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(Thirteenth Session)
Fifteenth Lok Sabha



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CONTENTS

Fifteenth Series, Vol. XXXII, Thirteenth Session, 2013/1934 (Saka)

No. 11, Friday, March 8, 2013/Phalguna 17, 1934 (Saka)

SUBJECT	PAGES
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
* Starred Question Nos. 161 to 165.....	5-39
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos. 166 to 180.....	39-87
Unstarred Question Nos. 1841 to 2070.....	88-638
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.....	638-646
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.....	646-650
STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT	
21st and 22nd Reports.....	650-651
DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 2012-13.....	651
DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 2010-11.....	651
REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER	
International Women's Day.....	652-653
SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS	
Re: Occasion of International Women's Day.....	653-659
RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF THIRD REPORT OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE, RAILWAY BUDGET (2013-14) - GENERAL DISCUSSION, DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNTS (RAILWAYS), 2013-14, DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS - (RAILWAYS), 2012-13 AND DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 2010-11	
Shri Ganesh Singh.....	690-698
Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg.....	699
Dr. Ratna De.....	699-701
Shri Shripad Yesso Naik.....	701-703
Dr. Tushar Chaudhary.....	703-707

* 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

PAGES

Shrimati Annu Tandon.....	707-712
Shri Ramsinh Rathwa.....	712-714
Shri R. Thamaraiselvan.....	714-717
Shri Ram Singh Kaswan.....	717-720
Shri Sukhdev Singh.....	720-721
Shri Jitendra Singh Bundela.....	721-726
Shri Sher Singh Ghubaya.....	726-729
Shri Prem Das Rai.....	729-730
Shri N. Peethambara Kurup.....	730-733
Shri Sanjay Dina Patil.....	733-740
Shri Adhir Chowdhury.....	740-745
Shri Ajay Kumar.....	745-747
Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel.....	747-750
Shri Kamal Kishor 'Commando'.....	750-753
Shri Sajjan Verma.....	753-755
Shri Hansraj G. Ahir.....	755-757
Shri Rakesh Sachan.....	757-759
Shri Rayapati Sambasiva Rao.....	759-762
Shri Lalit Mohan Suklabaidya.....	762
 MOTION RE: THIRTIETH AND THIRTY-FIRST REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.....	 762-763
 PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS – INTRODUCED	
(i) Destitute Children (Rehabilitation and Welfare) Bill, 2011	
By Shrimati Priya Dutt.....	763
(ii) Writers and Artists' Social Security Bill, 2011	
By Shrimati Priya Dutt.....	764
(iii) Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Amendment Bill, 2011 (Amendment of section 33)	
By Shrimati Priya Dutt.....	764

SUBJECT	PAGES
(iv) Prevention of Bribery in Private Sector Bill, 2012	
By Shri Varun Gandhi.....	764-765
(v) Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2012 (Insertion of new section 304AA)	
By Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki.....	765
(vi) Lakshadweep Coconut Tree Climbers (Welfare) Bill, 2012	
By Shri Hamdullah Sayeed.....	765
(vii) Disclosure of Lobbying Activities Bill, 2013	
By Shri Kalikesh Narayan Singh Deo.....	766
(viii) Jute Growers (Remunerative Price and Welfare) Bill, 2013	
By Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar.....	766-767
(ix) Nationalisation of Inter-State Rivers Bill, 2013	
By Shri Ramen Deka.....	767
(x) Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2013 (Amendment of section 304A, etc.).	
By Dr. Bhola Singh.....	767-768
(xi) Child Welfare Bill, 2013	
By Dr. Bhola Singh.....	768
(xii) Compulsory Military Training Bill, 2013	
By Dr. Bhola Singh.....	768-769
(xiii) Fodder Bank Bill, 2013	
By Shri Hansraj G. Ahir.....	769
(xiv) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2013 (Insertion of new articles 16A and 16AA)	
By Shri Hansraj G. Ahir.....	769-770
(xv) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2013 (Amendment of the Eighth Schedule).	
By Shri Hansraj G. Ahir.....	770
(xvi) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2013 (Insertion of new article 72 A)	
By Shri Hansraj G. Ahir.....	770
(xvii) Powerloom Sector (Welfare) Bill, 2013	
By Shri Suresh Kashinath Taware.....	771

SUBJECT	PAGES
(xviii) Bureau of Accountability Bill, 2013	
By Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal.....	771
(xix) Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 2013 (Amendment of section 2, etc.)	
By Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal.....	772-773
(xx) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2013 (Insertion of new article 30A)	
By Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal.....	773
OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR	
Numbering of Private Members' Bills.....	773-774
MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010	
(Amendment of section 2, etc.)	
Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.....	774-778
Shri Shailendra Kumar.....	778-781
Prof. Saugata Roy.....	781-786
Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav.....	786-790
Shri S. Semmalai.....	790-793
Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan.....	793-794
Dr. Bholu Singh.....	795-799
Shri Ramen Deka.....	799-800
Shri Virendra Kashyap.....	800-803
Shri Jagdambika Pal.....	804-807
Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain.....	807-810
Shri Pradeep Jain.....	810-814
Shri Hansraj G. Ahir.....	813-814
BILL WITHDRAWN.....	814
SAFAI KARAMCHARIS INSURANCE SCHEME BILL, 2011	
Motion to Consider	
Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.....	815

SUBJECT	PAGES
ANNEXURE-I	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	829-830
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	830-838
ANNEXURE-II	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	839-840
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	839-842

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, March 8, 2013/Phalgun 17, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour, Question No. 161. Shri Ramsinh Rathwa.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, there is an important issue regarding Uttar Pradesh. I have given a notice. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let there be Question. We will take later on.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, Uttar Pradesh will plunge into darkness. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Today let the Question Hour continue.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: We will see later on as to what can be done?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now let the Question Hour Continue.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: We will take up later on.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: First Supplementary question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM SINGH RATHWA: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I am very grateful to you that you have given me an opportunity to ask a question. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, I have given a Notice. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: We will take up later on.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Tell me as to how the Question Hour can be suspended? Question Hour cannot be suspended.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please Sit down. Nothing is going on record.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: If you speak later on, it may go even on record.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM SINGH RATHWA: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, through you I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister. ...(Interruptions)

11.02 hrs.

At this stage Shri Premdas and some other Hon'ble Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Today it is International Women's Day. It is the feeling of the entire House that the House is conducted smoothly.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM SINGH RATHWA (Allahabad): Kindly listen to me for a minute. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: At first, please sit down, then I will listen to you.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: When I am standing, Why are you standing then?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you, Please go and take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly do not do so on Women's Day.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

11.03 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Premdas and some other hon. members went back to their seats.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, We congratulate you on Women's Day.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: When nothing is going on record, why are you talking?

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You work so hard, but that does not go on record. When I call you, give you time, then if you speak, it will also go on record.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: There is the issue of electricity in Uttar Pradesh. Kindly give me time to speak. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give you time. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, I will give you an opportunity to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Who is to Speak?

Rewati Raman Singh ji

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, Uttar Pradesh is a state with its 22 crore population. The Government of India had said about the reorganisation of Uttar Pradesh. Among the eight states, Uttar Pradesh has also signed. Outstanding dues of the power bill are that of the previous government and Uttar Pradesh is ready to pay it. Budget session is on in that state. Today at 12 in the night, the power will be disconnected and there will be chaos in the entire State

of Uttar Pradesh. Now it is thrashing season for the farmers. After reaping of crops, wheat is coming to the thrashing floor. If power is disconnected in this way, there will be chaos in entire Uttar Pradesh. I urge upon you to call the minister of power to make a statement in this House that Power grids won't disconnect power in Uttar Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. Now you ask your question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, Please give some directions.

MADAM SPEAKER: That I cannot do, they have heard.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Please give some directions in this regard.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Speaker cannot give directions. He has heard. Please do not disturb now.

11.06 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 161, Shri Ramsinh Rathwa.

[English]

Management of Mineral Resources

+
*161. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of exploration of the total mineral wealth of the country undertaken so far;

(b) whether exploration activities being carried out by various agencies are adequate to tap the mineral reserves across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/ proposed by the Government to scale up the quality of mineral resources exploration, extraction and also to strengthen their management in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):
(a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) India has a total land area of 32.80 lakh square kilometres (sq. km). Geological Survey of India [GSI], as a part of regional exploration has completed baseline geological mapping of 30.90 lakhs sq. km. This led to identification of an area of 5.71 lakh sq.km. having high potential for mineral resources. For further enhanced exploration, GSI is undertaking geophysical and geochemical mapping and has completed geochemical mapping of 3.28 lakh sq. km. and geophysical mapping of 1.95 lakh sq. km.

(b) to (e) Based on the baseline mapping carried out by GSI, a number of exploration agencies such as Atomic Minerals Directorate, Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, State Directorates of Geology and Mining, State/ Central Undertakings and private enterprises are engaged in detailed exploration of mineral deposits. Mineral exploration is a continuous process. GSI, being the principal agency for mineral resource assessment of the country, has taken the following major steps for accelerating mineral exploration:

- Government restructured GSI in October 2011 and created 1353 technical posts.
- Inducted more than 400 geoscientists in GSI since 2011.
- Adoption of multisensor aero-geophysical airborne surveys and Hyper spectral mapping.
- Integrated surveys for targeting concealed and deep-seated mineral deposits.
- Introduction of high precision gravimeter, total field magnetometer for geophysical surveys and state-of-the-art chemical analyses instruments for generating precise elemental data.
- Acquiring state of art and modern Ocean Going Research Vessel to replace existing Research Vessel.

For further strengthening the management of mines and minerals, Mines and Minerals [Development and Regulation] [MMDR] Bill 2011 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 12.12.2011 to replace existing MMDR Act of 1957.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH RATHWA: Madam Speaker, according to Earnest and Young Report in India only 7 to 9 per cent Mineral Institutes are engaged in the exploration of minerals, whereas in countries like Australia the geo-Physical and geo-chemical explorations are made by cent per cent mineral institutions. I want to know from the Hon. Minister why in India the exploration of minerals are being made 7 to 9 per cent by Mineral Institutions and the steps being taken by the government to step it up?

SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Madam, the question asked by the Hon. Member is divided in 4 parts. Part - A, Part - B, Part - C, and Part - D. Coal Lignite is in Part A, Atomic Minerals are in Part B, Metallic and Non-metallic mineral are in Part C, 87 minerals have been divided in it. The Minor minerals are with the state. The minor minerals have been distributed to the state. Besides this, the other minerals include Asbestos, Boxite, Chromium, Copper ore, Gold, iron ore, Lead, Manganese ore, Precious stones and Zinc etc; All these metals are related to my Departments. Except this, mines and minerals all are related to states. It includes Stones, Lime, Earth, Gravel granites etc., and the atomic minerals are related to the Department of Atomic.

The question asked by the Hon. Member, about the position of our minerals in comparison to the world. It is = Lead contents in the world is 89 million tonnes and in India it is 2.6 million tonnes. Iron in the world is 179 Billion tonnes and in India it is 28.52 Billion tonnes and it is likely to increase. Boxite in the world is 28 Billion tonnes in India it is 3.48 Billion tonnes Gold contents in the world is 52000 tons and in India it is 665.70 tons. The world figures about Dolomite are not available but in our country it is 7.7 Billion tonnes. World figures an Lime stone are not available, but in our country it is 184 billion tonnes. The copper contents in the world is 680 million tonnes and in India it is 12.29 million tonnes. The Diamond in the world is 600 million kareet and in India it is 31.92 million kareet. Manganese in the world is 630 million tonnes and in India 49 million tonnes Silver contents in the world in 540 million

tonnes and in India 0.028 million tonnes. Zinc contents in the world is 250 million tonnes and in India 12 million tonnes. India is making efforts to increase all these minerals and the resources whatever are required for it, we are exploring in space, land and sea.

In addition to it, about dolomite, the data about the world are not available with me. The Hon. member has asked about the measures that are being taken, how to increase it by conducting a survey on land and in sea We are also making trying to see how the aerial survey could be done for it. As I have said the Iron which is 28.52 billion tonnes, how we can get it more, efforts are being made towards it.

SHRI RAM SINGH RATHWA: Madam, in India the companies equipped with modern technologies in the field of mineral wealth are very few. Only Odisha Mining Corporation, NMDC have the modern equipments. But these government companies work for their own exploration. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether government is considering to encourage Private companies through 49 per cent Foreign Direct Investment? If so, why and if not why? Please state.

SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Madam, I have already told that efforts which are to be done by the G.S.I. and the government that are being done. The marine which we have for exploration under the sea is old one and so it has been decided to purchase new marine. The exploration which we undertake today that is upto 35000 meter but after the new marine we will be able to explore upto 6000 meter. We have had contract for it with Korea. The Korean marine will be available after six months this year. About explorations I have told survey is being done. Land survey is being done and sea survey is also being done. We are trying to conduct more and more survey through government. I hope we will go much ahead in the explorations which we have to carry out. The purchases through private companies are being made since 2008 in the country. The question of which he has asked about private companies, some solution of it will also be worked out.

[English]

SHRI P.K. BIJU: Madam, mineral mining industry is giving 2.2 per cent to 2.5 per cent to our GDP. As a whole the mining industry gives ten to eleven per cent to our

GDP. Now-a-days, in the mining industry, our economic growth is being looted by some companies. The last one is Coalgate Scam of Rs. 1.86 lakh crore. It is three times of our education budget, four times of our health budget and two times of our petroleum subsidy, but our Government is not ready to stop this wrong-doing in the mining industry.

Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to ask one question to the hon. Minister. What are the steps taken by the Central Government to stop the wrong-doing and protect the mining sector in our country and for using it for the welfare of the Indian population?

[Translation]

SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Madam, the Hon. Member has said about the loot. All efforts are being made to stop illegal minings. Whether it is in Odisha, Goa or Andhra Pradesh, efforts are being made to stop illegal minings.

He has said about investment. We are allowing FDI in mining sector. We have also to work in FDI sector and has to go ahead and allow it. I accept that the share of this sector is 2.4 percent. Coal and all other minings are 2.4 percent. But about 0.87 percent of my Department is related to the development of the country. How the mining sector be expanded, all efforts are being made in that direction. All the provisions have been made for the better working of mining sector and all steps are being taken to stop illegal minings.

[English]

DR. RATNA DE: Madam, as we do know, there is a need for proper management of our minerals. Some States are rich in minerals, for example, Odisha. Will the Ministry give extra advantage to such States? What is the mineral potential of West Bengal?

[Translation]

SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Madam, I accept that every state can work with its own system in the field of minerals which are in their respective states. The provision of this is in the Act and the rules. I agree that in the case of major and minor minerals of that state, the state can work in accordance with their law in the field of minor minerals.

They can make legislation in that regard. They can stop it and stop the illegal minings. How this has to be implemented, all provisions have been laid there in. The central Government and the state governments are jointly making efforts for it. All these provisions have been made in the new legislation, MMDR Bill 2011 which has to come. Presently, it is with the Standing Committee. When it is passed, I think the obstacles which are there, many of them will be removed.

[English]

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Thank you, Madam, for giving me this opportunity.

Power has become an essential commodity and it has become a costliest component. For generation of power, coal is required in a bigger way. Now-a-days, if you take the case of Andhra Pradesh, out of 24 hours, we have given the guarantee to provide power for at least seven hours, but even that also we are not able to give because of shortfall in generation. There is a huge gap between supply and demand. To reduce this gap, we need to increase the generation capacity.

In Bhupalapalli area of my constituency in Warangal, we have two power generation projects with a capacity of 500 MW each, and another project with a capacity of 800 MW that are coming up. Everything like land, water and infrastructure is available, but only coal is not available there. If coal linkage is given to this power plant, then 800 MW of additional power can be produced in this area, which could then cater to the needs of the people of the Telangana Region of Andhra Pradesh.

[Translation]

SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Madam Speaker, the hon. Member has asked the question about coal and power. I think he should ask it from department of coal and power.

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright. Shri Nama Nageswara Rao.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Madam, the hon. Minister has said in his reply that total land of India is 42.8 lakh square kilometer, the complete survey has not been done till date. The geological survey regarding minerals has not been completed so far. They have identified and has said that according to the survey there are high

potential minerals in 5.71 lakh square kilometer. The hon. Minister has also compared India with the world and has told that what minerals are this side and what minerals are in the world. Today, the mineral resources, the wealth of minerals are very important for the country. The minerals available in India today, are also being imported, for instance, coal. An hon. Member has just now talked about Andhra Pradesh, though it is not related about coal supply, coal linkage, yet there is darkness in the entire Andhra Pradesh at present. The hon. Minister has just said that there is approximately three lakh million tonne coal reserve in India.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have again come to coal. He is saying that he cannot reply.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: I am coming to the subject.

MADAM SPEAKER: You immediately come to the subject.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Madam, the coal reserve at present is three lakh million tonne, the production today in the country is 500 million tonne. If we see in this way, we can do production upto 600 years. Even if we double our production we can use this reserve upto 300 years. In such an important subject, you have just said that you are bringing new technology. But if you see the expenditure, during the last three years you have spent 20 crore rupees and 17 crore rupees for Geological Survey of India and Minerals exploration of India respectively. There is so much mineral wealth in our country and you are not doing expenditure to unearth it, there is no target and planning for it. Is it not failure of the Government? By when you will complete the exploration, increase the expenditure? How you will make use of the new technology because much can be done with it. They are unable to bring in new technology. I went to ask the hon. Minister that in spite of minerals wealth, the country is suffering for minerals. Will you increase the amount for exploration with a target date?

SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Madam, earlier also, I have told efforts are being made to survey through GSI to that extent as it is with the latest technology. I agree that we are making our best to find out the location of our mineral wealth through survey maps, helicopter aerial survey and marine ship survey with technical advancement. He has

said that material is there and research process continues. However, it is very difficult to tell that as to what is where, at what depth and how it would be obtained. Therefore, in the 11th plan 925/- crore rupees were provided for the period 2007-12, provision was made in the 9th plan and now in 12th plan also 2004 crore rupees have been provided for it. Therefore, it is seen that how can we increase plan and non-plan expenditure, how the reach is done and how the new technology is applied. It is also seen that how can research be done through new technology of the world. Japan, Korea, Canada, Australia have new technology. We are also trying to see that how can we work with these technologies and go ahead.

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 162— Shri Danve Raosaheb Patil.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Madam Speaker.
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

...(Interruptions)*

Misuse of Subsidised LPG Cylinders

*162. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to change the colour of subsidized LPG cylinders for identification and also to prevent its misuse in the open market or for commercial purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which such cylinders are likely to be introduced by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs); and

(d) the other steps taken/ being taken by the Government to check black marketing of subsidised LPG cylinders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Not recorded.

Statement

(a) to (c) There is no proposal under consideration of Government to change the colour of subsidized LPG cylinder. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have already introduced different colours/size for domestic and non-domestic LPG cylinders for controlling malpractice/irregularities in the supply of domestic LPG for unauthorized use. LPG for non-domestic use is sold in 5 kg. 19 kg. 35 kg. & 47.5 kg. cylinders and these cylinders are easily identifiable by size and colour (oxford blue/ bus green colour). Domestic LPG cylinders are sold in 5 kg. & 14.2 kg red coloured cylinders.

(d) OMCs undertake regular surprise inspections at distributor's premises, conduct refill audits and surprise checks at customer's premises and en-route checking of delivery vehicles. If LPG distributors are found guilty of any malpractice, punitive action is taken in accordance with provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

[Translation]

SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Madam Speaker, my question was whether you are going to make some changes in the color of subsidised gas cylinder and that of non- subsidised gas cylinder to curb the black marketing of subsidised gas cylinder as earlier all the cylinders were subsidised but now some of the cylinders have become non- subsidised. Of all the cylinders only, nine cylinders per year have been subsidised and the price of such cylinder is 942/- rupees thus the difference of price is 521/- rupees, but there is a lot of problem in it. To curb its black marketing they have taken a step that the cylinder of five kilograms and 14.2 kilogramme would be for domestic use, with the difference of only size. Here, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, that since 50% people in the country do not use gas but someone purchases a gas cylinder from a subsidy entitled consumer for his commercial use what steps are being taken by the Government to check the purchase of such cylinder?

[English]

SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI: Madam, there are four types of non-subsidised cylinders available in 5 kgs, 19 kgs, 35 kgs and 47.5 kgs. In the case of commercial

cylinders, there is a colour difference. In the case of subsidized cylinders, there is no change in the colour (red). We are getting it in 5 kgs and 14.2 kgs. To curtail this black market, we have introduced Know Your Customer (KYC) Scheme. Through that, we have received forms from the customers throughout India. There is one connection per family. Through this also, we can curtail this black marketing.

We have received the request from all the hon. Members as also from organizations for increase in the number of gas cylinders. Based on that, our Ministry has increased the cap from six cylinders to nine cylinders. Through that also, we curtail the black marketing. There are other procedures also to curtail the black marketing.

[Translation]

SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Madam Speaker, just now the hon. Minister has said that he is going to increase the cap from 6 cylinders to 9 cylinders are not sufficient for a BPL family living in a rural area. They require at least 12 cylinders per year. Unless and until you provide 12 cylinder, a labour in Maharashtra gets only 140/- rupees as his wage. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Madam, I am coming to the question. There a labourer gets Rs. 145/- as wages as such it is very difficult for him to buy cylinder costing Rs. 952/-. I would demand that instead of 9 cylinders, each family should be provided at least 12 cylinders. ... (Interruptions)

Madam, she has stated that we investigate the van at the originating place. We depute our staff at the premises for this purpose. I would like to know that how many such cases have so far been came to your notice? ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI: Madam, about 90 per cent population are using nine cylinders. Based on the survey, normally six cylinders are enough per family. ... (Interruptions) I am telling this based on the survey. ... (Interruptions).

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

... (Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please let the Lady Minister speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down and let her speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing? Let her speak. Don't behave like that.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please don't do that.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please don't do that.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I know you people are deeply agitated. However, it should be kept in mind that she is a lady and it happens to be Mahila Diwas today.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri K.S. Rao.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please don't get agitated like this.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please don't get agitated so much.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sit down, please.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Ganesh Singh ji, kindly sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Toofani Saroj ji, please sit down.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

DR. K.S. RAO: Madam, with the forest cover coming down regularly, the usage of cooking gas is spreading to even villages. So, the consumption is very high these days. Even a poor person is also using cooking gas cylinders now. In this background, the cost of carrying cylinders over long distances has become very high, and there is a risk involved in poor men carrying cylinders on cycles over long distance. Keeping this in view, is the Government thinking in terms of increasing the number of gas agencies so that the distance will come down and it will be convenient for the poorer sections of the society?

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Madam Speaker, my question was not like that.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now your turn is over.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI: Madam, we have launched Vision 2015 scheme to provide LPG connections to the people in rural areas and also to help women in the rural areas. Our aim is to ensure that 75 per cent population

*Not recorded.

gets LPG connections. We want to provide LPG dealerships in every Mandal Headquarters. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gorakhnath Pandey.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Madam Speaker, I would like to know from the Hon. Lady Minister, through you, that 90 to 95 per cent households use LPG in the cities, towns and villages today.

Madam supply of gas cylinders has been increased from 6 to 9 cylinders by the Hon. Minister while our demand is that it should be made 12 or more cylinders. However, there is one more problem and that is of short supply and under weighing. An average and poor family wants to buy gas cylinder by arranging money for that but he is compelled to buy it from the black market. Joint family system is there in the villages. About fifty or more persons live under one roof even today. They cannot do with 9 cylinders. This needs to be increased to more than 12 cylinders. It happens to be Mahila Diwas today. Madam Speaker, you are also a lady, our leader of Opposition also happens to be a lady. Incidentally, Hon. Minister who is answering my question also happens to be a lady. The House will be fortunate to have an assurance from the Hon. Lady Minister to the effect that under weighing in cylinders will be stopped and gas supply to the villages will be ensured.

MADAM SPEAKER: Allright, now you please take your seat.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Will she increase the number of cylinder to 12 from nine? Will she give an assurance to this effect to the House?

[English]

SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI: Madam, every year we are providing nearly one crore gas connections in the country. Through Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vitarak Yojana, we are expanding to rural areas also. There is a shortfall, I agree with the hon. Member. But every householder can get one connection... *(Interruptions)* Madam, after the introduction of KYC norms, the domestic consumption has come down. Earlier, they misused the cylinders and they gave them to commercial people. After the KYC norms were implemented, the commercial growth rate also increased—it was nearly 12.5 per cent this year during September-January 2013. The domestic consumption has also come down to 1.8% during the same period.

Companies Suspended from Trading

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*163. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies suspended from trading of shares along with the reasons therefor during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the effect of such suspension on the investors;

(c) whether some of these companies have been relisted in the trading exchanges recently;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to protect the interests of the small investors in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) 1125 companies were suspended from trading during the period April 1, 2009 to February 25, 2013 mainly due to non-compliance with the listing agreement and also due to non-payment of listing fees. Year-wise data on suspension of companies from trading in various exchanges is given below:

Name of the Exchange	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto 25-02-2013)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
BSE Ltd. (BSE)	NIL	75	24	144	243

1	2	3	4	5	6
National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (NSE)	9	7	6	10	32
U.P. Stock Exchange Ltd. (UPSE)	1	Nil	8	9	18
Ahmedabad Stock Exchange Ltd. (ASE)	370	Nil	Nil	Nil	370
Bhubaneswar Stock Exchange Ltd. (BhSE)	Nil	Nil	29	Nil	29
Madhya Pradesh Stock Exchange Ltd. (MPSE)	Nil	Nil	195	Nil	195
Calcutta Stock Exchange Ltd. (CSE)	1	1	97	46	145
Madras Stock Exchange Ltd. (MSE)	39	1	53	Nil	93
Total	420	84	412	209	1125

The details of the companies suspended from Stock Exchanges are given on the websites of the respective Stock Exchanges. Of the 1125 companies suspended, 705 Companies have been suspended by the Regional Stock Exchanges where there is no trading. Remaining 420 companies have been suspended by NSE, BSE and CSE (Trading Exchanges). Of these 420 companies, suspension for 148 companies has been revoked by the Exchanges. Details thereto are given below:

	NSE	BSE	CSE
Number of companies whose suspension from trading has been revoked	5	109	34

The Stock Exchanges have laid out a framework and follow certain procedure before suspending companies from trading. The Exchange gives adequate notice to the market participants, including investors, about the proposed suspension / revocation. In case of suspension of trading of shares of a company by the Stock Exchange, the scrip would no longer be traded on that exchange till such time of suspension. Accordingly, an investor may not be able to buy or sell the shares through that Stock Exchange where the scrip is suspended. However, the investor will be able to encash the value of shares whose trading is suspended if they are able to find a willing buyer for the shares, outside the exchange platform. Further, the company whose shares have been suspended will not be able to raise capital during the period under suspension.

Periodically, the Stock Exchanges disclose the details of compliance or otherwise by the listed companies with respect to various requirements of Listing Agreement including those relating to corporate governance, on their website for the information of the companies and investors. The Exchanges also display on their website, every quarter,

the name of the promoters, directors and compliance officer (alongwith their PAN and DIN) of the listed companies who have failed to comply with any clause of the listing agreement. SEBI and Exchanges also impart education to investing public on a regular basis to observe due diligence before investing in securities listed in the stock market. The awareness material provided by SEBI, inter-alia, includes do's and don'ts for the investing public and gives details on the issues that an investor needs to focus on while investing, such as risk factors pertaining to the issue, IPO Grading/Credit rating, business overview, background of promoters, outstanding litigations and defaults, if any etc. Further, it also gives details about the rights and responsibilities of the investors.

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Madam, as per the statement made by the hon. Finance Minister, only in the case of 148 companies, suspension has been revoked by the exchanges. In that case, what happened to the remaining 977 trading companies? May I know whether they are not interested to come into business or is there any other reason behind it?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, when a company is suspended, unless the company complies with the requirements of listing, it cannot be re-listed again. Maybe, they are unable to comply with the conditions of listing; as long as they remain non-compliant, they will remain suspended. Delisting is a final order. A company may be delisted - it is quite possible that many of them may not wish to be listed again because they cannot comply with the conditions of listing. There is a very comprehensive listing agreement. They have to sign it with each exchange. It is a very rigorous agreement. If they are not able to comply with the listing agreement conditions, they cannot list and they will not list. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Due to delisting of companies during 2009-2012, whether the investors are able to recover the amount of money that got blocked? If so, what are the details?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: When a company's listing is either suspended or company is delisted, the company's shares cannot be traded on the stock exchange. When a company is suspended the shareholder can sell the share, if there is a willing buyer outside the stock exchange. If the company is delisted, the owner is obliged to buy-back the shares at the fair-value. That is a complicated procedure, where the fair value has to be decided by the valuer. As far as the proportion is concerned, it is a very small proportion. For example, in the NSE, the total market cap, say on the 6th March was Rs. 64,86,850 crore, but the market cap of the suspended companies is only 0.12 per cent. It is a very small percentage of the total market cap. Likewise, in the BSE, the market cap of the suspended companies is only 0.1 per cent of the total market cap. It is a very small amount, but of course, the shareholder suffers. But the shareholder suffers because the company in which he invested, turns out to be a company which cannot comply with the listing agreement.

[Translation]

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD: Madam Speaker, I had asked a question as to what steps have been taken or are being taken to safeguard the interests of small investors, that was not included in the reply. All these problems are the creation of Chief Promoter and company get closed as a result of that and suspension takes place.

My question is like that as to what action Government is likely to take to safeguard the small investors and whether

any benefit likely to accrue under Rajeev Gandhi Equity Scheme?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Non-compliance with the listing agreement, in fact, harms the investor more than anything else. If a company is not compliant, it should not be allowed to trade. When the exchange suspends the company in order to protect the investors in the market, the exchange gives adequate notice to the market participants about the proposed suspension. The suspension comes into effect only after 21 days. During that period the shareholder has an exit option. He can exit from the company. Suspension also prevents new investors from trading in these securities. In the case of delisting, the promoter acquires shares at an exit price. As I said a little while earlier, 'shall provide an exit price to the remaining shareholders from one year from the date of delisting, pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Board of India Regulations 2009'. I am not saying that the share-holder is not affected. The share-holder is affected because he has chosen a wrong company or the company that he has chosen turns out to be a bad company which is unable to comply. There is a price to be paid but there is a period during which you can exit in the case of suspension and there is a provision for the promoter to acquire the shares at an exit price under the regulation that I have mentioned above.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Thank you, Madam Speaker. Just now while replying the Hon. Minister stated that investors suffer due to company. We know that companies are registered, join the share market, give popular slogans, publish literature which has public appeal as a result of which small investors get swayed towards them. We already know this but the answer which has been given by the Hon. Minister states that

[English]

"The investor will be able to encash the value of share whose trading is suspended."

[Translation]

Madam, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, through you, the number of people encashed the value of share the number of people helped in getting back their

money or whether any such mechanism proposed to be developed to take care of it?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, I think I need to explain. The stock exchange is a market place. It is a private entity. SEBI is a regulator. SEBI lays down regulations to ensure that the market place is properly regulated. But the stock exchange is like any other market place and in a market place, there will be a few persons who do not comply with the law. If a share-holder invests in such a company, as I said, he does suffer a little pain. But the regulations are so designed that when you propose to suspend the company from the stock exchange, enough notice is given to the share-holder. When you de-list a company, there is one year period during which the promoter has to buy back but there is no mechanism by which either the Government or the regulator can compensate the share-holder. Market is based on risk perception and risk assessment. There is no way in which the Government can compensate the share-holder. That is not the principle on which the stock exchange or the market works.

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether these share trading companies are following rules because often they take investors' money and manage the portfolio. When they manage the portfolio they can do private business and also sub-broke the money and finally use that money to get more volume for trading. I have a case which I have given to the Minister in August and to which I have not got a reply. It is one of India's biggest trading houses which is indulging in a lot of malpractices. SEBI is not taking enough action on them. I will give him a further representation of certain people who are investing in these big share companies with their portfolios, where they are not being given correct information. Every trading which is done today has to be, as per the rules of SEBI, voice-taped. These big companies do not follow this and they are misusing lots of investors' money. So, I would request, through you Madam that the Minister takes necessary action and SEBI should come down on these share trading companies where volumes of money are being misused in the name of somebody else.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam Speaker, obviously unless the hon. Member mentions the name of the

company, I don't know which company she has in mind. I receive dozens of representations and I am sure her representation has been marked down to the officer concerned of the SEBI and action is being taken. If she gives me a reminder or tells me as I leave the House which is the company she is talking about, I will find out what action has been taken and convey it to her. But I do not know what the hon. Member meant by a share trading company. We are here talking about companies that are listed on the Stock Exchange. The listing is either suspended and then revoked if they are compliant or the company is de-listed permanently. That is the question I am answering. But if the hon. Member has some other company in mind which buys and sells shares in the market, that is a different thing.

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: I am talking about brokering companies.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is not the thrust of this question. Share broking is a legitimate business. But if a share broker violates the law, then we will have to find out which law is violated and action will be taken. But share broking is a legitimate business in this country.

