkakhana-Kuju

6. Nawadih-Dhanwar
7. Tarn Taran-Goindwal
8. Lalitpur-Udaipura
9. Mahrajganj-Bishunpur Mahuari
10. Ajmer-Pushkar
11. Jagityal-Mortad
12. Khanapur-Homnabad
13. Salem-Namakkal
14. Ramaganjmandi-Jhalawar
15. Lonand-Phaltan
16. Rampurhat-Pirargarhia
17. Deoghar-Chandan
18. Khurda Road-Begunia
19. Phulwarisharif-Patliputra
20. Jhajjar-Rohtak
21. Abohar-Fazilka
22. Agra-Fatahabad-Bah
23. New Coochbehar-Golakganj
24. Nossam-Banaganapalli
25. Vishnupuram-Jahanpad
26. Gadwal-Pandurangswami Nagore-Karaikkal
27. Matnasibpur-Masagram

The target of 800 km. for Gauge Conversion was fixed for 2010-11 and I am happy to inform the house that this target will be met. The sections which have either been completed or will be completed during 2010-11 are:—

1. Krishnanagar-Shantipur

- |     |                         |     |                              |
|-----|-------------------------|-----|------------------------------|
| 2.  | Sitamarhi-Bairgania     | 9.  | Chakki Block Hut-Chakki Bank |
| 3.  | Kaptanganj-Thawe        | 10. | Tundla-Yamuna Bridge         |
| 4.  | Katihar-Tejnarayanpur   | 11. | Khalilabad-Munderwa          |
| 5.  | Mavli-Nathdwara         | 12. | Mau-Indara                   |
| 6.  | Mayiladuturai-Tiruvarur | 13. | Malda-Old Malda              |
| 7.  | Anandapuram-Talguppa    | 14. | Netravati-Kankanadi          |
| 8.  | Bodeli-Chottaudepur     | 15. | Ennore-Attipattu             |
| 9.  | Bardhaman-Balgona       | 16. | Barbil-Barajamda doubling    |
| 10. | Aunrihar-Jaunpur        | 17. | Champa Bypass Line           |
| 11. | Aluabari-Siliguri       | 18. | Mysore-Naganahalli           |
| 12. | Ratangarh-Bikaner       | 19. | Devanur-Ballakere            |
| 13. | Dindigul-Palani         | 20. | Part of Udhna-Jalgaon        |
| 14. | Tirunelveli-Tenkasi     | 21. | Gandhidham-Kandla Port       |
| 15. | Bharuch-Samni-Dahej     | 22. | Palwal-Bhuteshwar third line |

The target for Doubling was fixed as 700 km for the year 2010-11 and I am happy to inform the august House that this target will be met. Sections which have either been completed or will be completed during 2010-11 are as under:—

- |    |   |     |                                       |
|----|---|-----|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | Pen-Kasu                                  | 23. | Rajathgarh-Barang                     |
| 2. | Dhanauri-Kiul                             | 24. | Nancherla-Aspari                      |
| 3. | Kalinarayanpur-Biranagar                  | 25. | Kamalapuram-Muddanuru                 |
| 4. | Nalikul-Tarkeswar                         | 26. | Part of Panskura- Kharagpur           |
| 5. | Pandabeswar-Chinpai                       | 27. | Panvel-Apta                           |
| 6. | Umeshnagar-Khagaria of Begusarai-Khagaria | 28. | Barasat-Sondalia                      |
| 7. | Targena-Jehanabad                         | 29. | Baruipur-Magrahat                     |
| 8. | 4th line between Kottavalasa-Simhachalam  | 30. | Khamargachi-Jirat                     |
|    |   | 31. | Karhagola-Kursela of Semapur-Kursela  |
|    |   | 32. | Begusarai-Lakho of Begusarai-Khagaria |
|    |   | 33. | Sasan-Rengali                         |

(Kumari Mamata Banerjee)

34. Budhi-Kathua
35. Panki-Bhaupur-3rd line
36. Bankata-Bhatni
37. Govindnagar-Basti
38. New Guwahati-Digaru
39. Harsauli-Rewari
40. Mavelikkara-Chengannur
41. Kayankulam-Haripad
42. Adra-Joychandipahar doubling
43. Ramangaram-Settiahalli
44. Mugad-Kambarganvi
45. Kalapipal-Phanda
46. Gandhidham-Adipur
47. Part of Bilaspur-Urkura
48. Khurda-Barang
49. Guntakal-Raichur
50. Gooty-Pullampet
51. Kondapuram-Tadipatri
52. Salkaroad-Anuppur doubling

The new lines sections covering 1,075 km. proposed to be completed in 2011-12 are:—

1. Admednagar-Narayandoh
2. Gokulnagar-Mayonapur
3. Dumka-Shikaripara
4. Biraul-Kusheshwarsthan

5. Koderma-Barhi-Hazaribagh-Mandu-Kuju
6. Runisaidpur-Jubbasani
7. Part of Talcher-Bimalgarh
8. Pandu Pindara-Bhaibwa
9. Bhind-Etawah
10. Bishnupur-Mahuari-Mashrakh
11. Bhatni-Chauria
12. New Mal Jn. to Changrabandha
13. Harmuti-Naharlagun
14. Namakkal-Karur
15. Angamalli-Kaladi
16. Raichur-Pandurangaswamy
17. Nossam-Banaganapalle
18. Devarakadra-Krishna
19. Kanivehalli-Chikmagalur
20. Hirisave-Shravanabelagola
21. Talpur-Arambagh
22. Banka-Karjhusa Halt
23. Ajimganj-Jiaganj
24. Part of Daniawan-Biharsharif
25. Part of Dhanawar-Giridih
26. Kosi Bridge
27. Morinda-Khamnano
28. Part of Udaipura-Mawai Fatehabad-Bah
29. Etawah-Mainpuri

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 30. Bathua Bazar-Panchdeori   | 12. Bairania-Chauradano                   |
| 31. Paniyahwa-Chhitauni   | 13. Bareilly-Lalkuan                      |
| 32. Part of New Coochbehar-Golakganj                                      | 14. Naugarh-Barhni                        |
| 33. Dausa-Deedwana  | 15. New Malda Junction-New Maynagori Road |
| 34. Walajah Road-Ranipet  | 16. Sikar-Churu                           |
| 35. Metpally-Armoor   | 17. Palani-Pollach                        |
| 36. Homnabad-Hallikhed  | 18. Mahamadurai-Virudhnagar               |
| 37. Banaganapalli-Nandyal   | 19. Kolar-Chintamani                      |
| 38. Deshpran-Nandigram  | 20. Rattlam-Fatehabad                     |
| 39. Sakrayapanta-Kanivehalli  |   |
| 40. Part of Lalitpur-Khajrao-Satna, Khajuraho-Mahoba and Rewa-Singraullli |   |

The following sections covering 867 km are proposed to be doubled in 2011-12 are as under:—

Madam, a target of 1,017 km. has been fixed for Gauge Conversion in 2011-12 including the following sections:—

- |                              |                                    |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Krishnanagar-Nawadwipghat | 1. Apta-Pen                        |
| 2. Murliganj-Banmankh        | 2. Jirat-Guptipara                 |
| 3. Chauradano-Raxaul         | 3. Chandpara-Bongaon               |
| 4. Anandnagar-Naugarh        | 4. Dakshin Barasat-Lakshmikantapur |
| 5. Rangiya-Rangapara North   | 5. Chandrapur-Bhandaridih          |
| 6. Ratangarh-Sardarsahar     | 6. Korukonda-Vizianagaram          |
| 7. SriganganagarHanumangarh  | 7. Palwal-Ballabgarh               |
| 8. Palghat-Pollachi          | 8. Jakhai-Mansa                    |
| 9. Nidamangalam-Mannargudi   | 9. Chauri Chaura-Baitalpur         |
| 10. Ankeleshwar-Rajpipla     | 10. Burhwal-Jhangirabad            |
| 11. Madhepura-Murliganj      | 11. Banas-Swarupganj               |
|                              | 12. Manchiriyal-Mandamari          |
|                              | 13. Gokulpur-Midnapur Doubling     |
|                              | 14. Muri-Muri Outer with Bridge    |

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

15. Tikiapara-Santragachi
16. CPH-Bye pass
17. Ballakere-Birur
18. Vyara-Chinehpada
19. Kasu-Roha
20. Guptipara-Ambika Kalna
21. Ghutarisharif-Canning
22. Magrahat-Diamond Harbour
23. Jharsuguda-Rengali
24. Kottavalsa-Kantakapali
25. Tughlakabad-Faridabad
26. Domingarh-Sahjanwa
27. Baitalpur-Bhatni
28. Keshavganj-Sirohi
29. Part of Chengalpattu-Villupuram
30. Raghavapuram-Peddampet
31. Dumetra-Champajharan
32. Banspani-Jaroli
33. Kalumna-Nagpur
34. Maddur-Hanakere
35. Birur-Ajjampur

1. Bhadrachallam-Kovvur
2. Hyderabad-Gazwal-Siddipet-Sircilla-Jagityal
3. Nizamabad-Ramagundam
4. Barwadih-Chirimiri
5. Raipur-Jharsuguda
6. Pendra Rd-Korba/Gevra Rd.
7. Bhavnagar-Mahuva
8. Patiala-Kurushetra
9. Panipat-Meerut
10. Bahadurgarh-Jhajjar
11. Hisar-Sirsa via Agroha, Fatehabad
12. Bilaspur to Leh via Kullu and Manali
13. Una-Jaijon Doaba
14. Jogindernagar to Mandi
15. Parwanoo-Darlaghat
16. Baramulla-Kupwara
17. Jammu-Poonch via Akhnoor, Rajouri,
18. Kathua-Basoli-Bhadarwah-Kishtwar
19. Barajamda-Tatina
20. Bhojudih-Mohuda
21. Hansdiha-Godda
22. Kandra-Namkom
23. Raigarh-Mand Colliery to Bhupdeopur
24. Ranchi-Kandra
25. Gadag-Harihar

In the last two budgets, I had announced 251 updating surveys/new surveys for new lines/gauge conversion/doubling. Of these, the following 190 surveys have been completed or will be completed by the end of this financial year. These lines will also be taken up in the 12th Plan:—

- |     |                                     |     |  |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|--|
| 26. | Tumkur-Davangere                    | 51. | Bongaon-Kalyani                                |
| 27. | Madurai-Kottayam                    | 52. | Ranaghat-Duttapulia                            |
| 28. | Erumeli-Punalur-Trivendrum          | 53. | 3rd line between Krishnanagar-Naihati          |
| 29. | Barpeta Road-Tihu.                  | 54. | Lucknow-Lakhimpur-Pilibhit via Sitapur         |
| 30. | Jogighopa to Silchar via Panchratna | 55. | Kapilvasthu-Basti via Bhansi                   |
| 31. | Murkongselek-Pasighat               | 56. | Tanakpur-Bageshwar                             |
| 32. | Nagimimora-Amguri                   | 57. | Kanti-belda                                    |
| 33. | Rangpo-Gangtok                      | 58. | Digha-balichak                                 |
| 34. | Salna-Khumtai                       | 59. | Marikuppam-Kuppam                              |
| 35. | Sarthebari-Changsari                | 60. | Nangli-Chittoor                                |
| 36. | Tuli-Tuli Road                      | 61. | Ahmedabad-Botad and Dhasa-Jetalsar             |
| 37. | Gunupur-Theruvai                    | 62. | Rajkharswan-Ranchi                             |
| 38. | Puri-Konark                         | 63. | Hasnabad-Samshernagar                          |
| 39. | Yamunanagar-Patiala                 | 64. | Arambagh-Khana                                 |
| 40. | Una-Hoshiarpur                      | 65. | Canning-Gosaba via Basanti                     |
| 41. | Jagadhri-Paonta Sahib-Rajban        | 66. | Kakdweep-Sagar-Kapilmuni                       |
| 42. | Beas-Kapurthala                     | 67. | Dullabcherra-Cheraji                           |
| 43. | Qadian-Beas                         | 68. | Mandir Bazar-Ramganga                          |
| 44. | Devli-Tonk-Sakatpura                | 69. | Chalsha-Jhaldhaka                              |
| 45. | Dindigul-Kumli                      | 70. | Ghatakpukur-Minakhan                           |
| 46. | Rameswaram-Dhanushkoti              | 71. | Bilara-Bar                                     |
| 47. | Amethi-Shahganj via Sultanpur       | 72. | Baruipara-Furfura Sharif-Arambagh              |
| 48. | Diamond Harbour-Budge Budge-Akra    | 73. | Ratlam-Banswara-Dungarpur                      |
| 49. | Pandabeshwar-Ikra                   | 74. | Krishnanagar-Nabadwipghat extension to BB loop |
| 50. | Ikra-Churulia-Gourandi              |     |  |

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 75. Machhlandpur-Swarupnagar                         | 99. Rishikesh-Doiwala                          |
| 76. Sainthia-Chowrigacha via Kandi                   | 100. Roorkee-Haridwar                          |
| 77. Yamuna Nagar-Chandigarh via Sadhaura, Naraingarh | 101. Hasnabad-Pratapadityanagar                |
| 78. Singur-Nandigram                                 | 102. Chaparmukh-Dibrugarh                      |
| 79. Dabwali-Kalanwali via Sirsa                      | 103. Dangri-Dhola                              |
| 80. Mirik-Gangtok                                    | 104. Dehradun-Kalsi                            |
| 81. Joynagar-Raidighi                                | 105. Port Blair-Diglipur                       |
| 82. Madurai-Ernakulam (Cochin)                       | 106. Pandurangpuram-Bhadrachalam               |
| 83. Dantewara-Malkangiri                             | 107. Pattancheru-Adilabad                      |
| 84. Alamatti-Kopal                                   | 108. Jagdalpur-Dantewara                       |
| 85. Medak-Akkanapet                                  | 109. Bhavnagar-Tarapore                        |
| 86. Madhuban-Giridih                                 | 110. Kharhagola-Santhalpur                     |
| 87. Ajmer-Sawaimadhopur via Tonk                     | 111. Kaithal-Karnal                            |
| 88. Sambalpur-Behrampur                              | 112. Bilaspur-Rampur Bushahr                   |
| 89. Rajkot-Viramgam                                  | 113. Udampur/Katra-Bhairawah, Doda to Kishtwar |
| 90. Chhindwara-Nainpur-Mandla Fort                   | 114. Gua-Manoharpur                            |
| 91. Ahmedpur-Katwa                                   | 115. Jhajha-Giridih via Sonuchakai             |
| 92. Nagbhir-Nagpur                                   | 116. Lohardaga-Korba                           |
| 93. Tala-Princepghat-Majerhat                        | 117. Nawadah-Giridih via Satgawan              |
| 94. Secunderabad-Mahboobnagar                        | 118. Tori-Chatra                               |
| 95. Sahibganj-Bhagalpur                              | 119. Almatti-Yadgir                            |
| 96. Sambhal-Gajraula                                 | 120. Dhule-Amalner                             |
| 97. Daurala-Bijnor via Hastinapur                    | 121. Jalna-Khamgaon                            |
| 98. Chandigarh-Dehradun via Jagadhari                | 122. Wardha-Katol                              |
|  | 123. Warora-Umreer                             |



- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 124. Ramtek-Gotegaon via Sioni                               | 148. North Lakhimpur-Along-Silapathar                      |
| 125. Baran-Shivpuri  | 149. Guwahati-Lumding-Tinsukhia-Dibrugarh doubling         |
| 126. Lalabazar-Vairengte                                     | 150. Hastinapur-Meerut                                     |
| 127. Lekhapani-Kharsang                                      | 151. Bacharwan-Lalganj                                     |
| 128. Rupai-Parashuramkund via Mahadevpur, Namsai, Chingkhram | 152. Piran Kaliyar Sharif-Haridwar                         |
| 129. Jeypore-Malkangiri                                      | 153. Sirhind-Nangal Dam                                    |
| 130. Navrangpur-Jeypore                                      | 154. Bhiwani-Loharu-Pilani-Churu                           |
| 131. Patiala-Jakhal/Narwana via Samana                       | 155. Pushkar-Merta   |
| 132. Ajmer-Kota  | 156. Digha-Raichak-Kulpi                                   |
| 133. Jaisalmer-Barmer  | 157. Shahganj-Unchahar via Sultanpur, Amethi, Salon        |
| 134. Nokha-Sikar   | 158. Bongaon-Bagdaha                                       |
| 135. Pushkar-Merta   | 159. Banspani-Bimalgarh-Barsuan                            |
| 136. Sardarshahr-Hanumangarh                                 | 160. Dankuni-Jorgalpara-Furfura Sharif-Jangipara-Bargachia |
| 137. Jolarpettai-Hossur via Krishnagiri                      | 161. Chikballapur-Sri Satya Sai Prashanthi Nilayam         |
| 138. Etah-Kasganj  | 162. Balurghat-Hilly                                       |
| 139. Sitapur-Bahraich  | 163. Saiboni-Jhargram via Laigarh, Belpahari               |
| 140. Haridwar-Kotdwar-Ramnagar                               | 164. Digha-Jaleswar-Puri                                   |
| 141. Ramnagar-Chaukhutiya                                    | 165. Bishnupur-Mukutmonipur                                |
| 142. Kharagpur-Dhankuni                                      | 166. Gadag-Haveri  |
| 143. Nasik Dahanu Road                                       | 167. Samsi-Dalkhola  |
| 144. Hamirpur-Hamirpur Road                                  | 168. Krishnanagar-Beharampore via Chapra, Karimpur         |
| 145. Phaphund-Kouch  | 169. Gadag-Wadi  |
| 146. Bharatpur-Deeg-Kama- Kosi                               | 170. Tarakeshwar-Magra restoration                         |
| 147. Jogigopa to Guwahati via Barpetta- Sarthebari           |  |

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

171. Shimoga-Harihar
172. Kaliyaganj-Buniadpur
173. Panskura-Ghatal-Chandrakona and Ghatal-Arambagh
174. Anekal Road-Bidadi
175. Namkhana-Bakkhali
176. Pune-Nasik
177. Yadagir-Shahapur-Shorapur-Muddebihal-Alamatti
178. Nanded-Bidar
179. Ramnagar-Chaukhutiya
180. Vishnupuram-Vinukonda
181. Erumeli-Pathanamthitta-Punalur-Thiruvananthapuram
182. Bolangir-Nawapada
183. Mokama-Ara
184. Rewari-Hissar
185. Dankuni-Bally 3rd line
186. Bibinagar-Nallapadu
187. Krishnanagar-Lalgola
188. Bandel-Saktigarh 3rd line
189. Jhansi-Kanpur
190. Rampurhat-Ghumani 3rd line

#### Rail Tourism

We have planned for rail business with Ministry of Tourism. If successful this year, we will expand the

partnership. To improve look of twenty railway stations and its approaches, the cost will be shared on 50:50 basis.\*

[Translation]

Madam, we shall do it with the Rail Tourism department and Ministry of Tourism on fifty-fifty basis. [English] The stations are Hyderabad, Hospet, Agra; Rae Bareli, Belur, Varanasi, Kamakhya, Haridwar, Dooars, Gaya, Madurai, Tarapith, Thiruvananthapuram, Furfura Sharief, Amritsar, Aurangabad, Nanded, Puri, Tarakeswar, Rameshwaram, Tirupati, Guwahati, Jaipur and Ajmer.

Madam, now I want to mention about the new services for Suburban. [Translation] After having discussion on suburban rail, we will discuss the rest of the States, as suburban rail exists only at four-five places. After that we will discuss about the trains and all its projects. Last time we and introduced 101 suburban services in and around Mumbai. [English] 900 coaches from MRBC was running. Mumbai is the industrial capital. This time we have decided to run 47 additional services. On the Thane-Vashi, Thane – Panvel, Borivali-Virar, Andheri-Virar, Bandra-Virar and Churchgate-Borivali sections will be run. It is also proposed to augment 107 suburban services in Mumbai area from the present 9 care EMUs to 12 car EMUs. [Translation] It will augment by 30 per cent.

[English]

Madam, in Chennai area it is proposed to run 9 additional services on Chennai Beach – Gummidipundi, Gummidipundi – Chennai Central, Avadi – Chennai Beach, Chennai Central – Tiruvallur, Tiruvallur – Chennai Central and Chennai Beach – Tambaram is proposed to be extended to Chengalpattu also...(Interruptions)

Madam, to strengthen the suburban services in Kolkata also we are giving 50 new services for suburban from Howrah-Uluberja, Howrah-Midnapur, Howrah-Kharagpur, Howrah-Singur, Howrah-Memari, Howrah-Barddhaman, Howrah-Haripal-Tarakeswar, Howrah-Kolaghat, Howrah-Sarupnagar...(Interruptions) I lay the rest of the list. ...(Interruptions)

\*Sealdah-Canning/Jaynagar Majilpur, Sealdah-Kakdwip-Namkhana, Sealdah-Sonarapur, Sealdah-Baruipur-Diamond Harbour, Sealdah-Barasat-Hasnabad, Sealdah-Thakurnagar, Sealdah-Barasat-Bongaon, Sealdah-Naihati-Ranaghat-Gede, Sealdah-Shantipur-Krishnanagar, Sealdah-Kalyani, Sealdah-Barrackpore, Sealdah-Budge-Budge, Sealdah-Dankuni, Bongaon-Ranaghat-Shantipur, Howrah-Seoraphuli-Bandel and Sealdah-Basirhat.\*

It is proposed to introduce at least two suburban services in each of the above sections.

Madam, it is also proposed to introduce running of peak time local to BBD Bagh from Bongaon/Krishnanagar. Two non-stop trains between Bardhaman and Howrah are also proposed. ...*(Interruptions)*

In Secunderabad area, it is proposed to run 10 additional services on Falaknuma-Lingampalli, Lingampalli-Hyderabad and Hyderabad-Falaknuma sections. 83 suburban services in Secunderabad area will be augmented from the present 6-car to 9-car services. It means 87.

*[Translation]*

You will find that they are all suburban trains.

*[English]*

In Delhi area, it is proposed to run 2 additional services on Delhi – Ghaziabad section. Now, I am coming to Duranto services. *[Translation]* Please listen attentively. *[English]* We are giving Duranto services *[Translation]* After it we will come to new projects and survey works. I will tell you about survey and projects in last. Firstly, the trains. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

You can discuss it in the Budget. It is there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record.

*(Interruptions)...*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE:

#### **Duronto trains**

The following new Duronto trains are proposed to be introduced:—

- (i) Allahabad-Mumbai AC Duronto (bi-weekly)
- (ii) Pune-Ahmedabad AC Duronto (tri-weekly)
- (iii) Sealdah-Puri non AC Duronto (tri-weekly)
- (iv) Secunderabad-Visakhapatnam AC Duronto (Tri-weekly)
- (v) Madurai-Chennai AC Duronto (bi-weekly)
- (vi) Chennai-Thiruvananthapuram AC Duronto (bi-weekly)
- (vii) Mumbai Central- New Delhi AC Duronto (bi-weekly)
- (viii) Nizamuddin-Ajmer non-AC Duronto (bi-weekly)
- (ix) Shalimar-Patna Duronto (tri-weekly)

#### **Double Decker AC**

AC double-decker services are proposed to be introduced on the following routes:—

- (i) Jaipur-Delhi
- (ii) Ahmedabad-Mumbai

We are giving three Shatabdi Express also. ...*(Interruptions)*

#### **Shatabdi Express**

The following new Shatabdi Express trains will be introduced:—

\*....\*This part of the Speech was laid on the Table.

\*Not recorded.

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

- (i) Pune-Secunderabad
- (ii) Jaipur-Agra
- (iii) Ludhiana-Delhi

**Increase in frequency of Duronto services**

- (i) Mumbai CST-Howrah Duronto Express from 2 days to 4 days (12261/12262)
- (ii) Mumbai- Ahmedabad Duronto Express from 3 days to daily (12267/12268)
- (iii) Sealdah-New Delhi Duronto Express from 2 days to 5 days (12259/12260)
- (iv) Nagpur-Mumbai CST Duronto Express from 3 days to daily (12289/12290)
- (v) Howrah-Yesvantpur Duronto Express from 4 days to 5 days (12245/12246)

Now, we will run some new trains called 'Vivek Express'. ...*(Interruptions)* I cannot satisfy all. ...*(Interruptions)*

**Vivek Express**

To mark the 150th birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda which will be celebrated in 2013, I propose to introduce new trains called "Vivek Express". The first four such trains will be introduced on the following routes:—

- (i) Dibrugarh-Thiruvanthapuram-Kanniyakumari Express (weekly) via Kokrajhar
- (ii) Dwarka-Tuticorin Express (weekly) via Wadi
- (iii) Howrah-Mangalore Express (Weekly) via Palghat
- (iv) Bandra (T)-Jammu Tawi Express (Weekly) via Marwar-Degana- Ratangarh-Jakhal-Ludhiana

Now, to mark Kavi Guru Rabindranath Tagore's Birth Anniversary, we are starting some Kavi Guru Express.

**Kavi Guru Express**

We are celebrating the 150th birth anniversary of Kavi Guru Rabindranath Tagore this year. As our homage to the great poet, I propose to run the following Kavi Guru Express trains:—

- (i) Howrah-Azimganj Express (daily) via Sagardighi
- (ii) Guwahati- Jaipur Express (weekly) via Kasganj-Faizabad-Gorakhpur-Kokrajhar
- (iii) Howrah-Bolpur Express (daily)
- (iv) Howrah-Porbander Express (weekly)

Now, we are starting new set of trains called Rajya Rani Express. We have Rajdhani trains, but we do not have Rajya Rani Express trains. We will do it slowly.

**Rajya Rani Express**

I propose to introduce a new set of trains connecting state capitals with important cities/towns in those States:—

- (i) Sawantwadi Road-Mumbai Express (daily)
- (ii) Saharsa-Patna Intercity Express (daily)
- (iii) Meerut-Lucknow Intercity Express (daily)
- (iv) Mysore-Bangalore Express (daily)
- (v) Damoh-Bhopal Intercity Express (daily)
- (vi) Silghat-Dhubri Intercity Express (tri-weekly via Guwahati-Kokrajhar-Jogighopa)
- (vii) Bankura-Howrah Express (tri-weekly)
- (viii) Nilambur Road-Thiruvananthapuram Link Express (daily)
- (ix) Jharsuguda-Bhubaneswar Express (tri-weekly)

(x) Manmad-Mumbai Express (daily) via Nasik

Now, we will dedicate some trains for the students and youths of this country because I receive a lot of demands to start some students special. ...*(Interruptions)*  
We want to dedicate these trains to students and youths.  
...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE:

#### Janam Bhoomi Gaurav

Madam, to take forward our efforts of promoting rail tourism, I propose to launch special tourist trains called "Janam Bhoomi Gaurav". These special trains connecting important historical and educational places, will run on the following routes:—

- (i) Howrah-Bólpur-Rajgir (Nalanda)-Pataliputra (Patna)-Varanasi (Sarnath)-Gaya-Howrah
- (ii) Bangalore-Mysore-Hassan (Space Facility, Belur, Halebid, Shravanbengola)-Hubli-Gadag (Hampi)-Bijapur (Gole Gumbaz)-Bangalore
- (iii) Chennai-Puduchcheri-Tiruchichirappali-Madurai-Kanniyakumari-Thiruvanthpuram-Ernakulam-Chennai
- (iv) Mumbai-Ahmedabad-(Lothal)-Bhavnagar (Palitana)-(Alang)-Gir-Diu (Somnath-Veraval)-(Junagarh)-Rajkot-Mumbai
- (iv) Mumbai-Ahmedabad-(Lothal)-Bhavnagar (Palitana)-(Alang)-Gir-Diu (Somnath-Veraval)-(Junagarh)-Rajkot-Mumbai

#### Express trains

I propose to introduce the following new express trains:—

1. Raebareli-Jaunpur Express (daily) and Sasaram-Delhi Express (weekly)

*[Translation]*

I am speaking only what I have written here. If you have any suggestion, give it to me, please. ...*(Interruptions)*. Just listen to me first.

*[English]*

2. Tirupati-Amravati Express (bi-weekly) via Akola, Nizamabad, Gooty, Dharmavaram
3. Asansol-Gorakhpur Express (weekly) via Chhapra, Siwan
4. Nagpur -Kolhapur Express (bi-weekly) via Kurduwadi, Latur road, Purna, Akola
5. Malda Town-Digha Express(weekly) via Rampurhat
6. Pune-Nanded Express(weekly) via Latur
7. Visakhapatnam- Koraput Intercity Express (5 days a week) via Vizianagram
8. Howrah-Secunderabad Express(weekly) via Kharagpur
9. Mumbai-Chandigarh Express(weekly) via Phulera-Ringus-Gurgaon-Kurukshetra
10. Bardhaman-Rampurhat Express (tri-weekly)
11. Bikaner-Delhi Superfast Intercity (daily) via Ratangarh
12. Hyderabad-Darbhanga Express (weekly) via Muri-Jharsuguda-Nagpur
13. Howrah-Tirupati Express (weekly)
14. Narsapur-Nagarsol Express(bi-weekly) via Secunderabad, Nizamabad
15. Puri-Shalimar Express(weekly)
16. Ranchi-Pune Express (bi-weekly) via Bilaspur

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

17. Shalimar-Udaipur Express(weekly) via Katni, Kota
18. Chennai-Shirdi Express (weekly) via Bangalore
19. Coimbatore-Tuticorin Link Express (daily)
20. Howrah-Mysore Express (weekly) via Gondia, Adilabad
21. Yesvantpur-Mysore Express (daily)
22. Digha-Visakhapatnam Express(weekly)
23. Mysore-Chennai Express (weekly)
24. Ahmedabad-Yesvantpur AC Express (weekly) via Hubli, Bijapur
25. Bhavnagar-Kochuvelli Express (weekly) via Panvel, Madgaon (Goa)
26. Gorakhpur-Yesvantpur Express (weekly) via Faizabad, Kanpur, Bhopal, Kacheguda
27. Bhuj-Dadar Express(bi-weekly)
28. Kolkata-Ajmer Express(weekly) via Asansol
29. Jabalpur-Indore Intercity Express (tri-weekly) via Guna, Bina
30. Porbander-Kochuveli Express (weekly) via Panvel, Madgaon
31. Kolkata-Agra Express(weekly) via Kasganj, Mathura
32. Lucknow-Bhopal Express (weekly)
33. Varanasi-Singrauli Intercity Express (daily)
34. Nagpur-Bhusawal Express (tri-weekly) via Itarsi-Khandwa
35. Puri-Gandhidham Express(weekly) via Durg
36. Howrah-Visakhapatnam Express(weekly)
37. Guwahati-Dimapur Express(Daily)
38. Howrah-Darbhanga Express (weekly)
39. Vasco-Velankani Express(weekly)
40. Bilaspur-Ernakulam Superfast(weekly)
41. Digha-Puri Express (weekly)
42. Jodhpur-Delhi Express (bi-weekly) via Degana, Ratangarh
43. Kharagpur-Viluppuram Express (weekly) via Vellore
44. Udaipur-Bandra(T) Express(tri-weekly) via Ratlam
45. Purulia-Viluppuram Express (weekly) via Midnapore, Kharagpur, Vellore
46. Asansol-Gonda Express (weekly) via Chhapra, Mau, Shahganj, Ayodhya
47. Delhi-Puducherry Express (weekly)
48. Asansol-Tatanagar Express (tri-weekly) via Purulia
49. Indore-Kota Intercity Express (daily) via Ruthiyai
50. Bhagalpur-Ajmer Express (weekly)
51. Howrah-Jaisalmer Express(weekly) via Rae Bareli, Ratangarh, Lalgarh
52. Ernakulam-Bangalore Express (weekly)
53. Mangalore-Palghat Intercity Express (daily)
54. Varanasi-Ahmedabad Express (weekly) via Ajmer
55. Howrah-Nanded Express (weekly)
56. Hardwar-Ramnagar Link Express (tri-weekly)

**Passenger services**

The following new passenger services will be introduced:—

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Delhi-Garhi Harsaru-Farukhnagar Passenger (daily)</li> <li>2. Kendujhargarh-Bhubaneswar Fast Passenger (5 days a week)</li> <li>3. Koraput- Bolangir-Sambalpur Passenger (daily) (Orissa)</li> <li>4. Barkakhana-Dehri-on-Sone Passenger(daily)</li> <li>5. Jodhpur-Hissar Fast Passenger (daily)</li> <li>6. Tirupati-Guntakal Passenger (daily)</li> <li>7. Coimbatore-Mettupalayam Passenger (6 days a week)</li> <li>8. Bhuj-Palanpur Passenger (daily)</li> <li>9. Silghat-Chaparmukh Passenger (daily)</li> <li>10. Siliguri-Dinhata Passenger (daily)</li> <li>11. Abohar-Fazilka passenger (daily) (Punjab)</li> <li>12. Bilaspur-Katni Passenger (daily)</li> <li>13. Raipur-Korba Passenger (daily)</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Sealdah – Jangipur</li> <li>6. Ahmedabad-Patan</li> <li>7. Bangalore Cantt-Bangarpet</li> <li>8. Dharmapuri-Bangalore</li> <li>9. Marikuppam-Bangarpet</li> <li>10. New Jalpaiguri-Balurghat</li> <li>11. Falaknuma-Medchhal</li> <li>12. Mriyalguda-Nadikudi</li> <li>13. Kacheguda-Raichur</li> <li>14. Raichur-Gadwal</li> <li>15. Radhikapur- New Jalpaiguri</li> <li>16. Jalna-Nagarsol</li> <li>17. Nizamabad-Secunderabad</li> <li>18. Kacheguda-Mriyalguda</li> <li>19. Baripada-Bangariposi</li> <li>20. Sealdah-Bhagwangola-Lalgola</li> <li>21. Kolar-Bangalore</li> <li>22. Krishnanagar-Behrampore Court</li> </ol> |
|--|--|

**DEMU**

Following new DEMU services will be introduced:—

1. Gondia -Ballarshah
2. Vasai road-Diva
3. Ratlam-Neemuch
4. Ratlam-Chittaurgarh

[Translation]

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Machhlishahr): Madam, what about Jaunpur? ...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Please, listen attentively. I have already spoken about it, but you are not attentive. ...*(Interruptions)* I have given, but you didn't listen. ...*(Interruptions)* I have prepared this Budget very industriously, listen.

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

[English]

### MEMU

The following MEMU services will also be introduced:—

1. Ranchi-Asansol
2. Ernakulam-Kollam (via Alappuzha)
3. Vasai Road-Parvel
4. Bangarpet -Koppam
5. Falaknuma-Bhongir
6. Midnapore-Jhargram
7. Kollam-Nagercoil
8. Jhargram-Purulia

### Extension of trains

The run of the following trains will be extended:—

1. Chhindwara-Gwalior Express to Delhi (11101/11102)
2. Jhansi-Chhindwara Express to Delhi (11103/11104)
3. Udaipur-Gwalior Express to Khajuraho (12965/12966)
4. Solapur-Gadag Express to Hubli (11423/11424)
5. Jabalpur-Nagpur Express to Amravati (12159/12160)
6. Nizamuddin-Bapudham Motihari Express to Muzaffarpur (12211/12212)
7. Jammu Tawi-Sonpur Express to Muzaffarpur (12491/12492)
8. Lucknow-Allahabad Express to Vindhyachal (14209/14210)

9. Chandigarh-Jaipur Garib Rath Express to Ajmer (12983/12984)
10. Indore-Ajmer Express to Jaipur (19655/19656)
11. Lucknow-Saharanpur Express to Chandigarh (15011/15012)
12. Chennai Egmore-Nagore Express to Karaikal (16175/16176)
13. Visakhapatnam-Nizamabad Express to Nanded (18509/18510)
14. Sambalpur-Nizamabad Express to Nanded (18309/18310)
15. Mysore-Shimoga Town Express to Talguppa (16205/16206)
16. Valsad-Vadodara Express to Dahod (12929/12930)
17. Surat-Bhavnagar Express to Mahuva (19025/19026)
18. Sultanpur-Ajmer Express to Ahmedabad (19603/19604)
19. Ajmer-Kishanganj Express to New Jalpaiguri (19601/19602)
20. Mumbai-Allahabad Express to Faizabad via Jaunpur, Shahganj (12563/12564)
21. Yesvantapur-Mangalore Express to Karwar (16515/16516)
22. Saharanpur-Delhi to Farukh Nagar (14546/14545)
23. Lucknow-Bhopal Express to Pratapgarh (12183/12184)
24. Delhi-Shahjahanpur Passenger to Sitapur Cantt. (54075/54076)



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>25. Moradabad-Chandausi Passenger to Bareilly (54311/54312)</p> <p>26. Hajipur-Phulwaria Passenger to Bathua Bazar (55221/55222)</p> <p>27. Hajipur-Thawe Passenger to Kaptanganj (55007/55008)</p> <p>28. Nagercoil-Thiruvanthapuram Passenger to Kochuvelli (56318/56317)</p> <p>29. Hyderabad-Wadi Passenger to Gulbarga (57135/57136)</p> <p>30. Hubli-Bijapur Passenger to Solapur (56909/56910)</p> <p>31. Nagda-Kota Passenger to Ratlam (59803/59802)</p> <p>32. Ambala-Una DEMU to Amb Andaura (74991/74992)</p> <p>33. Ambala-Amritsar DEMU to Kurukshetra (74645/74646)</p> | <p>4. Secunderabad -Bikaner Express from weekly to bi-weekly (17037/17038)</p> <p>5. New Delhi-Dibrugarh Rajdhani Express from 6 days to daily (12423/12424)</p> <p>6. Jaipur-Pune Express from weekly to bi-weekly (12939/12940)</p> <p>7. Rourkela-Bhubaneswar Express from 6 days to daily (18105/18106)</p> <p>8. Bangalore-Hubli Jan Shatabdi Express from 6 days to daily (12079/12080)</p> <p>9. Habibganj-Jabalpur Jan Shatabdi Express from 6 days to daily (12061/12062)</p> <p>10. Delhi Sarai Rohilla-Udaipur Chetak Express from 4 days to daily (12981/12982)</p> <p>11. Indore-Udaipur Express from 3 days to daily (19657/19658)</p> <p>12. Rajkot-Porbander Express from 3 days to daily (19571/19572)</p> <p>13. Mumbai CST- Mangalore Express from 3 days to daily (12133/12134)</p> <p>14. Chennai-Tiruchendur Express from weekly to daily (16735/16736)</p> <p>15. Surat-Amravati Fast Passenger from 2 days to 3 days (59025/59026)</p> <p>16. Thiruchchirappalli-Karur Passenger from 6 days to daily (76835/76836)</p> <p>17. Shoranur-Eranakulam Passenger from 6 days to daily (56607/56608)</p> |
|---|---|

*[Translation]*

There are many more trains, do you want me to read out all those? I will lay it too, it has complete details. Let me read first, hon'ble Members. Madam, there are some more trains the list is very big.

*[English]***Increase in frequency of trains**

The frequency of the following trains will be increased: —

1. New Delhi-Ajmer Shatabdi Express from 6 days to daily (12015/12016)
2. Nagpur-Ahmedabad Express from weekly to bi-weekly (11453/11454)
3. Nizamuddin -Dehradun AC Express from 6 days to daily (12205/12206)

**Special Trains**

Railways often have to meet large spikes in the demand for passenger traffic during vacations, festivals,

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

Kumbh or other melas etc. In the current year, we already operated 130 pairs of additional special trains which made 36,000 trips. In the coming summer season, it is planned to operate 8,000 trips to handle the rush, and a total of 40,000 for the whole year. This not only helps railways to achieve a healthy growth in passenger earnings but also satisfies to a large extent the seasonal travel demands. Preparations to cater to the expected massive demand by pilgrims during 'Maha Kumbh Mela' in 2013 are being planned.