[Translation]

Orphan and Destitute Children

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164. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

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

(a) the number of orphan and destitute children in the country at present;

(b) the number of such children including girls adopted during each of the last three years and the current year; State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has formulated/proposes to formulate any scheme to provide homely environment to destitute/neglected and orphan children in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the States/UTs for the purpose during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

- (a) There is no authenticated data available centrally regarding the number of orphan and destitute children in the country as this number is fluctuating in nature.
- (b) As per the information reported by adoption agencies / State Governments to the Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), the State/UT-wise number of children, including girls, adopted during each of the last three years and the current year is at enclosed Annexure-I.
- (c) and (d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the centrally / sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for rehabilitation and reintegration of children in difficult circumstances including,

orphan and destitute children. Under ICPS, financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations for both institutional care and non-institutional care, such as adoption, sponsorship and foster-care for such children. Accordingly, grants are provided for setting up and maintenance of Homes of various types, adoption agencies as well as Open Shelters in Urban and Semi-Urban areas, wherein children are provided with services required for ensuring their well being and development such as shelter, food, education, vocational training, counseling etc.

- (e) The State/UT-wise and year-wise details of funds sanctioned and released to the State I Governments/UT Administrations under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Annexure-II. The funds released to the State Governments/UT Administration are generally utilised by them. However, the unspent balance, if any, is adjusted from the eligible grant for the subsequent year.

Annexure-I

Number of Inter-country adoptions (NOC issued by CARA) and In-country adoptions

Sl. No.	State	2009	2010	2011(Jan, 2011 to March, 2012)	2012 (April, 2012 to December, 2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	19	20	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	237	500	496	162
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	2	2	0
4.	Assam	11	20	109	43
5.	Bihar	3	61	199	32
6.	Chhattisgarh	0	65	79	21
7.	Delhi	210	303	376	193
8.	Goa	20	66	41	16
9.	Gujarat	181	190	187	64
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	6	5	0
11.	Haryana	33	64	58	52

1	2	3	4	5	6
12. Jharkhand		0	81	122	38
13. Karnataka		142	499	448	158
14. Kerala		101	309	258	237
15. Manipur		7	8	16	2
16. Madhya Pradesh		37	46	117	134
17. Maharashtra		826	1589	1462	696
18. Mizoram		31	159	52	8
19. Meghalaya		0	0	1	0
20. Nagaland		0	0	0	5
21. Odisha		137	390	683	152
22. Pondicherry		27	38	28	18
23. Punjab		61	130	105	76
24. Rajasthan		44	157	213	122
25. Tamil Nadu		177	690	710	307
26. Tripura		8	12	48	1
27. Uttar Pradesh		10	223	120	78
28. Uttrakhand		0	6	3	0
29. West Bengal		210	653	595	236
Total		2518	6286	6553	2851*

* Figure likely to increase.

Annexure-II

State/UT-wise and year-wise details of funds sanctioned and released to the State Governments/UT Administrations under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount sanctioned [Rupees in Lakhs]			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto 05-03-2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	504.49	902.54	2038.24	1689.48

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	147.05
3	Assam	129.92	301.79	-	740.36
4	Bihar	-	604.58	115.22	871.78
5	Chhattisgarh	206.13	-	-	397.30
6	Gujarat	269.42	490.54	626.37	1213.28
7	Haryana	25.89	371.86	147.29	748.85
8	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	314.47	-
9	Jharkhand	-	-	420.67	-
10	Karnataka	203.11	381.67	1410.91	1856.50
11	Kerala	149.16	320.21	333.33	-
12	Madhya Pradesh	481.62	-	240.31	1223.10
13	Maharashtra	-	3730.28	1174.79	976.71
14	Manipur	105.42	202.29	216.16	-
15	Meghalaya	-	102.13	211.25	474.30
16	Mizoram	-	195.36	225.46	504.95
17	Nagaland	190.12	-	942.51	838.32
18	Odisha	146.42	545.38	546.98	671.33
19	Punjab	-	-	574.65	-
20	Rajasthan	225.07	332.47	566.55	1422.38
21	Sikkim	-	-	88.94	-
22	Tamil Nadu	193.12	447.65	1276.56	4326.82
23	Tripura	-	221.40	198.38	190.30
24	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	2142.25	1662.48
25	West Bengal	500.86	186.83	1205.52	487.06
26	Chandigarh	-	-	17.96	-
27	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	16.53
28	Delhi	-	237.29	341.93	1093.98
29	Puducherry	-	107.22	-	-
Total		3330.75	9681.49	15376.70	21552.86

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: I want to ask about orphan and destitute children. Madam, the Hon. Minister in the answer given by him today has stated that the authentic figures of such children are not available with him. He has also stated that such figures are not made available as there is always some fluctuations in them which get increased sometime and get decreased sometime. It happens to be the International Woman's day today. The condition of the children is so bad that an organisation named 'Save the children' has got a survey carried out through UNICEF about their condition. The figures that came out from that survey are quite shocking. Among these children 89 per cent of them are boys, 11 per cent girls. Age of the 49 per cent of children is between 11 to 15 years. 24 per cent children come from other States. Among them 4.1 per cent children are such who cannot write their names. 60 per cent of them are such who do not get medical help on falling ill. 90 per cent of the children who were victimized at the hands of police while 92 per cent children happen to be involved in boozing and drug addiction.

The Hon. Minister has given an evasive reply. I would like to submit to the Hon. Minister that the children homes should be registered under Juvenile Justice Protection and Care of the Children Act-2000. There are a number of such children homes which have not got registered and still they are functioning. Some of these are involved in illegal activities. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the number of such children homes which are not registered? What punishment should be given to those children homes which are not registered? I would request the Hon. Minister to enlighten us about this.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Hon. Madam Speaker, about the question asked by the Hon. Member, I would like to say, through you, that the Homes which we have under ICPS have a total number of 75 thousand children. As you have said that some of the homes which are functioning are not registered under ICPS. However, we are making efforts in this direction. We have written to State Governments a number of times about this matter of unregistered children homes which are functioning as such asking them that they should be brought under this Integrated Child Protection Scheme. Some of them did come under it recently. That is why I have stated that we do not possess exact figures of total number of helpless children. However, the children homes functioning under

us have 75 thousand children. Secondly, you have stated that among them 89 per cent are boys and 11 per cent girls. We run four types of homes under the ICPS scheme which are observation homes, special homes, children homes and shelter homes. They have CWC (Child Welfare Committee). All children such as surrendered, abandoned, orphan, street children are first taken to the CWC from all parts of the country. Thereafter it is decided by the Committee whether they are conflict with law or surrendered. If they happen to be conflict with law, they are sent to observation homes and special homes by us. If the children are of young age as per your contention that some are ignorant and have not been involved in any crime or offence, in that case we send them to simple homes where arrangements for their fooding and lodging education plus conselling are in place. You have stated that there are addicted children also. Arrangement for their counselling is there. We provide funds to State Government in different ways for those children and they take care of the children.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Madam, I would like to tell through you that we do have the monitoring system, as asked by the Hon. Member, which gets monitored at State, district and block levels. That is to say that all levels the monitoring is done. You have stated about adoption. Our effort is to see that the children who go in these homes get adopted and get an environment which may help them grow. We try our best to see that children remain in the country. We have in country and intercountry adoption system. Let me give you the figures. 1852 children were under incountry adopted in 2009 while the inter-country figure is 606, in the year 2010 incountry figure was 5693 and intercountry figure was 593. Similarly, year 2011 saw 5964 incountry and 589 intercountry adoption while from April 2012 to December 2012 figures which I have with me show that 2609 children were adopted in the country. There are some families which wish to adopt children which is done through courts because CWC approaches different agencies and through them adoption takes place. The number of children adopted under intercountry category is 242. The children who are adopted are subjected to detailed counselling and with an eye on security. As for those who are left out in the homes and are not adopted, all provisions are made for them till they attain the age of 18 years. From the age of 18 years to 21 years they are sent to other home. We make efforts to see that they are trained to make them self-reliant and become

the part of the mainstream and live a life like other people do. After attaining majority that is attaining the age of 21-22 from 18 years children remain with us. We want to see that they get a job. They may join the main society and live a good life there. That is the direction in which our efforts move.

SHRI KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Madam Speaker, this is about the procedure of adopting the children. If good people adopt them their life will change and they will get opportunity and protection. Nowadays many agencies are engaged in children adopting business. Many foreigners also adopt them. However one travesty of the fact is that some of the adopting agencies are such which misuse them, they engage them in smuggling activities and thus exploit them. Whether Hon. Lady Minister would make any provision in the law for eliminating such people and will simplify the adoption procedure while making it elastic. Whether there will be any monitoring system in place which will watch about the attitude of the people adopting these children till they get mature enough?

SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Madam Speaker, Hon. Minister has stated in his reply that the number of orphan and destitute children keep fluctuating. This is not a reasonable reply from the responsible Minister. Kindly give us the figures of last year at least. Whether Government have constituted any such monitoring agency to monitor the procedure of adoption with a view to avoid incidents of adoption of such children by some wrong person. For once it was heard that the foreigners who adopt Indian children, they misbehave with them. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, through you, whether beside simplifying the procedure of adoption Government propose to set up a monitoring committee.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Madam Speaker, I have just now stated that whatever homes we have under ICPS they have 75 thousand children. Presently, some of the homes are not registered because the Act which was enacted in 1986 was repealed in 2000. After that it was amended in 2006, then again a small amendment was made in the year 2011. We have complete figures in respect of 75 thousand children that we have now in the children homes under ICPS.

Secondly, you have mentioned about taking children overseas after adopting them. Monitoring system is in place for that. I have stated this thing earlier also. We write

to embassies of the concerned countries where the child is because the child are sent through courts while our adoption agencies located in foreign countries follow the children for two years. They keep arranging their get together in Indian missions. The children meet each other in get together arranged for them in the Indian mission wherever they have gone after adoption. They are monitored there to see whether they are properly brought up.

SHRI POONAM PRABHAKAR: Madam Speaker, first of all I would like to congratulate you on the occasion of International Women day. Our colleague Shri Rajaiah Saheb had discussed about orphans during the zero hour of last session. I would like to tell the Hon. Minister through you, that she first stated that she has no figures in this regard. However, later on she said that 75 thousand children are there. I would like to know the number of girls among them and what steps are being taken by the Government of India to provide them special protection. Secondly, presently Aadhar cards are being issued in view of that whether Ministry of Woman and Child Welfare is taking any strong measures to see that Aadhar Card are issued to them the orphan girls in particular?

SHRI KRISHNA TIRATH: Madam Speaker, I would like to tell the Hon. Member, through you, that we have asked the State figures separately. The figures which were furnished by the States related to inter-country and incountry adoptions. I have just now told the yearwise total number. If you insist I can repeat them. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: What is the total number of children, you please tell. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: I am telling you. I have stated that total number of children is 75 thousand who are in homes under ICPS. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: It is wrong, it is 3 to 4 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

That is equivalent to the population of Delhi. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Madam Speaker, I have told them that the homes which are under ICPS have

75 thousand children. As regards adoption of girl child, I can tell about it. In the year 2009 446 girls were adopted under intercountry category while the male adoption in this category was 244. 410 female and 218 male children were adopted in the year 2010. In 2011 444 female and 225 male children were adopted. In the year 2012 from April to December, 2012, 173 female and 91 male children were adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 165 - Shrimati Maneka Gandhi. Kindly ask your question quickly as the time is short.

[English]

Illegal/Spurious/Substandard Drugs

*165. ⁺ SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

(a) whether the existing laws and manpower are adequate to curb manufacturing and marketing of illegal, spurious and substandard drugs in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to strengthen them;

(d) the number of drug testing laboratories at present and the steps taken/proposed by the Government to open new drug testing laboratories and modernise the existing laboratories across the country, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the other steps taken/proposed by the Government to check marketing of illegal/spurious/substandard/expired drugs through internet pharmacies and courier services in the country?

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

Statement

The provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, made thereunder are adequate to regulate the quality of drugs

and to curb the manufacture and marketing of illegal, spurious and substandard drugs in the country.

As far as the manpower and the infrastructure are concerned, there is a need to further strengthen the manpower as well as infrastructure of the Central Drugs Standards Control Organization, State Drugs Control Departments and the drugs testing laboratories of the Central and State/UT Governments.

Presently, there are eight Central Drugs Testing Laboratories and thirty-one Drugs Testing Laboratories of State/UT Governments. State/UT wise details of these laboratories are enclosed as Annexure.

The Central Government has taken the following steps to check the problem of illegal/spurious/sub-standard drugs:

- The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 was amended in 2008 to provide more stringent penalties for manufacture and trade of spurious and adulterated drugs. Certain offences have also been made cognizable and non-bailable.
- Provisions for setting up of special designated courts for speedy disposal of cases related to spurious and adulterated drugs have been made. 14 States/UTs have already set up these special Courts.
- Guidelines for taking action on spurious, adulterated and not-of-standard quality drugs were forwarded to the State Drugs Controllers for uniform and effective implementation.
- A Whistle Blower Scheme has been initiated by the Government to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs.
- 216 additional posts have been created in CDSCO since 2008.
- Two Sub-zones of CDSCO (Hyderabad and Ahmedabad) have been upgraded to full zones.
- Three new sub-zones (Bangalore, Chandigarh and Jammu) have been created.
- Regular overseas Inspections of manufacturing facilities situated abroad have been started to ensure the quality of imported drugs.

- The State Governments have also been requested to strengthen their manpower and infrastructure.
- Further, during the 12th Five Year Plan, Government has initiated a new scheme for providing financial assistance to the States/UTs for strengthening of State Drug Control Departments. Separate budget head has been created in this regard.

The present provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 are adequate to deal with the marketing of drugs through internet pharmacies. Any manufacturer or trader within the country engaged in marketing of drugs through internet has to abide by the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules. As regards the marketing of drugs through internet from manufacturers or traders situated abroad, such consignments are required to pass the mandatory scrutiny at airports / sea-ports for compliance to the provisions of law.

Annexure

A. Central Government Drug Testing Laboratories

Sl. No.	Name
1.	Central Drugs Testing Laboratory, Mumbai.
2.	Central Drugs Laboratory, Kolkata.
3.	Central Drugs Testing Laboratory, Chennai.
4.	Central Drugs Testing Laboratory, Hyderabad.
5.	Central Drugs Laboratory, Central Research Institute, Kasauli.
6.	Regional Drugs Testing Laboratory, Guwahati, Assam.
7.	Regional Drugs Testing Laboratory, Chandigarh.
8.	National Institute of Biologicals, Noida.

B. Government Drug Testing Laboratories set up by States/UTs

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of Drug Testing laboratories
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	2

1	2	3
2	Bihar	1
3	Chhattisgarh	1
4	Delhi	
5	Goa	1
6	Gujarat	1
7	Haryana	1
8	Himachal Pradesh	1
9	Jammu and Kashmir	2
10	Jharkhand	1
11	Karnataka	3
12	Kerala	1
13	Madhya Pradesh	1
14	Maharashtra	2
15	Meghalaya	1
16	Odisha	2
17	Pondicherry	1
18	Punjab	1
19	Rajasthan	1
20	Tamil Nadu	2
21	Tripura	1
22	Uttar Pradesh	1
23	Uttarakhand	1
24	West Bengal	1
Total		31

[English]

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: I want to ask the Minister as to which medicines are imitated the most. Since the Minister has put in so many laboratories, there must be some data available now as to which medicines are imitated the most.

MADAM SPEAKER: We have no time now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Hon. Member, I think you are talking of the spurious drugs.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, hon. Minister, we have no time now. We have just half-a-minute only.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Do I have any time?

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, you have half-a-minute.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I have so much of materials. ...(Interruptions) These are the drugs. Of course, I have a big list. I have to go through the list. But mostly these drugs are the most-sought-after drugs, particularly the drugs for anti-TB, cardiovascular diseases and antibiotics. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I suppose you can send the written answer to the hon. Member.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Taxes on Aviation Companies

*166. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the taxes imposed on aviation companies in the country and the related laws therefor;

(b) the amount of taxes pending/outstanding against the aviation companies during each of the last three years and the current year, company-wise; and

(c) the amount of recovery made out of the above pending/outstanding amount during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Corporate Tax and Dividend Distribution Tax is charged from companies in India

including aviation companies under the Direct Tax laws. Indirect Taxes, in the form of Customs Duty, Central Excise Duty and Service Tax are leviable on goods and services and not on companies, per se. Service Tax is imposed on aviation companies for transportation of passengers by air and related services undertaken by the aviation companies such as transportation of goods by air, management, maintenance and repair etc. in terms of the Finance Act, 1994, as amended from time to time.

(b) and (c) So far as direct taxes and indirect taxes are concerned, the data of pending/outstanding taxes against aviation companies is not maintained centrally. The information with regard to the amount of taxes pending/outstanding against the aviation companies during each of the last three years and the current year and the amount of recovery made therefrom is also not maintained centrally.

[English]

Export of Petroleum Products

*167. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

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

(a) the total export of petroleum products to different countries during each of the last three years and the current year, country and product-wise;

(b) the reasons for the export of petroleum products in spite of the shortage of such products in the country;

(c) the details of the products which were rejected by the importing countries on the plea of being substandard during the same period;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any investigation of all these cases and if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the persons involved; and

(e) the mechanism put in place to check quality of products before exports to various countries?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The quantity of petroleum products exported during the last three years and current year is given below:

(Thousand Metric Tonne)

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (April-December)*
Quantity	51023	59078	60838	44407

* Information on exports from RIL SEZ refinery is upto November 2012.

The details of export of petroleum products by oil companies, country and product-wise during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The refining capacity of India has increased significantly from 62 MMT in 1998 to 215.066 MMT at present. The country has become self sufficient to meet the demand of major petroleum products except LPG for which there is gap between domestic consumption and

indigenous production. Whereas the private oil companies export petroleum products based on their statutory requirement (like SEZ refinery) and commercial considerations, the public sector oil companies export only those products, which are surplus after meeting the domestic demand.

(c) and (d) Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Limited, Reliance Industries Limited and Essar Oil Limited have informed that none of their product export parcels were rejected during the said period.

(e) OMCs follow a well-established procedure for checking the quality of a product before it is exported. Under the procedure, generally the Seller and Buyer jointly appoint an Independent Inspector to certify the specification of the product as per the tender and quality of product to be exported.

Statement

Country-wise Product-wise Export details during 2009-10 to 2012-13 (April December) (Provisional)

(Thousand Metric Tonnes)

Country	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (P) (Apr-Dec)
1	2	3	4	5
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0.04
Others#	0	0	0	0.04
Angola	545	453	0	0
High speed Diesel	545	453	0	0
Australia	33	539.14	824	76
Hightspeed Diesel	0	531	716	76
Motor Spirit	33	0	108	0
Others#	0	8.14	0	0
Bahamas	936	2722	2293	1701
Motor Spirit	936	2722	2293	1701
Bangladesh	0.07	5.33	0.41	0.08
Others#	0.07	5.33	0.41	0.08
Belgium	689	767	164	199

1	2	3	4	5
High speed Diesel	689	767	164	199
Bhutan	3.7	5.79	4.83	14.15
Fuel Oil	3.7	3.48	2.1	0.65
High speed Diesel	0	0.42	0.79	1.02
Motor Spirit	0	0	0	0.02
Others#	0	1.89	1.94	12.46
Brazil	1305	2473	3832	2199
High speed Diesel	1305	2473	3686	2178
Motor Spirit	0	0	91	0
Others#	0	0	55	21
Bunkers	188	395	124	106
Fuel Oil	188	395	124	106
Canada	0	0	58	0
Motor Spirit	0	0	58	0
China	655	1124	697	556
Naphtha	86	591	142	108
Others#	569	534	555	448
Colombo	81	0	0	0
Fuel Oil	24	0	0	0
High speed Diesel	57	0	0	0
Djibouti	71	37	0	0
ATF	20	37	0	0
High speed Diesel	51	0	0	0
East Africa	181	0	0	0
ATF	10	0	0	0
High speed Diesel	171	0	0	0
Egypt	317	562	597	265
ATF	66	0	329	0
High speed Diesel	251	562	268	265

1	2	3	4	5
Europe	98	0	0	0
High speed Diesel	98	0	0	0
Fiji	4	0	0	0
Others#	4	0	0	0
France	1707	2539	569	1039
ATF	950	895	490	572
High speed Diesel	757	1644	79	467
Fujirah	274	129	299	227
Fuel Oil	207	0	38	131
High speed Diesel	8	0	0	0
Naphtha	60	129	261	96
Germany	73	202	395	90
High speed Diesel	73	202	395	90
Ghana	343	0	0	0
High speed Diesel	343	0	0	0
Greece	346	69	410	0
ATF	63	0	315	0
High speed Diesel	283	69	95	0
Hong Kong	15	26	58	40
High speed Diesel	15	26	58	40
Indonesia	1326	2997	2287	868
High speed Diesel	205	239	6	0
Motor Spirit	975	2721	2246	868
Naphtha	146	37	35	0
Iran	252	0	0	0
Motor Spirit	252	0	0	0
Iraq	18	35	56	107
Motor Spirit	18	35	56	107
Israel	16	70	169	17

1	2	3	4	5
High speed Diesel	16	70	169	17
Italy	0	573	30	99
High speed Diesel	0	573	30	96
Others#	0	0	0	3
Jamnagar Sez	0	31	0	0
Others#	0	31	0	0
Japan	1337	1976	1887	1228
Naphtha	1337	1976	1887	1228
Jordan	84	103	0	0
High speed Diesel	84	0	0	0
Motor Spirit	0	103	0	0
Kenya	800	788	953	1581
ATF	201	250	242	272
High speed Diesel	431	169	544	982
Motor Spirit	168	369	167	327
Korea	2605	1990	1829	643
High speed Diesel	56	0	0	0
Naphtha	2549	1990	1785	643
Others#	0	0	44	0
Madgaskar	42	0	0	0
High speed Diesel	42	0	0	0
Malaysia	982	987	944	446
Fuel Oil	162	650	553	323
High speed Diesel	386	0	48	32
Lube Base Oil	0	0	9	11
Motor Spirit	30	65	170	0
Naphtha	255	0	106	17
Others**	94	272	58	9
Vacuum Gas oil	56	0	0	55

1	2	3	4	5
Male	14	0	0	0
High speed Diesel	14	0	0	0
Male, Maldives	30	0	0	0
High speed Diesel	30	0	0	0
Malta	908	865	851	221
ATF	42	128	126	33
High speed Diesel	619	641	725	158
Motor Spirit	216	96	0	0
Naphtha	0	0	0	30
Others#	31	0	0	0
Mauritius	1032	1085	1077	801
ATF	230	239	238	157
Fuel Oil	365	396	410	310
High speed Diesel	319	327	308	237
Motor Spirit	118	122	121	97
Mayanmar	0	1	0	0
Others#	0	1	0	0
Mozambique	178	450	97	444
ATF	3	0	0	0
High speed Diesel	114	450	63	342
Motor Spirit	61	0	34	102
Mundra Sez	61	0	0	0
Fuel Oil	61	0	0	0
Nepal	751	714	865	777
Fuel Oil	9	5	1	0
High speed Diesel	493	548	540	471
LPG	131	154	174	167
Motor Spirit	113	0	144	130
Others#	5	7	7	9

1	2	3	4	5
Netherlands	5301	4760.36	3938.4	3250
ATF	2141	1675	1251	1098
High speed Diesel	3120	3048	2627	2152
Motor Spirit	0	35	58	0
Others#	40	2.36	2.4	0
New Zealand	34	0	45	0
High speed Diesel	0	0	45	0
Motor Spirit	34	0	0	0
Nigeria	88	240	0	37
Motor Spirit	88	240	0	37
Oman	288	403	383	933
ATF	0	0	18	0
Fuel Oil	35	0	0	0
High speed Diesel	31	40	34	139
Motor Spirit	73	363	293	794
Naphtha	26	0	38	0
Others#	123	0	0	0
Others*	4089	5832	6658	6021
ATF	257	675	830	805
Fuel Oil	501	1729	1613	1085
High speed Diesel	343	434	723	866
Motor Spirit	25	103	50	123
Naphtha	2276	2358	2557	2081
Others#	686	534	886	1061
Pakistan	0	0	0	17
Others#	0	0	0	17
Philipines	13	0	0	0
High speed Diesel	13	0	0	0
Qatar	40	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
ATF	40	0	0	0
Romania	30	64	99	33
High speed Diesel	30	64	99	33
Saudi Arabia	1622	547	1783	3641
ATF	0	0	2	0
High speed Diesel	1419	476	1553	2863
Motor Spirit	203	0	173	778
Naphtha	0	0	55	0
Others#	0	71	0	0
Singapore	6217	7140	9843	5429
ATF	292	63	1	0
Fuel Oil	2455	2635	3254	1781
High speed Diesel	1679	1177	1891	228
Motor Spirit	534	1667	3467	2693
Naphtha	966	1186	1088	619
Others#	291	412	141	108
Slovenia	34	44	0	33
High speed Diesel	34	44	0	33
South Africa	1222	1731	1495	1118
ATF	10	33	15	48
High speed Diesel	488	1236	756	819
Motor Spirit	649	462	724	251
Naphtha	75	0	0	0
South East Asia	48	0	0	0
High speed Diesel	48	0	0	0
Spain	43	126	0	88
ATF	0	0	0	25
High speed Diesel	43	126	0	0
Naphtha	0	0	0	63

1	2	3	4	5
Sri Lanka	711.35	678.6	625.35	478.38
ATF	6	20	84	46
High speed Diesel	483	326	290	220
Motor Spirit	221	331	250	211
Others#	1.35	1.6	1.35	1.38
Switzerland	101	0	5	17
ATF	91	0	0	0
High speed Diesel	10	0	5	17
Taiwan	1577	1678	1530	1177
High speed Diesel	0	280	40	0
Naphtha	1577	1398	1483	1177
Others#	0	0	7	0
Tanzania	460	728	734	374
ATF	36	83	11	0
High speed Diesel	341	428	588	329
Motor Spirit	83	217	135	35
Thailand	65.85	29.84	36	0
Naphtha	60.81	0	36	0
Others#	5.04	29.84	0	* 0
Tunisia	33	0	0	0'
Motor Spirit	33	0	0	0
Turkey	445	1701	2782	1697.44
ATF	0	0	30	0
High speed Diesel	445	1627	2674	1622
Others#	0	74	78	75.44
UAE	7135	6462	6778	4942
ATF	0	0	1	0
Fuel Oil	1688	1286	2024	1169
High speed Diesel	738	593	570	0

1	2	3	4	5
Motor Spirit	3266	2831	2293	2320
Naphtha	604	991	707	418
Others#	332	731	1250	1036
UK	1604	809	722	54
ATF	40	306	491	0
High speed Diesel	1205	503	113	14
Motor Spirit	359	0	118	0
Naphtha	0	0	0	40
USA	1319	1305	1424	1140
High speed Diesel	0	30	30	0
Motor Spirit	1107	953	1310	760
Others#	212	322	84	380
Vietnam	7	0	6	29
High speed Diesel	7	0	6	0
Motor Spirit	0	0	0	29
West Africa	283.12	0	361	0
High speed Diesel	283.12	0	361	0
Yemen	421	115	153	153
High speed Diesel	255	115	0	0
Motor Spirit	166	0	153	153
Total	51023	59078	60838	44407

Source: Oil Companies through PPAC

(P): Provisional RIL SEZ data up-to Apr-Nov in 2012-13

*MRPL and ONGC exports on tender basis

#Others product include products other than Motor spirit, Naphtha, High Speed Diesel, ATF& Fuel Oil

[*Translation*]

Dual Pricing Policy of Diesel

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

(a) whether the Oil Marketing Companies have recently been authorized to sell diesel to bulk consumers

at non-subsidized market determined price;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the rationale behind the decision;

(c) whether any shortcomings or anomalies have come to the notice of the Government regarding the implementation of dual pricing policy of diesel and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to review the policy and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective measures being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. Out of the total projected under recovery of Rs.1,63,969 crore (as per the Refinery Gate Price effective 1st March, 2013) of the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on sale of sensitive petroleum products during 2012-13, under recovery on sale of Diesel accounts for around 57%. In order to reduce under-recovery of the OMCs on sale of Diesel, the Government decided in January, 2013 to authorize the OMCs to sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at the non-subsidized market determined price. OMCs have implemented the decision with effect from 18th January, 2013.

The primary objective behind the pricing reforms undertaken by the Government is the growing imperative for fiscal consolidation, the need for reducing the subsidy burden on petroleum products so as to allocate more funds to social sector schemes for the common man and for ensuring country's energy security in the long term.

In order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Diesel (partially). Based on the Refinery Gate Price effective 1.03.2013, the OMCs are currently incurring under-recovery of Rs.11.26 per litre on sale of Diesel to retail consumers.

This Ministry has advised OMCs to take sufficient safeguards and all necessary measures to avoid diversion of subsidized Diesel from their Retail Outlets.

After considering several representations highlighting the hardships being faced by fishermen, the Government has decided with effect from 7th February, 2013 to supply Diesel to Fisherman Consumer Pumps at the price applicable for retail outlets of OMCs.

[English]

Treatment of Cancer Patients

*169. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE:

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

(a) whether the number of medical oncologists and other specialists are adequate to deal with the rising number of cancer cases in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of medical institutes offering Medical Council of India (MCI)-approved speciality courses in oncology including the number of seats therein;

(c) if not, the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government/MCI in this regard;

(d) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) is evolving standards of care and treatment protocols for various types of cancer in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the extent to which the cancer patients are likely to be benefited from this?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Presently the number of institutions offering Medical Council of India (MCI) approved specialty courses in oncology is as under:

- (1) 13 institutions granting degree in Surgical Oncology with an annual intake capacity of 56 seats.
- (2) 12 institutions granting degree in DM Oncology with an annual intake capacity of 46 seats.
- (3) 59 institutions granting degree in MD Radiotherapy with an annual intake of 157 seats.

To increase the number of seats in Super speciality courses in Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and broad speciality course in Radiotherapy, the ratio of number of Post-Graduate teachers to the number of students to be admitted has been now increased to 1:3 for a Professor subject to a maximum of 6 PG seats per unit per academic year.

(d) and (e) A task force has been constituted by Indian Council of Medical Research to develop consensus document for guidelines appropriate for the country regarding management and treatment of various sites of cancer. Given the nature of the subject, time-lines for finalization of the guidelines cannot be specified. However, it is expected that greater knowledge relevant in the Indian context on different aspects of cancer would benefit the cancer patients in India.

[*Translation*]

Public Audit Guidelines

*170. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether accounts of projects under Public Private Partnership (PPP) are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) of India;

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

(c) whether the C&AG has proposed that PPP arrangements may be brought under its purview and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) whether the C&AG has brought out a new set of Public audit guidelines of PPPs in the projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e) The audit by C&AG of India is regulated by provisions of the Constitution of India and the C&AG (DPC) Act, 1971 which does not specifically mention about the audit of PPP projects. However, under the existing C&AG (DPC) Act, C&AG of India is empowered to conduct the audit of data, records and documents in the possession of the government department, PSU or autonomous body, which is the public sector partner of the PPP arrangement. A proposal to amend the C&AG's (DPC) Act 1971 has been sent by the C&AG to amend the C&AG (DPC) Act, 1971 to include PPP Arrangements. C&AG has brought out Public Audit Guidelines for audit of PPPs in infrastructure projects, which are available on CAG website.

Bio-Diesel and Bio Ethanol

*171. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated a policy for production of bio-diesel and bio-ethanol for blending with diesel for commercial use;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the targets fixed and the achievements made in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the ethanol blending of diesel programme recently and if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government had convened a meeting on production of bio-diesel and bio-ethanol due to non-availability of bio-diesel feedstock for blending with diesel; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A National Policy on Bio-fuels has been announced for development, production and use of Bio-fuels, which primarily include bio-ethanol for blending with petrol and bio-diesel for blending with diesel.

(b) The salient features of the National Policy on Bio-fuels are:

- Bio-diesel production to be taken up from non-edible oil seeds grown in waste, degraded or marginal lands.
- Major thrust on research, development and demonstration with focus on plantations, processing and production of bio-fuels;
- An indicative target of 20% blending of bio-ethanol with petrol and bio-diesel with diesel has been proposed by 2017;
- Fiscal and financial incentives particularly for second generation bio-fuels.

The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has informed that since the Government decision to implement

the ethanol blended petrol programme in 20 States and 4 UTs in September, 2006, a total of about 131 crore litres ethanol has been procured by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) for blending with petrol. However, no bio-diesel has been offered to any of the OMCs till date.

(c) The subject of ethanol blending with petrol was taken up by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) at its meeting held on 22.11.2012. The CCEA decided the following:

- (i) The 5% mandatory ethanol blending with petrol as already decided by the CCEA in the past, should be implemented across the country from 30th June, 2013 for which the M/o Petroleum and Natural Gas will immediately issue a gazette notification.
- (ii) Procurement price of ethanol will be decided henceforth between OMCs and the suppliers of ethanol.
- (iii) In case of any shortfall in domestic supply, the OMCs and Chemical Companies are free to import ethanol.

(d) and (e) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy had constituted a Working Group for considering the options for increasing the availability of feed-stocks for production of bio-diesel. The main outcome of the Working Group is as follows:

- (i) For the time being, no change in the import policy may be considered and status-quo may be maintained in the provisions of the Bio-fuels Policy, which allows for import of bio-diesel to the extent necessary, and to be decided by the National Bio-fuels Coordination Committee.
- (ii) A system may be developed for restricting re-use of used cooking oil and for its collection for use for production of bio-diesel. To begin with, this could be enforced for large hotels and cooked food industry. This will also address the serious health problems caused by reuse of cooking oils. Food Security and Standards Authority may be advised to develop standards and regulations for this purpose.
- (iii) Efforts may be strengthened for research and development on use of alternative feed-stocks

such as, municipal solid wastes, micro and macro algae.