#### New Lines

I propose to take up the following new line projects in 2011-12:—

1. Murkongselek-Pasighat
2. Rae Bareli-Akbarganj
3. Somnath-Kodinar
4. Joynagar-Durgapur
5. Sultanpur-Amethi
6. Mateswar-Memari
7. Itahar-Raiganj
8. Bankura-Purulia
9. Mellacheruvu-Janpahad
10. Bhangankhali and Basanti
11. Bongaon and Poramaheshtala
12. Irphala-Ghatal
13. Nadikudi-Srikalahasti
14. Baruipara-Furfura
15. Madurai-Tuticorin

16. Kalikapur and Minakhan via Ghatakpur
17. Tumkur-Davangiri
18. Chandranagar-Bakkahali
19. Whitefield-Kolar
20. Kakdwip and Budhakhali
21. Bira-Chakla
22. Ratlam-Banswara-Dungarpur
23. Basanti-Jharkhali
24. Barabani-Churulia
25. Shimoga-Harihar

#### Gauge Conversion

The following new gauge conversion works are proposed to be taken up next year:—

- (i) Baraigram-Dulabchera
- (ii) Shapur-Saradiya
- (iii) Karimganj-Mahisasan
- (iv) Mehsana-Taranga Hill
- (v) Lucknow-Pilibhit via Sitapur, Mailani
- (vi) Miyagam-Dabhoi-Samlaya

#### Doubling

The following new doubling works are proposed to be taken up this year:—

1. Kalyan-Kasara — 3rd line
2. Rae Bareli-Utratia
3. Bhusawal-Jalgaon — 3rd line
4. Bhagalpur-Pirpainti

5. Ambari Falakata-New Mainaguri
6. Doubling across bridge no. 16, 18 and 19 between Kathua-Madhapur
7. Rewari-Manheru
8. Guriya-Marwar and Karjoda-Palanpur
9. Guntur-Tenali
10. Kumblam-Thuravur
11. Plassey-Jiaganj
12. 3rd line between Bandel and Boinchi
13. 3rd line between Sainthia-Tarapith
14. Simhachalam-Gopalapatnam bye-pass line
15. Patch doubling of Aunrihar-Manduadih section
16. Doubling across Beas Bridge between Mirthal-Bhangala
17. Rani-Keshav Ganj
18. Ajmer-Bangurgram
19. Omalur-Metturdam-Patch doubling
20. Toranagallu-Ranjithpura
21. Shivani-Hosdurga Road
22. 3rd line between Boinchi and Shaktigarh
23. Kharagpur-Gokulpur
24. Kirandul-Jagdapur
25. Parbhani-Mudkhed
26. Vijaywada-Gudivada-Bhimavaram-Narasapur and Gudivada-Machlipatnam
27. Bina-Kota
28. Viramgram-Samalkhiali

### Project Implementation

Hon'ble members have been expressing their anguish over delays in project execution and non-utilisation of funds allotted for works. I fully appreciate their grievances. Therefore, I propose to set up a **Central Organization for Project Implementation (COPI)** with offices in Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Bangalore, each headed by an officer of GM rank. COPI will also ensure uniformity of systems and methodologies, follow the best practices and optimize on resources. Core groups in the four offices will monitor and ensure the funds allocated to different projects are fully utilized and not surrendered or diverted and projects completed in a time-frame. They will also ensure accountability and fix responsibility for non-performance.

### [Translation]

Members used to have complaints about non-completion of projects on time. For this, we have made a central organization and project implementation agency and in case the funds given under it this year are not utilized, then it will be carried over for the next year, it will not be lapsable. We shall utilize it. Our system is ready. ...*(Interruptions)* Indore is also there. You did not listen.

### [English]

### New Line Surveys

On the basis of requests received from the hon'ble members, State Governments and others, the following surveys are proposed to be taken up in 2011-12:—

1. Bitragunta-Donakonda
2. Adilabad-Armoor
3. Bronachalam-Bellary
4. Poddatur-Yerraguntla
5. Karimnagar-Hassanparthi
6. Patancheru-Adilabad

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

7. Bhadrachalam Road-Visakhapatnam
8. Dimapur-Tizit
9. Bapudham Motihari-Riga
10. Dhamtari-Kanker
11. Rail connectivity to Jowai(Jaintia Hills) with Lokro
12. Dahod-Nathdwara
13. Rail connectivity to Santalpur, Suigam, Vav, Sanchor, Radhanpur
14. Taranga-Abu Road via Ambaji
15. Rail connectivity to Gariawar Taluka in Bhavnagar
16. Surat-Hazira
17. Viramgam-Sankheshwer
18. Daman-Nasik
19. Nadiad-Tarapur-Kheda-Matar
20. Tarapur-Mahemadabad
21. Ahmedabad-Khedbrahma-Ambaji
22. Mahesana-Harij-Radhanpur
23. Vejalpur-Botad
24. Jakhal-Hissar
25. Alwar-Charkhi Dadri
26. Ghatshila-Ranchi
27. Simri Bakhtiyarpur-Bihariganj
28. Thakazhy-Tiruvalla
29. Tumkur-Chamarajnagar
30. Kolhapur-Dharwar

31. Ramganjmandi-Neemuch
32. Laji-Kirnapur
33. Farrukhabad-Shahjahanpur upto Mailani
34. Damoh-Hatanagar-Khajuraho
35. Pandra Road-Gotegaon(Shreedham).
36. Rail connectivity-Fatehabad-Chandravatiganj with Ratlam-Indore project
37. Chhindwara-Sagar
38. Rail connectivity of Kolhapur-Konkan Railway
39. Additional suburban line on Virar-Diva-Panvel section ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Gorakhpur-Bansgaon. ...(*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: What did you say?

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Gorakhpur-Bansgaon. ...(*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: We will include Gorakhpur-Bansgaon. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

40. Fast corridor on Harbour Line
41. Bye-pass line from Chudawa-Basmat Station
42. Paradip Port-Dhamara Port
43. Bhadrachalam-Kharagpur through Koraput-Talcher-Baripada
44. Rajmahendri-Raipur...(*Interruptions*) [*Translation*]  
First, let me complete it. ...(*Interruptions*) You see it first. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take you seat.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MONAZIR HASSAN (Begusarai): Begusarai-Patna Intercity. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Let me complete.

45. Salem-Karaikal via Perambalur, Mayiladuthurai

46. Rajpura Junction-Chandigarh

47. Dharamkot-Moga

48. Barmer-Palanpur

49. Jaisalmer-Kandla

50. Nagore-Falaudi

51. Mannargudi-Pattukkottai

52. Tirupati to Nagore via Kancheepuram.

53. Balrampur-Khalilabad

54. Gwalior-Shahjahanpur via Fetehabad, Katana, Rajpur, Jalalabad

55. Manakpur-Madarsah Majar

56. Barabanki-Fatehpur via Deva

57. Kasganj-Etawah via Mainpuri

58. Hasnabad-Machalandapur

59. Kushinagar-Kapilvastu (Nepal)

60. Ghughli-Anandnagar via Maharajganj

61. Dibrugarh-Dangri via New Tinsukia Town

62. Cuddaph-Hindupur via Kadiri

63. Kannur-Mattannur

64. Nandyal-Atmakur via Mahanandi

65. Parumamilla-Bakrapet

66. Thellapur-Patancheru

67. Rail connectivity to Dondi Lohara

68. Sabarmati-Abu Road

69. Palanpur-Bhuj

70. Bhildi-Jodhpur

71. Dhrangadhara-Santalpur

72. Palanpur-Ambaji-Abu Road

73. Dhanera-Goradu

74. Tahrad-Vav-Suigam

75. Bharuch-Dahej-Jambusar

76. Rail linkage for Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor in Gujarat

77. Gandhinagar-Prantij

78. Nadiad-Dholka

79. Pirpainti-Jasidih

80. Koppal-Singanur

81. Tiruvalla-Ranny-Pampa

82. Kozhikode-Beyepore

83. Nanjangode-Nilambur Road

84. Jabalpur-Udaipura-Sagar

85. Katangi-Tarodi

86. Kolhapur-Rajapur

87. Nagar-Kalyan

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

88. Karad-Belgaum via Nipani
89. Karaikal-Teralam
90. Karaikal-Sarkazi
91. Nandigram-Hijli Pirbaba via Jellingham
92. Sriperambudur-Guduvanchery with spur to Irun Kattukottai-Avadi-Sriperumbudur
93. Sausar-Pandhura
94. Talasserry-Mysore
95. Shillong-Chandranathpur
96. Sivok-Mirik
97. Tirap-Lekhapani
98. Silghat-Tezpur
99. Bagnan-Shyampur
100. Hyderabad-Srisaillam
101. Secunderabd-Karimnagar via Siddipet
102. Rohtak-Hansi via Meham
103. Ramagundam-Renigunta
104. Sivok-Kalimpong
105. Katwa-Karimganj
106. Nandakumar-Moyna(Bolai Panda)
107. Belda-Narayangarh
108. Jhargram-Khatra-Raipur-Mukutmanipu
109. Haldia-Sagar-Raichak
110. Puntamba-Rotegaon

#### Gauge Conversion Surveys

Following surveys are proposed to be taken up in 2011-12:—

1. Gwalior-Degond
2. Katosan Bahucharaji-Ranuj
3. Hapa-Dahisar
4. Veraval-Dhasa Jn via Talala-Visavadar-Khijadia

#### Doubling Surveys

1. Pune-Lonavala 3rd line
2. Gutti-Dharmavaram with electrification
3. Rajkot-Viramgam
4. Ahmedabad-Junagarh
5. Rajkot-Surendranagar
6. Birur-Shimoga
7. New Bongaigaon-Rangiya-Kamakhya
8. Irugur-Podanur
9. Macherla-Nadikude
10. Virar-Ahmedabad 3rd line
11. New Bongaigaon-Kamakhya via Goalpara Doubling
12. Ahmedabad-Palanpur
13. Rohtak-Bhiwani
14. Hubli-Bangalore
15. Podanur-Palghat 3rd line
16. Ernakulam-Shoranur 4th line

#### Railway Electrification

The hon'ble members will be happy to know that railways would exceed the original XI Plan target of 3,500 route-km of electrification. In 2011-12, the following

sections covering around 1,000 km are proposed to be electrified:—

- (i) Vizianagaram-Rayagada-Titlagarh-Raipur
- (ii) Rosa-Sitapur-Burhwal
- (iii) Alwar-Rewari

\*In addition to the above, feasibility study for the electrification of the following sections will be undertaken:—

- (i) Ahmedabad- Palanpur-Phulera-Ringus-Rewari-Delhi including Kandla/Mundra Port-Gandhidham-Bhildi-Palanpur and
- (ii) Amla-Chindwara-Kalumna.\*

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad): Madam, Manmad. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions) ...\*\**

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Madam. ...*(Interruptions)* [Translation] It will be done. What is promised last time will surely be done. ...*(Interruptions)* I have given it under the 12th Plan. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): There is no train from New Delhi to Mau. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Madam, [Translation] If you say so, I will lay my speech. ...*(Interruptions)* What is given will be reviewed later. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, let me lay the rest of my speech; there are many points

\*...This part of the Speech was laid on the Table.

\*\*Not recorded.

but I will lay it. ...*(Interruptions)* Then, let me speak please. ...*(Interruptions)* Are all hon'ble MPs ready to listen what I am going to do with the fares. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH (Munger): And, what about Munger?...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Munger is included. ...*(Interruptions)* Train has been given for Munger. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, we are already disturbed by price-rise. ...*(Interruptions)* It don't want to increase more inflation on behalf of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)* But I wish that common passengers must get relief. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, we are not increasing the fares for passengers. With these words, Madam, I wish to say that *Raha gulshan toh phool khilenge. Rahi zindagi toh kamyabi zaroor nazar hong.*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.45 p.m.

13.44 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Forty Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.51 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at fifty one minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up 'Zero Hour'.

Shri S. Semmalai.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my thanks to you for permitting me to raise the issue of regulating the cement price.

[Shri S. Semmalai]

Sir, there has been an unprecedented rise in the price of cement with no regulation whatsoever. But there has been no rationale behind the surge in the price of cement. There is also no appreciable increase in the price of inputs. Then, why is the price of cement rising? There is a widespread feeling that the industry has formed a cartel which is creating an artificial scarcity and hiking the price then and there.

At present the production has also increased but the prices have not come down appreciably.

I fear that if this present trend continues and unchecked, the construction activities will come to a grinding halt. The construction workers are suffering due to the halt in the construction activities. Even the middle class families' dream of constructing a small house gets dashed because of the price rise. Not only the price of cement but also the price of sand and bricks are also in an upward trend.

I am unable to understand the failure of the price mechanism and demand and supply equation in so far as cement is concerned.

So, I would like to make an appeal to the Government to set up a price regulatory mechanism to monitor and control the price of cement.

It will be more appropriate to refer this issue to the Competition Commission of India to prevent the formation of this cartel. I would request the Government to pay serious attention to this issue.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon'ble Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for allowing me to speak on a matter of urgent public importance. As everybody knows and all the hon'ble Members know that nowadays, be it Egypt of Libiya, a trend of regime change and violence is going on in the

gulf countries. I am saying it with deep regret that people from North India are also there in these countries. Their situation is very pitiable there and they are feeling very unsafe. I want that the Indian Government should take initiative in this regard and speak with the embassies of Egypt and Libiya about the people of North India who have gone there for employment and they live and work there. The Government should make arrangement for the safety and security of every Indian citizen there. A number of people want to return to India. The Union Government should speak to the Governments of these countries and make arrangements to bring back those Indians here safely.

SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN (Bansgaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I associate myself with this matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Kamlesh Paswan, too, associate himself with this matter.

14.55 hrs.

#### SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS—Contd.

#### (ii) RE : Danger to the existence of the holy river Ganges

[Translation]

SHRI RAWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention as well as that of the House and the Government to a very important urgent matter. The Ganga is not just a river but a symbol of India's culture. The hon. Prime Minister has got the Ganga Basin Authority constituted. People feel happy that though late, the hon. Prime Minister has at least remembered the Ganga.

Sir, I request you to give me atleast five minutes' time to speak on this. It is not an individual matter, it is related to the lives of crores of people. ...*(Interruptions)* Bansal Sahab, do listen before leaving. Do not be in such a hurry. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND  
MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND



MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Meeting of the BAC is about to commence.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: I would like to get assurance from the Government. Sir, I am telling you that the hon. Prime Minister has got constituted the Ganga Basin Authority but what is the situation today? There should be an uninterrupted flow of Ganga stream but so many dams have been constructed over Ganga. There is a dam at Tehri, Haridwar, Narora and a plan to build a series of dams is going on with the consent of the Uttarakhand Government and the Union Government I want that if they need electricity, then the Union Government should give the needed electricity from its quota but it should not make the Ganga extinct. If the Ganga will become extinct, then the Cultural of India will become extinct, its civilization will become extinct.

But, I regret that the Bhartiya Janta Party, which calls itself the symbol of Indian Culture is in power in Uttarakhand and they seem to be determined to make the Ganga extinct. Glacier is already receding by 30 kms every year and they are constructing four more dams and that too on Bhagirathi. One of the dams is at Bhairon Ghati-1, which is just 9 kms away from the Gangotri. Construction on Luharighat-Pala has started immediately after on going project of Bhairon Ghati-II and Bhairon Ghati-I. The Uttarakhand Government is constructing a series of so many dams near Gangotri immediately after Pala-Manheri and Luharipala. Sir, you also hail from Bihar where Ganga was very wide earlier but now its expanse has shrunk considerably. Earlier, huge steamers used to ply on Ganga but now it has become difficult to row even a boat on it.

15.00 hrs.

The river Ganges is polluted so much so in Allahabad that it is flowing like drain and its colour has changed into black.

Hon'ble Sir, I would make a request to the Union Government through you. Today, leaders of BJP are not present here, Shri Sharad jee is here, he is the convener

of the NDA. I would request Sharad jee to pay kind attention towards this as they have started constructing dam on Bhagirathi at Bhairon Ghati. At least you please give an assurance regarding this. I would request Sharad jee to kindly intervene in this and stop the construction of dam in Uttarakhand. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Members who want to associate himself/herself with this matter, please send their slips to the table.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is futile to think even about the country without the Ganges. The House is totality is anxious regarding the questions raised by Shri Rewati Raman jee. I want to say through you that the Government of India should take immediate action in the matter as we cannot think of country in the absence of the Ganges. So, I request and Bansal jee is here. Hon'ble Member has raised a very serious matter and the Government has to find a way immediately on this. In fact, it is a very serious problem.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Please forgive me, I do not want to make a wrong statement. But I think that the centre has imposed a ban on the construction of dams.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: There is a dam on which the work is going on. Ban is imposed on two dams. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Guwahati): Minister Saheb, you please give statement later on.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: No, he is giving assurance right now. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: If he was referring to something else, then I think that during Zero Hour, I should provide information regarding something, which I know a little.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: You please speak and provide us information.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: She says I must not speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh, Shri Rakesh Pandey and Shri Kapil Muni Karwaria do associate themselves with this matter.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, although this is not the subject under my preview but I know since I used to be present in those meetings. The National Ganga River Basin Authority, which has been formed, the Prime Minister himself is taking interest in this, he presides over the meetings. A sub-committee has been formed thereafter. The Sub-committee has taken a decision and NGO's are also part of that. They had placed recommendations and the Union Government had imposed ban on that by accepting their recommendations. I do not know exactly as to what way they are proposing to supply electricity to the Government of Uttarakhand. I think perhaps it is like this. I cannot say more than this. I am fully aware what I have said but officially, I can say that whatever you have spoken here, I will make the concerned Minister aware of this, Only that much could be said. Whatever the hon'ble Member, Shri Rewati Raman Singh jee has said here, I will send it to the respective places wherever it is required.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Many many thanks.

*[English]*

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to raise a matter of public importance regarding acute drinking water shortage in Vizianagaram parliamentary constituency.

In my Parliamentary Constituency, there is acute drinking water problem. We are facing drinking water problem due to brackish water because of coastal belt. The ground water is not able to charge itself. During summer, the water table goes down deeply. Due to non-availability of potable water people are facing a lot of health problems. The Central Government has launched

the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission to provide safe drinking water under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). There are about 194 villages in Etcherla Assembly constituency under NRDWP. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has already submitted a proposal amounting to Rs. 59 crores for the year 2010-11 by showing the source of water from the Nagavalli reservoir. It is the most backward area habited by fishermen and most backward people.

I urge upon the Government, through you, to sanction this project immediately for the benefit of the rural people of my constituency.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I through you, would like to draw the attention of the Government towards an urgent matter of public importance. Banks provide agricultural loans and priority sector loans to the farmers under the Kisan Credit card scheme. Despite clear-cut guidelines by the Reserve Bank of India, banks are charging fee for issuing no-dues certificate as processing fees. This is totally illegal and till date a number of farmers have been charged processing fees for renewal of Kisan Credit cards, priority sector lending and disbursement of loans by banks. I would like to ask the Government as to why banks are charging processing fee despite clear-cut guidelines of the RBI for not charging processing fees on such loans. I demand the Government to direct banks for refunding the processing fee to the farmers concerned and crediting the same to their accounts. Only then the farmers will avail benefits of this scheme and rules of Reserve Bank of India can be followed, otherwise this will be a gross injustice to the farmers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when I raised this issue in the meetings of the banks, they tried to divert the issue by saying that they had appointed a panel of lawyers for this purpose. I would like to say that panel-lawyers have the right to charge fees in case a panel lawyer is instructed to charge Rs. 150/- but he is charging

Rs. 1000/-. There is also a bungling in it. I would like to urge the Government that as per the guidelines of Reserve Bank of India, banks should refund the amount charged illegally from Kisan Credit Card holders.

15.08 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS — *Contd.*

(iii) **RE : Problems being faced by the family of National Poet Ramdhari Singh 'Dinkar'**

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make my submission by quoting few lines from a poem of National poet, Dr. Ramdhari Singh 'Dinkar'.

*Jai ho, jag main jale jahan bhi naman puneet anal ko,  
jis nar mein bhi base jahan bhi naman tej ko bal ko,  
Jati-jati rattey jinki punj kewal pakhand,  
Jati puchhana hai to dekho mera yah bhujdand,  
Vasudha ka neta kaun hua, bhukhand vijeta kaun kua,  
Jisne na kabhi aram kiya, vighnon mein rahkar nam kiya  
Surma nahin vichalit hote, kshan eek nahin dhiraj khote,  
Kaanto mein rah banate hain, kashton ko gale lagate hain,  
Nind kahan unki aankho main, jo dhun ke matwale hain,  
Gati ki trishna aur badhati, jab padte pag mein chhale hain,  
Samar shesh hai, samay shesh hai, nahin pap ka bhagi kewal vyas,  
Jo tatasth hain, samay likhega unca bhi apradh.*

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, do you know as to why am I quoting these lines from a poem written by national poet 'Dinkar'? The House of national poet 'Dinkar' is located in Patna and a brother of Deputy Chief Minister of the Government has illegally occupied his house. The agony of members of his family, his mother, his daughter-in-law, his great grand-son may be disturbing the soul of our beloved national poet 'Dinkar'. ....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, it is a State matter. What will the Union Government do in this matter?

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, he had been a Member of Rajya Sabha during Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru's tenure. Hindi literatures of the country, all-Hindi worshipers have posted a censure motion against the Government there. His family Members are knocking all the possible door the justice: They approached the Chief Minister, Deputy Chief Minister. They also visited here and approach BJP leaders like Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, Shri Lal Krishan Advani, Shri Rajnath Singh. ....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have completed your speech.

....(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, please listen to me. One who served the nation, served the Hindi literature, Hindi world. ....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have expressed your agony.

....(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: This is the plight of his family. His family are tossing hither-thither. The whole media have written that

*Dinkar ka makan, Modi ki dukan,  
Dinkar ka makan, Modi ki dukan*

Sir, his house has been illegally occupied. ....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have completed your point.

....(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, we should be heard. This is a question of poor condition of National Poet Dinkar's family who devoted his entire life for Hindi literature. ....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have made your point and the Government has taken note of the same.

....(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: He was a member of Parliament during Pundit Jawahar Lal Nehru's. ....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is no use repeating it time and again.

....(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: He brought glory to India through his literary works and his family does not have shelter. Letters have been written to the Hon'ble Prime Minister; various eminent Hindi writers of the literary world have written letter to H.E. President of India. ....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members please sit down. You have made your point and Government have noted the same. Now the Government will do it's job.

....(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: No one is there to listen to their pain. This is gross injustice. The eminent persons from the field of Hindi literature on Rajghat. ....(Interruptions) I am concluding my speech. ....(Interruptions)

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Sir, I am associating myself with this matter. ....(Interruptions)

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur): Sir, what Raghuvansh Ji. has said. ....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You associate yourself with the matter.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Allow me to speak after him. ....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It will not do if 10 Hon'ble Members should speak on the same issue.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Sir, Raghuvansh Prasad Singh ji has leveled some allegations. I do not

know about the allegations. But Government of India had conferred upon him the title of National Poet and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru had admired him a lot. I am not aware who encroached upon his house and who illegally occupied the same and I have nothing to do with the same. The point is that if his house has been illegally occupied by Some one, Government should take action to evict the encroachers. The Government of Bihar is itself very sensitive. ....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Virendra Kumar Ji, now it's your turn to speak.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Every child of this country does not awake with this hope that he would get the food and would go to the school with his school bag. ....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is being recorded whatever you are speaking.

(Interruptions)....\*

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Child labour is an unaddressed issue before the whole society. ....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go to the record except what Shri Virendra Kumar Ji is speaking.

(Interruptions)....\*

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: We speak a lot on Child Labour, formulate schemes and legislations for its prevention. But the point is how and where the funds meant for Schemes related to the welfare of Child Labour are spent? Lives of how many children have been made better? Even today in carpate industry of Mirzapur, bangles industry of Firozabad, Cracker industry of Shivakashi, in the marriage parties one can see the children carrying a weight of around 30 to 40 kg. of lights on their head. ....(Interruptions)

\*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member, Government have noted your point and will take action on the same.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: One can see the Child Labour washing utensil on the road side tea stalls. It falsifies all claims related to the prevention of child labour.

As many as 92 lakh children out of the 120 crore population of the country are still deprived of the school education. They are forced to indulge in child labour to feed themselves. Children are future of the country.  
....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member, I cannot compel the Government to give reply to this question.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: This is a very serious matter related to the National poet Shri Dinkar Ji. I want to associate myself with this issue. The Hon'ble Member should make statement on this issue. ....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All those hon. Members, who want to associate themselves with this may give their names in writing.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen to hon. Minister. Nothing is being recorded.

(Interruptions)....\*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, all the hon. Members are aware of the fact that what are the limitations of Zero hour. They have raised a very important subject but hon'ble Raghuvansh Prasad Ji himself knows this and he is himself saying that this subject is related to his State. Dinkar Ji our national poet, we all should respect him

and we do respect him. But Union Government itself cannot take any action in this regard, I would like to say this with utmost respect. Member from all the parties are present here. If anything is stated here, its information of that is definitely conveyed to you all. This is its specialty and because of this only, you are stating this. But you can not state it as a responsibility of Union Government that it should cognizance of it and take some action.  
....(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Please advice it to the Union Government. ....(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I have little bit of doubt over this as Shri Shailendra kumar is saying and various hon. Members have also said several times, that Centre should order them in this regard, you want to give or giving this right to Government?....(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: You should advice them. ....(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: State Government should be asked as to why his family is in such a condition. ....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Virendra Kumar Ji, please conclude at the earliest.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Sir, even today out of the 120 crore people of this country nearly 92 lakh children are not going to school, and they are forced to work as labourers for earning their livelihood. Children are our asset and we have to think about providing basic amenities to the people of that area for their development and our priority should be to implement it practically. Hence I urge upon the Union Government to take initiatives for implementing immediately the National Child labour project in all those States, where it has not been implemented so far so as to ensure proper care of the children got freed. Efforts should be make for implementing from the child be it a tribal or orphan of the country can lead better life. Only then Indian will shine. ....(Interruptions)

\*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, with utmost respect I would like to say that points being inferred by hon. Member have not been stated by me. ....(Interruptions) Their parties have been in power in different States. Had this issue been raised in any of their ruling State, would they have given this right to Union Government that it could issue orders in that State?....(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Do not issue orders, kindly get the report.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: What will you do with the report? ....(Interruptions) Sir accepting and honouring Raghuvansh Prasad Ji is saying I will send the information in this regard to the concerned Ministry. ....(Interruptions) I will send it to the concerned Ministry for information.

[English]

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to raise an issue of urgent public importance regarding the Krishna Water Tribunal Award that has been submitted on 30th December, 2010.

Earlier, the award was given by Justice Bachawat in 1973. After 2000 it was to be given a re-look and some additional allocation was supposed to be made. That is why the Krishna Water Tribunal was constituted and it gave its award on 30th December.

I would like to say that a grave injustice has been done to the State of Andhra Pradesh. We have two major projects on river Krishna in Andhra Pradesh; that is Nagarjuna Sagar Project and Srisailem Project. We also have the Jurala Project in Andhra Pradesh. Under Upper Krishna Project Karnataka has constructed Alamatti Dam and Narayanpur Dam. We do not have any objection in construction of any upstream dam but the only point is that in the recent award the Tribunal has said that the

height of Alamatti Dam can be raised from 519 m to 524.6 m. Once the height of the dam is raised to that level, in lean periods not a single drop of water will be reaching Srisailem and Nagarjuna Sagar. We have seen such instances in the past also in the years 2001, 2002 and 2003. In three successive years not a single drop of water reached the downstream even when the height of the dam was 519 m. So, I would request the Government of India to ensure that the height of the dam is not raised and if at all they have to raise the height they should ensure that the water drop down scheduling is given. Every month they should come out with the schedule for the downstream riparian State of Andhra Pradesh ....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: There is a technical problem. Instead of 75 per cent they have taken the dependability as 65 per cent. ....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now nothing will go on record. Dr. Bhola Singh kindly speak.

(Interruptions)...\*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The names of Shri K.S. Rao and Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi may be associated with the matter raised by Shri L. Rajagopal.

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with the permission of the Chair I would like to draw its attention towards the following issue. Nawada district in Bihar State has remained extremely drought hit after independence. In Kauokoal, Govindpur, Roh, Pakadbarwa, Kashichak, Nawada, Naradiganj etc. block, there is a no water underneath, infact there are mountain ranges under

\*Not recorded.

the ground. Clouds also do not visit that area. There are dead mountains and rivers are also dry.

In the past the Union Government had declared this as a drought hit area and had tried to take some remedial steps. That also stays stagnant now. The Government of Bihar has been unable to do anything in an organised manner. In this situation, 25 lakh people of the area are suffering from thirst, food and also from natural calamities.

We would like to demand from the Government that it must take some serious steps for providing drinking water to Nawada, which is a cronicly drought hit area. I would like to draw the attention of the Government through the Chair towards this issue.

[English]

\*SHRI K. SUGUMAR (Pollachi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Valparai hill region is famous for tea plantations and scenic beauty that makes it a place of tourist importance in Coimbatore District of Tamil Nadu. More than 60,000 people live in Valparai estate area. Most of them are plantation workers working in tea estates there. It is also to be noted that most of them are hailing from the depressed class living in poor conditions. The entire Valparai estate area comes under the recently declared Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary. So far, at least 50 people lost their lives because of the attacks by wild animals in this area. Since it has been declared as a reserve forest area and a wildlife sanctuary, the State machinery goes all out to protect the animals ignoring the protection that has got to be given to human beings. Hence I urge upon the Union Government to rescind the declaration that the area would come under Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary so that protection can be ensured to human lives. People living there have to lead their life with constant fear. Through this august House, I would like to urge upon the Government that steps must be taken to declare this area as hill tract with human inhabitation. Till such time when the alternative declaration is made, the human inhabita-

tions in that hill tract must have protection by way of erecting fencing structure with fortifications and live-wire fencing. I also would like to point out that remote habitations in this area do not have proper road connectivity as they could not be laid due to the ban by the Union Environment and Forests Ministry. Vehicles and rural buses cannot go near the human habitations in the forest areas there. Only when proper road communication facility is established, people can heave a sigh of relief and live peacefully there. In the meantime, the Union Government must come forward to adequately compensate the loss of lives and properties and extend Rs. 10 lakh to the bereaved families of whose members have been attacked by the wild animals that are sought to be protected by the Centre.

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Sir, I want to mention a problem relating to my Constituency. Education is very important for the development of human resources. The human resource development is inevitable for the development of our nation. In Tamil Nadu, only Chennai has an IIT for higher technical education. Technical education is very important for the development of students as well as human resources. The students have to compete globally. In my Constituency of Tirunelveli, a large number of engineering colleges are situated but our students are not having the opportunities to pursue higher education in institutions like IIT. We need an IIT for Tirunelveli because it covers Kanyakumari and Tuticorin Districts up to Madurai. Higher education is inevitable for our students. Therefore, we need an IIT in my Constituency of Tirunelveli. This is my request to the Government.

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir, I am grateful to you to give me opportunity to raise the matter of urgent public importance like recognition of minority institute status to Jamia and to discontinue reservation provided to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs and disabled persons during Zero Hour. National Minority Educational

\*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki]

Institutes Commission has accorded the status of Minority Institute to the Jamia Millia Islamia University on Tuesday. Now Muslim children will get 50 per cent reservation in admissions and quota of 22.5% to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 25% quota to OBC, Differentially abled students which was already being given he ended now. This decision is against the basic concept of the university. In the year 2006, Jamia administration itself had opposed against according the minority status to Jamia by filing an affidavit to the commission. Such a decision seems to be politically motivated. Before pronouncement of judgement by Supreme Court in a similar case in respect of Aligarh Muslim University pending before it, the decision by the Commission is against the desire of Ministry of Human Resources Development.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request the Government through you that status quo be maintained regarding the reservations being provided to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs, and Differentially abled students and measures be taken to strengthen the secular image of the Jamia University.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal associates himself with the issue raised by Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki. Business of private members bill is already scheduled for 3:30 pm. I have four to five more items for zero hour if the House agrees, then we will take up private members business only after finishing it.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Alright, Sir.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me opportunity to speak. Maoists abducted district magistrate of (Zilapal) of Malkangiri district and a tribal Junior Engineer in Orissa on 16th day of this month and released them after 9 days i.e. on 24th of this month. I would like to say that State Government and administration became very active during those nine days. Any way, it was resolved peacefully. Dialogue has started through interlocutor. I would like to request to the Government through you that Government of India is spending money

through many schemes for the development of forest, backwards and tribals areas of the country. The Government of India is spending lot of money in almost seven Maoist affected districts, but that money is not being spent, the area is not being developed, because contractors and officers together are misappropriating that money. Therefore, restoration of peace in these of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa and border areas of Andhra is very important. A conducive environment may be created for talks with the Maoists in these areas, because a ray of hope has emitted from the release of district collector after a negotiation recently for the restoration of peace. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Bhakta Charan Dasji, please put your points briefly, because, we also have to take up private member's bill after it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am going to wind up. This is not new for Orissa. This is happening from last many years. All the schemes of Government of India are flop there. I would like to say that the Government of India may tackle this issue sympathetically, so that such situation should not arise in the future.

SHRI VIRENDRA KASHYAP (Shimla): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, through you I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister of power to the decision to setup 2800 megawatt nuclear power plant by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India at Gorakhpur-Kumharia village in Fatehabad district of Haryana. According to Haryana Power Generation Corporation four units of 700 – 700 MW are proposed to be set up under this plant. This area is approximately 175 Km. away from Delhi.

Sir, notices are being sent to the property owners i.e. farmers under the section 4 of Land acquisition Act for this purpose to acquire 1400 acre land in this area. In addition to the said 1400 acre land, 150 acre more land will also be acquired for the accommodation of Plant's employees.



Sir, the land proposed to be acquired to this plant is very useful and 2-3 crops are grown in a year in this fertile land. This stretch of land has been irrigated since 1894. This land is the only source of livelihood for the farmers. There are about 250 Pucca houses and submersible pumps to get underground water are installed in this land.

Sir, the Centre point of this nuclear power plant is around 3 kilometer away from this land. The population of this area is approximately 20 thousand. Gorakhpur-Kumhaiya is around 2200 years old historical village.  
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please speak in brief.

SHRI VIRENDRA KASHYAP: Sir, as you know that the area falling within a 5 kilometer radius of inhabited the nuclear power plant cannot be inhabited. If this nuclear power plant is setup there then many people of Gorakhpur and other villages will have to be displaced. Sir, if you allow me, I will lay my speech on the table of the House. Atleast, I would like to say this much that farmers have been sitting there for around 100 days. I would like to urge the Union Minister of power through you to drop the idea of setting up the said nuclear power plant. In view of the heavy agitation and resentment of the farmers to get their demand met and if in exceptional circumstances it becomes inevitable to be set up then please setup it somewhere else.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Manish Tewari, Shri Shailendra Kumar Ji has already raised their issue.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (Ludhiana): Sir, I only would like to associate myself with him. I want to ask the Government that the condition of the Indians, stucked in the Libya is going from bad to worse day-by-day. Therefore, if the Government does not take steps for the relief or to rescue them then it will be too late. Through the House, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards this matter.

SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Akbarpur): Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the dependent families of the immortal supreme martyrs and freedom fighters who made big sacrifices for the freedom of the country. Even after so many years of the independence, nobody is there to identify those dependent families. Therefore, through you, I would like to the Government to identify the dependent families of immortal martyrs and freedom fighters and issue them a plaque in their honour. So that they may be remembered for their sacrifices made for the nation and they can be held in high esteem by the coming generations.

[English]

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the issue that I am going to raise today is a very sensitive one as it is a tale of hapless victims of 1984 riots that took place in Hondh-Chhillar Village in Rewari who are awaiting justice more than 26 years after this ghastly incident took place in Haryana.

On 2nd November, 1984, a mob of 250 to 300 men who were all outsiders arrived in this very peaceful village armed with jerry cans of diesel, rods and sticks. They proceeded from there to the Sikh settlement situated one kilometer away from the main village where 13 Sikh families were living and went on a killing spree. The mob did not spare anyone. They ruthlessly attacked and set ablaze men, women and children who were outside their houses. The mobsters also dug holes in the roofs and poured diesel inside the houses and then set them on fire. You can imagine how horrific and frenzied the attack was on these innocent Sikhs.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please speak in brief.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Sir, this matter is very important and, therefore, I want to draw your attention to it.

[Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa]

[English]

Sir, in a matter of eight hours, more than 32 people, including women and children, were killed. They came for following morning after the massacre, rounded up a few villagers and then registered an FIR at Jatusana Police Station as the village came under Mahendragarh district then. It mentions that 20 deaths were caused by unidentified people numbering around 200. An important point that cannot go unnoticed is the fact that they never made any attempt or effort to contact either the eye-witnesses or the survivors. Look at the apathy of the police officers towards the riot victims! ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, it is my earnest appeal to you, Sir, that you may consider sending a parliamentary delegation to visit Chhillar Village in Haryana to ascertain the facts from the local residents and find out how the police failed so miserably in discharging their duties.

Further, I strongly demand that the whole matter should be probed by a sitting judge of a High Court in order to ensure that justice, though delayed, is not denied and the guilty are put behind the bars at the earliest.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had tried to raise this matter even in the morning. Not only in Uttar Pradesh but in other States also medicines banned by the Indian Government and the World Health Organisation are being sold openly. As a result of this, the health of the common citizens of the country is getting affected badly. Besides, the use of these banned medicines, which have also been banned by the World Health Organisation and the Union Health Ministry, are also affecting the children badly. The use of these medicines has led to death of 11 women in Rajasthan recently. Children are falling sick, people are getting sick

with the ailments of liver and heart and also getting cancer disease. Dozens of banned medicines like Nimesluide, Sisapride, Phenyl propenolemine, Cibutramine, human placental extract and R – Cibutramine are being sold in Uttar Pradesh. The State Government is not taking any proper action on it. These banned medicines are being sold in connivance with the manufacturers of these banned medicine and the traders. Inaction of the State Government in the matter indicates the involvement of the Government itself in it. I, therefore, demand the Union Government that the sale of these banned medicines should be stopped immediately so that the ordinary citizens and children could be saved. Hon Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare is sitting here. I would also like to request him that he should taken proper action in this regard immediately. Thanks for giving me time.

15.41 hrs.

MOTION RE: THIRTEENTH REPORT OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'  
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): I beg to move the following:

"That this House do agree with the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 24th February, 2011."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 24th February, 2011."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.41½ hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS—INTRODUCED

[English]

(i) **Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010\***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up Private Members' Business. Introduction of Bills.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and the Government Securities Act, 2006.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and the Government Securities Act, 2006."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : I introduce\*\* the Bill.

15.42 hrs.

[SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI *in the Chair*]

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, Shri Yogi Adiyath.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Yogi Adiyath, you are requested to move for leave to introduce the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 25.02.11.

\*\*Introduced with the recommendaton of the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let Shri Yogi Adiyath move for leave to introduce the Bill and then introduce the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rewati Raman Singh, let him introduce the Bill first and then you can you can raise objections. This is the practice.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever procedure that is there, let it be followed. Let him seek leave to introduce the Bill and then you can raise your objections.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, please listen to my point before the introduction of the bill. I have given even a notice for this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him move the motion first.

SHRI RAWATI RAMAN SINGH: I have given a notice for it and I should be heard.

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): I have not moved the motion yet. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please move the motion.

...(Interruptions)

15.45 hrs.

*At this stage Shri Rawati Raman Singh and Shri Shailendra Kumar came and stood on the floor near the Table*

15.45½ hrs.

*At this stage Shri Rawati Raman Singh and Shri Shailendra Kumar went back to their seats*

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rewati Raman Ji, you are a very senior Member. ...*(Interruptions)* [English] Let him first move then [Translation] you can ask. This is the practice. ...*(Interruptions)* [English] Let him first move for leave to introduce the Bill.

15.48 hrs.

**(II) High Court at Allahabad (Establishment of a permanent bench at Gorakhpur) Bill, 2010\***

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Chairman Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court at Allahabad at Gorakhpur.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court at Allahabad at Gorakhpur."

[Translation]

You please sit down. I have said that hon'ble Rewati Raman Singh will speak. Everything will go on as per the procedure which is being followed.

[English]

Before I put the Motion for introduction to the vote of the House, I have to inform the hon. Members that Kunwar Rewati Raman Singh and Sarvarshri Shailendra Kumar and Vijay Bahadur Singh have given notice of their intention to oppose the introduction of the Bill. Hon. Member, please look at me.... [Translation] I will call your names, please sit down. [English] Whatever procedure is being followed, let it be followed. Let him first move for leave to introduce the Bill. Then, you can speak.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 25.02.11.

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabd): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, thank to you for providing me an opportunity to express myself. Yogi Adityanath jee has moved a Bill that a permanent Bench of the High Court at Allahabad be established at Gorakhpur. Hon'ble Sir, once upon a time another Member had introduced a Private Member Bill and we had opposed that. After that the Bill could not be introduced till date. It has become a tradition that hon'ble Yogi Adityanath jee raises a very sensitive matter but I have seen for the first time that he has developed such an excessive attachment for Gorakhpur that he would be prepared to sell the country, sky, land, water, has divided each and everything, make divisions between man and man. Hon'ble Sir. I want to tell you that he wants to divide the High Court.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Guwahati): He should not quote the name directly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak.

SHRI RAWATI RAMAN SINGH: The name is after him, so I am compelled to quote his name.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is speaking whether it will be introduced right now or not?

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Dumariyaganj): Please listen to us also on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only those Members, who have given notice, will speak. You please sit down. Jagdambika Pal ji, notice is to be given before 10 am, you please sit down.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: If a Member makes request, you should provide him/her an opportunity. You please go through the convention of the chair that if any Member wants to associate him/himself, he/she should be given an opportunity also.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you are a very senior Member. There is no scope for discussion now. You have not given your notice before 10 a.m.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rewati Raman jee, you please speak. His words are not being recorded.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Procedure should be followed. You should have sent your name till 10.00 a.m. as per the procedure.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please sit down. Rewati Raman jee please speak. His words are not being recorded.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no scope for permission right now. You are a senior member. Please sit down. You have not given notice earlier, so you cannot be allowed to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Sir, I would like to say to you that the bifurcation of Allahabad High Court is not advisable. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order should be maintained in the House. You are senior Parliamentarian, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Sir, Allahabad High Court has already been bifurcated. Lucknow bench has already been constituted in Allahabad High Court. There constituted a High Court in Uttarakhand. Sir, a law

commission was constituted and it's report was that now no bench should be constituted, when Chief Justice agreed to it. The Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court has not given his advice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is the matter is sub-justice?