[English]

Subsidy on Petroleum Products

*172. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidy on kerosene, LPG cylinders and other petroleum products being provided by the Government at present, item-wise;

(b) whether the cost of production of the said items is also taken into account while determining the amount of subsidy;

(c) if so, the details of various factors/heads for calculating cost of each item of petroleum products;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the amount of subsidy given on domestic LPG cylinders; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The Government is providing Fiscal Subsidy of Rs. 0.82/ litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 22.58/ 14.2 kg. cylinder on Subsidized Domestic LPG to the consumer under the 'PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002'.

Besides, in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in oil prices in the international market and in view of the domestic inflationary conditions. Government continues to modulate the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Diesel (partially), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG, resulting in incidence of under-recoveries to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). Based on the Refinery Gate Price (RGP) effective 1.3.2013, OMCs are incurring under-recovery of Rs. 11.26 per litre on sale of Diesel to retail consumers, Rs. 33.43 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 439.00 per 14.2 kg. cylinder on Subsidized Domestic LPG. The details of the total subsidy being provided currently to the consumers on these petroleum products are given below:

Product	(Rs./Litre/Cylinder)		
	Fiscal Subsidy under "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002."	Under Recovery of OMCs*	Total Subsidy to Consumers
Diesel (to retail consumers)	NA	11.26	11.26
PDS Kerosene	0.82	33.43	34.25
Subsidized Domestic LPG	22.58	439.00	461.58

*As per RGP effective 1.3.2013.

(b) and (c) Refining of crude oil is a process industry, where crude oil constitutes around 90% of the total cost. Crude oil is processed through several processing units. Each of these units produces intermediate product streams, which require extensive reprocessing and blending. This results in difficulty in apportioning the total cost to individual refined products with reasonable accuracy. Therefore, individual product-wise costs are not identified separately.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal before the Government.

[*Translation*]

Female Foeticide

*173. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:

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

(a) whether instances of female foeticide continue to remain high in the country;

(b) if so, the number of cases of female foeticide reported from various States during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the funds allocated, released and utilised during the said period on the campaign against female foeticide; and

(d) the further steps taken by the Government for strengthening infrastructure and augmentation of human

resources required for effective implementation of Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act (PC&PNDT Act) including scaling up of inspection by the National Inspection and Monitoring Committee?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Though sex ratio in the country has improved from 933 in 2001 to 940 in 2011 as per Census 2011 (Prov.), Child Sex Ratio has dipped from 927 in 2001 to 914 in 2011. However, sex ratio at birth has shown an improvement from 901 in 2005-07 to 905 in 2008-10.

As per the National Crime Record Bureau, a total of 123, 111, 132 and 114 cases of foeticide have been reported in various States in 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (Prov.) respectively as per details given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The funds allocated/released and utilized for effective implementation of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to check female foeticide which includes awareness generation among youth and legislative measures as well as programmes for socio-economic empowerment of women. Some of the measures are:

- For prohibition of sex selection before and after conception and for regulation of prenatal diagnostic techniques, the Government has enacted a comprehensive legislation, the Pre-conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act in 1994. It was further amended in 2003.
- The Government has intensified effective implementation of the said Act and amended various rules covering provision for sealing, seizure and confiscation of unregistered ultra-sound machines and punishment against unregistered clinics. Regulation of use of portable ultrasound machine only within the registered premises has been notified. Restriction on medical practitioners to conduct ultrasonography at maximum of two ultrasound facilities within a district has been placed.

Registration fees have been enhanced. Rules have been amended to provide for advance intimation in change in employees, place, address or equipment.

- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has requested all the State Governments to strengthen implementation of the Act and to take timely steps to stop use of illegal sex determination. All the State Governments have been urged to provide leadership to reverse the declining trend in child sex ratio and address the neglect of the girl child through focus on education and empowerment.
- Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has intensified efforts to exhort the States and UTs to pay utmost attention to serious implementation of the Act.
- The Central Supervisory Board (CSB) under the PNMT Act has been reconstituted and regular meetings are being held.
- The National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC) has been reconstituted and inspections of ultrasound diagnostic facilities have been intensified. Inspections have been carried out in many states including Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana,

Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh. So far a total of 83 clinics were inspected in 26 districts and 35 machines sealed. 19 cases have been filed in court.

- Capacity building has been given attention. Programs have been organized for State Appropriate Authorities and PNMT Nodal Officers and also for Judicial Officers and Public Prosecutors.
- The Government is rendering financial support to the States and UTs for Information, Education and Communication campaigns and for strengthening structures for the implementation of the Act under the National Rural Health Mission.
- States have been advised to focus on Districts/Blocks/Villages with low Child Sex Ratio to ascertain the causes, plan appropriate Behaviour Change Communication campaigns and effectively implement provisions of the PC & PNMT Act.
- Religious leaders, women achievers etc. have been involved in the campaign against skewed child sex ratio and discrimination against the girl child.

Statement-I

Cases Registered under Foeticide during 2010, 2011 & 2012 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	State	2009	2010	2011	2012 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	6	1	7	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	5	0	1	0
5	Chhattisgarh	7	9	21	2
6	Goa	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	3	10	0	10
8	Haryana	3	2	5	10
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	1	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0	1	0
12	Karnataka	7	4	1	3
13	Kerala	0	0	0	1
14	Madhya Pradesh	39	18	38	32
15	Maharashtra	17	5	12	24
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	0	0	0	0
21	Punjab	23	15	15	10
22	Rajasthan	12	18	13	19
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	1
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	18	12	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	0	0	0
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	3	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	0	7	5	1
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
Total		123	111	132	114

Statement-II

*Allocation/release and Expenditure for implementation of PC & PNDD Act for the Financial Year
2009 -10 to 2012-13*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Allocation / Release	Exp.	Allocation / Release	Exp.	Allocation / Release	Exp.	Allocation/ Release	*Exp (up to 31.12.12)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Bihar	150.00	4.73	145.25	6.58	50.00	1.70	46.27	1.87
2.	Chhattisgarh	27.40	0.20	5.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	14.50	0.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	25.00	29.91	52.60	49.24	24.00	15.42	10.00	0.57
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	53.55	28.67	25.50	15.76	9.10	7.87	17.70	0.00
5.	Jharkhand	17.00	0.00	18.00	0.00	17.00	16.25	24.92	5.28
6.	Madhya Pradesh	87.00	30.39	128.24	122.82	190.52	78.75	134.00	20.25
7.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	21.00	1.91	13.40	0.51	22.64	5.19
8.	Rajasthan	113.68	113.68	143.26	117.60	185.25	124.30	169.35	85.82
9.	Uttar Pradesh	210.20	141.06	50.53	38.96	47.35	12.92	34.40	0.25
10.	Uttarakhand	16.00	15.83	16.00	11.20	0.00	0.00	61.74	12.37
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.00	1.54	0.00	1.42	9.00	5.61	13.80	1.02
12.	Assam	8.22	8.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.27	0.00
13.	Manipur	15.00	7.36	8.79	0.12	13.29	4.45	14.16	0.20
14.	Meghalaya	4.24	0.00	4.70	0.17	0.90	0.00	7.71	0.05
15.	Mizoram	1.00	1.00	1.40	1.40	2.40	2.40	2.00	2.00
16.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.64	16.04	16.13	16.58
17.	Sikkim	5.43	3.81	1.85	1.35	2.00	7.99	1.97	0.47
18.	Tripura	7.00	0.99	2.47	2.14	2.64	7.00	2.13	0.00
19.	Andhra Pradesh	10.00	8.81	25.00	2.05	0.00	14.09	112.33	44.52
20.	Goa	25.00	5.22	15.00	6.52	0.00	1.43	1.75	0.00
21.	Gujarat	76.45	51.48	72.70	51.58	66.85	37.08	121.77	66.74
22.	Haryana	30.76	18.97	53.10	21.51	90.16	40.99	92.36	17.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	Karnataka	104.78	32.0.9	187.50	32.17	31.40	11.69	59.48	0.67
24.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	14.70	8.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Maharashtra	59.70	35.50	645.44	98.74	184.40	139.16	469.40	114.82
26.	Punjab	62.80	137.08	95.04	81.53	295.28	2.88	8.22	129.57
27.	Tamilnadu	38.50	0.00	128.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.55
28.	West Bengal	50.00	41.29	182.00	43.30	65.60	22.04	51.49	20.19
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.09	12.16	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	3.74	1.95	3.12	3.03	13.19	12.55	0.24	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.40	0.36	0.40	0.40	1.40	1.30	1.40	0.70
32.	Daman and Diu	3.00	2.53	3.00	1.93	5.00	2.15	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	15.80	6.26	25.75	8.16	65.23	8.90	45.10	2.57
34.	Lakshadweep	1.00	0.55	2.00	2.16	2.00	0.00	0.50	0.30
35.	Puducherry	1.85	0.70	2.00	1.90	2.00	2.02	2.50	0.00
Grand Total		1238.50	730.18	2079.86	733.98	1411.20	597.58	1590.39	555.75

Note:

*Expenditure figures for the F.Y. 2012-13 for the states of Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Daman & Diu, Mizoram, Puducherry and Uttar Pradesh are up to 30.09.2012.

Due to non segregation of expenditure of PNDT activity in the Audited Statements, expenditure reported as per the FMRs is considered and hence provisional

FMR - Financial Management Report

[English]

Black Money through Participatory Notes

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

(a) the details of the investments flowing into the country through Participatory Notes (PNs) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that PNs are used for money laundering;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any mechanism has been placed by the Government to monitor such investments and detect money laundering and if so, the details of the achievements

made as a result thereof during the said period; and

(e) the Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs)/entities prosecuted and punished therefor and the corrective measures taken/ being taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e) A Participatory Note (PN) in the Indian context is a derivative instrument issued by SEBI registered Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) against underlying Indian securities. PNs can be issued only to those entities which are regulated by the relevant regulatory authority in the country of their incorporation and are subject to compliance with "Know Your Client" norms. The investor in PN has neither ownership of the underlying Indian securities nor any voting rights.

Details of the outstanding PNs position of FIIs at the end of each of the last three calendar years are as under:

At the end of	Total Notional Value of outstanding PNs on Equity & Debt including PNs on derivatives (INR crore)	Assets Under Custody of all FIIs (INK crore)	A as % of B
	A	B	C
2010	175,584	1,164,623	15.1
2011	138,711	917930	15.1
2012	151,084	1,335,189	11.3

SEBI and Directorate of Enforcement (ED), which have a regulatory role in the matter, have not come across any instances of PNs being used for money laundering.

The FIIs issuing PNs are required to report details such as name, location, type and jurisdiction of the end beneficial owner of PNs on a monthly basis to SEBI. Further, FIIs are also required to provide an undertaking that they have not issued the PNs to Indian residents or non-resident Indians and KYC compliance norms have been followed for the beneficial owner of the PN.

In addition, SEBI can call for any information from FIIs concerning off-shore derivative instruments issued by it, as and when and in such form as SEBI may require.

[Translation]

Constitution of Tribal Advisory Council

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

(a) the names of the States/UTs which have constituted the Tribal Advisory Councils (TACs) and those which have not complied with the direction so far;

(b) whether the Government has advised or issued any advisory to the States/UTs in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the States/UTs thereto?

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

(a) In accordance with the provision of Para 4 (1) of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, the Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) has been established in the States having scheduled areas namely Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan. Besides, two other States viz, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have also set up Tribes Advisory Council.

If a State wishes to set up a TAC, it is required to submit a proposal for constitution of the TAC in that State. The proposal is examined by the Ministry in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments.

(b) to (d) In response to a request from the State Government of Uttarakhand, direction of the Hon'ble President has been conveyed to the State Government of Uttarakhand for setting up a Tribes Advisory Council in the State, in July, 2010. State Government has sent no information regarding constitution of the TAC.

Rural Business Hubs Scheme

*176. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:
DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Business Hubs (RBHs) Scheme is being implemented by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the salient features of the Scheme and the criteria to set up a RBH centre;

(c) the number of RBH centres in the country at present State/UT-wise along with the number of proposals received, sanctioned and pending with the Government to open RBH centres under the Scheme;

(d) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the States/UTs under the RBH Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to promote the objectives of the Scheme?

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

(a) The Rural Business Hub (RBH) Scheme was being implemented during the 11th Five Year Plan. On the recommendations of the Working Group of the Planning Commission, this Scheme is not being continued during the 12th Five Year Plan. However, an amount of Rs.25 lakhs has been provided for during 2012-13 to meet the committed liabilities under the Scheme.

(b) RBH Scheme was implemented during the 11th Five Year Plan as a participatory development model for the rural areas of the country that is built on the platform of 4 Ps i.e., Public- Private- Panchayat- Partnership. The Scheme aimed to promote businesses using raw materials/ skills available in the rural areas by linking them with industry and marketing organisations so that such products get the benefit of value addition and their marketability is increased. The entire process was mediated/facilitated by the empowered Panchayati Raj Institutions. This scheme was applicable to all the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and North-Eastern Region districts. Under the scheme, MoPR extended token financial support (not exceeding Rs. 25 lakh) for viable RBH projects and the

balance project cost had to be converged through other Central/ State Government Schemes/ Financial Institutions/ implementing Organizations etc.

(c) and (d) Under RBH Scheme, funds are released directly to implementing agencies and not to the States. No RBH Centres were set up under the Scheme. Number of individual projects sanctioned and funds released to the implementing agencies during last three years and the current year under RBH Scheme is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) To promote objectives of the RBH Scheme, during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, this Ministry collated the schemes of a host of Central Ministries including Food Processing Industries/ Commerce & Industries / Textiles / Non-Conventional Energy Sources / Power / Petroleum and Natural Gas which could be converged for setting up RBHs. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the Export Promotion Councils were approached to converge their programmes with the RBHs. Institutions such as NABARD and SIDBI were also mobilized to promote institutional convergence.

Statement

Details of Projects sanctioned and funds released from 2009-10 to 2012-13 (as on 06.03.2013)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Projects Sanctioned to Implementing Agencies in different States				Funds Released				Total Released Rs. in Lakh)
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	1	1	0	13.95	6.38	7.26	0.00	27.59
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0	6.6	0	0.00	6.60
3	Assam	2	0	0	0	14.18	2.46	2.27	0.00	18.91
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	1.16	0	0	0.00	1.16
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	13.13	0	0	0.00	13.13
6	Haryana	0	1	0	0	0	10.94	3.65	0.00	14.59
7	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	7.09	0	0	0.00	7.09
8	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	8.34	0	5.70	0.00	14.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9	Karnataka	1	0	0	0	2.56	0	0	0.00	2.56
10	Kerala	2	0	0	0	12.63	0	0	0.00	12.63
11	Madhya Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0	6.62	0	0.00	6.62
12	Maharashtra	4	0	0	0	30.78	0	2.55	0.00	33.33
13	Manipur	1	1	0	0	7.89	13.89	0	0.00	21.78
14	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	9.29	0	0	0.00	9.29
15	Odisha	0	1	0	0	0	7.05	2.35	0.00	9.40
16	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	3.85	0	2.38	0.00	6.23
17	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0.69	4.6	0	0.00	5.29
18	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
19	Uttar Pradesh	1	2	1	0	11.02	21.92	14.74	4.07	51.75
20	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	2.38	0	0.00	2.38
21	West Bengal	3	0	3	0	20.25	3.36	23.15	3.22	49.98
Total		17	8	5	0	156.81	86.20	64.05	7.29	314.35

[English]

Campaign Clean India

*177. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the components of the Campaign Clean India launched by the Government is the adoption of tourists destinations and monuments by the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)/Corporate Houses for their upkeep and cleanliness;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of PSUs/Corporate Houses that have expressed their willingness to join the campaign;

(c) the monuments/destinations adopted by these PSUs/Corporate Houses for the purpose and the progress of work undertaken by them; and

(d) the further action plan of the Government to sensitise the people in this regard and address cleanliness problem in and around tourist destinations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. One of the components of this campaign is the adoption of monuments/destinations by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)/Corporate sector as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility for upkeep and cleanliness. It is a voluntary scheme and no funds have been allocated by the Government for this campaign. India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) has adopted Qutab Miliar, New Delhi as a Pilot Project under Campaign Clean India. The various works undertaken by ITDC include repair of toilets, proper signages in and around Qutab Minar, garbage bins, repair/replacement of light covers and painting of railings. ITDC has also deployed housekeeping staff including one supervisor in addition to the staff of ASI for keeping the area clean.

(d) Ministry of Tourism releases social awareness campaign on television and radio from time to time including concern for cleanliness in and around tourist destinations. The Government proposes to continue this campaign during

the Twelfth Five Year Plan. However, no funds have been allocated by the Government for this campaign.

Tuberculosis Vaccine

*178. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of various international research projects to develop a vaccine to protect infants and children against tuberculosis, particularly drug-resistant tuberculosis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to support research in this regard including the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any request to allow entry of new TB drug Bedaquiline into India for the benefit of patients suffering from drug resistant tuberculosis; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has taken note of various international projects to develop a vaccine against tuberculosis. There are 12 TB vaccine candidates in various stages of development and two of them are in phase lib trials. The vaccine candidates are designed to protect against infection or reactivation of TB disease, both drug sensitive and drug resistant TB. Recently, results of a vaccine trial (using MVA 85A antigen) carried out in a rural region near Cape Town S, Africa was published (Lancet published online Feb. 4, 2013) and showed lack of significant protection against TB in young infants. No effective vaccine has yet been developed to protect infants and children against tuberculosis, particularly drug resistant tuberculosis.

(c) The Government is supporting the development of indigenous vaccines in tuberculosis by funding research in this area;. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) as well as Department of Biotechnology (DBT) and

Department of Science & Technology (DST) are funding various research groups in the country to identify and test suitable vaccine candidates. Animal studies showed good protective efficacy.

(d) and (e) No request has been received under the Drugs and Cosmetics Acto allow entry of new TB drug Bedaquiline into India. A new drug can only be introduced in the Indian market after due approval from Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI).

However, the ICMR and Central TB Division of DGHS have convened an expert group to discuss the introduction of new TB drug Bedaquiline in India. It is proposed to introduce the drug in India under controlled conditions at 4-5 DOTS Plus sites to assess its impact on Multidrug and extensively drug-resistant TB (M/XDRTB).

[Translation]

Production of Gas

*179. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of gas produced in the country including from the Krishna - Godavari (KG) basin by the public and private sector companies during each of the last three years and the current year, company-wise;

(b) the extent to which gas production by the said companies has exceeded or fallen short of the terms of agreement during the said period, company-wise along with the loss of revenue incurred to the Government as a result thereof, year-wise;

(c) whether any public or private sector company has not complied with the terms of contract/agreement regarding production/exploration of gas in the country including KG basin during the said years;

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

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against the companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime and Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Contract regime the gas production targets

are fixed block-wise/field-wise and not company-wise. However, under nomination regime, the annual Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) targets are fixed for public sector oil companies namely ONGC and OIL.

The target and actual gas production during last three years and the current year under the PSC regime and CBM Contract regime are as under:

(In Billion Cubic Meters)

2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13 (Till January, 2013)		
Target	Actual	% Achieve-ment	Target	Actual	% Achieve-ment	Target	Actual	% Achieve-ment	Target	Actual	% Achieve-ment
25.43	21.98	86.4	28.19	26.77	94.9	25.58	21.61	84.5	12.89	12.68	98.4

The above gas production figures include gas production in Krishna-Godavari basin under the PSC regime from Ravva field, operated by M/s Cairn Energy India Pty. Ltd. (CEIL) and D1, D3 and MA fields in KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6) block, operated by M/s Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL).

The target and production of Natural Gas by Oil India Limited (OIL) and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) in the country including Krishna Godavari (KG) Basin under nomination Regime are given below:

[Natural Gas Production (in Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter (MMSCM))]

Year	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
OIL	2528	2415.59	2621	2352.72	2633	2633.29	2919	2212.22 (upto Jan'13)
ONGC	22248	23109	22774	23095	23457	23316	17754	17721 (upto Dec'12)**

** (Provisional figures)

ONGC has reported that they have achieved the MOU targets for production of natural gas. However, the gas production from KG Basin fell short of MOU target during 2011-12 and current year i.e. April'12 to December'12 mainly due to restricted gas production being taken from GS-15 Offshore field for better reservoir management. OIL has reported that their gas production potential is sufficient to cater for the current agreements and is dependent on withdrawal capacity of customers.

Under the PSC regime, the gas production during the last three years has been affected by several factors as under:

- (i) Less than estimated gas production from KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6) block.

- (ii) Under performance of South Tapti wells due to water ingress.
- (iii) Decline in the ageing and mature fields like Ravva, Hazira, CB-OS/2 etc.
- (iv) Delay in production start-up from PY-1 field.
- (v) Complete shut-down of Panna-Mukta field for 96 days due to failure of Single Point Mooring (SPM) system.
- (vi) Less than envisaged production from CBM blocks due to land acquisition problems and non availability of gas transportation infrastructure etc.

The gas production from D1 & D3 fields KG-D6 block, operated by M/s RIL, constituting about 60% to 66% of total gas production under the PSC regime during the above three years, has been lower than the gas production envisaged in the Management Committee (MC) approved Addendum to the Initial Development Plan (AIDP), and is one of the major reasons for less than estimated gas production under the PSC regime.

The lower than estimated gas production from any field/block may not be construed as directly impacting the Government of India (GoI) revenue, as the gas not produced currently may be producible at a later date depending on several factors such as geological and reservoir characteristics of the field/blocks, infusion of latest technology to improve recovery factor etc., which may, therefore, only defer revenue realization from the sale of gas.

(c) to (e) As far as gas production under the PSC regime is concerned, in case of D1 & D3 fields in KG-D6 block, the Contractor has failed to adhere to the approved AIDP both in terms of drilling and putting on stream the number of wells and the gas production rate. As a result, the actual cumulative gas production from D1 & D3 fields upto 31.03.2012 was 1.584 Trillion Cubic Feet (TCF), as against the projected cumulative gas production of 2.030 TCF as per approved AIDP for the same period. Therefore, the Government, in May 2012, had issued notice for proportionate disallowance of cost of production facilities amounting to US \$ 1.005 Billion. RIL, the Operator of KG-D6 block, has initiated arbitration proceedings on the matter and Government of India have also appointed arbitrator. The contractor has stated that decrease in gas reserves is due to various reasons such as reservoir and production performance, decline in pressure, early water encroachment, less contribution from the sands outside the main channel areas, results obtained from Material Balance, Simulation and Geological Models etc.

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

Details of Penalty Paid to GoI by the Contractors during 2009-10 to 2011-12 under PSC Regime

Sl. No.	Company Name	Amount Paid as Penalty (US\$ Million)
1	ONGC	39.30
2	OIL	6.09
3	RIL	78.88
4	Geopetrol	4.73
5	Focus Energy	0.05
6	GeoGlobal Resources	0.29
7	Jubilant Energy	1.49
8	Petrogas	0.33
Total		131.16

[English]

Updation of Medical Knowledge

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

(a) the regulations laid down by the Medical Council of India (MCI) for periodical updation of knowledge of health professionals about the changing pattern of diseases, drug resistance, latest medical innovations, etc.;

(b) whether the above regulations are being complied with by the health professionals in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the steps taken/proposed by the MCI to enforce the above regulations and also to punish erring health professionals; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for better coordination with State Medical Councils on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Medical Council of India (MCI), with the previous approval of the Central Government, has notified Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations,

2002 which, *inter-alia*, prescribe that a Physician should participate in professional meetings as a part of Continuing Medical Education (CME) Programmes for updation of medical knowledge, for at least 30 hours every 5 years, organised by reputed professional academic bodies or any other authorised organisations. The MCI provides financial assistance for these CME programmes to various medical colleges/institutions. The compliance of this requirement shall be informed regularly to MCI or State Medical Council. The MCI regulations are statutory and binding on all the doctors registered with MCI.

(b) to (e) Information in this regard is not collected centrally.

Investment Clearances

1841. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Cabinet Committee on Investment has been constituted and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether sufficient safeguards to ensure compliance of environmental regulations are being incorporated in the system and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Yes Madam, the Cabinet in its Meeting held on 13th of December 2012, *inter alia* accorded approval for Constitution of Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) with the Prime Minister as the Chairman to expedite decisions on approvals/clearances for implementation of projects. The Cabinet Committee on Investment will monitor and review the implementation of major projects to ensure accelerated and time-bound grant of various licenses, permissions and approvals. The Committee has Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests as one of the Special Invitees.

Davos Summit

1842. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of deliberations made and decisions taken at the recent Davos Summit;

(b) the likely implications of the decisions taken at the Summit on inflow of investment into the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The World Economic Forum Annual Meeting took place at Davos, Switzerland from 23-27 January, 2013. Business, government and civil society leaders from over 100 countries participated in the deliberations on the broad theme 'resilient dynamism'. The meeting is not a forum for decision making but provides a platform for discussion and further thinking on the most pressing contemporary issues facing the world.

Pension Fund

1843. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for inviting sovereign debt funds and other institutional funds of foreign Governments, like the pension fund to invest in the country is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to facilitate foreign institutional funding in the infrastructure sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In order to attract long term stable foreign capital inflows and to broad base the non resident investor base in Indian debt security market, it has been decided to accord preferential treatment to long term investors such as Sovereign Wealth Funds and pension funds for allocation of debt limits in Government Securities and Corporate bonds in terms of RBI's A. P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 135 dated June 25, 2012 and Circular No. 80 dated January 24, 2013.

(c) Government has been making concerted efforts to attract greater foreign investment into India with special thrust on availability of off-shore funds for infrastructure development. In order to attract greater foreign investment to the infrastructure sector, following measures have been taken:

- (i) The limit for foreign investment in long-term corporate bonds in the infrastructure sector has been enhanced from USD 5 billion to USD 25 billion.
- (ii) The USD 25 bn scheme for foreign investment in Long-term infra bonds has been gradually liberalized by *inter-alia* reducing residual maturity criteria and removing lock-in period restriction.
- (iii) The debt limit allocation mechanism for FIs has been rationalised by allowing reinvestment facility to FIs; reduction in utilisation period of debt limits and allowing to avail debt limits upto 90% without obtaining SEBI approval in case of long term infra bonds.
- (iv) Infrastructure Debt Funds (IDFs) have been set up to accelerate and enhance the flow of long term debt in infrastructure projects. To attract off-shore funds into IDFs, withholding tax on interest payments on borrowings by IDFs has been reduced from 20% to 5%.
- (v) Further, the rate of with-holding tax has been reduced from 20% to 5% on interest payments in respect of foreign currency borrowings and long-term infrastructure bonds.

[*Translation*]

Engagement of NGOs

1844. SHRI LALJI TANDON: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to engage the services of the Non-Governmental Organizations and other voluntary organizations to fulfil the objective of development of new and renewable energy sources in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) Various schemes of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy such as biogas and biomass based power, decentralized solar systems, watermills, training and publicity etc. envisage participation of Non Governmental Organizations / Voluntary Organizations. These organisations are already

playing an important role in promoting renewable energy programmes throughout the country. In addition, most of the State Nodal Agencies, including Uttar Pradesh, engage the services of NGOs and Voluntary Organizations in implementing the renewable energy programmes/schemes in their respective states.

[*English*]

Mining Effect on Environment

1845. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the effect of mining on environment in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to adopt and apply accepted international practices in developing environmental management capacity to mitigate the harmful effects of mining on environment?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) As per Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, projects of mining of minerals as stated in the schedule require prior environment clearance. The mining projects are appraised by Expert Appraisal Committee constituted under the aforesaid notification. The terms of reference are prescribed to the project proponents which *inter-alia* lay emphasis on environment impact assessment and development of management plans, which take into consideration the mitigative measures to be adopted while under taking mining activity. Public consultations are held as per the procedure prescribed under EIA Notification, 2006 by which the concerns of the local affected persons and others who have plausible stake in the environment impacts of the project or activity are ascertained with a view to taking into account all the material concerns in the project design as appropriate. Environment impact assessment, environment management plan and public consultation are important elements of the environment clearance mechanism.

Besides it, Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), a subordinate office of Ministry of Mines is entrusted with implementation of provisions of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules (MCDR), 1988 wherein Rule 31 to 41 pertain to environment. During the routine inspection of

the mines by IBM officers, provisions of these rules are checked and in case of deviation actions are being taken as per the provisions of the rules. IBM approves mining plan which contains Environment Management Plan as a separate chapter wherein the proposals of environment

are envisaged. These proposals are also checked during the routing inspection and in case of deviation action is taken either by initiating action as per rules or by modifying the document. Year wise details of administration of Rule 31 to 41 of MCDR 1988 is as under:

Rule No.	Year	Total Violations Pointed out	Total Violations rectified	Total show cause issued	Total show cause rectified	Total violations for which cases launched
31 to 41 (Environment)	2009-10	40	30	15	2	3
	2010-11	79	32	29	24	0
	2011-12	89	39	22	11	2
	2012-13 (upto Feb. 2013)	78	32	22	9	0
Total		286	133	88	46	5

(Source: Indian Bureau of Mines)

(c) A concept of Mine Closure Plan has been introduced by amending the Rule 23 of MCDR 1988 during year 2003. These mine closure plans are of two types viz (1) Progressive Mine Closure Plan which is applicable when the mining activities are in progress and is an integral part of Mining Plan and (2) Final Mine Closure Plan as the name indicates is applicable after the life of mine. Introduction of these closure plans has made it mandatory for the lessees to take necessary steps for protection of environment.

National Gas Grid

1846. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from various State/UT Governments for setting up of a National Gas Grid to meet the future requirement of gas based industries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal to set up a National Gas Grid. However, for transporting natural gas across the length and breadth of the country, a cross-country pipeline network is being laid throughout the country. Presently, we have around 11500 km. of natural gas pipelines across the country and another 12650 km. of pipeline infrastructure is under various stages of implementation. The Government has also set up a Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under PNGRB Act, 2006 as a regulatory body to plan, authorize and monitor the development of pipeline infrastructure in the country.

E-Auction of Mortgaged Properties

1847. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently asked the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) across the country to conduct E-auction of the properties that are sold to recover payments from the defaulting borrowers;

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

(c) the compliance status of the said directive by the PSBs in the country, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) During the meeting of General Managers (Recovery/Legal) of all Public Sector Banks (PSBs), held on 01st November, 2012, PSBs were advised that all auctions of the immoveable properties, under 'The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002', be done through e-Auction with a view to conduct free, fair and transparent auctions.

(c) In line with the instructions from the Government, the PSBs have already finalized the set vice provider for e-auctions and many banks have started conducting e-auctions of the immovable properties under SARFAESI Act.

Tourism Infrastructure Development Fund

1848. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up Tourism Infrastructure Development Fund with the help of reputed financial institutions including the Asian Development Bank (ADB);

(b) if so, the details and the purpose thereof; and

(c) the manner in which it is likely to help in the development of tourism/tourism infrastructure in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Evacuation Problem in States

1849. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any follow up action to fix the acute evacuation problem of power

generated from Renewable Energy based projects being faced in the country including Rajasthan, Ladakh and Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken up the matter of funding transmission infrastructure to redirect the excess power generated by the renewable sources to the national grid, to the Planning Commission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Under an assignment from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy the Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) has prepared a report for evacuation and transmission infrastructure development for the likely renewable power capacity addition during 12th Five Year Plan period in eight renewable resource rich states namely Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and also Jammu and Kashmir.

The report estimates that during 12th Five Year Plan period upto 2017 around 42 GW (30 GW by wind, 10 GW by solar and 2 GW by small hydro) renewable energy capacity would be added. It has further estimated that the cost of transmission system strengthening both at Intra-state and Inter-state level would be around Rs. 43,000 crore.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. The Planning Commission has been requested to provide an additional outlay of Rs. 7,000 crore for renewable power evacuation infrastructure for the 12th Five Year Plan period.

KVIC Model of Bio-Gas Production

1850. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to grant subsidy once again on KVIC Model of the biogas production in order to produce more environment friendly energy from new and renewable sources;

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

(c) the time by which the Government is likely to take a decision on restoration of subsidy on KVIC model?

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

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy continues to provide subsidy for setting up of biogas plants of approved models, including KVIC model, as per the norms of the scheme of National Biogas and Manure Management Programme. The details of the Central Government subsidy being provided for biogas plants during the year 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of Central Subsidy being provided under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme for MNRE approved models of household size biogas plants for the year 2012-13

Sl. No.	Areas/Regions	Rate of Subsidy MNRE approved for models of household size family type biogas plants (in Rs. per plant)			
		Under Clean Development Mechanism Programme		Under normal Programme	
	Size of biogas plants	1 cum	2-4 cum	1 cum	2-4 cum
1.	North Eastern Region States, including Sikkim (except plain areas of Assam)	11,700	11,700	14,700	14,700
2.	Plain areas of Assam	9,000	9,000	9,000	10,000
3.	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttrakhand, Niligiri of Tamil Nadu, Sadar Kursoong & Kalimpong Sub-Divisions of Darjeeling, Sunderbans (West Bengal) and Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,500	4,500	4,000	10,000
4.	All Other areas	2,100	2,700	4,000	8,000
Other subsidies					
5.	Additional subsidy for toilet linked Biogas Plants (in Rs. per plant)			500	1,000
6.	Incentive for saving diesel and other conventional fuels by using biogas in engines/genset and/or biogas based refrigerators (in Rs. per plant).			2,500	5,000

[Translation]

Delivery of LPG Cylinders

1851. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of delay in delivery of LPG cylinders by the LPG distribution agencies of various Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies have come to the notice of the Government;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure the delivery of LPG cylinders within 48 hours of refill booking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have reported cases of late delivery of LPG cylinders by their LPG distributors.

The company wise details of the established cases of late delivery of LPG cylinders for last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The company wise details of established cases of late delivery of LPG cylinder for last three years and the current year is as under:

2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13 (till Dec)		
IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL
51	1	9	62	1	6	36	8	12	47	4	10

[English]

Solar Street Light

1852. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide street lights based on solar energy at public places in major cities in view of power shortage in the country and to involve local civic bodies and private investors in the endeavour;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Chhattisgarh and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government has released any grants to State/UT Governments for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Under the Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy is providing a subsidy of 30%

In all the established cases of late delivery of LPG cylinders, action has been taken according to provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG), 2001.

(c) In order to deliver LPG supplies within 48 hours of booking, OMCs are monitoring bulk LPG stocks on a daily basis to ensure uninterrupted bottling operations to feed the market as per requirement. Also, in order to meet the peak demand, operation of plants is undertaken on Sundays and holidays on a need basis and with extended hours on regular working days. Field Officers of OMCs are regularly monitoring all the distributors and any additional supplies required by the distributors, to meet an increase in demand, is released to ensure that the market remains free of any backlog.

of the cost of the system limited to Rs. 81 per Wp in the country including Chhattisgarh. In special category States a subsidy of 90% of the cost of solar street lights limited to Rs. 243 per Wp is provided for installation of street lights by Central and States Ministries, Departments and their organizations, State Nodal Agencies and Local Bodies.

(c) and (d) During 2012-13, the Ministry has sanctioned 86,199 solar street lights in Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh and has released Rs. 5.70 crores for Manipur (Rs. 1 crore), Nagaland (Rs. 1 crore) and Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 3.70 crores) so far during the current financial year.

Oil and Gas Blocks

1853. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHTO:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

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

(a) the details of the Oil and Gas blocks identified for allocation and company-wise blocks allocated under the *New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP)* by the Government during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the blocks where production has already been started as well as other allocated blocks where production is expected to be started soon, block-wise;

(c) the details of the conditions regarding profit sharing by allocated companies with the Government; and

(d) the details of profit to be shared by the allocated companies with the Government from the sale of oil and natural gas from Krishna-Godavari Basin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) During the last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12) and current year (2012-13, till January, 2013) exploration blocks have been offered and awarded under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) VIII & IX rounds. The details are as under:

NELP Round	Blocks offered	Blocks awarded
NELP-VIII	70	32
NELP-IX	34	19

The company-wise (Operator-wise) blocks awarded under NELP-VIII & IX rounds are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Company (Operator)	No. of PSCs Signed		
		NELP-VIII	NELP-IX	
			2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	14	4	1
2.	Oil India Ltd.	2	2	1
3.	GAIL (India) Limited	0	1	0
4.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	0	0	1
5.	National Thermal Power Corporation	1	0	0
6.	Bengal Energy International Inc., Canada	1	0	0
7.	BHP Billiton Petroleum International Exploration Pty. Ltd., Australia	3	0	0
8.	British Gas Exploration and Production (India) Ltd., UK	1	0	1
9.	Cairn Energy India Pty Ltd., UK	2	0	0
10.	Esveegee Steel (Gujarat) Pvt. Ltd.	3	0	0
11.	Harish Chandra (India) Ltd.	2	0	0
12.	Jay Polychem (India) Ltd.	1	0	0
13.	Jubilant Oil & Gas Private Limited.	2	0	0
14.	Deep Energy LLC, USA	0	3	0
15.	Focus Energy Ltd.	0	1	0
16.	Pan India Consultants	0	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Pratibha Oil and Natural Gas Pvt. Ltd.	0	1	0
18.	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	0	0	1
19.	Sankalp Oil and Natural Resources Ltd.	0	1	0
Total PSCs Signed		32	14	5

(b) The 51 exploration blocks awarded under NELP -VIII & IX rounds are either initial stages of exploration or exploration activity is yet to start. No hydrocarbon discovery has been made so far in these blocks and hence there is no commercial production of oil/gas. Future estimates of oil/gas production can be made only after commercial discoveries are made in these blocks.

(c) and (d) The profit sharing in blocks awarded under the PSC regime (including blocks awarded in Krishna Godavari Basin), is governed by the relevant provisions of PSCs. Further, the profit is shared between the Contractors) and Government of India on annual basis as per sharing rates bid by the respective companies at the time of bidding.

[*Translation*]

Promotion of Tribal Art and Culture

1854. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes implemented by the Government for the promotion of art and culture of tribals and providing assistance to tribal artists;

(b) the financial assistance provided under such schemes to the States/UTs and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State/UT wise including Union Territory of Lakshadweep;

(c) the number of beneficiaries under such schemes including number of artists honoured during the said period, scheme-wise and State/UT-wise; and

(d) the further measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for the promotion of art and culture of tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs runs a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Research & Training-Grants-in-Aid to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs), under which funds are provided to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various activities performed by these institutes which include, conducting research on different aspects of tribal life including their languages and art and culture and also setting up of tribal museums for exhibiting tribal artifacts and promotion of tribal culture. The Scheme does not envisage direct assistance to tribal artists. Ministry of Tribal Affairs, in collaboration with Ministry of Culture also organizes a National Tribal Festival to showcase a holistic picture of tribal culture and heritage in all its vibrancy and colour. The Festival provides glimpses of rich cultural heritage through unique forms of tribal folk dances. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs also supports State Government/ Union Territories in organizing tribal festivals in their own environment. The Ministry of Culture has no specific scheme exclusively for providing financial assistance to tribal artists.

(b) The financial assistance by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the States/UTs for Tribal Research Institutes/ Organizing Tribal Festivals during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The scheme of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs does not envisage direct assistance to the beneficiaries/artists.

(d) The scheme is in ongoing scheme of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the promotion of art and culture of tribals. Sahitya Academy, an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture, has a project office namely. North East Centre for Oral Literature (NECO) at Agartala exclusively for the cause of promotion and upliftment of tribal culture. The Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16	West Bengal	36.50	0.315	0.00	0.436	0.00	0.00
17	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Chhattisgarh	16.00	0.00	15.50	0.00	0.00	15.50
Total		605.34	2.211	405.78	0.436	366.515	332.19

Sub-scheme: Organisation of Tribal Festivals

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto 6-3-13)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	7.50	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50
4.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	5.95	0.00	7.09	0.00
6.	Gujarat	0.00	7.50	7.50	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	6.00	0.00	7.50	0.00
10.	Maharashtra	6.00	0.00	7.50	0.00
11.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	7.50	10.00
12.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	7.50	10.00
13.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	5.95	7.50	0.00	0.00
15.	Tripura	6.00	0.00	7.50	10.00
16.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Uttarakhand		7.50	0.00	0.00
Total		29.90	30.00	59.59	37.50

FSDC

1855. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted the Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC) and if so, the details along with the composition and terms of reference of the council;

(b) the details of funds utilised by the organisation till date; and

(c) the achievements of the organisation so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC) has been constituted vide GOI notification dated 30th December, 2010. The Council is chaired by the Union Finance Minister and its members are Governor, Reserve Bank of India; Finance Secretary and/or Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs; Secretary, Department of Financial Services; Chief Economic Adviser, Ministry of Finance; Chairman, Securities and Exchange Board of India; Chairman, Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority and Chairman, Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority.

The Council deals, *inter-alia*, with issues relating to financial stability, financial sector development, inter-regulatory coordination, financial literacy, financial inclusion and macro prudential supervision of the economy including the functioning of large financial conglomerates.

(b) No funds are separately allocated to the Council for undertaking its activities.

(c) The FSDC, and its sub-committee (under the Chairmanship of Governor, RBI) has held a number of meetings so far, where, *inter alia*, matters of financial stability, inter-regulatory coordination and financial sector development were discussed.

[English]

Impact of Increased Diesel Prices

1856. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the

impact of increased diesel prices on the transportation sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has identified the areas where usage of diesel could be minimised;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the estimated diesel likely to be saved therefrom; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) In order to reduce under recovery of the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), the Government has authorized the OMCs to (a) increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paisa to 50 paisa per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/Union Territories) until further orders; and (b) sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at the non-subsidized market determined price effective 18th January, 2013.

The Government has received representations from various State Governments highlighting the difficulties being faced by the STUs on purchase of Diesel at non-subsidized market determined price. It is within the domain of the State Governments to provide appropriate relief to the STUs.

The primary objective behind the pricing reforms undertaken by the Government is the growing imperative for fiscal consolidation, the need for reducing the subsidy burden on petroleum products so as to allocate more funds to social sector schemes for the common man and for ensuring country's energy security in the long term.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. As per Petroleum Conservation and Research Association (PCRA), the Working Group constituted by the Government in 1998 identified that in transport and agriculture sector, the usage of Diesel could be reduced upto 15% by adopting driving and maintenance practices especially for trucks and tractors.

(e) Media campaigns (Television, Print and Radio) are being run by the Government through PCRA to

generate awareness about good driving and maintenance practices among the drivers and owners of trucks and tractors.

NABARD Watershed Projects

1857. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government implements watershed programmes in the country with the help of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD); and

(b) if so, the details thereof for the 11th and 12th Five Year Plans, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has been implementing watershed programmes under Watershed Development Fund, Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP) in South Bihar and Indo-German Watershed Development Programme (IGWDP) in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan

financially supported by KfW, Germany. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

In addition, to mitigate the distress of farmers in 31 identified debt stressed districts, since 2006-07, a watershed programme is being implemented under "PM's Rehabilitation Package for Distressed Districts". The details of projects under implementation are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

States	No. of Districts	Physical Target (in ha)	Physical Progress (in ha)	Cumulative amount released
Andhra Pradesh	16	480000	483332	226.87
Karnataka	6	180000	186528	97.71
Kerala	3	90000	92077	82.10
Maharashtra	6	180000	181572	112.29
Total	31	930000	943509	518.97

Statement

*Progress under Watershed Development Fund of NABARD in Non-Distressed Districts
(position as on 31 January 2013)*

(a) Grant Projects

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of State	No. of Projects in Capacity Building Phase	No. of Projects in FSR Phase	No. of Projects in Full Implementation Phase	No. of Projects closed	No. of Projects completed	Total No. of Projects	Grant committed by NABARD	Grant released by NABARD
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujarat	6	0	6	5	3	20	751	499
Karnataka	4	1	33	2	4	44	3306	2146
Rajasthan	0	0	10	0	3	13	728	532
Tamil Nadu	0	3	12	1	3	19	843	558
Uttar Pradesh	0	2	7	0	2	11	566	349

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West Bengal	0	0	18	18	2	38	888	4064
Chhattisgarh	19	16	17	1	0	53	1806	1538
Jharkhand	2	7	7	0	2	18	796	706
Odisha	26	14	18	4	0	62	2610	997
Himachal Pradesh	5	4	1	0	0	10	132	106
Maharashtra	0	0	22	1	0	23	3683	1359
Madhya Pradesh	13	1	1	0	0	15	184	46
Haryana	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Uttaranchal	7	2	1	0	0	10	170	114
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	2	2	113	113
Total	82	50	153	33	21	339	16576	9469

(b) Loan Projects: position as on 31 January 2013

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of the State	No. of Projects in Capacity Building Phase	No. of Projects in FSR Phase	No. of Projects in Full Imple- mentation Phase	No. of Projects closed	No. of Projects com- pleted	Total No. of Projects	Loan grant Assistance committed by NABARD	Grant Disb- ursed for CBP/ FSR & 50% FIP	Loan Assistance released by NABARD
Gujarat	4	3	6	4	0	17	394	108	4
Karnataka	0	0	7	0	34	41	2052	281	2004
Tamil Nadu	16	27	96	5	10	154	8131	2045	1633
Uttar Pradesh	13	36	6	0	0	55	555	276	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203
Total	33	66	115	9	44	267	11132	2710	3844

(FSR - Feasibility Study Report)

2. Indo-German Watershed Development Programme (IGWDP) in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Raiasthan supported financially by KfW, Germany - progress as on 31 January 2013 is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the Project	No. of Projects	Project Cost	Cumulative Disbursement
IGWDP-Maharashtra	113	134	118.84
IGWDP-Andhra Pradesh	36	71	44.66
IGWDP-Gujarat	33	62	19.20
IGWDP-Rajasthan	32	74	19.04
Total	214	341	201.74

3. Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP) - South Bihar

Name of the State	No. of Projects	No. of Projects in Full Implementation Phase	No. of Projects pre-closed in Bldg. Phase	Total outlay	Amount sanctioned as on 31.03.13 (cumulative)
South Bihar	79	77	2	Rs. 60 crore	Rs. 54.66 crore

Import Duty on Edible Oils

1858. SHRI M. B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any reduction of import duty on edible oil during the last three years;

(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) No, Madam.

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

Demands of IT Officials

1859. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income Tax officials are pressing the Government to settle their long pending demands;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its impact on the tax collection along with the response of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to settle the issue at the earliest?

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

(b) and (c) The Income Tax officials have been pressing for improving their service conditions like promotion/regularisation, upgradation of pay scales, seniority etc. and other infrastructure facilities like provision of laptops/data card. In this context, the Association of the officers stop their members to keep away from action like Survey and Searches and even non-cooperation in recovery of arrears. This has an impact on tax collection. The demands of the Income Tax officials are at different stages of consideration in the Government.

Profits of Oil PSUs

1860. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of gross and net profits reported by various Public Sector Oil corporations during each of the last three years and the current year, company-wise indicating their percentage turn over;

(b) the amount of dividend disbursed to shareholders both in absolute and in percentage terms indicating volume of profit transferred to reserve fund in the said years, company and year-wise; and

(c) the total reserve fund of various oil PSUs during the said period, corporation-wise indicating diversion of sums, if any, therefrom along with purpose therefor, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA

LAKSHMI): (a) The company-wise details of gross and net profits reported by six major Public Sector Oil corporations during each of the last three years and the current year,

company-wise indicating their percentage turn over are given in the tables below:

(i) ONGC:

Year	Turnover (Rs. in crore)	Gross profit	% of Gross profit to turnover	Net Profit (Profit After Tax) (Rs. in crore)	% of Net Profit to turnover
04/12-12/12	61,386	25,691	41.85	17,537	28.57
2011-12	76,887	36,643	47.66	25,123	32.68
2010-11	68,649	27,616	40.23	18,924	27.57
2009-10	61,983	24,984	40.31	16,768	27.05

(ii) OIL:

Year	Turnover (Rs. in crore)	Gross profit (Rs. in crore)	% of Gross profit to turnover	Net Profit (Profit After Tax) (Rs. in crore)	% of Net Profit to turnover
04/12-12/12	7,475.82	4,179.27	55.90	2,824.79	37.79
2011-12	9,863.23	5,101.86	51.72	3,446.92	34.95
2010-11	8,303.38	4,313.20	51.94	2,887.73	34.78
2009-10	7,905.55	3,895.09	49.27	2,610.52	33.02

(iii) IOCL:

Year	Turnover (Rs. in crore)	Gross profit (Rs. in crore)	% of Gross profit to turnover	Net Profit (Profit After Tax) (Rs. in crore)	% of Net Profit to turnover
04/12-12/12	3,04,302	(592) loss	0.19 loss	(9,508) loss	3.12 loss
2011-12	3,73,926	21,600	5.78	3955	1.06
2010-11	3,03,695	16,339	5.38	7,445	2.45
2009-10	2,50,065	18,872	7.55	10,221	4.09

(iv) HPCL:

Year	Turnover (Rs. in crore)	Gross profit (Rs. in crore)	% of Gross profit to turnover	Net Profit (Profit After Tax) (Rs. in crore)	% of Net Profit to turnover
04/12-12/12	151,798.41	(3,779.04) loss	2.49 loss	(6,774.60) loss	4.46 loss
2011-12	188,130.95	5,071.41	2.70	911.43	0.48
2010-11	142,396.49	4,637.09	3.26	1,539.01	1.08
2009-10	114,888.63	4,193.18	3.65	1,301.37	1.13

(v) BPCL:

Year	Turnover (Rs. in crore)	Gross profit (Rs. in crore)	% of Gross profit to turnover	Net Profit (Profit After Tax) (Rs. in crore)	% of Net Profit to turnover
04/12-12/12	1,81,544.06	697.75	0.38	(2,154.39) loss	1.19 loss
2011-12	2,22,393.72	5,568.63	2.50	1,311.27	0.59
2010-11	1,63,218.21	5,167.32	3.17	1,546.68	0.95
2009-10	1,31,499.72	4,619.32	3.51	1537.62	1.17

(vi) GAIL:

Year	Turnover (Rs. in crore)	Gross profit (Rs. in crore)	% of Gross profit to turnover	Net Profit (Profit After Tax) (Rs. in crore)	% of Net Profit to turnover
04/12-12/12	34,924	5,057	14	3,404	10
2011-12	40,281	5,456	14	3,654	9
2010-11	32,459	5,323	16	3,561	11
2009-10	24,996	4,648	19	3,140	13

(b) The details for last three years are given in tables below:

(i) ONGC:

Year	Amount of Dividend (Rs. in crore)	% of Dividend	Profit transferred to reserves (Rs. in crore)
2012-13 (upto 31/12/12)	5990	140	12,565
2011-12	7,273	170	15,453
2010-11	10,052	470	10,222
2009-10	6,844	320	8,548

(ii) OIL:

Year	Amount of Dividend (Rs. in crore)	% of Dividend	Profit transferred to reserves (Rs. in crore)
2012-13 (upto 31/12/12)	During this period OIL has not declared any dividend.		As per policy the profit is transferred to reserve only at the end of the year.
2011-12	1,142.15	475	2,119.47
2010-11	901.70	375	1,838.08
2009-10	817.54	340	1,655.52

(iii) IOCL:

Year	Amount of Dividend (Rs. in crore)	% of Dividend	Profit transferred to reserves (Rs. in crore)
2012-13 (upto 31/12/12)	1,213.98	50	-
2011-12	2,306.55	95	2,547
2010-11	3,156.34	130	4,779
2009-10	910.48	75	6,556

(iv) HPCL:

Year	Amount of Dividend (Rs. in crore)	% of Dividend	Profit transferred to reserves (Rs. in crore)
2012-13 (upto 31/12/12)	287.83	85	-
2011-12	474.08	140	267.29
2010-11	406.35	120	330.05
2009-10	177.78	52.5	216.54

(v) BPCL:

Year	Amount of Dividend (Rs. in crore)	% of Dividend	Profit transferred to reserves (Rs. in crore)
2012-13 (upto 31/12/12)	-	-	-
2011-12	397.70	110	856.41
2010-11	506.16	140	650.50
2009-10	506.16	140	154.00

(vi) GAIL:

Year	Amount of Dividend (Rs. in crore)	% of Dividend	Profit transferred to reserves (Rs. in crore)
2012-13 (upto 31/12/12)	-	-	3404
2011-12	1104	30	2,371
2010-11	951	27	2,454
2009-10	951	30	2,029

(c) The details are as under:

Name of the company	year							
	04/12-12/12		2011-12		2010-11		2009-10	
	Total Reserve (Rs. in crore)	Diversion (Rs. in crore)	Total Reserve (Rs. in crore)	Diversion (Rs. in crore)	Total Reserve (Rs. in crore)	Diversion (Rs. in crore)	Total Reserve (Rs. in crore)	Diversion (Rs. in crore)
ONGC	1,21,225	-	1,08,660	-	93,207	2,122*	84,857	-
OIL			17721.34	-	15,601.87	-	13,763.79	-
IOCL	45,944	-	55,449	-	52,904	-	48,125	-
HPCL	12,783.51	-	12,206.80	-	11,218.96	-		
BPCL	12036.69	-	14,552.32	-	13,696.08	-	12,725.17	-
GAIL	23,759.93	-	20,356.00	-	17984.86	-	15,530.52	-

*Deduction during the year pertain to bonus share issue in 2010-11.

*[Translation]***Separate Branches for Education Loan**

1861. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up separate bank branches for providing education loan on the lines of Industrial Banking Branches;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) At present, member banks of Indian Banks' Association (IBA)

provide education loans through their bank branches as per Model Educational Loan Scheme. The Government has no proposal to set up separate bank branches for providing education loans.

*[English]***Tax Leakage in Cross Border Transaction**

1862. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the tax leakages in cross-border transactions and if so, the details thereof and reaction thereto;

(b) the current procedures followed in tapping tax leakages and problems of such nature; and

(c) whether the Government is making any efforts to help tax authorities to detect tax leakages in cross-border transactions and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Income Tax Department is continuously in the process of scrutinizing all the cases of cross border transactions, including mergers or acquisition of companies and appropriate action is taken as per the provisions of law, wherever required.

(b) The Income-tax Act, 1961, contains sufficient provisions and safeguards to tax all types of incomes arising out of cross border transactions, including capital gains, royalty, fee for technical services, interest and business income. International transactions involving Associate Enterprises are subjected to Transfer Pricing Regulations. Such transactions are examined by Transfer Pricing Officers. Also, cross border transactions requiring withholding of tax at source are subjected to provisions related to tax deduction at source under the Income-tax Act, 1961, which are being monitored on regular basis.

(c) The Government has taken various steps in this direction under a multi-pronged strategy which includes creating an appropriate legislative framework; setting up institutions to deal with illicit funds; developing systems for implementation; imparting skills to the manpower for effective action; and joining the Global & crusade against black money. Various legislative measures have also been taken by the Finance Act, 2012, in this regard which include reporting of assets (including bank accounts) held outside the country; reopening of assessments upto 16 years for taxing undisclosed assets (including bank accounts) kept outside the country and strengthening of penal provisions in respect of search cases; expansions of the ambit of tax collection at source (TCS) to cover certain more vulnerable items/sectors.

Further, India has been renegotiating its Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to international standards, and has also been expanding its treaty network by signing new DTAAs with many other

countries and by entering into Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with many tax jurisdictions in its efforts to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring in tax transparency. India has also become a member of the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters in 2012.

Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana

1863. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Gram Panchayats and the number of those having Panchayat Ghar, State/UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Karnataka;

(b) the number of Panchayat Ghar constructed under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY), State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has provided any financial assistance apart from RGSY to the States/UTs for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) The total number of Gram Panchayats and the number of those having Panchayat Ghar, State/UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Karnataka are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The number of Panchayat. Ghars constructed under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY), State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) In addition to RGSY, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) also provides funds to States under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) which are in the nature of untied grants for Panchayats to undertake works based on felt local needs including construction of Panchayat Ghars. Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) also provides funds under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme (MGNREGS) for construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendras (BNRGSKs) and 6092 BNRGSKs have been constructed so far under that scheme.

Statement-I

Sl. No. State/UT		No. of GPs	No. of GPs having Panchayat Ghars	1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4				
1	Andhra Pradesh	21808	16645	15	Maharashtra	27920	22737
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1779	1646	16	Manipur	165	165
3	Assam	2196	1624	17	Odisha	6234	5887
4	Bihar	8463	5328	18	Punjab	12800	5895
5	Chhattisgarh	9734	9734	19	Rajasthan	9166	9101
6	Goa	189	177	20	Sikkim	165	165
7	Gujarat	13735	13682	21	Tamil Nadu	12618	12618
8	Haryana	6155	2658	22	Tripura	1038	999
9	Himachal Pradesh	3243	1142	23	Uttar Pradesh	51914	29146
10	Jammu and Kashmir	4128	2143	24	Uttarakhand	7555	7227
11	Jharkhand	4423	2007	25	West Bengal	3351	3336
12	Karnataka	5628	5396	26	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	69	67
13	Kerala	979	979	27	Chandigarh	17	17
14	Madhya Pradesh	23012	19378	28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	11
				29	Daman and Diu	14	14
				30	Lakshadweep	10	10
				31	Puducherry	98	98
				Total		238617	180032

Statement-II

Panchayat Ghars/Resource Centres at Gram Panchayat Level sanctioned since inception under the scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swarj Yojana

(Position as on 04.03.2013)

Sl. No.	State	Infrastructure sanctioned	No. of Units	Year of sanction
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bihar	Gram Panchayat Ghars	95	2006-07
2	Gujarat	Gram Panchayat Ghars	240	
3	Himachal Pradesh	Gram Panchayat Ghars	120	
4	Rajasthan	Gram Panchayat Ghars	180	

1	2	3	4	5
5	West Bengal	Gram Panchayat Ghars	5	
6	Assam	Gram Panchayat Ghars	770	2007-08
7	Himachal Pradesh	Gram Panchayat Ghars	120	
8	Odisha	Gram Panchayat Ghars	350	
9	Manipur	Gram Panchayat Ghars	82	
10	Himachal Pradesh	GP Resource Centre	150	2008-09
11	Himachal Pradesh	GP Resource Centre	150	2009-10
12	Manipur	Gram Panchayat Ghars	82	
13	Rajasthan	Gram Panchayat Ghars	180	
14	Karnataka	Gram Panchayat Ghars	40	
15	Chhattisgarh	Gram Panchayat Ghars	580	2010-11
16	Karnataka	Gram Panchayat Ghars	260	
17	Assam	Gram Panchayat Ghars	50	2011-12
18	Haryana	Gram Panchayat Ghars	6	
19	Karnataka	Gram Panchayat Ghars	40	
20	Odisha	Gram Panchayat Ghars	72	
21	Chhattisgarh	Gram Panchayat Ghars	390	
22	Rajasthan	Gram Panchayat Ghars	79	
23	Punjab	Gram Panchayat Ghars	116	
24	Uttar Pradesh	Gram Panchayat Ghars	81	
25	Karnataka	Gram Panchayat Ghars	101	2012-13
26	Rajasthan	Gram Panchayat Ghars	102	
27	Haryana	Gram Panchayat Ghars	107	
28	Maharashtra	Gram Panchayat Ghars	142	
Total			4690	

New Category of NBFC

1864. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has introduced / propose to introduce a new category of Non-

Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the criterion being followed by the RBI, in categorizing/classifying NBFCs;

(c) whether the RBI has recently amended the

guidelines for registration of companies as NBFC and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the benefits likely to be extended to the general public as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has classified the Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) on the basis of the kind of liabilities they access, the type of activities they pursue, and of their perceived systemic importance. In terms of activities, RBI has categorized NBFCs into eight categories, viz., Loan Companies (LCs); Investment Companies (ICs); Asset Finance Companies (AFCs); Infrastructure Finance Companies (IFCs); Systemically Important Core Investment Companies (CICs-ND-SI); Infrastructure Debt Fund-Non-Banking Financial Company (IDF-NBFC); Non-Banking Financial Company - Micro Finance Institution (NBFC-MFI); and Non-Banking Financial Company - Factor (NBFC-Factor). The last three categories i.e. IDF-NBFC; NBFC-MFI; NBFC-Factor have been introduced in the recent past, after 21.11.2011.

(c) and (d) RBI recently amended the guidelines issued earlier on the registration and regulatory framework for NBFC-MFIs on August 03, 2012. The objective was to address the problems faced by the MFIs in Andhra Pradesh so that they can seek registration. The amended regulations include creation of a separate category of NBFC, viz, NBFC-MFI; compliance to entry point norms in a phased manner; instructions to seek immediate registration as NBFC-MFI so that lending can be resumed; relaxation in the definition of 'qualifying assets' to include assets originated on or after January 1, 2012 only for the purpose of compliance to the qualifying asset criteria; ring-fencing assets created prior to this date and which have turned non-performing, and allowing them to run off their balance sheets.

These modifications / relaxations are likely to result in immediate registration of companies as NBFC-MFI which in turn will result in resumption of lending by them to poor. Thus common man's interests will continue to be protected as they can continue to borrow under the new framework. Further, the introduction of new Guidelines will result in a strong and resilient NBFC sector which in turn will ensure stability in financial sector which will ultimately be in public interest.

Private Sector in Solar Energy

1865. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had entrusted the work of constructing a few projects to private sector for generating solar power in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the number of projects entrusted so far to private sector for construction and the final time scheduled stipulated for completion of these projects;

(d) whether these projects have been completed as per their schedules; 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 allotted solar power projects through open competitive bidding in which private sector has got several projects.

(b) and (c) So far 149 nos. of private sector solar power projects with an aggregate 1110 MW capacity (139 nos./610 MW based on Solar PV technology and 10 nos./500 MW based on Solar Thermal technology) have been selected under different schemes of JNNSM Phase-1, with different completion schedules as per details furnished below:

Technology/ Scheme	No./capacity of projects	Completion schedule
SPV/RPSSGP	64 nos./75 MW	Sep 2011
	1 no./1 MW	Nov 2011
	10 nos./19 MW	Dec 2011
SPV/Migration	12 nos./50 MW	Oct 2011
SPV/Batch-I	26 nos./130 MW	Jan 2012
SPV/Batch-II	26 nos./335 MW	Feb 2013
ST/Migration	3 nos./30 MW	Feb 2013
ST/Batch-I	7 nos./470 MW	May 2013

(d) Yes, Madam, except in case of few projects as mentioned in reply to part (e) below.

(e) Most of the 139 nos. SPV projects have been set-up within the stipulated completion schedule/ allowed extended period of 6 months with payment of penalties, except 12 projects of 26 MW aggregate capacity (8 nos./ 10 MW under RPSSGP, 2 nos./ 6 MW-Migration, 2no./10 MW under Batch -I] due to different reasons, mainly the inability of developers to arrange financial closure and their poor project management capabilities.

With regard to Solar Thermal projects under migration scheme, two projects of 20 MW aggregate capacity did not get completed within the approved schedule and have been cancelled, while the third project was commissioned partly much before schedule and the developer has not shown interest in commissioning the balance capacity. The remaining Solar Thermal projects that were selected under Batch-I still have time for completion till May 2013 (without payment of penalties) and are in progress.

Tidal Power Projects

1866. SHRI C. RAJENDRA:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal / policy to promote the development of tidal energy in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has identified certain potential areas to harness tidal energy in the country;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage/set up tidal power projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has policy guidelines for Research, Development and Demonstration in the area of New and Renewable Energy including tidal energy. The policy has provision to provide financial support for resource assessment, research and development and demonstration projects.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. A study was done for the assessment of tidal energy potential in the country by the Central Electricity Authority. According to the study, there is an estimated potential of about 7000 MW in the Gulf of Cambay, 1200 MW in the Gulf of Kutch in the State of Gujarat and about 100 MW in the Gangetic Delta in the Sunderbans region of West Bengal.

(e) The Ministry had sanctioned a project for setting up a 3.75 MW demonstration tidal power plant at Durgaduani Creek in Sunderbans, West Bengal to the West Bengal Renewable Energy Development Agency, Kolkata in Feb., 2008. Recently, Government of West Bengal has decided not to continue with the project due to the very high project cost.

Projects under BRGF Programme

1867. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government sanctions projects of States/UTs under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such projects received, sanctioned and pending with the Government during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme is being implemented in 272 identified backward districts of the country. As per the BRGF Guidelines, the Annual Action Plans prepared by the Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are consolidated into the District Plans by the District Planning Committees. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj releases funds for the district to the States on the basis of such District Plans duly forwarded by the concerned State Governments. As reported by the States, these funds are utilised for developmental works like construction of Anganwadi centres, Panchayat Ghars, roads, culverts, bridges, community halls, water supply etc.

(c) A statement showing State-wise funds released and utilised under the BRGF Programme during the last three years and current year is enclosed.

Statement

State-wise Funds Released & Utilisation reported under BRGF Programme during the last three Financial Years i.e. (2009-10 to 2011-12) and current Financial Year (as on 31.01.2013)

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (as on 31.01.2013)	
		Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	357.39	357.39	348.34	342.71	366.59	180.92	135.89	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14.67	12.79	12.70	9.46	10.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	56.03	55.82	139.12	85.59	59.39	12.84	52.84	0.00
4	Bihar	518.99	491.85	740.25	668.39	408.58	160.07	303.20	2.90
5	Chhattisgarh	216.06	216.06	280.90	280.90	259.94	189.66	174.56	0.00
6	Gujarat	96.64	93.05	103.16	99.86	109.64	47.40	37.84	0.00
7	Haryana	19.35	19.35	39.53	39.53	18.67	11.78	24.20	2.06
8	Himachal Pradesh	27.41	27.41	30.50	30.50	23.62	11.18	20.81	9.12
9	Jammu and Kashmir	9.00	0.00	41.26	31.52	30.40	4.00	9.14	0.00
10	Jharkhand	209.18	209.18	331.02	246.11	183.60	46.56	98.04	0.00
11	Karnataka	103.27	103.27	118.48	107.30	92.74	43.93	46.31	1.58
12	Kerala	24.21	23.84	31.59	20.81	34.66	0.00	0.67	0.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	315.65	315.65	535.80	515.60	403.37	144.07	162.96	0.00
14	Maharashtra	228.19	228.19	290.95	290.95	255.09	215.90	217.20	8.87
15	Manipur	27.71	27.71	54.32	48.54	32.16	9.06	16.37	0.12
16	Meghalaya	23.50	23.50	50.42	48.84	24.60	10.59	13.68	0.00
17	Mizoram	21.28	21.28	28.68	28.20	24.90	21.42	19.16	0.00
18	Nagaland	43.04	43.04	40.04	40.04	41.48	40.90	34.61	0.00
19	Odisha	223.67	211.56	385.20	381.24	325.95	166.37	129.36	0.00
20	Punjab	15.08	15.08	18.22	18.22	15.50	11.40	12.04	0.00
21	Rajasthan	141.42	141.42	304.68	295.53	286.15	125.81	109.50	0.00
22	Sikkim	11.59	11.59	15.92	15.92	14.21	2.54	0.53	0.00

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

Commissioning of Paradip Refinery

1868. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commissioning of Paradip Refinery has been unduly delayed;

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

(c) whether the delay has resulted in huge cost escalation;

(d) if so, the steps taken to contain the cost escalation and the time by which the refinery is likely to be commissioned; and

(e) the targets fixed for exports from the Paradip refinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) As per Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Paradip Refinery Project was originally scheduled for completion by November, 2012. The project has been delayed for commissioning due to the following reasons:

- Initially Front End Engineering Design (FEED) was prepared for, 15 MMTA Refinery cum Petrochemical Complex. Subsequently, the proposal for the Petrochemical Complex was deferred. This has resulted in major change in the FEED for "Fuel only" Refinery on account of its reconfiguration, which affected the Engineering phase of the project.
- Change in sourcing of Power from Tata Joint Venture (JV) to own Captive Power Plant. There is also

delay in construction of Captive Power Plant by BHEL.