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Yes. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are interrupting again. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rewati Raman ji, please conclude shortly today. You have to clarify about only the legislative competence of this House at introduction stage.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Sir, I am pointing out that Moily ji had said in the House on 12 May that a committee was constituted for this. The matter will not be discussed unless the committee submits its report. You can see the statement of Mr. Moily ji, the Law Minister. I would like to State that if Allahabad High court is bifurcated, then argument will be made about setting up a bench in Agra or Meerut. These people will divide the whole State in this way. The party of Aditya Nath, BJP\*  
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shailendra Kumar ji, please speak. No other member's statement will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rewati Raman ji, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

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\*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already said that there is no scope for discussion.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Sir, I oppose this.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, you have allowed me to speak on the issue of setting up a bench of Allahabad High court in Gorakhpur under Non-Government legislature issue raised by hon'ble Member Yogi Aditya Nath ji. I oppose the issue. I have given a notice to you, I strongly oppose this and I associate myself with the statement of Rewati Raman ji who is a deputy leader of my party.

In is a fact that a bench of the High Court has already been set up in Lucknow. And afterward, Uttar Pradesh was divided and Uttarakhand was constituted as a new State and a High Court was also set up in Uttarakhand. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the High Court have submitted their reports and a committee has been set up in this regard. If the committee recommends, I have no objection. A bill has already been introduced and I oppose this. Hon'ble Law Ministry, Moily ji, you have give instruction in this regard. So, I want this bill not to be introduced. I oppose this bill.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a grave matter. I welcome Yogi Aditya Nath ji in this matter. When the issue was raised first, Law Commission had discussed. Law Commission has observed that when there is a High Court, its dignity, power and jurisdiction are magnanimous and the people have trust over it. Otherwise, there will be a demand from everywhere that District judge be empowered as High Court, and High Court be abolished. Afterwards, a full bench of five judges has given its decision in this regard. The judgement says that High Court should not be bifurcated. High Court was constituted

in Lucknow. This court was constituted on a historical reason that there had already been an Awadh Court. Then, a case was filed in the Supreme Court. The constitutional Bench of the Supreme Court has given its judgement in this regard and the Supreme Court has ordered that the advice of the Chief Justice of the High Court should be sought first. [English] That is condition precedent for this exercise. [Translation] Since when I am a Parliamentarian, this bill has already been introduced many times and the same has also been cancelled. This is not a booth of Mother Dairy that a booth be set up near by my house, this is not a bus stand.

Lastly I would like to ask whether there will be any distance factor? What purpose does it serve?...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't go into merit. You have spoken. This is not a competent matter [English] because this is sub-judice. [Translation] Yogi Adityanath, please speak in brief.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have point of order I would like to draw your attention to the rule 72(1) of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

[English]

"72. (1) If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, brief statements from the Member who opposes the motion and the Member who moved the motion, may, without further debate, put the question:..."

[Translation]

It stands to mean that there will be no debate no discussion on the merit of the Subject. If a bill is being introduced why should it not be introduced, what is the reason for this. We are talking about the merit of the bill. I would like to tell that this bill is the public interest as the justice for all has been intended to be provided in so that justice may be delivered to all affordable cost. Hence this Bill should be introduced.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur):  
You have made a good point for the first time.

16.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not go into the details.  
Introduction will be later on.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: I do not want to speak in details.  
I had come just to introduce the Bill. If they object then  
what should I do? I did not expect that Shri Rewati Raman  
Singh who is such a senior Member would speak lightly  
on this issue I object to it. He is not even able to  
pronounce my name correctly. ...*(Interruptions)*\*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): You must  
remember how senior he is.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: If the seniority is to be reckoned  
in accordance with the record of Parliament, I am senior  
to him. ...*(Interruptions)* no arguments please. ...*(Interrup-  
tions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not argue.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Irrelevant matters should  
be expunged from the proceedings. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)*...\*

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Those persons who have  
divided the society into the castes in the name of social  
justice are now taking about progress of the country.  
...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please talk about the merit.

...*(Interruptions)*

YOGI ADITYA NATH: I am coming on the merit.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: You have  
delivered a speech, now you listen to the speech. Mr.  
Chairman, Sir, now will he decide or you?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will decide. Please be brief. Yogi  
Ji, he has an objection, will you reply or not?

...*(Interruptions)*

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Sir, accessibility to simple and  
affordable justice this is a right of every citizen. The Law  
Commission has also drawn the attention of the  
Government to this fact. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Which Law Commis-  
sion have drawn the attention. ...*(Interruptions)*

YOGI ADITYA NATH: The Parliamentary report is  
placed in the library, first you go through it then come  
to the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Report No.  
312 of Law Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*

YOGI ADITYA NATH: First you read the same and  
then you talk to me. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yogi ji, please address the Chair.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: I should be allowed to speak.  
I should be heard. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You speak and conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Please let me speak. They are  
interrupting and you are not stopping them. Please bring  
the House in order, then I will speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is in order, please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not look at them; please address the Chair.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Gorakhpur, Deoria, Kushinagar, Maharajganj, Sidharth Nagar, Basti, Sant Kabir Nagar, Mau, Balia and Azangarh will come under the jurisdiction of the permanent bench of the High Court proposed to be set up in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. There are 15-16 districts, whose population is three to five crores They have to travel to get justice 600 kms to and from to reach Allahabad.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no scope for a debate.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: I am just giving a reply to his point.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAN: Whether these people will decide?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is very Senior Member, please sit down. [English] Let him complete.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Keeping in view of the large number of cases lying pending with the court it become inevitable to set up benches so that easy and timely justice can be delivered to the common men. I feel that Parliament is Supreme and no one can challenge it. The Legislative powers are vested in Parliament and Parliament has the right to make laws in this regard. Parliament doesn't require anyone's direction for what is to be done and what is not to be done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hence what do you want?

YOGI ADITYA NATH: I want that public should get justice conveniently and easily and all pending cases be disposed off. It is with the purpose the private Members bill has been introduced.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court at Allahabad at Gorakhpur."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Sir, I introduce the bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Item 14, Kumari Saroj Pandey – not present.

Item 15, Kumari Saroj Pandey – not present.

Item 16, Shrimati Supriya Sule – not present.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, division should take place on it. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has already introduced the Bill. It is over. [Translation] You should demand division at that very time.

[English]

16.06 hrs.

*At this stage Shri Shailendra Kumar and some other hon. Members left the House.*



16.06¼ hrs.

**(iii) Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment)  
Bill, 2010\***  
**(Amendment of section 3)**

[English]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952."

*The motion was adopted.*

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: I introduce the Bill.

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: I introduce the Bill.

16.06¼ hrs.

**(v) Commission of Sati (Prevention) Amendment  
Bill, 2010\***  
**(Amendment of section 2, etc.)**

[English]

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL : I introduce the Bill.

16.06½ hrs.

**(iv) Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional  
Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest  
Rights) Amendment Bill, 2010\***  
**(Amendment of section 2)**

[English]

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006."

*The motion was adopted.*

16.07 hrs.

**(vi) Securitisation And Reconstruction of Financial  
Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest  
(Amendment) Bill, 2010\***  
**(Amendment of section 14)**

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002:

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 25.02.11.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 25.02.11.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P.T. THOMAS: I introduce the Bill.

16.07¼ hrs.

**(vii) Cow (Protection) Bill, 2010\***

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for protection of cows and its progeny.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for protection of cows and its progeny."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.07½ hrs.

**(viii) Agricultural Workers Welfare Bill, 2010\***

[Translation]

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): I beg to move for

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 25.02.11.

leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of agricultural workers and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of agricultural workers and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Sir, I introduce\* the Bill.

16.08 hrs.

**(ix) Railways (Amendment) Bill, 2010\*\*  
(Insertion of New Chapter-XIIIA)**

[Translation]

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Railways Act, 1989.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Railways Act, 1989."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

\*\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 25.02.11.

16.08½ hrs.

**(x) Commission for Fixation of Prices of  
Essential Commodities Bill, 2010\***

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Commission to fix the prices of essential commodities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Commission to fix the prices of essential commodities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I also introduce the Bill.

16.09 hrs.

**(xi) Technical Educational Institutions, Medical  
Educational Institutions and Universities  
(Regulation of Fee) Bill, 2010\***

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of fee in technical educational institutions, medical educational institutions and universities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of fee in technical educational institutions, medical educational institutions and universities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P.T. THOMAS: I introduce the Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda – Not present

16.09½ hrs.

**(xii) Post-polio Syndrome (Education, Training and  
Awareness) Bill, 2010\***

[English]

SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA (Vadodara): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for education and training in and creating awareness about post-polio syndrome and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for education and training in and creating awareness about post-polio syndrome and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: I introduce the Bill.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 25.02.11.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 25.02.11.

16.10 hrs.

**(xiii) Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order  
(Amendment) Bill, 2010\*  
(Amendment of the schedule)**

*[English]*

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P.T. THOMAS: I introduce the Bill.

16.10½ hrs.

**(xiv) Representation of the People (Amendment)  
Bill, 2010\*  
(Insertion of new section 29AA)**

*[English]*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: I introduce the Bill.

16.11 hrs.

**(xv) Provision of Social Security to  
Senior Citizens Bill, 2010\***

*[English]*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for social security to senior citizens and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for social security to senior citizens and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: I introduce the Bill.

16.12 hrs.

**(xvi) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010\*  
(Amendment of article 19)**

*[English]*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: I introduce the Bill.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 25.02.11.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 25.02.11.

16.13 hrs.

**(xvii) Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2010\*  
(Amendment of section 304A, etc.)**

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: I introduce the Bill.

16.14 hrs.

**(xviii) Treatment of Attempt to Suicide  
as a Non-punishable Offence  
Bill, 2010\***

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for not treating the attempt to commit suicide as a criminal offence and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for not treating the attempt to commit suicide as a criminal offence and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: I introduce the Bill.

16.15 hrs.

**(xix) Closed Textile Mills Workers (Welfare and  
Rehabilitation) Bill, 2010\***

[English]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for welfare and rehabilitation of workers of closed textile mills and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for welfare and rehabilitation of workers of closed textile mills and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: I introduce the Bill.

16.16 hrs.

**(xx) Banana Growers (Protection and Welfare)  
Bill, 2010\***

[Translation]

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for protection and welfare of Banana growers, payment of remunerative price to them and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for protection and welfare of banana growers, payment

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 25.02.11.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 25.02.11.

of remunerative price to them and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Sir, I introduce\* the Bill.

16.17 hrs.

**(xxi) National Flood Control and Rehabilitation Authority Bill, 2010\*\***

[Translation]

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the setting up of a National Flood Control and Rehabilitation Authority to suggest measures to prevent and control floods, provide relief to people affected by floods and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the setting up of a National Flood Control and Rehabilitation Authority to suggest measures to prevent and control floods, provide relief to people affected by floods and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.18 hrs.

**(xxii) Coffee Growers Welfare Bill, 2010\***

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare and protection of interests of coffee growers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare and protection of interests of coffee growers."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY : I introduce the Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 38 – Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir – Not present.

Item No. 39 – Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir – Not present.

Item No. 40 – Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir – Not present.

Item No. 41 – Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir – Not present.

Item No. 42 – Shri P.L. Punia – Not present.

Item No. 43 – Shri P.L. Punia – Not present.

Item No. 44 – Shri P.L. Punia – Not present.

\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

\*\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 25.02.11.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 25.02.11.

16.19 hrs.

**(xxiii) Eradication of Unemployment amongst the Youth Belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Bill, 2010\***

[English]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the eradication of unemployment amongst youth belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes by ensuring right to gainful employment and payment of unemployment allowance to the unemployed amongst them and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the eradication of unemployment amongst youth belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes by ensuring right to gainful employment and payment of unemployment allowance to the unemployed amongst them and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI : I introduce the Bill.

16.20 hrs.

**(xxiv) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010\***  
**(Insertion of new Part IIIA, etc.)**

[English]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (Ludhiana): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI MANISH TEWARI : I introduce the Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 47, Kumari Saroj Pandey: Not present;

Item No. 48, Shri P.L. Punia : Not present.

16.21 hrs.

**(xxv) Food Safety and Standards (Amendment) Bill, 2011\***  
**(Insertion of New Section 19A)**

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE (Raver): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE (Raver): Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.21½ hrs.

**(xxvi) Prohibition On Religious Conversion  
Bill, 2011\***

[English]

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Guwahati): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for prohibition on religious conversions by inducement or by force and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for prohibition on religious conversions by inducement or by force and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY : I introduce the Bill.

16.22 hrs.

**(xxvii) Public Employment (Recruitment)  
Bill, 2011\***

[English]

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Guwahati): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for regulation of recruitment in public employment and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for regulation of recruitment in public employment and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 25.02.11.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY : I introduce the Bill.

16.23 hrs.

**CHILD WELFARE BILL, 2009—Withdrawn**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Item No. 52 – Child Welfare Bill, 2009, further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Adhir Chowdhury. Shri Gorakhnath Pandey: Not present

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I express my thanks to you for allowing me to speak in the Private Members Business on the Child Welfare Bill.

I appreciate Shri Adhir Chowdhury for having raised certain vital points through this Bill which focus on the welfare of the children. Let me share few points with the hon. Members. India accounts for the second largest number as far as the child labour is concerned. According to a Report of the International Labour Organization, about 80 per cent of child labourers in India are employed in the agriculture sector and that 4,20,000 children are engaged in the carpet industry.

Even according to the Government's estimates, 12.6 million children under the age of 14 are at work in various occupations. The more pathetic aspect of the story is that two million children work in what we call 'hazardous industries'. What all this means? We have failed totally. Even the Government does not pay as much focus and attention on it as required. ICDS is also there but they leave the children untouched. Almost 51 per cent of the children under five are underweight for their age. This is one-third of the global stunted children. Four lakhs new born are dying every year within the first 24 hours of birth. Even compared to Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, our achievement in child mortality is poor. Should we not feel guilty at our total dismal performance on child front?



Is the Centre satisfied with spending less than five per cent of annual Budget on children? In Chennai city alone, more than 21,000 children in the age group of 8-15 are working as maids, and still worst is that 50 per cent of them are subject to corporal punishment. Is working as domestic help at the young age not a curse or fate?

Our hon. Speaker, during the Inaugural Meeting of the Parliamentary Forum on Children said:

"Children of today could not evolve into responsible citizens of tomorrow unless an environment conducive to their physical, mental and emotional growth was assured to them."

I would like to request the Government to address child labour with all seriousness it deserves. Treat every child labour as an issue and approach the problem in a comprehensive manner. I suggest to the Government to put in place a comprehensive rehabilitation policy for children. Along with setting up Juvenile Homes in each district as suggested in the Private Member's Bill, let the Governments, both Centre and State, set up District Rehabilitation Centres and provide vocational training to street children and abandoned children so to make them self-employed.

I urge the Government to be more sensitive towards the needs of these hapless children. I appeal to the Government to bring in a comprehensive legislation incorporating what is said in the Bill, what I said and what other Members are going to say.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman for having given this opportunity.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I express my thanks to you for allowing me to speak on the Private Member's Bill on the welfare of the children moved by Shri Adhir Chowdhury.

A number of schemes have been formulated for the

welfare of children. But the available figures show that a large number of children are subjected to starvation, malnutrition and are underweight due to the non-implementation of the said schemes. This report is shocking. Therefore, through you I urge upon the Government to adopt a holistic approach towards it.

A number of Departments talk about the welfare of children, but it remains a paper tiger. For example, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment provides Scholarships to differently abled children, but they put a lots of ifs and buts in that. What is the need of ifs and buts if a child is differently abled and has certificate in this regard? If we really want to percolate these schemes to the desired children when we have got to down away with all these ifs and buts.

Sir, Right to education was mentioned, this right was given to the children of the age group of 6 to 14 years so that they can take education. The Government of India conducted (CTC) child tracking survey for this purpose. Sir, through you, I would like to tell the Government that the number of such children are in lacs. Take the example of Rajasthan where I belong to CTS survey was conducted in my constituency, Bikaner district. There are thousands of such children and their number might be in lacs in the State. In my opinion, when the survey is conducted, the number of children who are not able to get education will stand to be in crores. Sir, I mean to say that nothing will happen by conducting survey only or by giving Right to Education only. Will this enable the children to go to school? When and how will they go? How will child, who lives in Slums, works as a labour in houses, hotel and restaurants, will go to school? It is a matter of concern and hence it requires a holistic approach in formulating the welfare schemes for the children. There is a need to formulate a policy for the children.

Sir, I would like to raise the matter regarding Juvenile Courts, which are working for the welfare of the children in the country. The Child Protection Act is already in place. Even though there are reports that juvenile Courts have

[Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal]

yet been set up in the country. Even now the children below 15 years of age. Who commit crime for some reasons or the other they are kept in the common jail. Sir, through you I request the Government that Juvenile Courts should be set up everywhere.

Sir, the matter of labour laws has also been raised. There are fireworks factories in Shivakashi, where a number of children work at the cost of their health because their manufacturing process is as such. But the children are compelled to work as they have to make their both ends meet. Therefore, he has to work in Shivakashi factory, as well as in carpet factory, diamond jewellery factory, hotels and restaurants, textile mills of printing sector. Mining sector, because he needs a square meal a day. If someone says that working there is violation of labour laws and invites statutory regulations then the question arises as to where will he get his brand? Therefore there is a need to brood over it. There is a need to adopt holistic approach in it. Sir, a survey was conducted on the issue of Child labour engaged in household robs. It has been found in that survey that child labours are engaged in the homes of senior officers, politicians and judges. People ask where the child labourers are? Child labourers can be found at anybody's house. No welfare can be done to the Child labourers unless. They are identified and the holistic approach is not adopted in the issue.

Sir, Hon'ble Minister is sitting here in the House. There are Aanganwadi Centers. The health check up of underweight children is done in anganwadi centers. A programme is being implemented to conduct health check up of underweight children in school once in a year, but there are a number of formalities. Under that programme neither the nurses, nor the doctors go to there to conduct health checkup. Finally, they are left at the mercy of Patwaris and Gram Sevaks to see whether the child is underweight or not. No purpose is going to be served if schemes run like this. So far the anganwadi centers are concerned, I have to say that they mostly runs on rental property. At least provide them some budget for

their own building, so that they can grow and the women and children who work there feel comfortable else there are always consists between house owner and Anganwadi Centers. There are also incidents of theft of nutritive food which is supplied of Anganwadi Centers.

Sir, child marriages are going on since the Sharda Act came into force. The Honourable Supreme Court had to intervene in that matter. It is matter of great concern that Child Marriages are happening in this country and many politicians also take part in those marriages. Child Marriage prohibition Act is already there, but those politician without assisting the fact whether the boy is of 18 years or of 21 years of age they visit there. But I am of the firm opinion that child marriage prohibition Act cannot the implemented unless and until an awareness campaign is started for this purpose.

People, will have to make themselves aware, and an awareness campaign will have to be launched to make people understand that this is not the right age. That is why the Supreme Court had to intervene and it made a seathing remark against the leaders. Through you, I would like to urge upon all the leaders that wherever they receive a marriage invitation they must ensure that they are not going to attend a child-marriage. We must make efforts in this regard.

Even in the riots, children are the worst sufferers. Incidents of atrocities against SCs/STs/ took place in Mirchpur in Haryana, Husseypur in Alwar in Rajasthan. Wherever there is some atrocity children are adversely affected. They could not make it to school for months together during such time. We need to have holistic approach towards it.

Many incidents have come to our notice that under the Mid Day Meal Scheme food is not being served to the beneficiaries. At some places, it is learnt that untouchability is being practised under this scheme. If some SC woman came to cook the meal, then the children boycotted her saying that they would not eat the food. Cooked by such a person. The law should be strictly implemented so that such incidents do not recur. For this,

either such school should not be covered under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme or the Gram Panchayat, which has dared to do so, should not be given the benefits of the Governments schemes.

Then, there is the issue of scholarship. Scholarships are granted to the children belonging to the SCs/STs and minorities. What kind of a system in this that scholarship is released from here itself and then it has to reach the schools and colleges. In the process the child has to wait endlessly. I would like to suggest that why should we not open an account in the name of the needy child and then send it to him directly from here. Further, a copy the same should sent to the college administration for verification. If the funds under the Indira Awas Yojana can directly be sent to the Gram Panchayat then why not the children's scholarship? This process should be reformed through carrying out amendments therein.

I would like to talk about the Medical and Health facilities now. There are only a few paediatricians and gynaecologists in the country. If the Government is willing to help the children then they should start the work in this regard by taking a holistic view.

In the end, I would like to say that a children of the weaker sections are deprived of the foodgrain under the PDS due to the faulty BPL list. Therefore, amendments should be made in the BPL list at the earliest.