- Loss of productive mandays due to Law and order problem and frequent bandh/strikes by Unions.
- Scarcity of skilled manpower in and around Paradip area.
- Delay in getting environmental clearance for South Jetty.

(c) and (d) IOC has informed that the cost escalation is expected within 10% of the approved cost. The Company has further intimated that since all the equipments and major contracts have been awarded on fixed price basis, there will be no significant impact on project cost due to delayed completion. Further, as per terms and conditions of the contract, price reduction is effected in case of delay in delivery of equipment/bulk items and execution of contract by vendors/contractors. The project is anticipated to be completed by November, 2013.

(e) The product from this Refinery will be predominantly consumed domestically and only surplus products after meeting the domestic demand will be exported.

Supply of Gas

1869. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to supply gas from Oil and Natural Gas Corporation's (ONGC's) fields for power generation in order to offset the negative effects of lesser production of gas from Krishna-Godavari (KG)-D6 fields;

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

(c) the details of respective quantum of gas supplies made from ONGC's fields to the recipients industries and the leftover quantum being used for other purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The proposed gas available at non-APM price from Oil and Natural Gas Corporation's (ONGC's) fields is allocated as per the "pricing & commercial utilization of non-APM gas" guidelines of MoP&NG.

(c) The sector-wise details of supply during April, 2012 to January, 2013 is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Average daily supply of gas from ONGC's Fields during April-2012 to January-2013

Sector	Average daily supply (MMSCMD)
Fertilisers	13.27
Gas Based LPG plants for LPG extraction	2.67
Power	22.05
CGD	5.37
Court mandated customer other than CGD	0.98
Small consumers having allocation less than 50,000 SCMD	2.07
Steel/Sponge Iron	1.11
Refineries	1.13
Petrochemicals	1.12
Others	0.23
Internal consumption - pipeline system	0.95
Total	50.94

Bio-diesel Production

1870. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the programmes for bio-diesel production in the country along with the reasons for delay, if any, in full commissioning of production;

(b) the details of collection and processing plants and the methodology adopted to associate people to adopt it as a source of income, State/UT-wise;

(c) the time by which the actual production is likely to be effected and the organisational network is likely to be finalised in this regard;

(d) whether the Brazil model of producing petroleum from sugarcane is being implemented in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The responsibility for handling work relating to Bio-fuels is as under:

Sl. No.	Ministry/Deptt.	Responsibility
1	2	3
(i)	Ministry of New & Renewable Energy	Policy formulation and coordination in respect of all policy issues relating to bio-fuels
(ii)	Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	Issues relating to production of plant material, development of nurseries and plantations.
(iii)	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	Research in plant genetics concerning bio-fuels.
(iv)	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas	Marketing, distribution and retailing of bio-fuels and its blended products.
(v)	Department of Consumer Affairs	Standards

1	2	3
(vi) Ministry of Rural Development, (Department of Land Resources)		Overall coordination of bio-fuel plant production.
(vi) Department of Bio-technology		Mission mode programme on bio-diesel and bio-ethanol and Lab studies.
(vii) Department of Science & Technology/ Department of Scientific and Industrial Research		Genetic improvement of <i>Jatropha carcus</i> for drought tolerance and yields.
(viii) Department of Chemicals and Petro-chemicals		Molasses, Alcohol - industrial and potable from the molasses route.
(ix) Environment and Forest		Bio-fuel plantations in forest lands.

Department of Land Resources have informed that they are not implementing any programme for Bio-diesel Production in the country.

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy have informed that it is supporting Research and Development Projects in the area of development of bio diesel.

The Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have undertaken *Jatropha* plantation in the states of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The plantations are yet to mature.

(d) and (e) Some countries such as Brazil, which have had abundant production of Ethanol from sugarcane etc., are leaders in the use of Ethanol and Ethanol-blended Gasoline in motor engines.

In India, Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme was launched in the entire country except north eastern states, Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep in 1.11.2006.

Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in its meeting held on 22.11.2012 has decided *inter-alia* that 5% mandatory blending be reckoned for the country as a whole and it be achieved by 30.06.2013.

MoPNG has issued a Gazette Notification dated 02.01.2013 directing OMCs to sell Ethanol blended petrol with percentage of ethanol upto 10% as per BIS Specification.

Foreign Insurance Companies as Joint Partners

1871. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign companies functioning as joint venture partners in the country's insurance industry at present along with their capital investment, company-wise;

(b) the details of premiums earned by these companies during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the contribution made by both domestic as well as the foreign insurance companies to the country's GDP growth during the aforesaid period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Company-wise details of foreign companies functioning as joint venture partners in the country's insurance industry along with their capital investment (Equity Share Capital) for life and non-life insurance companies, as informed by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) are at Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(b) The details of premiums earned by the life and non-life insurance companies during the last three years and the current year are placed at Statement-III and Statement-IV respectively.

(c) IRDA has informed that the contribution of the insurance industry to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is measured as insurance penetration. Insurance penetration is defined as the ratio of premium underwritten in a given year to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The details of insurance penetration in India for the period 2009 to 2011 are as under:

Sector	2009	2010	2011
Life	4.60	4.40	3.40
Non-life	0.60	0.70	0.70
Industry	5.20	5.10	4.10

Statement-I*Details of Private Life-Insurance Companies Operating in India**

Sl. No.	Insurers	Joint Venture Foreign Partners	Capital Investment (Rs. crore)			
			Total	Indian	FDI	% FDI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	AEGON Religare Life Insurance Company Ltd.	Aegon India Holdings BV, Netherlands	1176.00	870.24	305.76	26.00
2	Aviva Life Insurance Company Ltd.	Aviva International Holdings Ltd. UK	2004.90	1483.63	521.27	26.00
3	Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Company Ltd.	Allianz, SE Germany	150.70	111.52	39.18	26.00
4	Bharti AXA Life Insurance Company Ltd.	AXA India Holdings, France	1793.70	1395.10	398.60	22.22
5	Birla Sunlife Insurance Company Ltd.	Sun Life Financial (India) Insurance Investment Inc, Canada	1969.50	1457.43	512.07	26.00
6	Canara HSBC OBC Life Insurance Company Ltd.	HSBC Insurance (Asia Pacific) Holdings Ltd.	950.00	703.00	247.00	26.00
7	DLF Pramerica Life Insurance Company Ltd.	Prudential International Insurance Holdings Ltd. USA	320.02	236.81	83.21	26.00
8	Edelweiss Tokio Life Insurance Company Ltd.	Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Company Ltd. Japan	150.00	111.00	39.00	26.00
9	Future Generali Life Insurance Company Ltd.	Participatie Maatschapij Graafschap Holland NV, Netherlands	1223.01	911.14	311.87	25.50
10	HDFC Standard Life Insurance Company Ltd.	Standard Life Assurance, UK	1994.88	1476.21	518.67	26.00
11	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Ltd.	Prudential Corporation Holdings Ltd. UK	1428.89	1058.11	370.78	25.95
12	IDBI Federal Life Insurance Company Ltd.	Aegis Insurance International NV Netherlands	800.00	592.00	208.00	26.00
13	IndiaFirst Life Insurance Company Ltd.	Legal & General Middle East Ltd.	475.00	351.50	123.50	26.00
14	ING Vysya Life Insurance Company Ltd.	ING Insurance International BV Netherlands	1464.88	1084.01	380.87	26.00
15	Kotak Mahindra OM Life Insurance Company Ltd.	Old Mutual Pic, South Africa	510.29	377.61	132.68	26.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16	MaxLife Insurance Company Ltd.	Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Company Ltd. Japan	1944.69	1439.07	505.62	26.00
17	PNB Metlife Insurance Company Ltd.	Metlife International Holdings Inc, USA	1969.57	1457.48	512.09	26.00
18	Reliance Life Insurance Company Ltd.	Nippon Life Insurance Company Ltd. Japan	1196.32	885.28	311.04	26.00
19	SBI Life Insurance Company Ltd.	BNP Paribas Cardif, France	1000.00	740.00	260.00	26.00
20	Star Union Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company Ltd.	Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company Ltd. Japan	250.00	185.00	65.00	26.00
21	TATA AIA Life Insurance Company Ltd.	American International Assurance Company (Bermuda Ltd.)	1953.50	1445.59	507.91	26.00
Total			24725.85	18371.73	6354.12	25.70

*as on 31st December, 2012.

Statement-II*Details of Private Non-Life Insurance Companies Operating in India**

Sl. No.	Insurers	Joint Venture Foreign Partners	Capital Investment (Rs. crore)			
			Total	Indian	FDI	% FDI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Apollo Munich Health Insurance Company Ltd.	Munich Health Holding AG, Germany	308.98	229.94	79.04	25.58
2	Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Company Ltd.	Allianz, SE Germany	110.23	81.63	28.60	25.95
3	Bharti AXA General Insurance Company Ltd.	M/s. Societe Beaujon, France	779.49	606.27	173.22	22.22
4	Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Company Ltd.	Mitsui Sumitomo, Japan	291.99	216.07	75.92	26.00
5	Future Generali India Insurance Company Ltd.	Participatie Maatschapij Graafschap Holland NV, Netherlands ("Generali")	560.00	417.20	142.80	25.50
6	HDFC ERGO General Insurance Company Ltd.	ERGO International AG, Germany	523.49	387.51	135.98	25.98
7	ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Ltd.	FAL Corporation, Canada	437.00	324.35	112.65	25.78
8	IFFCO Tokio General Insurance Company Ltd.	Tokio Marine Asia pte. Ltd. Japan	269.32	199.30	70.02	26.00
9	Liberty Videocon General Insurance Company Ltd.	Liberty City State Holdings Pte. Ltd.	359.35	279.95	79.40	22.10
10	Magma HDI General Insurance Company Ltd.	HDI-Gerting International Holding AG, Germany	100.00	74.50	25.50	25.50
11	Max BUPA Health Insurance Company Ltd.	BUPA Singapore Holdings Pte Ltd.	475.50	351.87	123.63	26.00
12	Raheja QBE General Insurance Company Ltd.	QBE Holdings (AAP) Pty. Ltd. Australia	207.00	153.18	53.82	26.00
13	Royal Sundaram Alliance Insurance Company Ltd.	Royal & Sun Alliance Insurance Pic, UK	290.00	214.60	75.40	26.00
14	SBI General Insurance Company Ltd.	IAG International Pty Ltd. Australia	150.00	111.00	39.00	26.00
15	Star Health & Allied Insurance Company Ltd.	Individual Promoters and Oman Insurance PSC, UAE	278.77	228.95	49.82	17.87
16	TATA AIG General Insurance Company Ltd.	Chartis Memsa Holdings Inc. USA	505.00	373.70	131.30	26.00
17	Universal Sompo General Insurance Company Ltd.	Sompo, Japan	350.00	259.00	91.00	26.00
Total			5996.12	4509.02	1487.10	24.80

* as on 31st December, 2012.

Statement-III*Premiums Earned by Private Life Insurance Companies operating in India*

Sl. No.	Insurers	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (April-Dec 2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	AEGON Religare Life Insurance Company Ltd.	165.65	388.61	457.32	269.57
2	Aviva Life Insurance Company Ltd.	2378.01	2345.17	2415.87	1364.83
3	Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Company Ltd.	11419.71	9609.95	7483.80	4311.58
4	Bharti AXA Life Insurance Company Ltd.	669.73	792.02	774.16	492.13
5	Birla Sunlife Insurance Company Ltd.	5505.66	5677.07	5885.36	3532.82
6	Canara HSBC OBC Life Insurance Company Ltd.	842.45	1531.86	1861.08	1297.86
7	DLF Pramerica Life Insurance Company Ltd.	38.44	95.04	167.01	161.89
8	Edelweiss Tokio Life Insurance Company Ltd.	0.00	0.00	10.88	21.58
9	Future Generali Life Insurance Company Ltd.	541.51	726.16	779.58	417.12
10	HDFC Standard Life Insurance Company Ltd.	7005.10	9004.17	10202.40	7029.67
11	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Ltd.	16528.75	17880.63	14021.58	9090.61
12	IDBI Federal Life Insurance Company Ltd.	571.12	811.00	736.70	482.59
13	India First Life Insurance Company Ltd.	201.60	798.43	1297.93	716.19
14	ING Vysya Life Insurance Company Ltd.	1642.65	1708.95	1679.98	1079.26
15	Kotak Mahindra OM Life Insurance Company Ltd.	2868.05	2975.51	2937.43	1671.58
16	MaxLife Insurance Company Ltd.	4860.54	5812.63	6390.53	4559.63
17	PNB Metlife Insurance Company Ltd.	2536.01	2508.17	2677.50	1593.14
18	Reliance Life Insurance Company Ltd.	6604.90	6571.15	5497.62	2765.20
19	SBI Life Insurance Company Ltd.	10104.03	12945.29	13133.74	6702.17
20	Star Union Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company Ltd.	530.37	933.31	1271.95	581.64
21	TATA AIA Life Insurance Company Ltd.	3493.78	3985.22	3630.30	1952.28
Total		78508.07	87100.31	83312.72	50093.42

Statement-V*Premiums Earned by Non-Life Insurance Companies Operating in India*

		(Rs. crore)			
Sl. No.	Insurers	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (April - Dec 2012)
1	Apollo Munich Health Insurance Company Ltd.	114.66	282.69	475.64	359.04
2	Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Company Ltd.	2482.33	2869.96	3286.62	2818.34
3	Bharti AXA General Insurance Company Ltd.	310.82	553.90	884.00	876.09
4	Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Company Ltd.	784.85	967.99	1346.54	1174.01
5	Future Generali India Insurance Company Ltd.	376.61	600.16	919.76	832.43
6	HDFC ERGO General Insurance Company Ltd.	915.40	1279.91	1839.46	1786.98
7	ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Ltd.	3295.06	4251.87	5150.14	4499.29
8	IFFCO Tokio General Insurance Company Ltd.	1457.84	1783.18	1975.24	1872.62
9	Liberty Videocon General Insurance Company Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Magma HDI General Insurance Company Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.50
11	Max BUPA Health Insurance Company Ltd.	0.13	25.53	99.08	126.68
12	Raheja QBE General Insurance Company Ltd.	1.32	4.90	14.79	16.33
13	Royal Sundaram Alliance Insurance Company Ltd.	913.11	1143.99	1479.79	1133.01
14	SBI General Insurance Company Ltd.	0.00	43.02	250.14	493.41
15	Star Health & Allied Insurance Company Ltd.	961.65	1227.55	1085.06	586.05
16	TATA AIG General Insurance Company Ltd.	853.80	1173.09	1641.57	1540.95
17	Universal Sompo General Insurance Company Ltd.	189.28	299.10	404.58	367.53
Total		12656.86	16506.84	20852.42	18507.26

[Translation]

Central Social Welfare Board

1872. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes implemented through the Central Social Welfare Board(CSWB) in the country;

(b) whether the CSWB provides financial assistance

to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for implementation of its programmes; and

(c) the number of such NGOs to whom financial assistance has been provided by CSWB during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and scheme wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Central Social Welfare

Board (CSWB) provides financial assistance to Non-Government Organizations for implementation of the following schemes:

(i) Short Stay Home

This scheme is designed to help women and girls who are exposed to moral danger, are victims of family discord, emotional disturbance, exploitation, violence etc. The scheme provides temporary accommodation, maintenance, care, counselling and rehabilitation services to the inmates of Short Stay Home.

(ii) Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme

This Scheme provides a safe place to the children of working mothers with facilities like supplementary nutrition, pre-primary education and medical facilities etc. The centres are functioning for eight hours in a day.

(iii) Family Counselling Centre

The Family counselling Centres provide counselling, referral and rehabilitation services to women victims who are in moral danger within the family or society at large including those affected by disputes, marital discord or maladjustment.

(iv) Condensed Courses of Education for Adult Women

The scheme aims to provide educational opportunities to girls/women above the age of 15 years who could not join mainstream of educational system or who are dropouts from formal school along with additional inputs of skill development/vocational training.

(v) Awareness Generation Programme

The objective of this programme is to create awareness in the community on issues relating to the status, rights and problems of women.

(vi) Integrated Scheme for Women's Empowerment (ISWE)

The ISWE is a special package programme for the North Eastern states. The scheme aims at empowerment of marginalized and assetless women by converging the available services and resources through concerted community participation.

(c) The State-wise list of the number of NGOs sanctioned grant under CSWB schemes for last three years and current year is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

No. of NGO whom financial assistance has been provided by CSWB during the year 2009-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-12 and current year 2013 (As on 4th March, 2013)

Year: 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of the State	SSH*	FCC*	AGP*	CC*	Creche*	BAJSS (Creche)	ISWE*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44	44	75	1	575	0	0
2.	Assam	11	27	40	22	130	1	1
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	0	0	42	0	0
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	3	25	18	46	0	1
5.	Bihar	13	50	75	45	240	1	0
6.	Chandigarh	1	6	4	1	14	0	0
7.	Chhattishgarh	4	14	25	20	112	0	0
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9. Delhi		2	26	50	11	104	5	0
10. Gujarat		2	37	105	16	165	0	0
11. Goa		0	2	0	0	13	0	0
12. Haryana		5	22	50	10	57	0	0
13. Himachal Pradesh		0	9	50	3	52	1	0
14. Jharkhand		2	30	30	12	83	0	0
15. Jammu and Kashmir		2	23	80	18	126	3	0
16. Karnataka		21	41	85	0	290	0	0
17. Kerala		6	38	50	2	349	0	0
18. Lakshadweep		0	0	10	0	9	0	0
19. Madhya Pradesh		16	47	0	38	474	0	0
20. Maharashtra		34	73	126	28	407	0	0
21. Manipur		6	9	27	10	321	0	1
22. Mizoram		0	6	35	5	202	0	1
23. Meghalaya		0	1	0	10	115	0	1
24. Nagaland		1	4	10	11	18	0	1
25. Odisha		33	25	75	31	332	0	0
26. Punjab		4	12	35	10	45	0	0
27. Pondicherry		2	11	15	0	72	0	0
28. Rajasthan		6	32	48	24	177	0	0
29. Sikkim		1	1	15	8	66	0	1
30. Tamilnadu		34	59	100	0	308	0	0
31. Tripura		5	9	0	7	98	1	0
32. Uttar Pradesh		38	69	161	28	295	11	0
33. Uttrakhand		6	11	30	9	50	4	0
34. West Bengal		36	44	75	23	504	0	0
Total		336	787	1506	421	5891	27	7

*SSH: Short Stay Home

FCC: Family Counselling Centre

AGP: Awareness Generation Programme

CC: Condensed Courses of Education for Adult Women

Creche: Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme

ISWE: Integrated Scheme for Women's Empowerment (ISWE)

Year: 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of the State	SSH*	FCC*	AGP*	CC*	Creche*	BAJSS (Creche)	ISWE*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47	40	107	25	556	12	0
2.	Assam	12	28	65	25	124	2	1
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	8	2	38	0	0
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	3	50	13	43	1	1
5.	Bihar	13	34	72	60	194	1	0
6.	Chandigarh	1	6	18	2	8	0	0
7.	Chhattishgarh	4	9	42	35	106	3	0
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	2	27	75	9	84	5	0
10.	Gujarat	3	44	93	47	151	2	0
11.	Goa	0	2	8	5	12	0	0
12.	Haryana	5	22	64	6	54	2	0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	7	57	6	51	1	0
14.	Jharkhand	2	27	45	42	77	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	19	78	37	108	5	0
16.	Karnataka	24	39	122	23	235	0	0
17.	Kerala	6	38	73	5	328	0	0
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	11	2	4	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	15	44	139	61	441	8	0
20.	Maharashtra	35	73	152	45	354	7	0
21.	Manipur	5	13	32	23	265	0	0
22.	Mizoram	0	8	48	6	163	0	1
23.	Meghalaya	0	1	21	10	101	0	0
24.	Nagaland	1	4	61	11	10	0	0
25.	Odisha	30	24	98	28	297	1	0
26.	Punjab	4	7	56	12	30	0	0
27.	Pondicherry	0	9	25	6	71	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
28.	Rajasthan	5	35	93	26	126	0	0
29.	Sikkim	1	4	21	3	62	0	0
30.	Tamilnadu	35	59	136	53	281	0	0
31.	Tripura	4	12	25	7	86	0	0
32.	Uttar Pradesh	39	65	142	79	258	12	0
33.	Uttrakhand	6	11	40	16	44	6	0
34.	West Bengal	35	45	110	46	460	0	0
Total		337	761	2187	780	5222	68	3

*SSH: Short Stay Home

FCC: Family Counselling Centre

AGP: Awareness Generation Programme

CC: Condensed Courses of Education for Adult Women

Creche: Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme

ISWE: Integrated Scheme for Women's Empowerment (ISWE)

Year: 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of the State	SSH*	FCC*	AGP*	CC*	Creche*	BAJSS (Creche)	ISWE*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37	41	80	21	456	13	0
2.	Assam	12	28	33	14	124	2	0
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	1	0	38	0	0
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	5	5	15	43	1	0
5.	Bihar	5	30	32	32	183	1	0
6.	Chandigarh	1	6	3	3	7	0	0
7.	Chhattishgarh	3	13	29	24	104	3	0
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	2	23	39	15	75	4	0
10.	Gujarat	3	46	58	7	146	2	0
11.	Goa	1	4	6	3	11	0	0
12.	Haryana	5	21	26	8	43	2	0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	7	14	3	46	1	0
14.	Jharkhand	2	35	37	32	77	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	25	41	17	113	6	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	Karnataka	28	40	14	15	235	0	0
17.	Kerala	4	40	4	0	317	0	0
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	15	47	83	34	427	8	0
20.	Maharashtra	33	76	50	17	347	7	0
21.	Manipur	6	11	9	6	265	0	0
22.	Mizoram	1	8	1	7	163	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	2	4	6	81	0	1
24.	Nagaland	1	3	24	7	10	0	1
25.	Odisha	33	30	56	19	289	1	0
26.	Punjab	3	9	13	2	26	0	0
27.	Pondicherry	2	9	2	2	68	0	0
28.	Rajasthan	2	35	38	17	114	0	0
29.	Sikkim	1	4	4	1	61	0	0
30.	Tamilnadu	33	62	13	28	258	0	0
31.	Tripura	5	12	15	2	82	0	0
32.	Uttar Pradesh	37	77	20	71	255	12	0
33.	Uttarakhand	6	13	2	7	40	5	0
34.	West Bengal	36	46	56	19	463	2	0
Total		320	810	813	457	4967	70	2

*SSH: Short Stay Home

FCC: Family Counselling Centre

AGP: Awareness Generation Programme

CC: Condensed Courses of Education for Adult Women

Creche: Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme

ISWE: Integrated Scheme for Women's Empowerment (ISWE)

Year: 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of the State	SSH*	FCC*	AGP*	CC*	Creche*	BAJSS (Creche)	ISWE*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	43	268	14	456	13	0
2.	Assam	12	23	60	14	124	2	0
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	8	1	38	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	3	89	34	43	1	0
5.	Bihar	1	9	40	0	5	1	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	6	8	2	7	0	0
7.	Chhattishgarh	2	12	76	25	115	4	0
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	1	23	65	4	74	3	0
10.	Gujarat	3	44	100	23	146	2	0
11.	Goa	0	4	13	0	11	0	0
12.	Haryana	2	20	71	9	43	5	0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	7	23	0	46	1	0
14.	Jharkhand	1	19	25	8	76	5	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	13	137	6	132	6	0
16.	Karnataka	26	40	113	17	235	0	0
17.	Kerala	5	38	60	0	317	0	0
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	15	42	152	31	437	7	0
20.	Maharashtra	33	73	96	1	346	7	0
21.	Manipur	4	12	34	16	265	1	0
22.	Mizoram	1	8	22	16	168	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	1	21	25	81	0	1
24.	Nagaland	1	3	34	2	10	0	0
25.	Odisha	31	28	121	15	289	7	0
26.	Punjab	2	9	13	3	26	0	0
27.	Pondicherry	2	9	11	3	67	0	0
28.	Rajasthan	3	31	81	10	114	0	0
29.	Sikkim	1	3	11	1	61	0	0
30.	Tamilnadu	34	59	174	5	258	7	0
31.	Tripura	3	9	8	5	82	0	1
32.	Uttar Pradesh	35	69	390	94	265	13	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33. Uttrakhand		6	10	23	0	40	6	0
34. West Bengal		27	43	104	0	463	2	0
Total		285	715	2455	384	4840	93	2

*SSH: Short Stay Home

AGP: Awareness Generation Programme

Creche: Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme

FCC: Family Counselling Centre

CC: Condensed Courses of Education for Adult Women

ISWE: Integrated Scheme for Women's Empowerment (ISWE)

[English]

Share of Natural Gas

1873. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of natural gas in the energy basket is quite low compared to global average;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the targets set and achieved under the 10th and 11th Five Year Plans and proposed for the 12th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The share of natural gas in the energy basket is quite low compared to global average. As per BP Statistical Review - 2012 the total primary energy consumption in the world during 2011 was 12274.6 Million Metric Tonnes of Oil Equivalent (MMToE) out of which natural gas consumption was 2905.6 MMToE which is 23.67% of total primary energy consumption of world. During the same period total primary energy consumption in India was 559.1 MMToE out of which natural gas consumption was 55 MMToE, which is 9.83% of the total primary energy consumption of India.

(c) The targets of production of domestic natural gas during 10th & 11th Five year plan & percentage achievement against the targets are as under:

Five year Plan period	Natural Gas production (BCM)	Percentage of target achieved
10th	177.48	89.5%
11th	255.76	83.10%

As per the report of working group for 12 five year plan the projected production of natural gas during the 12th Five year plan will be 248.6 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM).

[Translation]

Solar Power in Coastal Areas

1874. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up large scale solar panels in the coastal areas of the country to generate solar power;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the quantum of electricity likely to be generated with such initiative; and

(c) the estimated cost to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Government is promoting setting-up of large-scale solar power projects throughout the country including coastal States/ regions. Such plants are being encouraged mainly in private sector with largely private investment and can be set up at any shadow free location or land area not excluded by the land use policy regulations or statutory restrictions. At present the Central Government is not considering any scheme specifically for promoting installation of solar power plants along coast lines.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Question does not arise.

[English]

Revenue through Tourism

1875. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of revenue collected by the Government through tourism during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether any guideline has been framed by the Government for utilisation of the revenue thus collected;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government to utilise the same; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase the revenue collection through tourism by providing better infrastructure facilities at tourist spots in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) The Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) through tourism during 2010, 2011 and 2012 were US\$14.10 billion, US\$16.56 billion and US\$17.74 billion, respectively. This information is not available for the current year. The Ministry of Tourism does not compile State-wise estimates of FEEs from tourism.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Tourism has not formulated any guidelines for the utilisation of the revenue collected through tourism.

(d) To increase the number of Foreign Tourists Arrivals (FTAs) and subsequently the FEEs, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, as part of its on-going activities releases print, electronic and online media campaigns, under the 'Incredible India' brand-line, to promote India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets covering tourist destinations and products in all States/Union Territories of the country. The holistic promotion includes promotion of various Indian tourism products and destinations. Besides, the Ministry through its overseas offices, interalia organises Road Shows, Workshops; participates in various Fairs, Exhibitions and Events to promote various Indian tourist destinations and products.

The Ministry of Tourism also provides financial assistance to stakeholders for promotion of tourism in the international and domestic markets under the Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme.

Communicable Diseases

1876. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is high prevalence of communicable diseases in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases and attributable deaths reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the reasons for the high prevalence of communicable diseases in the country; and

(d) the action plan drawn by the Government for early diagnosis, detection, control and affordable treatment of patients suffering from communicable diseases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) The number of reported cases of major communicable diseases and attributable number of deaths for the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

It shows that the trends of decrease or increase are variable across different diseases.

(c) and (d) The transmission of communicable diseases depends on various environmental and man-made factors. The Government of India is implementing various preventive and control programmes to address communicable diseases. Besides, under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the Government of India is supporting States/UTs in improving their infrastructure for better delivery of primary health care services.

Statement*Malaria Situation in the Country*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010		2011		2012	
		Cases	Deaths	cases	Deaths	cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	33393	20	34949	5	24025	2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	17944	103	13950	17	6257	5
3	Assam	68353	36	47397	45	30945	13
4	Bihar	1908	1	2643	0	2419	0
5	Chhattisgarh	152209	47	136899	42	112419	89
6	Goa	2368	1	1187	3	1714	0
7	Gujarat	66501	71	89764	127	71480	19
8	Haryana	18921	0	33401	1	23727	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	210	0	247	0	220	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	802	0	1091	0	859	0
11	Jharkhand	199842	16	160653	17	131997	11
12	Karnataka	44319	11	24237	0	16618	0
13	Kerala	2299	7	1993	2	1575	3
14	Madhya Pradesh	87165	31	91851	109	74440	36
15	Maharashtra	139198	200	96577	118	58499	95
16	Manipur	947	4	714	1	255	0
17	Meghalaya	41642	87	25143	53	20587	46
18	Mizoram	15594	31	8861	30	9905	25
19	Nagaland	4959	14	3363	4	2891	1
20	Odisha	395651	247	308968	99	248948	74
21	Punjab	3477	0	2693	3	1697	0
22	Rajasthan	50963	26	54294	45	38137	19
23	Sikkim	49	0	51	0	77	0
24	Tamil Nadu	17086	3	22171	0	15940	0
25	Tripura	23939	15	14417	12	11345	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Uttarakhand	1672	0	1277	1	1935	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	64606	0	56968	0	46568	0
28	West Bengal	134795	47	66368	19	55733	29
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2484	0	1918	0	1551	0
30	Chandigarh	351	0	582	0	225	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5703	0	5150	0	5059	1
32	Daman and Diu	204	0	262	0	186	0
33	Delhi	251	0	413	0	382	0
34	Lakshadweep	6	0	8	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	175	0	196	1	114	0
Total		1599936	1018	1310656	754	1018729	476

Dengue Situation in the Country

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010		2011		2012		2013 (Prov.)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	776	3	1209	6	2299	2	41	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh					346	0	0	0
3	Assam	237	2	0	0	1058	5	0	0
4	Bihar	510	0	21	0	872	3	1	0
5	Chhattisgarh	4	0	313	11	45	0	0	0
6	Goa	242	0	26	0	39	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	2568	1	1693	9	3067	5	0	0
8	Haryana	866	20	267	3	768	2	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	3	0	0	0	73	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	3	0	17	1	0	0
11	Jharkhand	27	0	36	0	42	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	2285	7	405	5	3924	21	35	0
13	Kerala	2597	17	1304	10	4172	15	216	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14	Madhya Pradesh	175	1	50	0	239	6	0	0
15	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	11	2	0	0
16	Maharashtra	1489	5	1138	25	2931	59	3	0
17	Manipur	7	0	220	0	6	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	29	5	1816	33	2255	6	2	0
21	Punjab	4012	15	3921	33	774	15	0	0
22	Rajasthan	1823	9	1072	4	1265	10	0	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	2051	8	2501	9	12264	66	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	960	8	155	5	342	4	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	178	0	454	5	110	2	0	0
28	West Bengal	805	1	510	0	6456	11	0	0
29	Andaman and Nicobar Island	25	0	6	0	24	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	221	0	73	0	351	2	2	0
31	Delhi	6259	8	1131	8	2093	4	1	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	46	0	68	0	156	1	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	0
34	Puducherry	96	0	463	3	3506	5	0	0
Total		28292	110	18860	169	49576	247	301	0

Clinically Suspected Chikungunya Situation in the Country

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010 Cases	2011 Cases	2012 Cases	2013 (Prov.) Cases
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	116	99	2827	51
2	Bihar	0	91	34	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Goa	1429	664	571	0
4	Gujarat	1709	1042	1317	0
5	Haryana	26	215	9	0
6	Jharkhand	0	816	86	0
7	Karnataka	8740	1941	2382	5
8	Kerala	1708	183	66	0
9	Madhya Pradesh	113	280	20	0
10	Meghalaya	16	168	0	0
11	Maharashtra	7431	5113	1544	0
12	Odisha	544	236	129	0
13	Punjab	1	0	1	0
14	Rajasthan	1326	608	172	0
15	Tamil Nadu	4319	4194	5018	0
16	Uttar Pradesh	5	3	13	0
17	Uttrakhand	0	18	0	0
18	West Bengal	20503	4482	1381	0
19	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	59	96	256	0
20	Chandigarh	0	1	0	0
21	Delhi	120	110	6	0
22	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	100	0
23	Puducherry	11	42	45	0
Total		48176	20402	15977	56

AES/Japanese Encephalitis Situation in the Country

Sl. No.	Affected States/UTs	2010		2011		2012		2013 (Prov.)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	139	7	73	1	64	0	-	-
2	Assam	469	117	1319	250	1343	229	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	Bihar	50	7	821	197	745	275		
4	Delhi	0	0	9	0	0	0		
5	Goa	80	0	91	1	84	0		
6	Haryana	1	1	90	14	5	0		
7	Jharkhand	18	2	303	19	16	0		
8	Karnataka	143	1	397	0	189	1		
9	Kerala	19	5	88	6	29	6		
10	Maharashtra	34	17	35	9	37	20		
11	Manipur	118	15	11	0	2	0		
12	Nagaland	11	6	44	6	21	2		
13	Punjab	2	0	0	0	0	0		
14	Tamil Nadu	466	7	762	29	935	64		
15	Uttar Pradesh	3540	494	3492	579	3484	557	33	11
16	Uttarakhand	7	0	0	0	174	2		
17	West Bengal	70	0	714	58	1216	100		
Total		5167	679	8249	1169	8344	1256	33	11

Kala-azar Situation in the Country

Sl. No.	States	2010		2011		2012	
		Cases	Deaths	cases	Deaths	cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bihar	23084	95	25222	76	16056	27
2	Jharkhand	4305	5	5960	3	3535	1
3	West Bengal	1482	4	1962	0	990	0
4	Uttar Pradesh	14	0	11	1	5	0
5	Uttarakhand	1	0	0	0	7	1
6	Delhi	92	0	19	0	10	0
7	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Assam	12	0	5	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Sikkim	3	0	7	0	1	0
10	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Himachal Pradesh	6	1	1	0	0	0
12	Punjab	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total		29000	105	33187	80	20604	29

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme Total Number of TB Patients and deaths registered under the programme state wise and year wise:

State		2009		2010		2011		2012*
		Patients Registered	Deaths	Patients Registered	Deaths	Patients Registered	Deaths	Patients Registered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	803	27	804	38	908	43	844
	Andhra Pradesh	114074	6077	114414	5841	111915	5371	108727
	Arunachal Pradesh	2432	71	2360	56	2311	79	2357
	Assam	39910	1718	39788	1626	37841	1586	35788
	Bihar	82401	2208	78510	2087	76484	1972	73450
	Chandigarh	2572	50	2764	74	2537	56	2807
	Chhattisgarh	27463	953	28658	913	27118	988	26885
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	386	15	397	22	419	21	415
	Daman and Diu	326	16	293	12	313	59	330
	Delhi	50693	1420	50476	1366	51645	1503	52006
	Goa	1897	78	2156	103	1982	168	1950
	Gujarat	80575	4174	77839	4104	74867	3950	72554
	Haryana	38241	1751	36589	1500	37913	1400	37866
	Himachal Pradesh	13743	564	14179	564	13501	630	13615
	Jammu and Kashmir	13164	410	13482	454	13473	468	12662
	Jharkhand	39569	1297	39465	1223	38574	1431	36651
	Karnataka	67744	4881	68655	4958	70595	4676	67572
	Kerala	27019	1155	26255	1122	26126	1002	25942

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lakshadweep		24	0	13	0	17	3	20
Madhya Pradesh		83276	3114	87823	3036	90764	4079	89544
Maharashtra		137705	7794	136135	7858	135281	6735	136046
Manipur		4239	139	3652	117	3080	167	2744
Meghalaya		4591	278	4947	199	5079	177	5114
Mizoram		2538	90	2310	98	2304	76	2337
Nagaland		3614	94	3904	78	3722	135	3526
Odisha		52145	2524	49869	2502	48970	2424	49192
Puducherry		1385	80	1437	77	1568	72	1430
Punjab		38641	1642	40637	1778	39206	1875	39583
Rajasthan		111501	4281	112987	4385	112504	4134	101117
Sikkim		1720	87	1646	66	1631	164	1832
Tamil Nadu		82634	3973	82457	3980	79830	3794	79576
Tripura		2851	149	2850	136	2798	292	2557
Uttar Pradesh		283317	9384	277245	7986	285884	8221	271568
Uttarakhand		14300	489	14754	484	14883	823	15239
West Bengal		105816	5258	102397	4938	99829	4691	93273
Total		1533309	66241	1522147	63781	1515872	63265	1467119

*Information of Deaths amongst cohort of TB patients registered in a quarter is available after 13-15 months.

New leprosy case detected during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto December, 2012)

Name of State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto Dec, 12)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	9012	7448	7820	6363
Arunachal Pradesh	24	32	28	34
Assam	1176	1252	1000	800
Bihar	21431	20547	17801	16239
Chhattisgarh	7641	7383	6999	5754
Goa	86	70	64	44

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	7373	7309	7496	7717
Haryana	365	321	524	467
Himachal Pradesh	164	214	195	125
Jharkhand	5345	4448	3615	2671
Jammu and Kashmir	159	211	175	120
Karnataka	4408	3891	3718	2696
Kerala	884	931	861	620
Madhya Pradesh	5592	5708	5858	5050
Maharashtra	15071	15498	17892	12993
Manipur	31	26	24	12
Meghalaya	20	61	41	19
Mizoram	10	19	13	14
Nagaland	79	67	90	137
Odisha	6481	6742	8312	6720
Punjab	824	819	695	756
Rajasthan	1200	1024	974	825
Sikkim	20	16	20	14
Tamil Nadu	5046	4617	4082	2789
Tripura	56	29	36	16
Uttar Pradesh	27473	25509	24627	18510
Uttarakhand	587	532	499	414
West Bengal	11453	10321	12169	9473
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15	26	27	12
Chandigarh	25	43	54	45
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	156	205	237	289
Daman and Diu	2	2	3	1
Delhi	1448	1408	1295	944
Lakshadweep	2	0	2	0
Puducherry	58	71	49	47
Total	133717	126800	127295	102730

Default on Central Loan

1877. SH. P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any State Government has defaulted on any Central loan;
- (b) if, so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year; and
- (c) the steps/action taken/being taken thereon?

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

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

Calculating under Recoveries of Oil Companies

1878. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has worked out a methodology for calculating the under recoveries of public sector oil companies so as to arrive at appropriate Government support required to be provided to them in respect of sale of the sensitive oil products;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and time by which the methodology is likely to be worked out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Finance has requested the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas that, for the F.Y. 2012-13 and subsequent years, Under Recoveries (UR) of OMCs on sale of the three sensitive oil products may be computed based on the following methods:

Product	Method of Computing the UR
HSD	Export Parity Price (EPP)
SKO	Export Parity Price (EPP)
Domestic LPG	IPP for the imported quantity (40%); EPP for the balance (60%)

[Translation]

Practice of Allopathy

1879. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether permission has been granted to Homoeopathic, Unani and Ayurvedic doctors to practise Allopathy in certain States/UTs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the regulations laid down by the Medical Council of India (MCI) in this regard;
- (d) whether any proposal has been received by the Government from various States/UTs including Maharashtra in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) No. No such permission has been granted by Central Government.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No such regulations have been notified by the Medical Council of India (MCI) in this regard.
- (d) No. No proposal has been received by the Government from various States/UTs including Maharashtra in this regard.
- (e) Does not arise.

[English]

Dues Recovery from Airlines

1880. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether public sector oil companies have to recover huge amounts for supply of Air Turbine Fuel (ATF) from various airlines;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, company-wise;
- (c) whether any step has been taken by the said companies to recover the dues from the defaulting airlines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Outstanding dues of public sector oil marketing companies against various airlines as on 31.12.2012, company-wise and airline-wise, is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the OMC	Name of Airline	Total outstanding including interest as on 31.12.12	Total overdue including interest as on 31.12.12	Security as on 31.12.12
IOCL	Air India	2514.97	1703.63	Nil
	Jet Airways	910.00	107.52	923.00
	Go Air	112.53	Nil	115.50
	Spice jet	91.23	Nil	95.00
BPCL	Air India	754.75	450.48	Nil
	Jet Airways	112.06	31.29	150.00
	Go Air	1.41	-	Under Arbitration
HPCL	Air India	1007.39	485.54	Nil
	Kingfisher Airlines	66.72	66.72	Corporate guarantee of Rs.200 crore
	Paramount Airways	19.28	19.28	Nil

(c) to (e) In case airlines fail to pay their dues, OMCs take action for recovery of dues in line with mutually-agreed commercial terms and as per legal processes which inter alia includes placing them on 'Cash and Carry' basis, recovery of interest on overdue payments, encashing bank guarantee, seeking post dated cheques for outstanding dues and action for filing suit against defaulting airlines in the Court of law.

[*Translation*]

Requirement for LPG Cylinders

1881. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

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

(a) whether it has been made mandatory for the LPG consumers to submit aadhaar card in their respective gas agencies for obtaining LPG cylinders;

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

(c) whether problems are being caused to the consumers due to the above conditions;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any alternative document is also being accepted by the gas agencies; and

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

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

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

National Mission for Empowerment of Women

1882. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched National Mission on Empowerment of Women;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof alongwith the fund earmarked thereunder;

(c) the number of States where the said mission has been set up;

(d) the number of women benefitted from these missions, State/UT-wise;

(e) the expenditure reported by the State Governments since the establishment of such missions so far, State/UT-wise;

(f) whether the Government proposes to establish the National Mission Authority; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The salient features of National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The total funds earmarked for the duration 2010-15 is Rs 14134.53 lakhs. The BE for the year 2012-13 is Rs 2500.00 lakhs while the RE for the year 2012-13 is Rs 1100.00 lakhs.

(c) No, madam. However, 28 State Mission Authority (SMA) have been set up in different States.

(d) The Mission does not involve direct delivery of benefits to individual beneficiaries. Funds have been released for the pilot project in Pali district in Rajasthan as well as for setting up SRCWs in different States.

(e) 23 State Resource Centres for Women (SRCW) have been established under State Mission Authority (SMA) in different States/UTs. The expenditure reported by the State/UT Govts. are as follows:

- i. Rajasthan SRCW - Rs. 8,11,262/-
- ii. Rajasthan Pilot Pali Project-Rs. 77,12,397/-
- iii. Karnataka SRCW - Rs. 9,66,000/-
- iv. Meghalaya SRCW - Rs. 12,00,000/-
- v. Uttarakhand SRCW - Rs. 3,62,693/-.

(f) Yes, Madam.

(g) Statement-II is enclosed.

Statement-I

National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) is an initiative of the Government of India (GOI) for empowering women holistically. It is conceived as an umbrella mission with a mandate to strengthen inter-sectoral convergence and facilitate the process of

coordinating all the women's welfare and socio economic development programmes across ministries and departments.

The salient features of the National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) are:

1. To ensure economic empowerment of women.
2. To ensure that violence against women is eliminated progressively.
3. To ensure social empowerment of women with emphasis on health and education.
4. To oversee gender mainstreaming of programmes, policies, institutional arrangements and processes of participating Ministries, Institutions and Organizations.
5. To undertake awareness generation as well as advocacy activities to fuel demand for benefits under various schemes and programmes and create, if required, structures at district, tehsil and village level with the involvement of Panchayats for their fulfillment.

Statement-II

The National Mission Authority (NMA) comprises of the following:

- I. Hon'ble Prime Minister
- II. Minister of Finance
- III. Minister of Human Resource Development
- IV. Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
- V. Minister of Rural Development
- VI. Minister of Panchayati Raj
- VII. Minister of Agriculture & Cooperation
- VIII. Minister of Health & Family Welfare
- IX. Minister of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
- X. Minister of Law & Justice
- XI. Minister of Environment & Forests
- XII. Minister of Labour & Employment
- XIII. Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment

XIV. Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission

(c) No, Madam.

XV. MOS(IC), M/o. WCD.

(d) Does not arise.

XVI. Chairperson, National Commission of Women

[*Translation*]

XVII. Two Chief Ministers

XVIII. Five Civil Society Members.

[*English*]

Price of LPG Cylinders

1883. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow the Oil Marketing Companies to revise the price of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinders as and when the cost on such product increases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal in this regard from Oil Marketing Companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) In order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in oil prices in the international market and in view of the domestic inflationary conditions, Government continues to modulate the Retail Selling Price of Subsidized Domestic LPG (14.2 kg/cylinder), resulting in incidence of under-recoveries to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). Based on the Refinery Gate Price (RGP) effective 1.3.2013, OMCs are incurring under-recovery of X 439.00 per 14.2 kg. cylinder on Subsidized Domestic LPG.

However, the Government took the decision to restrict the supply of Subsidized Domestic LPG cylinders to each consumer at 6 cylinders (of 14.2 kg.) per annum, which has been subsequently enhanced to 9 cylinders per annum with effect from 17/18.01.2013. Any number of Domestic LPG cylinder beyond the aforesaid restriction on supply of Subsidized Domestic LPG are available to consumers at non-subsidized rates, which is being notified by OMCs on monthly basis.

Consumption of Petroleum Products

1884. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the consumption of petrol, diesel and gas during the 12th Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme to bridge the gap between the supply and demand of petroleum products; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The estimated demand for petrol, diesel and gas by 2016-17 i.e. by end of 12th Five Year Plan against the actual consumption in 2011-12 is as follows:

Sl. No. Products	Actual Consumption in 2011-12	Estimated Demand in 2016-17
1. Petrol (Million Metric Tonne)	14.992	22.588
2. Diesel (Million Metric Tonne)	64.762	81.599
3. Natural Gas (Billion Cubic Metre)	46.482	172.630

(c) and (d) In order to meet the rising demand of oil and gas, the Government is encouraging participation of private companies alongwith the national oil companies and including foreign companies, for exploration and production of petroleum and natural gas and related activities that are capital intensive and requiring use of expensive state-of-art technology.

Concessions to Private Companies

1885. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing certain exemptions and concessions to private companies engaged in the trading of petroleum products;

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

(c) the extent of rise in the burden on exchequer as a result of the said concessions?

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

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

[English]

GBI for Wind Energy

1886. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to continue to implement Generation Based Incentive Scheme (GBIS) as an incentive for wind energy projects during the 12th Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the target set for wind power capacity addition during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has consulted various stakeholders before going ahead with competitive bidding pricing for wind energy projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A proposal to continue the GBI scheme has been considered by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) in its meeting held on 14.12.2012 and the Ministry is seeking Cabinet approval of the proposal. A target of 15000 MW wind power capacity addition has been set for the 12th Plan period.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise as the Government is not considering to bring competitive bidding pricing for wind energy projects at present.

Committee to Review MDG

1887. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had appointed any committee in the year 2008 to review the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) 2005 for the retail outlet dealers;

(b) if so, whether the said committee had submitted its report to the Government;

(c) if so, whether the recommendations and observations of this said committee had been incorporated by the Public Sector Oil Corporations in new MDG 2010/MDG 2012;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for not incorporating the recommendations/observations;

(e) whether the Public Sector Oil Corporations have received representations against the formation of MDG 2010/MDG 2012 from certain Petroleum Dealers Association's; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government had issued a public notice informing general public about constitution of a Committee. The public notice was issued to elicit views/suggestions from the general public / stake holders in order to make the system more transparent and accountable.

(b) Yes Madam.

(c) to (f) The recommendations of the Committee were deliberated at length by the public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), viz. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) with Federation of All India Petroleum Traders (FAIPT) and Confederation of Indian Petroleum Dealers (CIPD). The OMCs had then sent their final recommendations to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. OMCs have reported that the suggestions / representations / inputs from various stake holders including National / State

Dealers associations / bodies received were duly considered in the final recommendations sent to the Ministry. The Ministry, after careful consideration of the final recommendations of the OMCs, had approved the new Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG), 2012.

Conservation of Petroleum Products

1888. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps for conservation of petroleum products in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the petroleum Conservation Action Group has assessed the conservation potential in major sectors of the economy;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to extend the duration of Oil and Gas Conservation Fortnight presently organised by the Petroleum Conservation Research Association and oil PSUs to a month long period, commencing this year; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government constituted Petroleum Conservation Action Group (PCAG) in 1976 to take measures towards conservation and efficient utilisation of Petroleum Products, which was subsequently re-constituted as Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA), as a society under the aegis of MoPNG, in the year 1978. The objectives of PCRA are as under:

- (i) To formulate and promote measures for accelerating conservation of petroleum products leading to environment protection, energy security and sustainable development.
- (ii) To create awareness among masses about the importance, benefits and methods of conserving petroleum products & clean environment by enhancing information and capacity building.
- (iii) To promote research, development and

deployment efforts aimed at petroleum conservation & environment protection, support & facilitate efforts for adoption and dissemination of fuel efficient technologies and substitution of petroleum products with alternate fuels and renewables.

- (iv) To establish synergistic institutional linkages at the national & international levels in the areas of petroleum conservation & environment protection.
- (v) To provide training and technical advisory services, designed to achieve economy & efficiency in use of petroleum products for cleaner environment.
- (vi) To function as a Think Tank for the Government of India for proposing policies and strategies on petroleum conservation and environment protection aimed at reducing excessive dependence on oil.

(c) and (d) As per Report of a Working Group constituted by MoPNG in 1998, the total conservation potential of Oil and Gas in different sectors of the economy was assessed in the range of 30 to 65 per cent. Out of this, it was estimated that housekeeping, maintenance and low cost conservation measures could result in conservation of 10 to 25 per cent. An additional 20 to 40 per cent savings could be achieved by switching to fuel-efficient technologies, alternative fuels and renewables.

(e) and (f) Currently there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Sovereign Wealth Fund

1889. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has envisaged plans to set up a multi-billion dollar fund to finance big-ticket investment in the country;
- (b) if so, the details and the present status thereof; and
- (c) the expected sources of such fund?

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

large number of suggestions have been received from different stakeholders from the financial sector to setting up a Sovereign Wealth Fund. However, the Government has not taken any decision in this regard.

ECB Norms

1890. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) relaxes the External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) norms for infrastructure companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year and its impact on the market so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) policy is reviewed periodically in consultation with RBI in tune with the evolving macro economic situation, domestic investment demand and external sector developments to facilitate the flow of funds to key sectors like manufacturing and infrastructure, to augment the growth potential of the economy.

(b) There has been progressive liberalization and rationalization of the key components of ECB regulations such as amount and maturity, all-in-cost, and permissible end uses etc. to facilitate availability of long term funds to the Indian corporate sector with special thrust on infrastructure development. The key liberalisation and rationalization measures taken in ECB policy include: (a) Permitting ECB for refinancing of the Rupee loans for infrastructure sector to the extent of 25% of fresh ECBs; (b) Allowing ECBs for low cost/affordable housing projects; (c) Reduction in the rate of withholding tax on interest payment on money borrowed in foreign currency; (d) permitting SIDBI as an eligible borrower for accessing ECB for on-lending to MSME sector; (e) Allowing ECB for capital expenditure on the maintenance and operations of toll systems for roads and highways; (f) Permitting ECB for working capital requirements of the airline industry and (g) introduction of a new window of ECB for companies in the manufacturing and infrastructure sector having foreign exchange earnings.

There has been significant increase in ECBs availed by infrastructure sector companies. As reported by RBI, the amount of ECB approval in Infrastructure sector

was US \$ 5151 million in 2009-10, US \$ 10888 million in 2010-11, US \$ 14779 million in 2011-12 and US\$ 3522 million for April-December 2012.

The availability of low cost long term funds through ECB route will help support the rapid pace of infrastructure development in the country.

[Translation]

Inquiry under FEMA

1891. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether inquiry into the cases of violation of provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) 1999 by some companies, sent by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has been completed;

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

(c) if not, the reasons for delay, if any;

(d) whether Enforcement Directorate has fixed any time limit for completing the said inquiry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) Based upon the information received from Reserve Bank of India, during the period 2009-10 onwards, the Adjudicating Authorities under FEMA have, on conclusion of investigations by Enforcement Directorate, issued 29 Show Cause Notices for alleged contravention of the relevant provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.

(d) and (e) It is always the endeavor of the Enforcement Directorate to complete investigations within a reasonable time frame.

[English]

REC-III

1892. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of "Clean Energy for Rural Development (REC-III)" project;

(b) the details of various Clean Energy projects being undertaken in rural areas of the country;

(c) whether the Government is considering certain sub-projects under REC-III; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC) a public sector undertaking under the administrative control of the Ministry of Power has signed a loan agreement for 'Clean Energy for Rural Development (REC-III)' project with KfW, Germany on 30 March 2012 to refinance loans provided by REC to renewable energy projects in rural areas and to energy efficiency projects. The amount of Loan is Euro 100 million which can be drawn in phases upto 31 December 2017.

(b) As on date REC has claimed Rs. 140.52 crore against loans given to 5 projects in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Odisha, Haryana, and Rajasthan aggregating renewable energy generation capacity of 27 MW comprising 2 biomass based projects of 20 MW and 3 solar power generation projects of 7 MW.

(c) and (d) REC-III loan covers a number of sub-projects which are set up by state/private sector developers. These sub-projects are initially financed by REC and refinanced by KfW, Germany.

Opening up of Financial Sector

1893. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) whether during his recent visit, the Prime Minister of United Kingdom has urged the Indian Government to further open up the financial sector of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) India-UK talks were held in New Delhi on 19 February, 2013 during the official visit of the British Prime Minister, Mr. David Cameron to India. During the talks, the two Prime Ministers expressed satisfaction with the progress in the economic engagement. They stressed the need to undertake additional steps to take the relationship to a new high level. They also discussed the measures to generate higher growth in trade. The Indian side invited

increased British investments in India, including infrastructure and energy sectors. The British Prime Minister emphasised the need to reduce the barriers to investment. Both the leaders expressed their commitment to substantially increase trade and investment between India and the UK.

[Translation]

Grant to Eye Hospital

1894. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received by the Government regarding grant of financial assistance to an eye hospital run by a social service organisation at Muzaffarpur in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) to (c) The National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) is a decentralized Scheme under implementation through State/District Health Societies functioning in the States. The financial assistance to identified eye hospitals for the allotted eye-care activities is given under the NPCB in accordance with the Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) submitted by the State Government and approved by the competent authority.

[English]

Entertainment Allowance to Officers

1895. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any entertainment allowance is paid to any group/ grade of officers in the Central Government;

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

(c) whether the amount of entertainment allowance is taxable and if so, the details thereof; 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.

Quality of Generic Drugs

1896. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has put in place any mechanism to ensure the quality of generic and non-branded drugs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/proposed to strengthen them;

(c) whether the Government is considering to ban manufacturing and marketing of generic drugs under the brand names of pharmaceutical companies;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to standardise various drug regulations relating to research, storing of raw materials and manufacturing of drugs, particularly generic drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The quality of drugs, whether generic or non-branded or branded manufactured or imported for sale in the country is regulated under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules, 1945 made thereunder. Under these laws, the manufacture and sale of drugs are regulated by the State Governments and the import, approval of new drugs and banning of drugs are regulated by the Central Government through its drug regulatory body, namely, the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO).

In order to strengthen these institutions, the Government has created 216 additional posts in CDSCO since 2008. The Central Drugs Testing Laboratories have

been provided new sophisticated testing equipments. Two Sub-zones of CDSCO (Hyderabad and Ahmadabad) have been upgraded to full zones and three new sub-zones (Bangalore, Chandigarh and Jammu) have been created. The scheme of regular overseas inspection of manufacturing facilities situated abroad has been initiated to ensure proper compliance of good manufacturing practices guidelines before registering them for import of drugs. Two such inspections have already taken place in China. The National Pharmacovigilance Programme has been launched to capture Adverse Drugs Reaction (ADRs) for safe-guarding public health. 60 ADR Monitoring Centres are already functioning besides the National Coordination Centre at the Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission, Ghaziabad (U.P.) and a Pharmacovigilance Cell at CDSCO (Headquarters).

The State Governments have also been requested to strengthen their manpower and infrastructure. On its part, the Central Government has been extending financial assistance to them for upgradation of their infrastructure under the National Rural Health Mission. Further, during the 12th Five Year Plan, it has initiated a new scheme for providing financial assistance to the States/UTs for strengthening of State Drug Control Departments.

(c) and (d) At the time of the grant of the license for manufacture of a drug formulation, the trade name as submitted by the manufacturer was also being endorsed by the State Licensing Authorities alongwith proper name of the product thereby giving legitimacy to market the drug under the brand or the trade name. This practice was not in accordance with the spirit of the law, which does not require mentioning of any Trade Name/Brand Name on the applications or various forms for grant/renewal of a license to manufacture for sale or distribution. To check this practice, the Central Government issued a statutory direction to the State/UT Governments on 1.10.2012 under Section 33P of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 to instruct their respective drug licensing authorities to grant/renew licenses to manufacture for sale or for distribution of drugs in proper/generic names only.

(e) The regulatory provisions for manufacture, import and sale of drugs, including generic drugs, are enshrined in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 made thereunder.

Constitution of Forest Rights Committees

1897. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Rights Committees have been constituted at the Gram Sabha Level in all States as provided in the Forest Rights Act, 2006;

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

(c) whether the absence of such committees hamper the verification of claims; and

(d) if so, the measures taken by the Government to ensure proper verification of claims at the Gram Sabha level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 does not contain any provision for constitution of Forest Rights Committee by the State Governments. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2008, notified by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs on 1.1.2008 for implementing the provisions of the Act, however, provide for constitution of Forest Rights Committee by the Gram Sabha for assisting the Gram Sabha in the functions assigned to it under the Act. The requisite implementation status thereof, State/UT-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) As per the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2008, notified on 1.1.2008, the Forest Rights Committee is required to assist the Gram Sabha in its functions to -

- (i) receive, acknowledge and retain the claims in the specified form and evidence in support of such claims;
- (ii) prepare the record of claims and evidence including maps;
- (iii) prepare a list of claimants on forest rights;
- (iv) verify claims as provided in the Rules;
- (v) present their findings on the nature and extent

of the claim before the Gram Sabha for its consideration;

- (vi) acknowledge every claim received, in writing;
- (vii) prepare the claims on behalf of Gram Sabha for community forest rights in the prescribed Form.

The Rules also provide that the Forest Rights Committee shall, after due intimation to the concerned claimant and the Forest Department -

- (a) visit the site and physically verify the nature and extent of the claim and evidence on the site;
- (b) receive any further evidence or record from the claimant and witnesses;
- (c) ensure that the claim from pastoralists and nomadic tribes for determination of their rights, which may either be through individual members, the community or traditional community institution, are verified at a time when such individuals, communities or their representatives are present;
- (d) ensure that the claim from member of a primitive tribal group or pre-agricultural community for determination of their rights to habitat, which may either be through their community or traditional community institution, are verified when such communities or their representatives are present;
- (e) prepare a map delineating the area of each claim indicating recognizable landmarks; and
- (f) record its findings on the claim and present the same to the Gram Sabha for its consideration.

The Rules further provide that if there are conflicting claims in respect of the traditional or customary boundaries of another village or if a forest area is used by more than one Gram Sabha, the Forest Rights Committees of the respective Gram Sabhas shall meet jointly to consider the nature of enjoyment of such claim and submit the findings to the respective Gram Sabha in writing. The absence of the Forest Rights Committees is thus likely to hamper the verification of the claims

(d) The Ministry has brought about appropriate changes in the Rules on 06.09.2012 and issued/comprehensive guidelines on 12.7.2012 to ease out the problems and hindrances encountered in the implementation of the Act, and to provide unencumbered

excess to rights already conferred by the Act. After the amendments in the Rules, the Ministry also organized five regional consultations on Forest Rights Act, 2006 followed by a National meeting at New Delhi, wherein the amendments in the Rules were explained to the functionaries of the State Governments and the State Governments were directed to make special efforts for expeditious implementation of the Act.

Statement

(As on 31.1.2013)

States/UTs which have constituted the Forest Rights Committees	States/UTs which are yet to constitute the Forest Rights Committees
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Arunachal Pradesh
2. Assam	2. Manipur
3. Bihar	3. Meghalaya
4. Chhattisgarh	4. Nagaland
5. Goa	5. Sikkim
6. Gujarat	6. Daman and Diu
7. Himachal Pradesh	7. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
8. Jharkhand	
9. Karnataka	
10. Kerala	
11. Madhya Pradesh	
12. Maharashtra	
13. Mizoram	
14. Odisha	
15. Rajasthan	
16. Tamil Nadu	
17. Tripura	
18. Uttar Pradesh	
19. Uttarakhand	
20. West Bengal	
21. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	

[Translation]

Dropsy Cases

1898. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases of dropsy have again been reported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year so far;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) 'Public Health' is a State subject. Therefore, data on dropsy cases, is not maintained centrally. However, as per the available information, received from some States/UTs, details of the dropsy cases are as under:

Sl. No.	State	Cases of dropsy
1	2	3
1.	Chhattisgarh (1/1/2006 to 31/5/2011)	2 cases
2.	Tripura (as on 25.6.2011)	No cases reported since 2006
3.	Andaman and Nicobar (as on 31/5/2011)	No cases reported since 2006
4.	Haryana (as on 29/06/2011)	No cases reported since 2006
5.	Andhra Pradesh (as on 30.4.2011)	No cases reported since 2006
6.	Arunachal Pradesh (as on 2.6.2011)	No cases reported
7.	Karnataka (as on 11.5.2011)	No cases reported since 2006
8.	Gujarat (as on 9.5.2011)	No cases reported since 2006

1	2	3
9. Puducherry (as on 6.5.2011)		No cases reported since 2006
10 Tamil nadu (as on 2.5.2011)		No cases reported since 2005
11. Rajasthan		No cases reported since 17/2/2010

(c) To curb the menace of food adulteration, regular surveillance, monitoring & sampling of food products are undertaken by State/UT Governments under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules & Regulations made thereunder. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) issues advisories also from time to time to State/UT Governments to check the adulteration in food products. FSSAI also conducts awareness workshop/training programme on Food Safety, involving Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), Public Health Departments of State Governments. A national Food Safety Helpline (1800 11 21 00) has also been started for having direct interface/communication linkages with all the stakeholders in the food chain including the regulators, other government agencies, manufacturing associations, municipal bodies, NGOs, consumers, etc.

[English]

Iodize Salt

1899. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Iodized Salt Coverage Study conducted by a leading international organisation claims more than fifty per cent of the rural population of the country still consumes non-iodized salt;

(b) if so, the details of the study with the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard including ban on the sale of non-iodized salt in the country especially in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) Iodized Salt Coverage Study 2010 conducted by Salt Commissioner, GOI along with

some International Organisations has revealed that 47.2% rural households were consuming adequately iodated salt (>15 ppm), 42.2% households were consuming inadequately iodated salt (<15 ppm) and 10.5% households were consuming salt with no iodine.

The Iodized Salt Coverage Study 2010 was conducted in eight states i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand while the Coverage Evaluation Study (CES) conducted by M/o Health & Family Welfare, Government Of India and UNICEF covering 30 states of the country has revealed that 66.1% of rural households were consuming adequately iodated salt (>15 ppm), 22.6% rural households were consuming inadequately iodated salt (<15 ppm) and 10.5% rural households were consuming salt with no iodine.

(c) In order to prevent & control Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) Government of India is implementing National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) in the country for entire population. Financial assistance is provided to all States/UT's for establishment of IDD Cell and IDD Monitoring Laboratory, conducting district IDD surveys, health education and publicity to create awareness amongst people to use only iodated salt. In addition, funds are provided to Salt Commissioner's Office for quality control of iodated salt at production level.

Regulation 2.9.30 (1)(2)(3) of Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives), Regulation, 2011 prescribes the standard for edible common salt including iodized salt, iron fortified common salt and iron fortified iodized salt (double fortified salt).

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

[Translation]

Coaching Centres for Scheduled Tribes Students

1900. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coaching centres presently functioning in the country for providing free coaching to students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether there is a proposal for opening of more such centres in the country particularly in Bihar; and

(c) if so, the details and locations thereof State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) The Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of "Coaching for Scheduled Tribes" in the country under which Pre-Examination Coaching Centres (PECs) run by State Governments/Universities/Registered Private Institutes are supported for providing coaching to ST students. The State-wise, location-wise list of PECs funded by this Ministry during the last three years and current year is enclosed as Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

List of Coaching Centre Funded by the Ministry during 2009-10 to 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT/University/Private Institutions	
1	2	3
1	Chhattisgarh	Career Plus Educational Society, 302-A-37-38-39, Ansal Building, 3rd Floor, Near Batra Cinema, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi - 09 (for Chhattisgarh)
2	Delhi	Career Plus Educational Society, 302-A-37-38-39, Ansal Building, 3rd Floor, Near Batra Cinema, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi - 09 (for Delhi)
		Delhi Education Centre, 28A/11, Jia Sarai, Near IIT, Hauz Khas, Delhi -10016 (for Delhi)

1	2	3
3	Gujarat	Mt Educare Pvt. Ltd. 101/102 Satyam Mall, Near Kameshwar High School, Starellite Ahmedabad-380015
4	Jharkhand	Jharkhand Vikas Sansthan, L-104, Agrora Housing Colony, Ranchi, Jharkhand Nikhileshwar Institute of Banking & Management(NIBM), 210, Hariom Tower, Circular Road, Ranchi, Jharkhand Hans Study Centre, 76, Circular Road, Ranchi, Jharkhand
5	Kerala	Seshan's Academy Pattom, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
6	Maharashtra	MT Educare Pvt. Ltd. 2201, 2nd Floor, Flying Colors, Pt. Dindayal Upadhaya Marg, Opp. L.B.S. Cross Road, Mulund (west), Mumbai. Maharashtra
7	Manipur	Volunteers for Rural Health and Action (VOHRA), H.O. Lamdong, Distt-Thoubal, Manipur Community Development Programme Centre, MI Road, Thoubal Achouba, District-Thoubal, Manipur
8	Madhya Pradesh	Krestar Educational & Welfare Society, 2nd Floor, Yamonotri Apartment 96, Nehru Colony, Thatipur, Gwalior, Pin-474011, M.P. Kothari Institute, 7, Shivvilas Palace, Rajwada Chock, Indore, M.P.