With this, I conclude. Thank you very much for giving me time to speak.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the private member's bill proposed by Shri Adhir Chowdhury. I would like to draw the hon'ble Minister's attention to the fact that children aged 6-18 years are included in the department's child welfare programme while Adhir Chowdhury Ji has proposed that children upto the age of 15 years should be included under the child welfare. The bill is for 18 years. This bill was passed first in the year 2000 and it was also amended in the year 2006. The Government is running many

schemes from the Centre like Child Welfare Bill, 2009. The Government is also running many schemes for malnutrition or pregnant women. But to what extent these schemes are being implemented at the State level? Hon. Minister will surely note that the ICDS scheme being run under the Integrated Child Development Service in various States today, through which Anganwadi Sahayikas have been appointed, does not exist only for the fact that 13,67,000 posts of Anganwadi workers have been sanctioned and 11,95,000 Anganwadi Sahayikas have been appointed.

Today, in addition to the various national level programmes our Anganwadi Sahayikas also share responsibility of implementing the child welfare schemes being run and funded by the Government of India and whose implementation is the responsibility of the State Governments. As you know that Pulse Polio Campaign is being run in the entire country so that we can eradicate Polio from this country. All the Anganwadi Sahayikas make significant contribution in implementation of the national programme on the day polio drops have to be given under the Polio campaign. Similarly, there is census work. It is also a programme of national importance. Anganwadi Sahayikas, in addition to fulfilling their duties of child welfare, are also discharging their responsibility towards the national level programmes with full dedication. But, even after that, the Anganwadi workers are not getting the honorarium which they should get. There is variations in several States today. If Rs. 3,500 Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 4,500 are being paid in Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra then Rs. 2000 or Rs. 2500 are being paid in Uttar Pradesh. Today, in the inflationary times, many educated women are stepping out of their home and helping in implementation of the child welfare schemes are programmes of national importance at the Anganwadi centres.

Hon'ble Minister, I think that the Government of India is providing this fund to implement ICDS. There should be uniformity at least in this matter in all the States. These must definitely be uniformity in honorarium being paid to

[Shri Jagdambika Pal]

the sisters working in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Assam, Bengal or Chennai. I would like to say that it is a contribution made by the Late Smt. Indira Gandhi Ji. Earlier, mortality rate in pregnant women used to be higher because of illiteracy and unawareness in villages. Child birth rate was higher. Pregnant women were prone to death during child birth. This programme has been introduced in view of this suffering so that maternity death rate could be lowered or child death rate could be brought down. This programme has been run for this very purpose and the benefits of which have also been perceived.

Today, I can say that Maternity death rate has decreased and their survival rate has increased. In the same way the Government of India have also provided plenty of funds under National Rural Health Mission. I think that about Rs. 53 thousand crores have been allocated for the country under National Rural Health Mission. An amount of Rs. 4000 crores has been provided to Uttar Pradesh. Today, funds are provided under National Rural Health Mission for Child welfare, personality development of children, for their overall development and for things like medicines or tonics etc. We have expressed our anguish in the House over the way these funds are being misused. The Minister for Health and Family welfare himself has admitted this. In some States i.e. Uttar Pradesh, the funds provided under National Rural Health Mission are not being properly utilised upto the desired extent. Misuse of funds is being done at a large scale there. The funds are being spent for purchasing materials only. That has been diverted to other departments from the department of health. I think that hon'ble Minister this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): How the State of Uttar Pradesh has come into picture in this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: It includes other States also in that. Anuragi Jee will tell about situation prevailing

there? I represent that State that is why I am saying this. But I am not saying that it is not so in other States also. He is right. In respect of child Adhir Chowdhury Jee has raised an important issue. The schemes which are being run by the Government of India today, be it by human resources development, Mid Day Meal scheme in all primary and basic education schools has been implemented by human resource development to which Shri Meghwal Jee was just referring. The Government of India are providing funds in throughout the country for that. Under this children are going to schools. I would like to congratulate that by this scheme the dropout rate has definitely come down and the Mid Day Meal Scheme has given incentive to the children who were not used to attend the school. The poor children who had faced shortage of food at their homes are non attending the school and are getting mid day meal alongwith education. However, the funds are being sent from here for Mid Day Meal Scheme but the scheme appears to be collapsing and performance of the scheme is not upto the mark. Mid Day Meal Scheme has become disfunctional in many schools against which we have to complain to the Government and the administration. All hon'ble members would agree that in all the Parliamentary Constituencies the ambitious Mid Day Meal Scheme, the objective of which was to promote the children to attend schools, thereby increasing the numbers of students and ensuring that they get sure and certain guarantee to have food alongwith education in schools. If we make funding of Mid Day Meal Scheme and the State Government cannot implement the same appropriately, the number of children attending the school is bound to decrease. So, it is natural for Adhir Chowdhury Ji and the House to feel concern for proper implementation of various schemes chalked out for child welfare by us.

Likewise, we are running various schemes whether it be related to drinking water total sanitation campaign, are linked with the health and life of children and other people. Several schemes which are being run by the rural development ministry are aimed at promoting health education and overall development and welfare of children.

While replying you may kindly speak about the current status of those schemes. Two new schemes have been introduced. The first scheme is – Rajiv Gandhi Kishan Sashaktikaran Scheme, which is going to cover 200 districts in the country, I congratulate the Government for this. The other scheme is – Indira Gandhi Matritwa Sahyog Yojana, which is an empowered maternity benefit scheme. The pregnant women who cannot attend the job will get benefitted. This scheme has been introduced in 52 districts. I think that it is a very ambitious scheme and Rs. 4000 in cash is provided to pregnant women for their health and nutrition. The concern remains that now we are implementing this scheme funded by the Government of India but whether this sum will reach the pregnant women who are Dalit, backward or living in the remote farms or living below the poverty line?

Today the condition is that the middleman, our employees or the cashier are taking commission from the beneficiary of this scheme or they are compelled to go here and there. Beneficiaries of these schemes are facing such problems. Could the honourable minister consider the idea to transfer the money of such schemes directly in the account of beneficiaries? Instead of giving the money through somebody else, if we transfer the money directly in the account of the concerned pregnant woman, then she will definitely get the benefit of this scheme. Janani Suraksha Yojana became beneficial. Rural women of our country do not know about how much iodine is enough to lead a healthy life. Today many people get affected by Jaundice and other diseases because of inadequate intake of iodine and iron. Under the Janani Suraksha Yojana, there is provision to provide Rupees 800 by the Government of India to a pregnant woman, so that she can go to the PHC for delivery while suffering from labour pain.

Asha workers takes the pregnant women to admit them in PHC, get done their delivery by the doctors then drop them back to their homes. But the amount of money which is fixed for Asha workers by the Government of India is not adequate for them, even they do not get this

money. In our State there is resentment amongst Asha workers against this. They get Rupees 200 for this task and the woman who is pregnant gets Rupees 600, but they do not get this full amount. Persons working in PHC, who deal with them demand their commission. Hon'ble Minister needs to take care of the matter.

Union Government of India and State Governments should be more concerned about Janani Suraksha Yojana and Child Development Programme of the country. A nation's young generation is the asset of that country and a country's strength is known by the generation of its children. Today one cannot evaluate the strength of a country by their land of high-rise buildings, but the young generation and healthy children are the basis to evaluate the strength of any country. Today we are discussing on the child welfare and our Government is working to empower the children. If we make even a single child healthy and educated, then in the future he will be on the path to become a responsible citizen.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, the time allotted to this Bill is over. I have another two or three Members to speak on this Bill. Other Members are also waiting for their Bills to be taken into consideration.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): First let us have complete discussion on this Bill, later on start discussion on the new Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is my intention. If the House agrees, we may extend the time till the completion of this Bill and for taking up the next Bill.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am happy that because of the introduction of this scheme the child death ratio has lowered to 58 in 2008, which was 80 death per 1000 child in 1990. Definitely this scheme can be more beneficial. Similarly, the death rate of pregnant women was 109 deaths per women in 1990. That is also lowered to 69 in 2008.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, you please conclude. Hon'ble Minister will tell about all this in her answer.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I would like to tell one more thing. I would say only one thing that even today there are child labourers in our country. Government should take stringent steps on this issue. At present, you go to any hotel or to any dhaba and you can see how the children are being exploited. On the one hand we say that there will be no child labour or bonded labour, there is a law against it, but on the other hand, if we come to the Practical aspect there is broom and spade in their hands instead of copy and pen. Under the MGNREGA scheme children below the age of 18 years are prohibited to work as a labourer but they are also being engaged there. Because of their family conditions, they are compelled to do so. Government needs to take steps to stop bonded labour and child labour.

I respect the spirit of hon'ble member who introduced this Bill. But I would also like to say that the Act in this regard in our country was amended in 2008. If all the State Governments implement that Act appropriately, then the need to bring such a bill will not arise for Mr. Adhir Chowdhury ji.

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Mr. Chairman, Chaudhary Ji has raised a good issue in the House. Children are the image of the God. What is the Conditions of the children even after the 63 years of independence? When we join a wedding party in villages, we will find that food items are prepared at the back side of the pandal and a poor child is roaming here and there for getting

an opportunity to grab a morsel of leftover food. We can find the same situation when we go to the railway station.

Now the situation has come to such a poors that at many places gangs involved in begging business hire children in age group of 6 months to one year on payment of Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per day to sustain their interest. As per their strategy smaller the children better the business. If we want to go ahead in the right direction of child welfare, I don't mean that we have not progressed. Those who got the opportunity have definitely progressed. The poor children who have been identified, are hopeful to get something. Some Children who have been covered under BPL, are getting mid-day meal. But there are children who have not been identified. I would like to say that children who work at KJln, make brick-cakes with their parents since four O'clock in the morning, who live near the railway stations and pick up trashes, have not been identified. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government have formulated any scheme for the unorganised labourers who keep shifting their jobs very often and cannot put their children in any school as it is non-existent? India has mobile toilets, but no mobile schools. Had there any mobile schools, Children of unorganised labourers would have definitely been studied. Who are caring for such children whose future are being ruined as their parents are working in unorganised sectors?

Mr. Chairman, if we had identified such children, social changes in India would have certainly been taken place. If I am not using unparliamentary words, I would like to say that rich people in our country donate lacs of rupees to mandir, masjid, gurudwara or church within an hour. But we will not get a single example in the country that a village or an industrialist or a rich person educate his child servant and transforms his life. Had the privileged class care about the education, health and employment of the wards of poor people, there would have been a lot righteous deeds. Even the God, be he/she belongs to any religion, would have respected the generosity of that who has taken care the welfare of a child. Therefore,

whenever we think about the welfare of children we have to see the psyche of their parents who take them as an extra earning hands so that their both ends can meet. Therefore, the wards of poor people are not much concerned about their future but of their income. Volunteer organisations are engaged in welfare of the children. But they don't seem more progressive in their deeds. The Government have drafted welfare schemes for children also.

17.00 hrs.

Hon'ble Pal Saheb has said that the delicious and nutritious food meant for children in Anganwadi are being fed to cows and buffalows for milk. The newspaper have brought about such news several times. That delicious and nutritious food are not available to the children of the country. Whatever the reasons may be, I don't like to point out. Definitely, Children Welfare organisations are responsible for the welfare of children. The kind of welfare measures taken in juvenile homes for the welfare of orphans, poor children can be assured if we happen to visit their. These children are exploited there. Nobody can imagine the extent of exploitation of these children. Readymade garments factories employ these children in the age group of 8-10. If children get hurt, fall ill, the owner of the factory not only de-employ them but also forfeit their wages. We have formulated laws for prohibiting child labour and persons get punished if they employ child labour. Lacs of employees are working to implement these laws in the country. If a child is employed, the employer will be punished. I would like to ask the Government if laws are being implemented properly. Have these agencies, which have been entrusted to implement these laws, been evaluated for their efficacy?

I do not see any work being done by these organisations. They visit their masters place and they have a tacit understanding with them. Inspector from the social welfare department visits tea stall hotels and small scale industries where child labourer works and in connivance with the owner they reach an agreement to continue the illegal practice of child labour.

Lastly I would like to say that the children should be benefitted by the schemes formulated for their welfare. It is important to see the monitoring and the output of the work undertaken by agencies engaged in the prevention of child labour. With these words I would like to conclude and express my thanks for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important matter.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha):

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on child Welfare Bill. I would like to thank Mr. Adhir Chowdhury as well as for bringing such a nice Bill. I welcome him and I support this Bill.

Sir, Children are future of the country, future of the country depends on these children. I am sorry to inform this House that due to the poor conditions of the family children are forced to give up their study at the age in which they should be holding book in their hands they hold tools and Kettal and Cup in their hands and they work in hazardous condition. Their working hours are not fixed. The officers responsible for prevention of Child labour do not discharge their duty honestly. No officials has been held guilty who have been responsible for failure in preventing the Child labour while one can see the children below the age of 14 working as child labourer. The Government do not bother to provide rights to these children because they are poor children and are completely deprived. The facilities which should be provided to these children are not being provided to them. National Commission for protection of Child Rights is working for them and prevention of child labour laws are under implementation but there is no check on the same. The children are working even in circuses. The Government have formulated various Laws and chalked out schemes for the development and welfare of children, but they are not being implemented honestly.

Recently the Child Labourers were engaged for the preparation of Common-Wealth Games. They were made to work at day in and day out night and no facilities were provided to them. I am not sure whether they were

[Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan]

provided wages or not. Labour Department did not act on the same. Delhi Commission for protection of Child Rights served notice on the organisers of Common-Wealth Games. US and European countries have banned such products from India which are made by child labourers. Many countries of the world are sensitive to this issue but in our country there is a lack of sensitivity on this issue.

More than 42% children below the age of five are malnourished. The children living in the rural and tribal areas are deprived of education. The Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan initially worked better for the welfare and development of these children but due to the corruption, funds earmarked for Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan have been misused. These are the suffering of those children who are having their parents. What about those children who are orphan. This Bill has been introduced to prevent atrocities on children and provide some relief and assistance to them. When Government receive complaints about Child Labour they refer it to concerned department generally no action is being taken on these complaints. It has been noticed that those who complaint are victimised. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights is not empowered to take action on them. They referred the matter to the concerned department. What is the use of having such a commission which have no tooth. They should be empowered to take action in the matter.

Non-availability of the figures related to the child labour and the action taken thereupon prove indifferent and careless attitude of the Government. In the year 1986 Integrated child development scheme was launched for the children below the 14 year of age. Under the Scheme assistance for the child labour rehabilitation and education is provided to States. But these scheme are not visible in rural and tribal areas. Their implementation is limited in Urban areas. Integrated Child Development Programme is not effectively implemented in tribal areas. Bhiloda, Vijay Nagar, Meghraj, Khedabrahama are tribal blocks of my Parliamentary Constituency where work under the I.C.D.S. is not visible.

Similarly deprived, destitute children have no option but to beg on the roads. It is expected from the Government to identify them and to provide education and rehabilitation facilities to them. The scheme formulated for the development and welfare of children are failed to achieve it's objective. Due to this Child Welfare Bill 2009 which is a private member Bill has been introduced by Hon'ble Member Shri Adhir Chowdhury. There are provisions to be provided for bringing up, education and rehabilitation have been made in the Bill and lastly through reservation they have to be provided employment. I support this Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Adhir Chowdhury has introduced a Private Member's bill named Child Welfare Bill, 2009. Many hon. Members have taken part in the discussion and gave some good suggestions, this shows that all the parents in the country are worried about the security of their children. The plight of children have been mentioned. We can see such plight of children in many States. Government of India has made many Acts, schemes and laws. Not only Ministry of Women and Child Development have played important role but NREGA, Panchayats, Rural Development, HRD, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have also co-operated. I have patiently heard the issues raised by hon. Members. I do agree to the concerns raised about the welfare of children in the country. It has also been told that today's youth is tomorrow's future. It is true that India's shining glory in the world depends on these children. The American President during this recent visit to India had said that Indian youth are full of energy and vigour. This gives a positive impression in the mind of foreigners that the Indian youths are more or less responsible for development and progress made by India. Shri Adhir Chowdhury has raised a number of points in the Bill. I will talk about them. I am also aware that maintaining a fair and positive image of India is our prime responsibility. It is also our duty to protect India in which our youths will play a significant



role at our borders. Therefore, we have to create a conducive atmosphere for all-round development of children by taking care of their education, health and employment. The Government should ensure that they should get the benefit of laws made for them. I would like to tell you here that whenever I talk of children a song immediately come across my mind i.e., 'Hum layen hain Tufaan Sey Kishti Nikaal Key., Iss Desh ko rakhna mere bachcho sambhal key'. Indian National Congress has very old history, Indian freedom fighters have given their life for independence of India. The future of Independent India depends on children, that's why we say — 'Hum Iss tuffan say Iss Kishti ko nikaal key layen hain'. The future of India lies in the hands of these children. Today hon. Members have expressed their concern towards malnutrition in children and health of expectant mothers. As per a survey conducted by the National Family Health in 2005-06, it has been observed that children below five years of age are underweight, underdeveloped, anemic, even mothers are found anemic. Government of India has worked in this direction and I want to tell you that there are various reasons for malnutrition, Malnutrition is not caused by less food or unavailability of clean water or caused due to diarrhea and dysentery. It is also depend on the nearby environment. Malnutrition occurs even if the environment is not good, factories and industries exist nearby. Even the smog emerges from the nearby factories and industries causes malnutrition. Therefore, there are various reasons for malnutrition and it is related to various sectors. This menace can only be sorted out by collective efforts of various concerned Ministries, departments, States and UT's. The first and foremost step in this direction is to propagate literacy and awareness in women. If women are literate and aware then they know how to bring up their children, how to follow post-natal care and how to breast-feed them? First breast-feeding is very important for new-borns as it equip them to fight with various ailments for developing immunity. Secondly measure includes providing health services, nutrition which includes vitamin and mineral in food products, providing fortification, mineral and vitamins.

Not only that, clean drinking water, safe drinking water, cleanliness, ensuring conducive environmental conditions, providing supplementary nutrition, providing nutrient food, preventing marriage of girls in tender age, these are things needed to prevent malnutrition. The Government is giving top priority to the problem of malnutrition in children, girls and women. Various measures have been taken in National Nutrition Policy and National Nutrition Action Plan to tackle the challenges of malnutrition in India. In adherence to it, various Ministries, departments have taken steps through State Governments, UT administrations to sort out these problems. These schemes includes: ICDS run by my Ministry, Nutrition programme for girls, includes Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for empowerment of adolescent girls SABLA, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare's National Rural Health Mission, Mid-day-Meal Scheme of Ministry of Human Resource Developments. Drinking water and total sanitation campaign, various schemes of Ministry of Rural Development like NREGA, NRHM, Mid-Day-Meal, SGYS, Swaran Jayanti Swarojgar Yojana, gives power and strength to all of it.

As my friend has said that if there is poverty in the family then parents think that the child should immediately be employed. As hon. Member said, they want that their child should work. Whether he works in bricks kiln or do goat raring. I feel that it is our religion and it is our objective as well that when children are born we have to take care of their upbringing as well. If they are poor, we have launched NREGA Programme alongwith rural health mission, under which we have tried to ensure employment guarantee to every household so that the wishes of parents that better health and education to their children is given in order to get better employment and later they can settle in their lives. This is our thinking and dream. We see all these things and the Ministries of our Government implement various schemes to solve these problems if they have any so that the poverty is alleviated and every household gets employment and the children remain healthy. Keeping these things in view there is Anganwadi under ICDS programme and about 14 lakh Anganwadis are sanctioned out of which 11.95 lakh Anganwadis are functioning and it is the responsibility of States to implement these schemes properly.

[Shrimati Krishna Tirath]

As far as Ministry of Women and Children Welfare's contribution is concerned, 11.95 lakh out of 13.67 lakh Anganwadis sanctioned under ICDS are functioning and these figures go on increasing. We sanction them on demand. A State can open as many Anganwadis on demand basis since its universalisation. Our Ministry provides all the things necessary for the food supplement meant for the children at Anganwadis. States are working to operationalise the rest of Anganwadis. However, it should be taken in case of that ICDS is a self-selecting programme of beneficiaries and the number of children registered with the Anganwadi Centres for taking benefits, are monitored to know the number of children and the number of children who get food. Hon'ble Members will be pleased to know that the Government has launched a new scheme recently i.e. Rajiv Gandhi scheme for Employment of Adolescent girl, SABLA. The Government has launched this scheme on pilot basis in 200 districts in the different States across the country now. It is supposed to be launched in every State and under the said programme the girls aged between 11 to 14 years will be provided a package of health care, nutrition and services and the girls aged between 15 to 18 years will be provided nutrition supplement services. In addition to that we have Indira Gandhi Matritwa Sahyog Yojana which is a maternity benefit scheme. I said that the pregnant women be empowered. They work during the pregnancy and after delivery they need leave so that they remain healthy. Those who work in the private unorganized sector, think to resume their work as soon as possible so that they do not lose their income. We give direct cash to them to compensate their income under the scheme so that they can live with their child and can feed them without any qualms that they are off the duty and losing their income. Under this scheme the pregnant women and lactating women will be provided for their health and better nutrition in the 52 districts on the pilot basis. For breastfeeding after birth upto 6 months the lactating women will be provided assistance. I would like to tell you that under

the National Rural Health Mission, we include special programmes like Reproductive and Child Health Programme and Janani Surksha Yojana under which institutional delivery, immunization, distribution of iron and folic acid supplement to prevent the deficiency of micro-nutrients. There is a national programme in which use of iodized is emphasized to control the disease caused by iodine deficiency. As the hon'ble Members are aware that Department of Women and Child Welfare has prepared an action plan note in consultation with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to tackle the nutritional challenges in India and it has been discussed with the various stakeholders. This issue has been discussed in the Parliamentary Consultative Committee. The youth members of the Parliament have constituted a committee and we have got its report. They discussed with me and explained that we have iron deficiency. Spinach is the source of iron but the situation is that earlier we got sufficient quantity of iron by consuming only 100 gms. of Spinach but now, even the consumption of one-kilogram spinach does not provide that quantity of iron. The soil does not grow the same spinach. To meet the need of the growing population in a lesser land areas, we get lesser nutrition with the higher productivity. We have worked out programmes with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Planning Commission organized a meeting on 7-8 August, 2010 to discuss with various stakeholders on the subject to tackle the nutritional challenges of India in which the representative of the departments of Union Ministries, State Governments, Union territories took part. Many recommendations were obtained which were considered in the meeting of the National Development Council chaired by the Prime Ministers. The council has given following important decisions, directions:—

- (i) Ensuring the strengthening of related institutions and boosting the National Rural Health Mission and Total Sanitation Campaign by reforming and revamping the ICDS by focusing on pregnant women, lactating mothers and paying attention to children below three years.