1	2	3
		Kundan Kalyan Samiti (Kautilya Academy), Birla Nagar, Gwalior, M.P.
		Socially Advanced Help Age Resolver Association, Napier Town, Jabalpur, M.P.
		Jawahar Lal Nehru Charitable Educational Trust, V.Borawan, The.Kasarawad, Dist: Khargon, M.P.
9. Odisha		Social Welfare Organisation for Strengthening Today's India (SWOSTI), AT/Po-Jharpokharia, Distt-Mayurebhanj, Odisha
10. Rajasthan		NSA Krishi Samiti, D-23, Jagan Path, Chomu House, Sardar Patel Marg, C-scheme, Jaipur - 30200, Rajasthan
		Utkarsh Vikas Samiti, 265 Vishwa Karman Nagar, Maharani Form, Durga Pura, Jaipur-302018, Rajasthan
		B.L.Saini Coaching Center, Tonk Phatak, Jaipur, 302018, Rajasthan
		Sun System of Information Technology, 53, Tej Mand, Sadar Thana Road, Alwar, Rajasthan
11. Tripura		School of Science, At-Kungaban, Distt-West Tripura, Tripura
12. Tamil Nadu		MT Educare Pvt. Ltd. Old No. 176, New No.212, Ramakrishna mutt Road, Mandaveli, Chennai, Tamil Nadu

1	2	3
13. West Bengal		North Bengal Sukhanta Pally Foundation of Global Environment, At-Paul Bhawan, Shivmandir, PO-Kadamtala, Distt-Darjeeling, W.B.

Implementation of Panchayati Raj System

1901. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Panchayati Raj System has been implemented in all the States/UTs of the country including Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor indicating the name of such States/UTs along with the remedial action taken or proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (c) As per Article 243B of the Constitution, three tier Panchayats at the Village, Intermediate and District levels are to be constituted in all States to which Part IX of the Constitution is applicable. However, Panchayats at the Intermediate level may not be constituted in a State having a population not exceeding 20 lakh. Broadly, the three tier Panchayati Raj system operating in the country has been structured according to the relevant provisions in the Constitution. The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) has its own Panchayati Raj Act and Panchayats have been constituted in the State of J&K as per the State Act. Holding of elections to the Panchayats is the responsibility of the respective State Government and the State Election Commission concerned. Elections to Panchayats in Andhra Pradesh scheduled in 2011 and Elections to Panchayats scheduled in Puducherry in 2011 have not been held as per schedule. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has advised State Governments to hold elections at the earliest.

*[English]***Ethanol Blending Programme**

1902. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI M. KRISHANASSWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Ethanol blending programme is being undertaken by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the salient features of the programme;

(c) whether the Government is encouraging production of ethanol in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the production and the demand for ethanol during each of the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has decided on 22.11.2012 that 5% mandatory ethanol blending with petrol should be implemented across the country and 5% mandatory blending be reckoned for the country as a whole and it be achieved by 30.06.2013. Procurement price of ethanol will be henceforth decided between Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and suppliers of ethanol and in case of any shortfall in domestic supply, the OMCs and Chemical companies are free to import ethanol.

In view of the above decision, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas has issued a Gazette Notification dated 02.01.2013 directing OMCs to sell Ethanol blended petrol with percentage of ethanol upto 10% as per BIS Specification.

(c) and (d) Central Government, vide notification dated 20.12.2007 issued by Department of Food & Public Distribution, has allowed sugar factory to manufacture, at its option, ethanol directly from sugarcane juice or from molasses including B-Heavy molasses or both. However, setting up of a standalone distillery for manufacture of ethanol is not permitted. Further, the Central Government, with a view to increase production of ethanol is providing soft loan up to 40% of the project cost to the sugar mills

from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) for setting up ethanol projects.

As per the information provided by Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, production of ethanol from molasses for the last three years from 10 major States is as under:

Year	Production (Lakh litre)
2008-09	22648.66
2009-10	17300.75
2010-11	22314.83

*[Translation]***Purchase of Computer for Panchayats**

1903. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain cases of gross irregularities have come to the notice of the Government regarding purchase of computers for incorporating panchayats in national e-governance in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (c) This Ministry did not receive any intimation regarding irregularities in purchase of computers for Panchayats in national e-governance in Madhya Pradesh. However, this question was forwarded to Government of Madhya Pradesh for their comments. Government of Madhya Pradesh has intimated on 06th March, 2013 that they had received a complaint from the same Hon'ble Member of Parliament and an inquiry was conducted by the District Administration, Ujjain and examined by the technical experts. No irregularities were found in the process of procurement. They have further informed that wherever there was any discrepancy, directions were given to rectify the same.

Facilities to Sarpanch and Panchayat Members

1904. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of facilities being provided to Sarpanch and members of Panchayats in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide phones to Sarpanches, members of panchayats in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) 'Panchayats' is a State subject and as such the provision of facilities including phones to Sarpanches and to other members of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) is left to the discretion of respective States, and State Governments take decisions regarding provision of such facilities. No centralized data in this regard is maintained in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR).

(b) and (c) There is no scheme in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj to provide any assistance to States for providing such facilities to members of PRIs in the country.

[*English*]

Right to Education

1905. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to strengthen the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and Commission for Protection of Child Rights in States to monitor the implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has already set up a Cell for monitoring the implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. Strengthening of the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights for monitoring of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 in respective States and Union Territories is the responsibility of the concerned State Government and Union Territory Administration.

Investment in Infrastructure

1906. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the volume of investment by private players/companies/entities and its proportion in the total investment in infrastructure sector during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the contribution made by the Government in the State of Bihar towards infrastructure projects in roads, power, steel, coal, railways, petroleum and telecom during the last three years and the current year?

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

Amendment in NABARD Act

1907. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to amend the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) Act, 1981;

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

(c) whether the Government has invited suggestions from various stakeholders in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the extent to which such suggestions have been incorporated in the proposed legislation; and

(f) the likely effect of such amendments on the objectives/functioning of the NABARD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) The Government has approved a proposal, in consultation with Reserve Bank of India (RBI) & National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), for introduction of a Bill, for amending the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981, which, *inter alia*, envisages raising the authorized capital of NABARD from Rs. 5,000 crore to Rs. 20,000 crore and enlarging the meaning of

Cooperative Societies to include multistate cooperative societies under any Central law or any other Central or State law relating to cooperative societies. The amendments are also aimed at enhancing/diversifying NABARD's business activities and for providing operational flexibility and autonomy to the organization.

[Translation]

Restructuring of ICDS Scheme

1908. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to restructure and strengthen the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme during the 12th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the expenditure likely to be incurred for the purpose;

(c) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the States/UTs under the ICDS Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government has received complaints regarding misuse/irregularities in distribution of foodgrains and other shortcomings/anomalies prevalent in the ICDS Scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the action taken or proposed by the Government in this regard for effective implementation of the ICDS Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) In order to address various programmatic, management and institutional gaps and to meet administrative and operational challenges that had

crept the ICDS over the years, Government approved the proposal for Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme with an over-all budget allocation of Rs. 1,23,580 crore during 12th Five Year Plan. The Administrative Approvals in this regard have since been issued to the States/UTs.

Restructured and Strengthened ICDS will be rolled out in all the Districts in three years as per following details:

- I. In 200 high burden districts in the first year (2012-13);
- II. In additional 200 districts in second year (2013-14) (i.e. w.e.f. 1.4.2013) including districts from special category States and NER;
- III. In remaining districts in third year (2014-15) (i.e. w.e.f. 1.4.2014).

The key features of Strengthened and Restructured ICDS *inter-alia* include addressing the gaps and challenges with (a) special focus on children under 3 years and pregnant and lactating mothers (b) strengthening and repackaging of services including care and nutrition counseling services and care of severely underweight children (c) a provision for an additional Anganwadi Worker cum Nutrition Counselor for focus on children under 3 years of age and to improve the family contact, care and nutrition counseling for P&L Mothers in the selected 200 high-burden districts across the country, besides having provision of link worker, 5% creche cum Anganwadi centre (d) focus on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) (e) forging strong institutional and programmatic convergence particularly, at the district, block and village levels (f) models providing flexibility at local levels for community participation (g) introduction of APIP (h) improving Supplementary Nutrition Programme including cost revision, (i) provision for construction and improvement of buildings of Anganwadi centres (j) allocating adequate financial resources for other components including Monitoring and Management and Information System(MIS), Training and use of Information and communication technology (ICT), (k) to put ICDS in a mission mode etc. and (l) revision of financial norms etc.

(c) Statement-I and II indicating funds released and utilized by the State Governments/UTs, under ICDS

(General & Training) and SNP, during the last three years and current year (upto 28.2.2013) are enclosed.

(d) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally sponsored Scheme implemented by States/UTs across the country. The responsibility for implementation of ICDS Programme, providing supplementary nutrition under it and management thereof rests with States/UTs. The complaints received in respect of misuse/irregularities in procurement/distribution of supplementary nutrition and other shortcoming/anomalies under ICDS Scheme are forwarded to concerned States/UTs for taking appropriate action. Complaints which are serious in nature, report from State Governments/UT Administrations is sought. During the last calendar year, 69 complaints - State of Uttar Pradesh (23), Bihar (13), Rajasthan (6), Delhi (6), Jharkhand (4), Haryana (3), Maharashtra (3), Odisha (3), Assam (2), Madhya Pradesh (2), Uttrakhand (1), Andhra Pradesh (1), Chhattisgarh (1) and A&N Island (1) - were received in respect of misuse/irregularities in procurement/distribution

of supplementary nutrition and other shortcoming/anomalies under ICDS Scheme.

(e) The complaints of such irregularities are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for remedial action. During review meetings, the States/UTs are also requested for improving all services under ICDS Scheme including Supplementary Nutrition Programme. The Government of India has also introduced five tier monitoring and supervision mechanism at National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi level and issued guidelines on 31.3.2011 for better implementation of the ICDS Scheme including SNP.

Whenever any shortcomings are noticed during the course of visits to the States, these are addressed through letters and review meetings to remove the deficiencies and to improve the implementation of the Scheme.

Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS is also a step in the direction to improve the services under ICDS.

Statement-I

State-wise (including state share) ICDS Scheme (General & Training) during last three years and current year (2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13

(As on 28.02.2012)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released (as on 28.02.2013)	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	36306.76	40007.13	36639.25	36852.43	44587.98	61234.05	59249.75	58436.29
2	Bihar	29764.48	32710.1	25185.2	29650.4	46456.23	44176.11	48471.56	11289.92
3	Chhattisgarh	14393.91	14381.15	12064.547	16233.02	23787.53	28526.95	28882.43	11654.89
4	Goa	839.01	827.87	302.74	802.05	846.52	1117.4	1141.79	863.44
5	Gujarat	15987.35	21081.8	18932.53	22249.69	44278.04	39130.09	31092.56	25029.78
6	Haryana	8176.56	11018.88	10817.842	11573.88	16360.93	17047.46	22840.8	13602.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7	Himachal Pradesh	7088.51	8336.86	8727.11	8702.19	11903.95	13211.73	10109.08	3431.99
8	Jammu and Kashmir	8329.08	8383.48	14751.62	10596.73	15008.35	13144.46	13249.95	19325.35
9	Jharkhand	12891.82	14360.21	17918	15304.85	20501.65	14841.55	15816.91	18932.91
10	Karnataka	21036.48	22841.08	19388.69	26410.23	45102.14	39282.64	30727.02	28296.77
11	Kerala	14287.04	14189.21	12751.76	16581.9	29615.76	26269.61	16442.6	12274.93
12	Madhya Pradesh	20518.38	34346.56	31172.69	38211.43	40554.56	63100.15	80885.98	43350.71
13	Maharashtra	32238.38	47432.87	42503.36	47559.35	76225.79	95934.75	75230.32	64923.80
14	Odisha	22504.1	20791.79	21677.68	24640.66	36038.97	32265.04	31757.15	28141.83
15	Punjab	9260.96	10582.99	11832.38	12602.77	17257.36	20378.68	17050.01	10029.89
16	Rajasthan	22550.03	20466.87	17014.35	24500.33	32506.33	39457.64	46193.82	25316.06
17	Tamil Nadu	17967.07	23734.47	26319.84	22183.2	37210.68	23097.61	123442.3	21472.39
18	Uttarakhand	3717.73	5281.32	3857.79	5242.07	10502.09	9166.67	9168.4	6924.88
19	Uttar Pradesh	51542.93	55950.04	48631.35	62800.77	90164.50	67208.57	105664.72	87125.91
20	West Bengal	37016.49	37362.32	30717.03	40899.48	79235.59	67029.52	53847.98	26227.07
21	Delhi	3209.81	3014.83	3644.46	3525.1	4918.64	7356.48	7585.11	5973.73
22	Pondicherry	249	303.84	355.54	350.62	712.40	385.32	362.01	308.65
23	Andaman and Nicobar	291.63	292.06	325.3	328.99	599.93	589.87	444.83	315.80
24	Chandigarh	254.5	252.29	244.45	244.45	438.27	438.27	432.13	302.95
25	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	129.84	126.57	137.53	129.94	145.33	134.82	121.34	91.24
26	Daman and Diu	56.55	56.65	58.18	58.16	82.47	82.47	63.1	51.00
27	Lakshadweep	121.03	75.87	27.49	96.87	169.83	171.87	101.91	7.50
28	Arunachal Pradesh	3178.72	3521.15	6391.528	4720.91	7015.96	7743.82	5738.71	3666.78
29	Assam	23849.59	19010.31	36402.43	295.25	38663.02	46138.11	46796.39	32336.53
30	Manipur	3387.5	2464.68	3707.71	3783.96	5924.06	5393.12	4754.42	1896.90
31	Meghalaya	2102.15	2560.51	2482.89	2448.01	3536.73	3694.15	3339.48	1602.28
32	Mizoram	2089.23	1693.57	2315.96	2131.7	2714.42	2567.23	1871.15	2547.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
33	Nagaland	5025.41	2530.22	2264.01	4578.34	5930.26	4555.11	2660.74	3530.75
34	Sikkim	683.53	647.6	503.29	724.62	772.27	1061.33	1021.23	595.73
35	Tripura	7398.195	3329.42	8132.205	4306.4	6489.28	5981.08	5372.54	2641.93
	Total	438443.76	483967.07	478698.83	530751.50	796255.82	801913.73	801933.22	572520.8
36	LIC for AKBY	691.80		742.00		663.72		472.18	
37	KSY	3626.27							
38	NIPCCD for CMU					50.68			
Grand Total		442761.83	483967.07	479440.83	530751.50	796970.22	801913.73	802405.40	572520.80

Statement-II

State-wise (including State Share) under SNP during last three years (2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 & current year 2012-13 upto 28.02.2013)

(Rupees in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released (as on 28.02.2013)	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	31285.7	52316.99	16003.74	69979.08	48307.39	87975.62	37662.71	53660.84
2	Bihar	40695.19	92263.92	48335.94	57052.77	35452.88	77217.2	46532.02	73246.54
3	Chhattisgarh	7461.68	21324.67	14211.95	25938.16	14714.72	30150.63	14092.83	11127.56
4	Goa	375.94	918.75	418.23	778.84	410.97	775.22	314.32	372.55
5	Gujarat	8696.39	24690.5	11985.65	42046.64	36389.64	47957.78	23377.77	34732.20
6	Haryana	6884.01	14571	5211.6	11006.76	6391.63	12275.3	7365.95	9619.16
7	Himachal Pradesh	2939.36	5939.35	2466.48	4977.92	2819.49	5638.74	2966.00	4124.44
8	Jammu and Kashmir	1671.09	0	1949.78		1949.76	5132.94	1949.77	266.67
9	Jharkhand	16893.64	53308	23438.78	35997.11	12136.86	31917.69	18786.19	21245.34
10	Karnataka	26325.26	56641.93	23585.19	54587.07	31664.85	58234.82	24787.96	31585.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	Kerala	7545.81	15826.29	8071.33	14734.74	7459.55	6807.06	4503.83	6980.42
12	Madhya Pradesh	22339.36	51990.71	38917.63	89736.4	52322.73	89365.76	57573.72	77006.71
13	Maharashtra	20350.12	48660	20350.12	73509.16	66743.56	109818.25	54568.47	48306.74
14	Odisha	13968.2	32185.78	19490.01	47782.7	32289.69	54602.92	27463.28	43559.26
15	Punjab	1748.03	8825.7	4402.84	7090.7	9001.16	10353.44	4475.86	6970.46
16	Rajasthan	11014.23	30464.83	20449.06	45138.71	26747.43	50048.53	23084.54	35972.84
17	Tamil Nadu	13268	26558	12395.76	38109	17072.64	24892.23	18113.45	34694.00
18	Uttar Pradesh	86778.09	178809.82	138267.06	271960.07	131600.18	268028.07	119286.46	162529.15
19	Uttarakhand	740.47	1488.21	1303.6	2960.61	1313.2	3976.34	1041.80	1344.26
20	West Bengal	13577.01	55101.17	35274	67097.58	36926.45	66031.39	30376.51	43349.15
21	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	144.8	511.84	106.95	428.98	120.8	497.16	130.34	401.37
22	Chandigarh	193.78	216.31	129.88	279.89	189.23	425.55	253.72	342.14
23	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	91.58	55.3	62.9	84.35	53.1	0	83.44	0.00
24	Daman and Diu	50.37	179.63	33.58	66.63	32.38	181.14	93.42	73.20
25	Lakshadweep	42.87	29.69	78.69	29.69	151.48	44.53	55.90	
26	Delhi	4171.53	6878.7	4004.05	8960.11	2017.3	9140	5024	11102.52
27	Pondicherry	139.91	462.19	395.95	643.34	1016.39	663.22	0	152.34
28	Arunachal Pradesh	856.32	956.32	3047.89	3847.26	2760.74	3454.97	2746.72	1964.43
29	Assam	17660.74	17590.73	21579.99	19135.31	30082.76	37635.4	25257.04	28459.27
30	Manipur	1477.61	2422.45	4449.6	5249.6	2248.3	2248.3	2946.24	0.00
31	Meghalaya	5301	6972.28	5650.42	6408.03	5953.12	6585.16	3702.02	3702.02
32	Mizoram	2020.79	2496.63	2241.65	2726.65	1867.08	2502.08	2483.49	1700.62
33	Nagaland	2658.79	3304.66	4782.37	5282.37	4855.6	4855.6	2516.84	1749.53
34	Sikkim	794.39	622.59	362.44	838.23	563.44	907.42	650.54	97.74
35	Tripura	2851.68	3617.54	3464.4	4089.09	6746.08	7167.66	2127.24	1575.52
Total		373013.74	818172.79	496870.51	1018602.6	630250.79	1117615.07	566383.02	752080.61

*[English]***Financial Condition of Banks**

1909. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial condition of public sector banks has deteriorated over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, bank-wise and the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government / Reserve Bank of India (RBI) thereto; and

(c) the effective measures taken / being taken by the Government / RBI to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) has 'declined from March 2010 to March 2011 and increased marginally in March 2012. However, the ratio always remained higher than the regulatory stipulations. The key financial indicators of PSBs during the last 3 years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Government is committed to keep all the PSBs adequately capitalized and has approved an amount of Rs. 12,517 crore to recapitalize PSBs this year. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on 2nd May, 2012 has prescribed norms under Basel III for capital adequacy of banks in India which are effective from 1st April, 2013 and are available at RBI's website: www.rbi.org.in.

Statement

PSBs: Key financial condition indicators at end...

Bank Name	Mar-10				Mar-11				Mar-12			
	Return on Equity	Return on Total Assets	CRAR (Basel II)	Net Profit (Rs. in crore)	Return on Equity	Return on Total Assets	CRAR (Basel II)	Net Profit (Rs. in crore)	Return on Equity	Return on Total Assets	CRAR (Basel II)	Net Profit (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Allahabad Bank	18.12	1.14	13.62%	1302	18.71	1.11	12.96%	1548	19.32	1.17	12.83%	1973
Andhra Bank	24.56	1.4	13.93%	1199	26.19	1.37	14.38%	1468	19.08	1.2	13.18%	1637
Bank of Baroda	15.52	1.15	14.36%	3058	19.86	1.44	14.52%	4242	16.48	1.34	14.67%	5007
Bank of India	9.96	0.71	12.94%	1741	12.48	0.81	12.17%	2489	10.92	0.71	11.95%	2678
Bank of Maharashtra	15.77	0.7	12.78%	567	10.68	0.47	13.35%	615	11.88	0.55	12.43%	796
Canara Bank	22.49	1.33	13.43%	3021	23.97	1.47	15.38%	4026	14.91	0.96	13.76%	3283
Central Bank of India	14.05	0.64	12.24%	1059	13.71	0.67	11.64%	1254	4.49	0.24	12.40%	535
Corporation Bank	19.88	1.24	15.37%	1170	21.36	1.2	14.11%	1413	18.91	1.05	13.00%	1506
Dena Bank	19.47	1.01	12.77%	511	19.27	1	13.41%	612	18.82	1.11	11.51%	803
IDBI Bank Limited	8.35	0.53	11.31%	1102	10.14	0.74	13.64%	2121	10.83	0.79	14.58%	2647
Indian Bank	18.4	1.62	12.71%	1641	18.4	1.56	13.56%	1802	16.28	1.34	13.47%	1836

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Indian Overseas Bank	6.62	0.41	14.78%	707	10.93	0.63	14.55%	1073	8.05	0.44	13.32%	1050
Oriental Bank of Commerce	14	0.92	12.54%	1136	16.74	1.04	14.23%	1503	9.92	0.67	12.69%	1142
Punjab & Sind Bank	21.4	1.07	13.10%	1106	17.28	0.9	12.94%	1405	11.27	0.65	13.26%	1624
Punjab National Bank	23.54	1.45	13.97%	3913	21.86	1.39	12.42%	4434	19.6	1.24	12.63%	4884
Syndicate Bank	13.24	0.63	12.70%	813	14.97	0.77	13.04%	1048	14.29	0.82	12.24%	1313
UCO Bank	23.33	0.87	13.21%	1817	14.52	0.66	13.71%	2256	13.84	0.72	12.34%	2794
Union Bank of India	19.09	1.2	12.51%	2076	16.47	1	12.95%	2084	12.47	0.74	11.85%	1787
United Bank of India	9.86	0.45	12.80%	322	12.04	0.65	13.05%	524	11.91	0.7	12.69%	633
Vijaya Bank	15.04	0.78	12.50%	1258	12.12	0.72	13.88%	1378	11.5	0.67	13.06%	1493
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	20.68	0.93	13.30%	455	21.37	0.96	11.68%	551	17.67	0.99	13.77%	652
State Bank of Hyderabad	22.05	1.04	14.90%	823	23.69	1.24	14.25%	1166	21.22	1.17	13.56%	1298
State Bank of India	11.94	0.88	13.39%	9166	9.44	0.69	11.98%	8265	13.54	0.86	13.86%	11713
State Bank of Indore	17.46	0.88	13.53%	308						merged with SBI		
State Bank of Mysore	16.72	1.06	12.42%	466	14.71	1.05	13.76%	501	9.52	0.68	12.55%	369
State Bank of Patiala	16.27	0.78	13.26%	551	16.39	0.87	13.41%	653	18	0.94	12.30%	796
State Bank of Travancore	25.87	1.28	13.74%	686	23.11	1.14	12.54%	729	13.88	0.65	13.55%	514
Public Sector Banks	15.37	0.96	13.27%	41955	15.24	0.96	13.08%	49157	14.03	0.88	13.23%	54764

Source: Latest updated OSMOS database

Offsite returns as reported by banks, global operations

Benefits to Bulk Customers by OMCs

1910. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL

GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are providing certain benefits, incentives and services to bulk customers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of

oil products procured by various bulk customers during the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 so far along with the profits earned or losses suffered by various OMCs therefrom, OMC-wise;

(c) the criteria fixed for inclusion of customers in the category of bulk customers;

(d) whether the Government has received any representation from various other bulk users to include them in the list of bulk customers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that they do not offer discount in price on diesel except for credit. In

case of other products, logistic discount/credit is considered depending upon market dynamics and competition.

OMC-wise detail of oil products sold to various bulk consumers during the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 (from April, 2012 to January, 2013) is at enclosed Statement. OMCs have reported that profits/losses for bulk consumer segment is not captured.

(c) Government of India has allowed OMCs to sell diesel to bulk consumers taking supplies directly from OMC installations at market based prices.

Consumers having a large requirement of fuels for their own consumption and who can uplift minimum 12000 litres i.e. minimum a truck load supply from bulk supply locations are categorized as bulk consumers.

(d) No representation has been received.

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

Statement

Sales volumes in TMT

OMC-wise details of oil products sold to various bulk consumers during the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 (April, 2012 - January, 2013)

Product	2011-12			2012-13 (April, 2012-January, 2013)		
	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL
Motor Spirit, (MS)	109	13	9	84	12	8.5
High Speed Diesel (HSD)	8952	1508	1021	7373	1265	876
Furnace Oil (FO)	3020	973	1355	2579	776	1011
Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS) 1290		249	220	779	278	154
Light Diesel Oil (LDO)	182	64	157	131	57	146
Naphtha	3180	459	41.6	3276	515	94.5
Bitumen	2254	853	929.5	1717	633	797.7
Total	18987	4119	3733.1	15939	3536	3087.7

Tobacco Attributable Diseases

1911. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is high prevalence of diseases attributable to consumption of various tobacco products including gutka and pan masala in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of cases of tobacco attributable diseases and deaths reported

in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for the treatment, care and counselling of patients suffering from tobacco attributable diseases in the country, State/UT-wise;

(d) the funds allocated and spent for the above purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the preventive measures taken/proposed by the Government to spread awareness about adverse health effects of tobacco use and to impose a ban on manufacturing, marketing and consumption of various tobacco products including gutka and pan masala in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, the Ministry is aware of some reports on the prevalence of diseases attributable to consumption of various tobacco products including gutkha and pan masala.

(b) As per the Report of Tobacco Control in India, each year approximately 8-9 lakh people die in India due to diseases attributable to tobacco use.

In 2006, the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) did a study on "Assessment of Burden of Diseases due to Non-communicable Diseases" based on analysis of published literature till 2004. Accordingly, the risk of diseases attributable to tobacco use was for stroke (78%), tuberculosis (65.6%), ischemic heart disease (85.2%), acute myocardial infarction (52%), oesophageal cancer (43%), oral cancer (38%) and lung cancer (16%) respectively.

Further, the ICMR's National Cancer Registry Programme which collects information on cancer cases and to some extent information on its related mortality reported that the number of cancers of mouth, tongue and pharynx during the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 was 66,129; 68,160 & 170,261 respectively.

(c) The following national health programme are under implementation for treatment / management of some of these diseases:

- (i) National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) was launched in the year 2007-08, with the objectives to (i) create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption, (ii) reduce the production and supply of tobacco products, (iii) ensure effective implementation of

the provisions made under "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" (COTPA) and (iv) help the people quit tobacco use through Tobacco Cessation Centres. The programme is presently under implementation in 21 states covering 42 districts.

- (ii) National Programme for Prevention & Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS) was launched in 2010 and is under implementation in 100 Districts across 21 States/UTs.

(d) The funds allocated and spent by the States/UTs under the National Tobacco Control programme are enclosed as Statement.

- (e) (i) "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act," (COTPA) enacted in 2003 regulates consumption, production, supply and distribution of tobacco products, by imposing restrictions on advertisement, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products; prohibiting smoking in public places; prohibiting sale to and by minors, prohibiting sale within a radius of 100 yards of educational institutions and through mandatory depiction of specified pictorial health warnings on all tobacco product packs.
- (ii) The Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011 dated 1st August 2011, issued under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, lays down that tobacco and nicotine shall not be used as ingredients in any food products.

Currently, 27 States/UT's have issued orders for implementation of the Food Safety Regulations. (Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland, Andaman & Nicobar, Daman & Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Uttarakhand, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Sikkim, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, J&K)

Ministry of Health and family Welfare has also been running dedicated mass media and outdoor campaigns to create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco use.

Statement

Status of the release and utilization of funds under National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) for the year 2007-08 to 2012-13

Sl. No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13
		Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization	Allocation
1	Rajasthan	17,24,000/-	-	-	4,37,470	-	6,68,202	-	5,45,120	14,71,626/-	8,27,852	12,59,000/ 1,97,623/-
2	Assam	17,24,000/-	-	4,31,000	12,81,18 0	12,93,000	14,57,204	16,00,000	21,17,698	29,47,168/-	25,76,117/-	26,23,212
3	Karnataka	17,24,000/-	-	-	5,83,858	-	8,44,328	13,29,472	-	-	-	-
4	West Bengal	17,24,000/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Tamil Nadu	17,24,000/-	1,87,738	4,31,000	9,33,590	-	2,72,057	5,78,000	5,15,024	23,34,000/-	-	-
6	Uttar Pradesh	17,24,000/-	-	-	49,119	-	1,51,140	-	11,07,716	12,53,900/-	-	-
7	Gujarat	17,24,000/-	7,30,304	4,31,000	6,32,553	-	6,18,914	12,93,000	6,86,082	2,25,825/-	-	-
8	Delhi	17,24,000/-	-	4,31,000	7,31,886	-	2,76,933	-	4,82,552	25,52,635/-	-	-
9	Madhya Pradesh	17,24,000/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Nagaland	-	-	12,12,000	28,760	-	11,83,240	14,84,000	14,84,000	25,76,000/-	-	-
11	Tripura	-	-	12,12,000	-	-	12,12,000	14,84,000	14,43,328	18,91,324/-	13,69,095	13,63,884/-
12	Mizoram	-	-	12,12,000	-	-	7,29,382	10,01,382	6,26,618	-	8,57,382/-	22,20,000/-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	12,12,000	-	-	-	5,30,594	12,13,000/-	-	-	-
14	Sikkim	-	-	12,12,000	-	-	9,08,737	14,84,000	17,10,446	12,39,000/-	-	-
15	Jharkhand	-	-	12,12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Bihar	-	-	12,12,000	-	-	-	-	1,39,650/-	-	2,76,015/-	-
17	Uttarakhand	-	-	12,12,000	-	-	4,36,213	-	3,30,483	-	5,40,241/-	16,18,452 6,00,000/-
18	Maharashtra	-	-	12,12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Goa	-	-	12,12,000	-	-	6,99,294	-	4,25,577	13,88,944	-	-
20	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	12,12,000	-	-	2,16,365	7,42,000	5,75,446	14,05,600/-	-	-
21	Odisha	-	-	12,12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,70,826	-

As per available information submitted by States.

Inspection by Indian Bureau of Mines

1912. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of MINES be please to state:

(a) whether the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) has carried out any inspection for promotion of conservation and scientific development of mineral resources and ensuring protection of environment in mining areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating inspection carried out and violation noticed along with the action taken/to be taken thereon by IBM during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether on-line registration and reporting system for implementation of amended Rule 45 of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules (MCDR), 1988 has been effected by the IBM;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the on-line registration and reporting system has been accessed by various stakeholders during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):
(a) and (b) Yes, as per the provisions of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules (MCDR), 1988, IBM carries out periodical inspections of mines to monitor conservation of minerals, systematic and scientific mining and protection of environment in the leasehold areas of minerals other than minor minerals, coal and Atomic minerals. The details of inspections undertaken during last 3 years and current year (Upto February 2013) alongwith action taken thereon are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Yes, IBM has commenced on-line registration for implementation of amended Rule 45 of MCDR, 1988.

(d) and (e) Status of on-line registration as on 4.2.2013 of leases, other than jminor minerals, as provided under Rule 45 of MCDR, 1988, is given in the enclosed Statement-II. State-wise Registration issued to Traders, Exporters, Storage, End user as on 4.3.2013 is given in the enclosed Statement-III. Status of on-line submission of returns for various minerals from different regions is given in the enclosed Statement-IV. Log-in ID and passwords have been provided to all State Governments and Union Territories to view the online returns submitted by the mine owners.