- (ii) Multi-sectoral programmes should be formulated in consultations with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to address the problem of woman and child malnutrition in the selected 200 districts severely affected by it. Many such suggestions were received on which we have consulted young MPs, NGOs and Ministers of other States.
- (iii) Nationwide information, education and communication should be launched against malnutrition.
- (iv) Stress should be given on nutrition in the programmes related to health, drinking water supply, sanitation, school education, agriculture and public distribution. After the meeting of the PM's National Council on the nutrition challenges before India held on 24th November, my Ministry held many meetings and consultation with the other Ministries, development partners, institutions etc. A conceptual framework is being prepared on the aspects of the guidelines discussed in the said consultation programme. The Government is already taking care of all such points and issues, which have just been mentioned by Adhir Chowdhury ji in his bill.

Coming to the specific issue of the mortality rate of infants and children below the age of five years, I would like to tell that efforts are made to remove the reasons behind such deaths in the birth and child health programmes too. Due to the sustained efforts being made from the initial stages of the planned development for redressal of these issues, the infant mortality rate, which was 80 per thousand live births in 1990, has been reduced to 53 per thousand live births in 2008. The mortality rate of children below five years has also come down to 69 per thousand live births in 2008 from 109 per thousand in 1992-93. This can further be reduced with the help from our Ministers and other colleagues in the different States of the country and I can say that our children are

100 per cent safe. Launched just a year ago, the Shishu Suraksha Karyakram and integrated treatment programme for the diseases of newborn and children are some of the programmes of the Health and Family Welfare Ministry whose aim is to reduce the infant and child mortality rate. The Health Ministry is also helping in this besides my Ministry.

My other learned colleagues, too, have said rightly that a good education system is very important. About 25.5 per cent children dropout in class one to class five and 43.3 per cent children dropout in class one to class eight. This percentage is still very high. The implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 is a step in the direction of providing quality education to all the children. I know that the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan launched by the HRD Ministry will help in educating people and making them progress in every field, it has also been stressed in this Act that teachers should not be engaged for non-teaching purposes except the census and calamity relief works. This will help in increasing the presence of the teachers in classes. In addition to this, there is also a provision in this Act that no child should be given physical punishment nor he be tortured mentally.

My learned colleagues have also brought forward the fact that immoral trafficking of children due to various reasons is a major problem before us. I agree that immoral trafficking of humans, particularly of women and children, is a violation of basic human rights too including the right to live with dignity and self-respect. As said by the hon. Members, India is facing the double problem of immoral trafficking within and across the border. It is a matter of concern for the Government of India and as far as commercial sexual exploitation is concerned, the Government is making efforts to check immoral trafficking through multi-purpose implementation policy. [English] The Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956 supplemented by the IPC prohibits trafficking in human being, including children, for prostitution and lays down penalties for trafficking.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: How long will you take?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Sir, I will take five minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: The national action plan on 'Redressal of Immoral Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children' was formulated in the year 1998 by the Ministry to bring the victims of immoral trafficking in the mainstream of the society. The 'Ujjawala' scheme of any Ministry is also helping in checking this immoral trafficking and the victims are provided shelter, food, clothes, medical care, legal assistance, education, vocational training facilities in these homes. Apart from this awareness programme alongwith support awareness, training and skill development for prevention of illegal trafficking is also organized regularly in my Ministry. It is also necessary to make them aware in this regard. Accepting the fact that immoral trafficking is an organized crime and is spread for and wide in world. Government of India has signed on three protocols alongwith United Nation Convention on international organized crime in order to prevent illegal trafficking of women, their exploitation and to punish them who encourage this trade. The Government has taken a decision to ratify the convention and its protocols this year.

I agree with Shri Adhir Chowdhury ji's concern about decreasing male-female ratio. He has talked about female foeticide. For this purpose also, there is an awareness campaign all over the country and we have declared January 24 as Girl Child Day. I think that each and every NGO's and every person in the society should understand that the ratio of girl child should be boy equally balanced and everybody should be ware about it. That is why we have launched various schemes such as Dhana Laxmi Yojana under which grant is provided after the birth of girl child. Alongwith this, there are various schemes in Delhi and other States. There is Ladli Yojana in Delhi.

Whenever a girl child is born cash is provided for that helps her family in her future education and nutrition. They feel that if a girl child is born she should be brought up with reverence on Laxmi. So that she should not only be treated as a symbol of mother, daughter, wife and sister, but also a embodiment of women empowerment. The girl child is a reflection of Goddess. We worship Goddess as a form of strength. During Hindu Navratras, the girl child is reversed as Goddess especially in the form of Kanya. Then why do he think like this? It seems to me that due to vagaries of social and evil rituals families of girl child feel that if a girl child is born they will have to think of her sustenance as well as arrange dowry for his marriage. There are laws for prevention of all these things and to enforce this law is the responsibility of our society as well as the Government. The society also should march forward with unity and the Ngo's should also work in this direction.

Sir, Adhir Chowdhury Chowdhury Ji has mentioned many things. He said that attention should be paid to prevent child marriages. This could also be a stepping stone to check malnutrition. Prevention of child marriage Act, 2006, prohibits marriage of girls below 18 years of age and boy below 21 years of age and there are provisions in the Act to punish the persons who promote child marriage and participate in child marriages. The State Government implement this Act. The State Government have appointed child Marriage Prohibition Officers who are responsible to implement the provision of the Act. There is a provision under the Act, which stipulates that such child marriage may become invalid in the next two years even if they become adult after marriage provided they were under at the time of marriage.

Shri Shailendra Kumar Ji is not present here right now but he had spoken about adoption. We have launched a central web based system — 'caring' as 14.02.2011 for steamlining the system of adoption and making it transparent. All the information about the children are available on the web so that. Those who wish to adopt child can do so easily, and upbringing of those children could be made in affluent families.

I would like to say while coming to the Child Welfare Bill, which is under consideration that I agree with the point made by the hon'ble Member that child welfare is an important issue. I would like to assure the House that the Government is paying due attention to this issue. These is juvenile justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 in the country. I would read out point wise a number of new provisions made in the amendment act of 2006. Time limit has been stipulated for mandatory registration of child care homes. To make it effective, amendment is brought in 2006. The jurisdiction of the Act is expanded to include working children homeless children and children involved in begging. Now the street children, beggars abandoned, orphans, surrendered children are taken care of under this scheme which are run by some NGO's and some State Governments and which are under JJ Act. I would provide details later of the extra benefits given by the Central Government just now.

The definition of child as a person below the age of 18 years is given in the Juvenile Justice Act. Arrangement for proper care, protection and treatment of these children has been made in Juvenile Justice Act by fulfilling the developmental needs of these children and by adopting favorable approach in the matters relating to these children in their best interests keeping in view the provisions of international conventions. In the light of Juvenile Justice Act, Union Territories and Administration are required to establish and maintain child homes by themselves or with the cooperation of non-Government organisation in every district or in a group of districts so that the children can be treated, looked after, trained and rehabilitated properly. In order to find out the children urgently in need of protection and to provide them temporary Shelters, Ashray Grih, i.e. Shelter Homes should be provided. There should be Children Homes for looking after the children for who are upto the age of 18 years. These should be juvenile observation homes to receive the juvenile accused and provide them temporary shelter during trial. After conviction, juveniles should be detained in special homes equipped with all the facilities where they can be provided proper care, boarding and lodging. As per data available

to me, there are 1396 such homes in 27 States providing shelters to 75,000 children. These homes are being run with the grants received from The Ministry of Women and Child Development on the cost sharing basis.

I would like to State further that apart from this, children are provided vocational training by industrial training institutes, vocational training centres are through other programmes being run by non-Governmental organisations so that such children may get employment after leaving shelter homes. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Minister, he has to reply to the debate.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Just two minutes please, now time is not over. If a child fails to get employment upto the age of 17-18 years, he can reside in the juvenile observations homes established under Juvenile Justice Act until he attains the age of 20 years.

We have recently launched a new scheme namely Integrated Child Protection Scheme. Lots of benefits are available to children under the said scheme. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has launched an Integrated Child Protection Scheme in 2009-10 to assist State Governments and Union Territories to promote the implementation of the said Act. A better child care facilities have been provided under the said scheme. Financial assistance is provide under the scheme so that they can create new infrastructures, upgrade available facilities, set up system to look for the missing children and provide immediate assistance through child-helpline numbers. At the same time, the scheme encourages non-Governmental, family based institutionalised care for the children by way sponsoring, rearing and adoption. ICPS scheme of my Ministry has been made attractive. Now under the scheme, provisions have been made in such a way that we have increased the rate of construction of shelter homes from

[Shrimati Krishna Tirath]

Rs. 250/- sq. feet to Rs. 600/- sq. feet and also the amount of Rs. 500/- given to the children has been increased to Rs. 750/- child. In addition to the increased salary, Rs. 1.1 lacs stated for the employees has been increased to Rs. 8 lacs so that their administrative power may be strengthened. Additional funds are also provided for library, computer, transportation facility, entertainment etc. The Union Government has now started to share 75 per cent of the expenditure instead of 50 per cent as compared to the earlier standard.

Now the Union Government has started sharing the entire expenditure on 75:25 basis as compared to the earlier 50:50 basis under the ICPS Scheme. Now the States are required to share only 25% of the expenditure. Except Jammu and Kashmir and Andaman, 33 States have signed the memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Women and Child Development for the implementation of this integrated Scheme. I would like to state that as our hon'ble Members have stated, we have provided more facilities like a separate play ground, indoor-games, a toilet for every seven children and a bathroom for every ten children. Thus we have ensured all these facilities to be provided to them. All these facilities are available to the children free-of-cost.

Now, I would like to take up the issue of child labour. Our Ministry of Labour and Employment deals with the matter of Child Labour. I would like to intimate the hon'ble House that Part (A) of the schedule of Child Labour Prohibition Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 in any occupation out of prohibited 16 hazardous industries and Part (B) also prohibits the employment of such children under any process out of the prohibited 65 processes. As the honourable Members said that such industries include the manufacturing and upkeeping of carpets, match-sticks, explosives and crackers, pesticides and prisoners articles. The employment of the children as domestic help and in dhabas, restaurants, hotels, motels, tea-shops, resorts, spa centres

and other recreation centres is prohibited. Apart from this, Juvenile Justice Act provides that no child can be employed in any hazardous works. If parents of the children cause them to work, legal action can be initiated against such parents. Labour departments of the States regularly monitor to ensure the implementation of provisions of Child Labour Prohibition Act.

I would like to inform the House that during the last ten years, 3.15 lakh inspections were conducted. Under it, 21.5 lakh incidents of violation were noticed and prosecution initiated in 89 thousand cases, out of which 23 thousand people were convicted. The Children have been benefitted by this. The Ministry of Labour has implemented the National Child Labour Project in 271 districts of 20 States for rehabilitation of the rescued children. About 3.39 lakh children are benefitted through the 8710 special schools being run under the scheme. The rescued child is at first given a Bridge education course. After the completion of that three years Bridge-Course, the child is sent to class sixth a study with other children in the mainstream course.

The hon'ble Member has proposed of reservation for the children residing in Juvenile homes for the posts and services of the Union Government. I acknowledge the concern expressed by the hon'ble Member regarding employment assurance to children on attaining the 18th year of age. As I have already mentioned, the Government's policy aims to train these children through essential educational and vocational courses so that they could gain appropriate employment and join the mainstream. The Government of Tamil Nadu has played a pioneering role by including orphan and destitute children in the list of the backward classes. I wish other States may follow the same and include such children in their reserved categories.

Therefore, I would like to inform the House that proposed provisions already exist in the various legislation and schemes of the Government. Therefore, I request the hon'ble Member to withdraw this Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Adhir Chowdhury, in view of the exhaustive reply given by the hon. Minister, would you still like to speak?

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Yes, Sir, but I would be very brief because my colleague Shri Baijayant Panda is fervently waiting for initiating the discussion on his Bill and so in a short while I will leave the floor to him.

Sir, I must first convey my warm gratitude to the hon. Minister and all the Members who have participated in this important discussion.

Not only that, they have offered a number of important suggestions, which will enrich the legislative and administrative parts involved in this area.

I must subscribe to the view, as has been elucidated by our hon. Minister, that there is no dearth of programmes, of laws, and of Acts, but the crux of the problem lies in implementation because it is incumbent upon the respective States to implement the programmes that have been earmarked for the children of our country.

[Translation]

I can say that today's world in overs, and also children's. But I will also have to say that future in for children only and not for us. If we are not able to do anything today, our future generation will say that they have not done anything.

[English]

I beg to differ on a few arguments, as has been made by the hon. Minister. Sir, if you see the Annual Report 2009-10, the Ministry of Woman and Child Development, Government of India notified the model rules 2007 framed under the amended Juvenile Justice Act in the Gazette of India on 26 October 2007, and State Governments and Union Territories were requested to adopt the model rules

and effectively implement the Juvenile Justice Care and Protection of Children Act 2000, as amended in 2006.

May I like to know how many States have so far notified the Gazette and how many States have so far taken initiatives to implement the tone and tenor of this Act? Yes, hon. Minister has referred in regard to ICPS, Integrated Child Protection Scheme. This scheme is implemented mainly through the State Government, UT administration. During the Eleventh Plan period, the signing of Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India and the respective State Governments, UT administration is prerequisite for implementation of this scheme. As on 25th January 2010, only 13 States have signed the MoU with the Ministry of Woman and Child Development, Government of India.

Sir, further more, a sum of Rs.1076 crore has been allotted for implementation of this scheme during the Eleventh Plan period. The budget allocation under this scheme for the current financial year 2009 is Rs. 60 crore only, out of which Rs. 22.20 crore has been released to the State Governments for implementing the scheme. That is why, I during my discussion, tried to draw the attention of the concerned Minister that 'yes' schemes are in galore, but what we require is adequate fund and adequate administrative and legal measures.

In so far as child marriage is concerned, according to the Annual Report of this Ministry, child marriage is a blatant violation of child rights. According to the National Family Health Survey, it is estimated that around 47 per cent of women aged 20 to 24 years were married by the age of 18 years. That is why, we are simply confined in letters of our legislation, but we are not able to implement the spirit of our legislation.

Sir, I shall be very brief. The hon. Minister just referred to Dhanalakshmi Conditional Cash Transfer for Girl Child with insurance cover. Sir, you will be astonished to know that the scheme is being implemented in 11 blocks only across seven States. An outlay of Rs.10 crore is provided in Annual Plan 2009-10. This is a meagre amount.

[Shri Adhir Chowdhury]

Not even that, even the Standing Committee of the concerned Ministry has also recommended; I would like to read a few lines:

"The Committee notes with concern that complete information is not available with the Ministry regarding the number of observation homes, special homes for juveniles in conflict with law, and children homes, shelter homes for juveniles in need of care and protection set up by the States across the country. Only five States, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Mizoram, and Delhi have constituted Inspection Committee for inspecting the children homes. The Committee further notes that though the Act provides for facilities and various types of services in the special homes, shelter homes, many of the homes are lacking in basic facilities like sanitation and recreation facilities. The Committee, however, is of the view that monitoring of the implementation of this Act is the responsibility of the Central Government and hence the Ministry should ensure that the provisions of the Act are implemented effectively."

India is a country which is called the youngest country in the world. Sir, 80 per cent of street children of our country consume drug to cope with the pangs of hunger, fear, loneliness and despondency often involves in survival sex. Can you imagine, Sir?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: While moving the Bill, you have already stated this.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, some of the points we need to discuss here.

Sir, it is reported that 10,000 pedophiles visit the coastal States in India every year and sexually exploit our children. India's West coast cities like Mumbai, Goa, joined Sri Lanka and Thailand on the pedophiles map. It is a humiliation for our country.

Sir, 53 per cent, of an estimated 420 million children

had undergone some form of sexual victimization. Sir, can you imagine it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you willing to withdraw the Bill?

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Yes, Sir. Kindly listen to me.

Sir, rape is one of the fastest growing crimes in our country; 9.5 per cent of the rapes are reported of those who are under 15 years of age; 15.2 per cent of those raped children are under 18 years of age. However, I must appreciate that the Ministry is striving hard to get all the Acts together so as to save our future generation who are the asset of our country. Therefore, with the firm belief, I think that the stigma that we are facing now will be erased by the endeavour of the concerned Ministry and the concerned Government. With these words, I am concluding my speech.

I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill to provide for the welfare of children and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to provide for the welfare of children and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: I withdraw the Bill.

17.54 hrs.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS AND OVERSTAYING  
FOREIGN NATIONALS (IDENTIFICATION AND  
DEPORTATION) BILL, 2009

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Item 53; Shri Baijyant Panda.



SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (Kendrapara): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for identification of illegal immigrants and those foreign nationals who are overstaying in the country or have gone missing after the expiry of their visas and for their deportation to the countries of their origin and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the subject matter of this Bill is of grave importance to our national security and to the development of our country. The fact is, even though we are a very large country, only the second country in the whole world to have more than a billion population, we are still a developing country.

We still have a constraint on resources. Sir, only very recently, a few months ago, when the U.S. President Barack Obama was here, he announced that India is no longer a developing country and it is a developed country. While such sentiments may be a matter of pride for us, the fact remains that we are somewhere in between. We are not a fully developed country because we have hundreds of millions of our citizens who are deprived of basic necessities. We do have to take pride in that aspect of our country, which is world-class, which is first world, which is admired by the rest of the world. That part of our economy can compete with any other country in the world. But the fact remains that we have hundreds of millions of Indians who are deprived of basic necessities. And this fact is what is compromised when we do not take illegal immigration seriously.

Sir, illegal immigration and people from other countries who may have originally come to our country legally but have stayed on illegally has an insidious effect on our nation's development because it strains the resources that I have just been talking about.

Sir, just now, before I introduced my Bill, this House has had a very deep and long discussion on the matter of child labour and the various facilities that are being

provided, and in the conclusion we were just coming to the point about how much more still needs to be done. Sir, when we talk about much more need to be done for the children of India and for other deprived citizens of India, we have to give priority to citizens of India.

We can have a big heart for people who are suffering in other countries, and we do have a big heart. Even though we are still a developing country, even though we are transitioning into a country which can take pride in becoming a developed country, we have contributed to other countries and to the citizens of other countries who have gone through difficulties.

Sir, I remember, a few years ago, when the Tsunami hits South East Asia, when countries like Indonesia, when countries like Sri Lanka, when countries in this part of the world got hit very badly, India was one of the first countries to respond, to contribute financially and to contribute other resources to help out unfortunate citizens of other countries.

Sir, only a couple of years ago, when there was a major earthquake in Pakistan, India was one of the first to offer and offer substantial amount of money and other help to citizens of Pakistan who were affected by this natural disaster. We have done more than that.

Six or seven years ago, when Hurricane Katrina devastated the southern part of the United States, which is the most developed country in the world, India was one of the first countries to offer help to the citizens of New Orleans, the citizens of Luciana and the United States because we have compassion. We have compassion for people of the world, for the citizens of the world wherever they are but when it comes to running our own country, when it comes to giving priority to the citizens of our own country, inside our own country, we sometimes forget that we must give priority to the citizens of India over those who are in this country illegally.

Sir, the illegal immigration problem is widespread. Official and semi-official estimates state that there are at least 20 million illegal immigrants in this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you may continue your speech next time.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Okay, Sir. Thank you.

17.59 hrs.

**PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS —  
INTRODUCED...Contd**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Item no. 42 — Shri P.L. Punia ji. You can introduce your Bill now.

17.59½ hrs.

**(xxviii) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010\*  
(Insertion of new article 30A)**

[English]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: I introduce the Bill.

18.00 hrs.

**(xxix) Renewable Energy Resources  
Commission Bill, 2010\***

[English]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Sir, I beg to move for

leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the setting up of a Commission to exploit renewable energy resources in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the setting up of a Commission to exploit renewable energy resources in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: I introduce the Bill.

18.0¼ hrs.

**(xxx) Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes  
(Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2010\*  
(Amendment of Section 3, etc.)**

[English]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: I introduce the Bill.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 25.02.11.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 25.02.11.

18.0½ hrs.

**(xxxii) Micro Finance Institutions (Regulation of Money Lending) Bill, 2010\***

[English]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to protect the women Self Help Groups from exploitation by the Micro Finance Institutions in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to protect the women Self Help Groups from exploitation by the Micro Finance Institutions in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: I introduce the Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Zero Hour.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Guwahati): Sir, I am raising a very sensitive matter of urgent public importance. It is regarding violent incidents that occurred in the Garo Hills of Meghalaya from 1st January and continued unabated for 10 days. During the violence, houses and properties of Rabha Tribe people, who are the minority population in Garo Hills, were burnt down. A total of 16 villages were gutted. Their properties were looted. It is said that nearly 10 people were killed and 31,000 Rabha Tribe people fled to Assam. Those people are still reluctant to go back because they are afraid of their security.

Sir, a few delegations comprising of different sections of people met the State Home Minister and requested him that proper security arrangements may be made for those minority Rabha Tribe people, who were living in the Garo Hills.

Therefore, Sir, I would urge upon the hon. Home Minister to take immediate steps to rehabilitate all those uprooted Rabha Tribe people and to bring back normalcy in the Garo Hills. People of all sections had been living there peacefully for ages together. We want that peace and normalcy be restored there so that those Rabha Tribe people may go back to their respective homes in Garo Hills, Meghalaya instead of living in the camps in Assam.

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Andaman and Nicobar Islands have a large number of tribals. For the last 60 years, the natives have been demanding to accord tribal status of cases like, Munda, Orao, Khadia, Haria and Lohar. There are SC people also in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. These people have been transported from States like Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu Kerala and Uttar Pradesh, Bangladesh, West Bengal etc. and most of them have settled here itself, but they have not been given the status of Scheduled Castes. India's census of the year 2011 is under progress. In the questionnaire proforma of the census, anyone belonging to SC/ST should be classified by Code nos. 1 and 2 under its Question No. 8. The Census work started in Andaman and Nicobar Islands on 9th February and the administration distributed a chit or slip, but the said chit has neither any order number nor any reference number and there is no date, nor any signature and seal. The enumerators for census work visiting house to house, have been instructed about the classification of the tribals. They have been told that the tribals include only these castes: Jarwas, Ongis, Andamanese, Sentinelese and Nicobarese. But the Munda and Khadia tribes have not been classified as tribals in the Question No. 8 of the form. Hence, the enumerator does not enter the Munda, Orao and Khadia tribes as

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 25.02.11.

[Shri Bishnu Pada Ray]

ST in the Question No. 8, whereas they are tribals. Similarly, the SCs are not being properly classified and the chit given to them has this information written hereon in English: "No SCs in Island"; i.e. there are no Scheduled Castes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The enumerators who are visiting house-to-house giving this slip are not properly filling the forms. I tried to get myself apprised of as to what is census. The Census must consist of the information on people's rights and their future authorities. The authorities should honour the assertion of the respondent. If they say, that are SC or ST, the authorities must record them under that category. They are not demanding anything wrong of their rights. I have written to administration in this regard, but the administration is paying no heed to it. Recently, the committee on SCs/STs in the form, he or she may be allowed to do so but the administration is not taking any steps in this

direction. The Prime Minister's MOS Shri Narayanasamy is sitting here, he is from Puducherry, which is Andaman and Nicobar's neighbourhood. I would request him to please see that the SCs/STs of our Islands may be allowed to opt for their category and fill the Census-form accordingly. Let the enumerators not fill any fake information, this is my demand.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, the 28th February, 2011 at 11 a.m.

18.07 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the  
Clock on Monday, February, 28, 2011/  
Phalguna 9, 1932 (Saka).*

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## ANNEXURE-I

## Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Questions Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Ahir Hansraj G.	71
2.	Shri Amlabe, Narayan Singh	66
3.	Shri Anant Kumar, Hegde	75
4.	Shri Bajwa Pratap Singh	68
5.	Shri Biswal Hemanand	78
6.	Shri Chaudhary Jayant	78
7.	Shri Chauhan Mahendrasinh P.	63
8.	Shri Chauhan Sanjay Singh	76
9.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	80
10.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	67
11.	Shri Danapalan K.P.	74
12.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	74
13.	Shri Rajagopal, L.	73
14.	Shri Jaiswal, Gorakh Prasad	69
15.	Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena	63
16.	Shri Majhi Pradeep	75
17.	Shri Mani Jose K.	62

1	2	3
18.	Shri Patel C.R.	77
19.	Shri Patel Devji M.	64
20.	Shri Patil A.T. Nana	67
21.	Shri Patil Raosaheb Danve	65
22.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnarn	68
23.	Shri Punia, P.L.	61
24.	Shri Ram Purnmasi	65
25.	Shri Sayeed, Hamdullah	77
26.	Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar	71
27.	Shri Shetti Raju	61
28.	Shri Anto Antony	70
29.	Shrimati Singh Meena	73
30.	Shri Singh Uday	72
31.	Shri Singh, Dhananjay	79
32.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan Alias Lalan Singh	66
33.	Rajkumari Ratna Singh	69
34.	Shri Singh, Uday Pratap	72
35.	Shri Singh, Umashankar	64
36.	Shri Thamaraiselvan R.	70
37.	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	76

## Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Questions Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Adhalrao, Patil Shivaji	779, 784, 820, 862, 851

---

1	2	3
2.	Shri Adsul, Anandrao	721, 779, 784, 820, 851
3.	Shri Agarwal, Jai Prakash	756, 774
4.	Shri Ahir, Hansraj G.	790, 801, 871, 850
5.	Shri Ajmal, Badruddin	763
6.	Shri Amlabe, Narayan Singh	877
7.	Shri Ananth Kumar	801
8.	Shri Anant Kumar, Hegde	870
9.	Shri Anuragi, Ghanshyam	708, 804, 855
10.	Shri Azad, Kirti	769, 790, 872, 876, 877
11.	Shri Babar, Gajanan D.	779, 784, 820, 851, 862
12.	Shri Bais, Ramesh	797, 831, 855, 872
13.	Dr. Baliram	788, 804
14.	Shri Banerjee, Ambica	871
15.	Shri Bavalia Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai	704, 783
16.	Shri Bhagat, Sudarshan	825
17.	Shri Bhagora, Tara Chand	698, 882
18.	Shri Bhujbal Sameer	788, 917, 853
19.	Shri Biju, P.K.	705, 876
20.	Shri Biswal Hemanand	866
21.	Shrimati Botcha, Jhansi Lakshmi	770, 788, 790
22.	Shri Bundela Jitendra Singh	716, 876, 896
23.	Shri C. Sivasami	798, 870, 918
24.	Shri Choudhary, Harish	706
25.	Shri Chaudhary, Arvind Kumar	777, 872, 875

---

1	2	3
26.	Shri Chauhan, Mahendrasinh P.	801, 870, 911
27.	Shri Chauhan Sanjay Singh	841, 872, 875
28.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	745, 823
29.	Shri Chitthan N.S.V.	808, 870
30.	Shri Choudhary, Bhudeo	751, 761, 870
31.	Shrimati Choudhry, Shruti	741, 908
32.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	876
33.	Shri Das, Bhakta Charan	766
34.	Shri Das, Khagen	737, 849, 851, 905, 850
35.	Shri Das, Ram Sundar	828, 858, 872
36.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	767, 852, 853, 850
37.	Shrimati Dasmunsi, Deepa	764, 800
38.	Shrimati Davidson, J. Helen	799
39.	Shri Deka Ramen	817
40.	Shri Deo, Kalikesh Narayan Singh	811, 866
41.	Shri Deora Milind	740, 836, 904, 906
42.	Shri Deshmukh K.D.	782, 835
43.	Shrimati Devi, Rama	788, 810, 873
44.	Shri Dhanapalan K.P.	780, 920
45.	Shri Dubey, Nishikant	871, 873
46.	Shri Dudhgaonkar, Ganeshrao Nagorao	815
47.	Shri Gadhvi Mukesh Bhairavdanji	720
48.	Shri Gaikwad, Eknath Mahadeo	767, 790, 858, 870, 875
49.	Shri Gajender, Singh Rajukhedhi	758

---

1	2	3
50.	Shri Gandhi, Varun	788, 818, 867
51.	Shri Ganeshamurthi, A.	857
52.	Shri Rajagopal L.	918
53.	Shri Gowda, D.V. Sadananda	783
54.	Shri Gowda, Chandre D.B.	869, 873, 875
55.	Shri Hazari, Maheshwar	715, 895, 920
56.	Shri Hooda Deepender Singh	772, 856, 874
57.	Shri Hussain, Syed Shahnawaz	701, 825, 872, 885
58.	Dr. Jagannath Manda	781
59.	Dr. Jaiswal Sanjay	729, 900
60.	Shri Jaiswal, Gorakh Prasad	755, 870
61.	Shri Jakar Badri Ram	706, 733
62.	Shri Jawale Haribhau	753, 846
63.	Shrimati Jayaprada	767, 785, 797, 852, 859
64.	Shri Jindal, Naveen	821, 824
65.	Shri Joshi, Kailash	873
66.	Shri Joshi, Mahesh	807
67.	Dr. Joshi, Murli Manohar	746, 775, 870
68.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	866, 872
69.	Shri K. Shivkumar Alias J.K. Ritheesh	755, 870
70.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	845
71.	Shri Kashyap Virender	757
72.	Shri Kaswan, Ram Singh	756, 792, 801, 873
73.	Shri Kataria Lal Chand	875

---



1	2	3
74.	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	813, 870
75.	Shri Khaire, Chandrakant	718, 870, 897
76.	Dr. Khatri, Nirmal	868
77.	Dr. Killi Kruparani	823, 836
78.	Dr. Kirodi, Lal Meena	762, 920
79.	Shri Kowase Marotrao Sainuji	703, 750, 766
80.	Shri Kumar Vishwa Mohan	782, 854, 850
81.	Shri Kumar, P.	798, 918
82.	Shri Laguri Yashbant	773, 823
83.	Shri Sukhdev Singh	727
84.	Shri Lingam P.	767, 853, 850
85.	Shri Madam Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	820
86.	Shrimati Mahajan, Sumitra	793, 875
87.	Dr. Mahant, Charan Das	830
88.	Shri Mahato, Baidyanath Prasad	760
89.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	695, 766
90.	Shri Majhi, Pradeep	803
91.	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	861
92.	Shri Malik, Jitender Singh	828, 862
93.	Shri Mani, Jose K.	862, 873, 893
94.	Shri Meghe, Datta	750, 917
95.	Shri Meghwal, Arjun Ram	839, 873, 876
96.	Shri Meghwal Bharat Ram	728
97.	Shri Mohan P.C.	693, 886

---

1	2	3
98.	Shri Munde Gopinath	797, 831, 855, 872
99.	Shri Muttemwar, Vilas	791
100.	Shri Nagar, Surendra Singh	812, 873
101.	Shri P. Balram	691, 870, 898
102.	Dr. Naik, Sanjeev Ganesh	795, 863, 918, 850
103.	Shri Nama, Nageswara Rao	832
104.	Shri Namdhari Inder Singh	796
105.	Shri Naranbhai, Kachhadia	732, 755, 766, 869, 903
106.	Shri Narayanrao, Sonawane Pratap	870
107.	Shri Nirupam Sanjay	877
108.	Shri Owaisi Asaduddin	723, 853, 862, 870, 850
109.	Shri Pal, Jagdambika	787, 871
110.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	747, 756, 801, 818, 837
111.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	760, 789, 872, 876
112.	Shri Pandey, Ravindra Kumar	767, 854, 850
113.	Kumari Pandey, Saroj	786, 917
114.	Shri Pandey, Gorakhnath	920
115.	Shri Paranjpe, Anand Prakash	749, 793, 821, 853, 862
116.	Shri Patel C.R.	788, 801, 871
117.	Shri Patel, Devji M.	755
118.	Shrimati Patel, Jayshreeben	756, 848
119.	Shri Patel, Bal Kumar	756
120.	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V.	743, 803
121.	Shri Pathak, Harin	768, 850

---

1	2	3
122.	Shri Patil, Sanjay Dina	764, 872
123.	Shri Patil, A.T. Nana	870, 871, 872, 890
124.	Shri Patil, Raosaheb Danve	744
125.	Shri Patil, Bhaskarrao Bapurao Khatgaonkar	767, 790, 858, 870, 875
126.	Dr. Patil, Padmasinha Bajirao	771, 856
127.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnarn	776, 870, 871
128.	Shri Pradhan Amarnath	873
129.	Shri Pradhan Nityananda	747, 913
130.	Shri Premchand Guddu	794
131.	Shri Premdas	826
132.	Shri Punia, P.L.	862, 875
133.	Shri Purkayastha Kabindra	829
134.	Shri Raghavan M.K.	838
135.	Shri Rahman, Abdul	798
136.	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	756, 801, 872
137.	Shri Ram, Purnmasi	870
138.	Prof. Ramshankar	762, 772
139.	Shri Ramkishun	806, 872, 873
140.	Shri Rane, Nilesh Narayan	700, 884
141.	Shri Rao, Sambasiva Rayapati	697, 864, 865, 881
142.	Shri Rashid, J.M. Aaron	752
143.	Shri Rathod, Ramesh	755, 805, 855, 872, 876
144.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	710, 891
145.	Dr. Ratna, De	865, 920

---

1	2	3
146.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	822, 858
147.	Shri Ray, Rudramadhab	790, 849, 851, 862, 872
148.	Shri Reddy, K.R.G.	742, 909
149.	Shri Reddy, M. Sreenivasulu	699, 883
150.	Shri Reddy, Anantha Venkatarami	714, 767
151.	Shri Reddy, K.J.S.P.	713
152.	Shri Roy, Nripendra Nath	695, 766
153.	Shri Roy, Mahendra Kumar	874
154.	Shri S. Alagiri	755, 773, 911
155.	Shri S. Semmalai	846, 918
156.	Shri S. Pakkirappa	696, 764, 870, 880
157.	Shri S.R. Jeyadurai	809
158.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	797, 798, 818, 821, 864
159.	Shri Sampath, A.	711, 788, 873, 892
160.	Shri Sanjoy Takam	872
161.	Shrimati Saroj, Sushila	876, 910, 915
162.	Shri Saroj, Tufani	844
163.	Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	854, 864, 870
164.	Shri Sayeed, Hamdullah	801, 821, 879
165.	Shri Sethi, Arjun Charan	735, 792
166.	Shrimati Shantha J.	730, 828, 855, 873, 902
167.	Shri Sharma, Jagdish	775, 870, 872, 876
168.	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	767, 785, 797, 852, 859
169.	Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar	889

---

1	2	3
170.	Shri Shetti, Raju	894
171.	Shri Anto Antony	916
172.	Shri Shukla Balkrishna Khanderao	767, 847, 870, 875
173.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	694, 878
174.	Dr. Singh Bhola	797, 819
175.	Shri Singh Bhoopendra	731, 756
176.	Shri Singh Dushyant	784, 862
177.	Shri Singh, Ganesh	722, 801, 823
178.	Shri Singh, Ijyaraj	706, 726, 788, 827
179.	Shri Singh, Jagdanand	833, 868, 920
180.	Shri Singh, K.C. 'Baba'	765
181.	Shrimati Singh, Meena	778
182.	Shri Singh, Pashupati Nath	738
183.	Shri Singh, Radha Mohan	751, 876
184.	Dr. Singh, Raghuvansh Prasad	834, 849, 872
185.	Shri Singh, Rakesh	867, 872
186.	Shri Singh, Ravneet	724, 873
187.	Shri Singh, Uday	874, 919
188.	Shri Singh, Yashvir	767, 785, 797, 852, 859
189.	Singh, Lal Chaudhary	770, 849
190.	Shri Singh, Dhananjay	867, 871, 876, 904
191.	Shri Singh, Rewati Raman	821, 871, 873
192.	Shri Singh, Radhe Mohan	814
193.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan Alias Lalan Singh	746, 870, 872

---

1	2	3
194.	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	726, 873, 888, 901
195.	Shri Singh, Uday Pratap	875
196.	Shri Singh, Umashankar	920
197.	Dr. Singh, Sanjay	788, 827, 901
198.	Shri Siricilla Rajaiah	739, 870, 876, 912
199.	Dr. Solanki Kirit Premjibhai	754
200.	Shri Sugavanam, E.G.	709, 724, 725, 870, 899
201.	Shri Sugumar, K.	692, 784, 842, 887
202.	Shrimati Sule, Supriya	795, 863, 918, 850
203.	Shri Suresh Kodikkunnil	734, 858
204.	Shri Swami N. Cheluvvaraya	712, 749, 860, 865, 914
205.	Shri Tagore, Manicka	857
206.	Shrimati Tandan, Annu	762
207.	Shri Taware, Suresh Kashinath	842
208.	Shri Tewari Manish	802
209.	Shri Thakor Jagdish	842
210.	Shri Thamaraiselvan R.	692, 854, 874, 907
211.	Dr. Thambidurai, M.	756, 860, 916
212.	Shri Thomas P.T.	748, 854
213.	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	861
214.	Shri Tiwari, Bhisma Shankar <i>Alias</i> Kushal	828, 843, 858, 872
215.	Shri Vardhan, Harsh	876
216.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	707, 810, 823, 888
217.	Dr. Venugopal P.	759, 870, 871, 918

---

---

1	2	3
218.	Shri Verma Sajjan	788
219.	Shrimati Verma, Usha	736, 876, 915
220.	Shri Virendra Kumar	842, 871, 876
221.	Shri Viswanathan P.	709, 854, 855, 858
222.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausahab Rajaram	816
223.	Shri Wankhede, Subhash Bapurao	855
224.	Shri Yadav, Anjankumar M.	707, 717, 788
225.	Shri Yadav, Dharmendra	784, 840, 862, 873
226.	Shri Yadav, Dinesh Chandra	870, 876
227.	Shri Yadav Om Prakash	702, 823, 849
228.	Prof. Yadav, Ranjan Prasad	850, 853, 870
229.	Shri Yadav, Hukmadeo Narayan	719
230.	Shri Yaskhi Madhu Goud	767, 790, 858, 870, 916

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## ANNEXURE-II

## Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions

Finance	:	63, 71, 73, 79
Health and Family Welfare	:	62, 65, 68, 70, 72, 75, 77, 80
Mines	:	
New and Renewable Energy	:	64, 78
Power	:	66, 67
Textiles	:	76
Tourism	:	61, 69, 74.

## Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Finance	:	693, 696, 697, 698, 701, 702, 704, 705, 708, 709, 713, 714, 715, 719, 720, 723, 727, 731, 742, 746, 747, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 761, 762, 765, 767, 771, 774, 775, 777, 779, 781, 785, 789, 790, 800, 803, 804, 805, 808, 810, 813, 817, 822, 827, 831, 835, 836, 840, 847, 849, 850, 852, 853, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 869, 870, 872, 875, 876, 879, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 890, 894, 898, 899, 909, 910, 912, 915
Health and Family Welfare	:	681, 692, 694, 703, 717, 721, 726, 730, 733, 734, 739, 743, 744, 748, 759, 760, 769, 770, 772, 778, 782, 783, 784, 787, 788, 791, 794, 797, 798, 799, 807, 809, 811, 814, 817, 820, 821, 824, 825, 828, 829, 834, 838, 839, 841, 843, 845, 846, 848, 854, 862, 867, 871, 874, 886, 887, 891, 893, 895, 906, 907, 913, 916, 919
Mines	:	710, 728, 733, 766, 773, 830, 837, 903
New and Renewable Energy	:	712, 729, 741, 795, 801, 832, 877, 878, 896, 897, 900
Power	:	707, 725, 735, 736, 737, 739, 763, 768, 780, 792, 793, 796, 802, 812, 819, 826, 844, 863, 864, 868, 873, 888, 902, 904, 908, 914, 917, 920
Textiles	:	695, 706, 711, 732, 745, 786, 806, 815, 843, 861, 865, 880, 892, 901, 918
Tourism	:	700, 716, 718, 724, 738, 757, 776, 905, 911
Tribal Affairs	:	699, 722, 816, 823, 851, 866.



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