Statement-I

Compliance of MCDR 1988 (As on 20.02.2013)

Sl. No.	Activities	Duration			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto Feb. 13)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Number of mines inspected -	2371	2177	2563	2077
2	Number of mines where violations observed -	797	685	1722	1675
3	Number of mines where all pointed out violations rectified-	553	326	872	677
4	Number of mines to whom show cause notices issued for violation of MCDR [i.e. cases where rectification not done after observation] -	404	168	856	744

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Number of mines where rectification done after issue of show cause notices -	192	139	385	281
6	Number of mines where prosecution cases launched -	42	18	23	8
7	Number of mines where prosecution cases compounded by IBM	17	20	9	5
8	Compounded fee recovered – Rs.	99000.00	172000.00	73000.00	81000.00
9	Prosecution launched by IBM were upheld by the court	17	15	5	3
10	Fines recovered – Rs.	71000.00	52800.00	34000.00	30000.00
11	Number of mines where operations suspended -				
	Under Rule 13(2) of MCDR, 1988	79	104	172	612
	Under Rule 45(7)(i)(a) of MCDR, 1988	-	-	1445	574
12	Number of mines where order of revocation issued -				
	Under Rule 13(2) of MCDR, 1988	25	45	46	31
	Under Rule 45(7)(i)(a) of MCDR, 1988	-	-	180	102
13.	Recommended for determination of lease to the State Government. Leases not registered under Rule 45 of MCDR 1988 were also recommended to the State Government for determination.	03	04	53	651

Statement-II*Status of Online Registration as per Rule 45 of MCDR 1988 as on 04.02.2013*

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of leases	leases granted registration	leases not registered
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	2007	1619	388
2	Assam	4	4	0
3	Bihar	21	14	7
4	Chhattisgarh	326	261	65
5	Goa	348	335	13
6	Gujarat	1013	947	66
7	Haryana	3	1	2

1	2	3	4	5
8	Himachal Pradesh	40	37	3
9	Jammu and Kashmir	56	50	6
10	Jharkhand	291	220	71
11	Karnataka	534	520	14
12	Kerala	68	68	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	1024	725	299
14	Maharashtra	251	225	26
15	Manipur	1	1	0
16	Meghalaya	14	14	0
17	Odisha	565	451	114
18	Rajasthan	2205	1970	235
19	Sikkim	2	0	2
20	Tamil Nadu	921	777	144
21	Uttar Pradesh	80	62	18
22	Uttarakhand	70	65	5
23	West Bengal	49	30	19
Grand Total		9893	8396	1497*

(*) Mining operations in all the leases which have not been registered, are either suspended or recommended for termination.

Statement-III

State wise Registration Issued to Traders, Exporters, Storage, End user as on 04.03.2013

Sl. No.	Name of State	Trader	Exporter	Storage	End User	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	420	59	131	171	781
2	Assam	2	0	1	8	11
3	Bihar	2	0	1	13	16
4	Chandigarh	1	0	0	1	02
5	Chhattisgarh	53	16	35	84	188
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	1	4	06
7	Daman and Diu	1	0	1	1	03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	Delhi	32	15	14	51	112
9	Goa	238	68	110	22	438
10	Gujarat	340	23	228	307	898
11	Haryana	5	2	2	27	36
12	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	2	10	14
13	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	1	11	13
14	Jharkhand	140	11	98	79	328
15	Karnataka	221	62	49	137	469
16	Kerala	20	6	4	27	57
17	Madhya Pradesh	142	7	40	94	283
18	Maharashtra	156	50	68	213	487
19	Meghalaya	0	2	0	4	06
20	Odisha	328	128	184	325	965
21	Pondicherry	9	0	3	3	15
22	Punjab	4	1	1	24	30
23	Rajasthan	583	20	121	181	905
24	Tamil Nadu	232	50	65	208	555
25	Tripura	0	0	0	1	01
26	Uttar Pradesh	30	10	9	70	119
27	Uttaranchal	6	0	5	13	24
28	West Bengal	198	82	64	237	581
Total		3166	613	1238	2326	7343

Statement-IV

*Status of Region wise Online submission of returns during March 2012 to January 2013**

Sl. No.	Region	Iron Ore (F-1)	Manganese Ore (F-2)	Bauxite & Laterite (F-3)	Chromite (F-4)	Other Minerals	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Ajmer	9	0	0	0	149	158
2	Bangalore	932	157	15	26	814	1944

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Bhubaneswar	597	302	21	113	172	1205
4	Chennai	0	0	4	0	1311	1315
5	Dehradun	0	0	0	0	30	30
6	Goa	1267	105	23	0	476	1871
7	Guwahati Sub-Region	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Hyderabad	238	360	0	0	789	1387
9	Jabalpur	46	28	96	0	1043	1213
10	Kolkata	161	43	0	0	283	487
11	Nagpur	73	209	27	0	435	744
12	Nellore Sub-Region	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Ranchi	0	0	289	0	40	329
14	Udaipur	0	20	395	0	607	1022
Total		3323	1224	870	139	6149	11705

(*) Returns as per existing provisions of Rule 45 of MCDR 1988 are to be submitted in hard copy (not online)

Source: Mining & Mineral Statistics Division, IBM, Nagpur.

Panel for Black Money

1913. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the black money exceeds 10 per cent of the GDP of the country;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to recover this money;

(c) whether this black money is reportedly generated through tax evasion using transfer pricing;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to address the issue;

(e) whether the Government has disclosed the reports on black money by National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER), National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM) and National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP); and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the time by which the said reports are likely to be disclosed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) There is no official estimate in this regard. However, the Government has commissioned a study, inter alia, on estimation of unaccounted income and wealth both inside and outside the country. The study is being conducted by three institutes - National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) and National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM) separately. The study reports are yet to be submitted by these institutes.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above. However, drive against tax evasion is an ongoing process and appropriate action under Direct Taxes laws including levy of penalty and launching of prosecution are taken on detection of cases of tax evasion. The Government has taken various steps under a multi-pronged strategy which

includes creating an appropriate legislative framework; setting up institutions to deal with illicit funds; developing systems for implementation; imparting skills to the manpower for effective action; and joining the Global crusade against black money. Legislative measures taken through the Finance Act, 2012 in this regard include introduction of provisions requiring reporting of assets (including bank accounts) held outside the country; reopening of assessments up-to 16 years for taxing undisclosed assets (including bank accounts) kept outside the country; strengthening of penal provisions in respect of search cases; expansion of the ambit of tax collection at source (TCS) to cover certain more vulnerable items / sectors. India has been renegotiating its Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International standards, and has also been expanding its treaty network by signing new DTAAs with many other countries and by entering into Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with many tax jurisdictions in its effort to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring in tax transparency. It has also become a member of the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters in 2012. Various steps have also been taken to improve intelligence gathering mechanism of the Department. These steps have equipped the Government better in tackling the menace of tax evasion.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above. However, black money is generated through various means including tax evasion using transfer pricing.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c) above. However, Government has taken various measures to address the issue of tax evasion as illustrated in reply to part (b) above.

(e) As stated in reply to part (a) above, the final reports in respect of the study being conducted by these institutes are yet to be received in the Ministry.

(f) The study reports are still in the process of finalisation by the respective institutes. These are likely to be received in the Ministry by the end of April, 2013. After submission of the study reports by the three Institutes, the study reports would be examined by the Government for necessary action.

NCDC Branches

1914. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the branches of the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) along with the major activities undertaken by them during the 11th Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up a few new branches of NCDC in various States/Union Territories;

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

(d) whether any proposal has been submitted/re-submitted by the State/UT Governments for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Details of the branches of National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Major activities undertaken by the branches of NCDC during the 11th Five Year Plan period are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) and (c) It is proposed to strengthen existing branches and establish new branches of NCDC during the 12th Five Year Plan subject to approval of the Planning Commission and requisite financial allocations.

(d) and (e) During the 12th Five Year Plan no fresh proposal for setting up new branches of NCDC has been received from any State/UT.

Statement-I

Existing branches of National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC)

Sl. No.	Branch	Address
1	2	3
1	Alwar	NCDC, Bali Vihar, Manu Marg, Alwar, Rajasthan - 30100.
2	Bangalore	NCDC, NTI Campus, Bellary Road, Bangalore, Karnataka

1	2	3
3	Calicut	NCDC, Third Floor, Kendriya Bhavan, M.S. Baburaj Road, Khozikode, Kerala - 673003
4	Coonoor	NCDC, Shanmuga Priya Brook Lands, Coonoor, Tamil Nadu-643101
5	Jagdalpur	NCDC, Dharampura-I, Jagdalpur, Chhattisgarh - 495005
6	Patna	NCDC, Kala-Azar Unit, 16-Kitab Bhawan Lane, North S. K. Puri, Patna-800013.
7	Rajahmundry	NCDC, Weavers Colony, Rajamundry, Andhra Pradesh - 533105
8	Varanasi	NCDC, B-20/44, Bhelupura, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh - 221001

Statement-II

Major activities undertaken by the branches of National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC)

Eight branches of NCDC were set up for prevention and control of specific diseases which were major public health problems in the respective States. Rajahmundry, Kozhikode and Varanasi branches were set up primarily for work on Lymphatic Filariasis. Jagdalpur and Alwar branches were set up for work on malaria. Bangalore and Coonoor branches were set up for Plague surveillance and Patna branch for Kala Azar. In addition to this these branches help the headquarters in carrying out other activities like epidemic/outbreak investigations and their containment, countrywide surveillance of epidemic-prone communicable diseases, referral services and technical support to individual patients, community, medical colleges, research institutions and state health directorates, different elimination/eradication programmes like Guinea worm Eradication Programme (GWEP), Yaws Eradication Programme (YEP) etc. The different activities of these branches are given below:

A. Epidemic/outbreak investigations and their containment.

B. Trained Health Manpower Development: NCDC branches conducts training courses for prevention and control of various Communicable Diseases like plague, Kala-azar, Malaria and Filariasis etc. Scientists, research workers and health professionals, from India and abroad on WHO Fellowships, Field Epidemiology Training Programme (FETP) and MPH Scholars are placed in the branches for training and exchange of technical knowledge. Officers from these branches contribute for formulation of guidelines for surveillance, management, prevention and control of various communicable diseases.

C. Referral Services: NCDC branches provides referral diagnostic services for various communicable diseases, some of which are ordinarily not available in hospitals and medical colleges and also send the samples to National Centre for Disease Control, Delhi Headquarters for specialized diagnostic tests. These include diagnosis of Malaria, Toxoplasma, Rubella group of organisms, Poliomyelitis, Measles, Coxsackie virus, other Enteroviruses, Serological markers for Viral Hepatitis, Meningitis, Diphtheria, Acute Respiratory Infections, Cholera and newer Entero-pathogens, Mycotic diseases, AIDS, Rabies, Kala-azar, Brucellosis, Rickettsioses, Leptospirosis, Hydatidosis, Arbo-viral infection, plague, Anthrax, Thyroid function tests etc.

D. Applied Research: NCDC branches are involved in applied research in the field of various Communicable Diseases like Plague, Kala-azar, Malaria and Filariasis etc.

Growth of Natural Gas Sector

1915. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

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

(a) whether the growth of natural gas sector is being hampered due to the pricing and marketing policies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI

PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The price of APM & non-APM gas is fixed by the Government. As regards NELP & pre-NELP gas, its pricing is governed in terms of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) signed between the Government & the Contractor. As far as imported Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is concerned, the price of LNG imported under term contracts is governed by the Sale & Purchase Agreement (SPA) between the LNG seller and the buyer. The spot cargoes are purchased on mutually agreeable commercial terms.

Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoPNG) has taken a number of policy initiatives on marketing front for facilitating the growth of natural gas sector in the country. This includes a well-defined gas utilization policy.

Guidelines on swapping of natural gas which facilitates access of gas via RLNG to the different entities as per the availability of gas & connectivity have also been issued.

MoPNG has issued Guidelines on Diversion/ Clubbing of natural gas between power plants of same ownership so as to improve the Plant Load Factor (PLF) with corresponding increase in total generation of electricity vis-a-vis pre-clubbing/diversion period.

Gas Pipeline between Dabhol and Bengaluru

1916. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether gas pipeline project between Dabhol and Bengaluru has been completed and commissioned recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of number of households in Bengaluru to be provided with piped gas in the coming years;

(c) whether the said gas pipeline connect these two places through Western Ghats region;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the said pipeline is likely to serve a few small and medium towns situated on the route of pipeline between Dabhol and Bengaluru including Belgaon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The pipeline project between Dabhol and Bengaluru has been commissioned on 18.02.2013.

(b) As per M/s GAIL Gas Limited, 22,306 households could be provided with PNG connections in Bengaluru in the first year of operation. This would increase every year and is expected to reach 12,92,174 after 9 years.

(c) Yes. Madam.

(d) Starting from Dabhol the pipeline is laid in Western Ghat region up to Chainage 110 Km and crosses the ghat region in Ratnagiri and Kolhapur districts.

(e) and (f) As per information provided by PNGRB, Dabhol-Bengaluru natural gas pipeline passes through the districts of Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Kolhapur, Belgaum, Dharwad, Gadag, Bellary, Davangere, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Benujuru, Ramnagar, North Goa & South Goa.

SMS Facilities for Patients

1917. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: SHRI RATAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) has started the practice of sending Short Message Service (SMS) to the CGHS beneficiaries regarding issuance of medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases detected/identified regarding issue of the medicines to unauthorised persons during the last three years and the current year so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. SMS-Alert system has been started from 6th July, 2012 to check the misuse of CGHS cards by unauthorized persons. Currently the service is provided by NIC, free of cost.

(c) and (d) No such cases of issuing medicines to unauthorized persons have been reported. However, a

few cases of pilferage of medicines have been detected in past and appropriate action have been taken in those cases. The SMS - Alert system has been introduced to check the misuse of CGHS cards by unauthorized persons.

[Translation]

Refining Capacity

1918. SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI LALJI TANDON:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the crude oil refining capacity has been continuously rising for the last few years in the country;

(b) if so, the quantum of increase in the said capacity made during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether profits of companies engaged in refining of crude oil have increased during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the average per barrel profit of such companies during the said period, company-wise; and

(e) the other steps being taken by the Government to increase the refining capacity in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Refining capacity has been continuously rising for the last few years in the country. Increased Refining capacity during each of the last three years and the current year in the country is as under:

Capacity as on	Cumulative Refining capacity (Million Metric Tonne Per Annum)
1.4.2010	185.40
1.4.2011	193.40
1.4.2012	213.18
1.10.2012	215.07

(c) and (d) The Profit After Tax(PAT) of the downstream public sector oil marketing companies and the

three stand-alone refineries in the public sector after accounting for the compensation of their under-recoveries during the last three years are as under:

Name of the Company	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Downstream Oil Companies			
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	10221	7445	3954
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	1301	1539	911
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	1538	1547	1311
Stand Alone Refineries			
Mangaiore Refinery & Petrochemicals Limited	1112	1177	909
Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	603	512	62
Numaligarh Refineries Limited	232	279	184

The downstream oil companies could report profits only as a result of getting significant compensation of their under-recoveries from the Government and public sector upstream oil companies.

The Gross Refining Margins reported by Public Sector Undertaking during the last three years is given as under:

Name of the Refinery Company	(\$/barrel)			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	Barauni	3.57	3.91	0.39
	Gujarat	3.91	6.42	5.07
	Haldia	5.42	4.03	2.38
	Mathura	5.62	7.40	0.59
	Panipat	3.35	5.68	4.39
	Guwahati	7.44	10.01	11.94
	Digboi	18.61	16.98	14.85
	Bongai-gaon	5.23	5.23	6.25

1	2	3	4	5
	Average	4.47	5.95	3.63
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Kochi Mumbai	4.87 1.78	4.83 4.23	3.20 3.12
	Average	2.97	4.47	3.16
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Mumbai Visakh	2.80 2.59	4.65 5.81	2.82 2.95
	Average	2.68	5.30	2.89
Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Chennai	4.75	5.02	4.16
Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	Mangalore	5.46	5.96	5.60
Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	Numaligarh	11.19	15.39	11.97

(e) The refinery sector has been delicensed since June, 1998 and a refinery can be set up anywhere in India by a private or public sector company depending on its techno-commercial viability. The present name plate refining capacity of the country is 215.066 Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum (MMTPA), which is projected to increase to 307.366 MMTPA by the end of 2016-17 as per the Report of the Working Group on Petroleum and Natural Gas Sector on Refinery for the 12th Five Year Plan through new grassroots refineries and expansion of existing refineries.

[English]

Solar Energy Corporation

1919. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) has been made a functional entity;

(b) if so, details thereof along with its function, role and staff strength and;

(c) the details of funds allocated and spent by the SECI so far?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Solar Energy Corporation of India was set up on 20th September 2011 as a Section-25 Company under the Companies Act 1956 with the following main objects:

1. To plan and execute an integrated programme on development and deployment of solar energy technologies to achieve commercialisation;
2. To own, operate and manage both grid connected and off-grid solar applications;
3. Promote R&D, select suitable sites for solar power stations and ancillary facilities including evacuation of power by setting up transmission facilities;
4. To exchange, distribute and sell power in accordance with the policies and objectives laid down under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission;
5. Assisting the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy in executing the Mission Objectives through appropriate mechanisms.

The process to fill up board level posts in the company has been started. Dr. Anil Kakodkar has been already appointed as its chairman. The Board level positions viz. Director (Solar), Director (Power Systems) & Director (Finance) have been filled up. There are only 15 executives and 2 non-executives in the regular establishment. In all 13 General 3 SC and 1 OBC have been recruited.

(c) The Authorized Share Capital of the Company is Rs. 2000 crore. The paid up capital at the end of the financial year (2011-12) was Rs.4.00 crore and on the date of the Annual Report was Rs. 21,00,00,000.

The details of funds allocated and spent are as under:

(Rupees in crores)		
Financial year	Funds allocated	Amount spent
2011-12	4.00	3.01
2012-13 (upto 28-02-2013)	16.99	4.92

Banks Target to MSME Lending

1920. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
 SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
 SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:
 SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are mandated to grant a certain percentage of their total lendings to the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), if so, the details thereof;

(b) the quantum of loan disbursed by the PSBs during the last three years and the current year, bank-wise and State/UT-wise along with the percentage of the said loan disbursed to the MSMEs;

(c) whether the PSBs failed to achieve their target of MSMEs lending during the said period; if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, bank-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the credit flow to MSMEs in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) In terms of the recommendations of the Prime Minister's Task Force on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) constituted by the Government, banks have been advised by Reserve Bank of India(RBI) as under:

- i. Achieve a 20 per cent year-on-year growth in credit to micro and small enterprises to ensure enhanced credit flow;
- ii. The allocation of 60% of the MSE advances to the micro enterprises is to be achieved in stages viz. 50% in the year 2010-11, 55% in the year 2011-12 and 60% in the year 2012-13; and
- iii. Achieve a 10% annual growth in number of micro enterprise accounts.

(b) Statements-I and II are enclosed.

(c) The summary of achievement of targets, as prescribed by the PM's Task Force, by Public Sector Banks for lending to MSE sector as on last reporting Friday of March 2011 and 2012 is as under:

Targets for lending to MSE sector	No. of Public Sector Banks	
	March 2011	March 2012
Attaining of 50% target on March 2011 and 55% on March 2012	10	7
10% year-o-year growth in number of Micro enterprises	10	11
20% y-o-y growth in credit to MSE sector	22	9

(d) and (e) Recently, a High Level meeting in RBI with Chief Managing Directors (CMDs)/Chief Economic Officers (CEOs) of all Public Sector Banks, major Private Sector Banks and Foreign Banks was held to impress upon them to step up credit to the MSME sector and more particularly to the micro and small enterprises.

To increase credit flow to the MSE Sector, Government has taken various measures which inter-alia includes:

- Periodic review is conducted by Finance Minister where credit flow to MSME is one of the agenda.
- Separate allocation of marks for achievement in MSME sector in the performance review of CMDs of PSBs.
- Credit to MSME is part of SLBC agenda and is followed up in all its meetings.
- Set up India Opportunity Venture Fund, India Micro Equity Fund, IMEF, RMSE, SMERA.
- Reorientation of SIDBI to act as a credit facilitator and provide support services in the areas like venture capital, loans syndication, market linkages, promoting factoring services.
- Aggregate loan limit increased from Rs.1 crore to Rs. 2 crore in services for Priority Sector Lending.

- Ministries/PSUs have been directed to procure minimum 20% from MSE sector.
- Setting up of SME exchange in the National Stock Exchange/Bombay Stock Exchange.
- Formulation of "Banking Code for MSE Customers.
- Time bound revival of potentially viable and closure of other sick MSE units.
- Electronic tracking of MSE loan applications.
- Adherence to the collateral free lending guidelines.
- Banks to adopt IBA approved Common Application Form for loans upto Rs. 25 lakhs.
- Lead banks to open MSME specialised branches and devise suitable schemes in cluster/location specific industry groups for greater credit flow.
- Action plan to achieve MSE credit targets advised by RBI.
- 10 specialised branches for Innovating Financing headed by an AGM level officer.

Statement-I

Outstanding credit to MSE sector by Public Sector banks and %age of ANBC as on last reporting Friday of March 2010

No. of A/c in lakh and Amt. O/s in crore

Name of the Bank	ANBC	MSE		% of ANBC
		No. of A/c	Amt. O/s	
1	2	3	4	5
S B I	461939.00	19.00	42174.00	9.13
S B B J	30091.21	1.62	4579.66	15.22
S B HYD	44087.02	1.32	5442.46	12.34
S B Indore	21738.55	0.33	4555.15	20.95
S B Mysore	25881.00	1.36	247591	9.57
S B Patiala	43960.81	0.86	8606.99	19.58
S B Travancore	33058.35	3.48	3862.00	11.68
Allahabad Bank	58801.00	3.55	8336.97	14.18
Andhra Bank	44427.60	1.94	4670.85	10.51
B O Baroda	109283.00	2.98	16752.53	15.33
B O India	116290.00	3.87	25810.00	22.19
B O Maharashtra	34817.28	1.34	3686.80	10.59
Canara Bank	151053.00	4.98	24180.00	16.01
Central Bank	85935.00	3.43	9164.61	10.66

1	2	3	4	5
Corpn Bank	48512.16	0.78	5403.64	11.14
Dena Bank	29185.36	0.98	4247.59	14.55
Indian Bank	48812.02	1.78	5938.87	12.17
I O B	67104.36	1.21	9659.44	14.39
OBC	68500.37	1.56	10332.81	15.08
PNB	152679.00	4.78	22816.89	14.94
P & S Bank	24698.10	0.64	3753.27	15.20
Syndicate Bk	71297.03	3.73	9695.21	13.60
Union Bank	96959.49	3.50	14890.76	15.36
United Bank	35727.00	1.92	5628.96	15.76
UCO Bank	49774.00	2.03	8757.32	17.59
Vijaya Bank	35875.00	1.25	5048.57	14.07
IDBI Bank	103913.80	0.28	8877.66	8.54
Total	2094400.51	74.49	279348.92	13.34

Outstanding credit to MSE sector by Public Sector banks and %age of ANBC as on last reporting Friday of March 2011

No. of A/c in lakh and Amt. O/s in crore

Name of the Bank	ANBC	MSE		% of ANBC
		No. of A/c	Amt. O/s	
1	2	3	4	5
S B I	461939.00	19.05	77061.00	16.68
S B B J	35563.15	1.45	4705.17	13.23
S B Hyd	53351.09	1.26	11642.28	21.82
S B Mysore	29883.00	0.85	3872.60	12.96
S B Patiala	47028.00	0.77	8691.00	18.48
S B Tracore	39375.41	1.39	4064.11	10.32
Allahabad Bank	71604.87	2.55	11990.30	16.75

1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Bank	56784.00	2.18	6401.95	11.27
B O Baroda	131643.62	3.38	21547.84	16.37
B O India	131623.35	4.58	31090.97	23.62
B O Maharashtra	40526.56	1.49	6528.59	16.11
Canara Bank	160508.00	4.42	29558.00	18.42
Central Bank	106146.00	4.03	12088.75	11.39
Corpn Bank	63202.56	0.88	8958.38	14.17
Dena Bank	35721.00	1.03	5946.65	16.65
Indian Bank	59481.65	1.28	7549.27	12.69
I O B	73411.12	1.99	11839.04	16.13
OBC	83489.30	1.70	14953.61	17.91
PNB	181363.00	4.92	28269.59	15.59
P & S Bank	32748.67	0.66	4959.82	15.15
Syndicate Bank	79210.11	4.72	11937.51	15.07
Union Bank	117272.69	3.55	16598.60	14.15
United Bank	42756.00	1.88	7227.32	16.90
UCO Bank	72145.00	3.23	11968.90	16.59
Vijaya Bank	41935.00	1.40	5811.64	13.86
IDBI Bank Ltd.	138624.56	0.22	11362.29	8.20
Total	2387336.71	74.86	376625.18	15.78

Outstanding credit to MSE sector by Public Sector banks and %age of ANBC as on last reporting Friday of March 2012

No. of A/c in lakh and Amt. O/s in crore

Name of the Bank	ANBC	MSE		% of ANBC
		No. of A/c	Amt. O/s	
1	2	3	4	5
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	41743.50	1.41066	5373.56	12.87

1	2	3	4	5
State Bank of Hyderabad	65427.00	1.43605	7879.48	12.04
State Bank of India	664023.00	12.09000	66345.24	9.99
State Bank of Mysore	34051.00	0.79000	3389.67	9.95
State Bank of Patiala	52343.00	0.76000	6997.76	13.37
State Bank of Travancore	46483.95	1.47000	4684.00	10.08
Allahabad Bank	90782.00	2.50000	15833.31	17.44
Andhra Bank	72480.25	2.47000	8513.37	11.75
Bank of Baroda	158022.10	3.67516	27352.91	17.31
Bank of India	161426.52	4.44892	26613.73	16.49
Bank of Maharashtra	47042.43	1.44228	7497.91	15.94
Canara Bank	201420.94	3.45505	23929.17	11.88
Central Bank of India	131277.00	4.44317	12280.89	9.35
Corporation Bank	86850.40	1.20794	12994.34	14.96
Dena Bank	44502.34	1.22028	7042.56	15.83
IDBI Bank Ltd.	155815.77	0.21756	17074.45	10.96
Indian Bank	72291.16	2.45437	7982.99	11.04
Indian Overseas Bank	103189.27	2.26454	15651.37	15.17
Oriental Bank of Commerce	95908.21	1.84629	17503.15	18.25
Punjab and Sind Bank	42155.12	0.67578	5970.91	14.16
Punjab National Bank	230361.46	5.21700	36891.42	16.01
Syndicate Bank	91542.15	5.58000	13359.71	14.59
UCO Bank	84340.00	2.95404	13147.24	15.59
Union Bank of India	141759.27	3.53208	16427.84	11.59
United Bank of India	53934.00	2.25000	8453.36	15.67
Vijaya Bank	49304.00	1.47398	7152.88	14.51
Total	3018475.84	71.28515	396343.22	13.13

Statement-II*Outstanding credit to MSE sector by Public Sector Banks***As on last reporting Friday of**

No. of A/cs in actual, Amt. in thousands

State/Union Territories	Mar/09		Mar/10		Mar/11		Mar/12 (Provisional)	
	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
North Eastern Region	158967	23993050	194928	37320691	225401	47079767	195060	59496415
Assam	101752	17157709	130028	25148433	153692	34025363	134493	41701954
Meghalaya	9718	1889116	12355	2932992	14456	3977262	9641	3178672
Mizoram	4119	467094	5785	1113389	6070	1268278	3995	1415583
Arunachal Pradesh	6780	992121	9726	1565793	13300	1673403	7926	2354198
Nagaland	13908	1186535	15282	2411208	13377	1550207	7515	2824898
Manipur	7270	687773	6472	1093471	7177	1164026	6719	1883789
Tripura	15420	1612702	15280	3055405	17329	3421228	24771	6137321
Eastern Region	903405	205525863	1449577	383199905	1388869	466825783	1437613	488658461
Bihar	164556	17903175	350742	46100655	329016	41945939	381900	65271632
Jharkhand	133803	33125247	193249	51988852	181090	66733595	184433	64754285
West Bengal	415953	118733304	591209	218090597	536902	267465712	513902	256991192
Odisha	182449	34079096	302853	63971827	322095	86638595	348535	96394593
Sikkim	3183	966174	5267	1592763	8455	1915583	3239	2657636
Andaman and Nicobar	3461	718867	6257	1455211	11311	2126359	5604	2589123
Central Region	618698	240678804	1275719	396529046	1269503	429012895	1312573	502008941
Uttar Pradesh	349113	123980925	737360	225775188	724275	253330019	660206	263833244
Uttarakhand	56978	19245775	105455	27000730	101789	35658123	170836	71534872
Madhya Pradesh	160182	77695026	305534	111107253	304836	93121720	361571	110652550
Chhattisgarh	52425	19757078	127370	32645875	138603	46903033	119960	55988275
Northern Region	487463	424919553	1055253	604672584	1142093	774485271	920141	856632748
Delhi	61190	144975296	88365	190167318	109092	243177215	91267	273396996
Punjab	124870	105072261	260990	149874069	283476	194841314	217194	213111576
Haryana	66301	61794547	178394	97126097	192497	125421812	164508	135026305
Chandigarh	12721	20884835	31911	25736210	47318	36248964	16956	35788926

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu and Kashmir	28641	7449676	42151	12439124	43763	13462411	33136	16361729
Himachal Pradesh	42726	12910435	91673	29160785	113306	36017906	76311	41203531
Rajasthan	151014	71832503	361769	100168981	352641	125315649	320769	141743685
Western Region	558515	510010694	923884	652486540	1083161	1063303702	952815	970180918
Gujarat	210855	122161117	349032	168086870	388428	257333747	359545	262400490
Maharashtra	324056	376006254	539023	464474606	646499	783358977	560716	686798628
Daman and Diu	1216	809663	1283	810106	1240	1491499	666	1448138
Goa	21952	10550165	34003	18474989	46271	20106158	30971	18247718
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	436	483495	543	639969	723	1013321	917	1285944
Southern Region	1388115	508955205	2317669	688980945	2289458	913593738	2275537	1009570178
Andhra Pradesh	323573	126649480	548924	166763382	591776	232174216	648554	291654188
Karnataka	352994	116860979	637768	158454711	616066	219550594	515521	207589370
Lakshadweep	335	23875	532	45273	570	60669	813	75069
Tamilnadu	379375	206103252	619914	269836138	706331	361328572	737622	370606611
Kerala	326405	57706756	496713	91082192	360945	96749440	353237	134331299
Pondicherry	5433	1610863	13818	2799249	13770	3730247	19790	5313641
All India	4115163	1914083169	7217030	2763189711	7398485	3694301156	7093739	3886547661

Note: Data for March 2011 have been taken in respect of Allahabad Bank and United Bank of India.

[Translation]

Promotion of Medical/Health Tourism

1921. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has included medical/health tourism under the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) scheme and provided financial support to the Medical Tourism Service Providers and Medical Tourism facilitators thereunder;

(b) if so, the details and guidelines thereof;

(c) the details of projects proposals approved under the scheme and funds sanctioned thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the further measures taken/being taken by the Government for the promotion of medical/health tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Financial support as per guidelines and availability of funds under the Market Development Assistance Scheme (MDA) is provided to following approved Medical Tourism Service Providers:

- Representatives of Hospitals accredited by Joint Commission International (JCI) and the National Accreditation Board of Hospitals and Healthcare Services (NABH).
- Medical Tourism facilitators (Travel Agents/Tour Operators) approved by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.

(c) Market Development Assistance for Wellness and Medical Tourism is provided only to the eligible service providers and not to State Governments/UT Administrations. The details of MDA extended by Ministry of Tourism to the various service providers during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The Ministry of Tourism provides Market Development Assistance to Medical and Wellness Tourism Service Providers, organizes road shows in the overseas markets, participates in travel marts, creates brochures, CDs, films and other publicity materials and also promotion is done through the 'Incredible India' campaign.

Statement

Details of market development assistance granted to various service providers under Medical Tourism during the last three years (2010-2013)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of Medical Centre/ Medical Tourism Service Provider	Amount Released
1	2
2010-11	
Kerala Institute of Medical Sciences(KIMS), Kerala	191255
Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre, New Delhi	86149
Indian Holidays Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	73500
Indian Holidays Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	198987
Indraprastha Apollo, New Delhi	153636
Sri Ramachandra Medical Centre, Chennai	200000
AMRI Hospital, Kolkata	52155
Escorts Hospital and Research Centre, Faridabad	49635
Indraprastha Apollo, New Delhi	193014
Total	1198331

1	2
2011-12	
Moolchand Medicity, New Delhi	136794
Ruby Hall Clinic, Pune	138420
Maharishi Ayurveda Hospital, New Delhi	147000
Dr. Pattnaik's Laser Eye Institute, New Delhi	200000
Bangalore Baptist Hospital, Bengaluru	200000
Sri Ramachandra Medical Centre, Chennai	200000
Ayurved Hospital, Bengaluru	200000
Godrej Memorial Hospital, Mumbai	150000
Star Hospitals, Hyderabad	154545
Total	1526759
2012-13	
Narayana Hrudalaya, Bengaluru	185747
Yashoda Super Speciality Hospital, Ghaziabad	200000
Primus Super Speciality, New Delhi	188475
Wavikar Eye Institute, Thane	44810
Asian Heart Institute & Research Centre, Mumbai	150000
Total	769032

Solar and Wind Power

1922. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for development of solar and wind energy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; State/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the extent to which solar and wind energy is likely to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power during the next five years; and

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

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

(b) The schemes for development of solar and wind energy are not state specific. The project developers are free to develop solar and wind power plants under schemes of the Central Government at a location of their choice including Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh subject to the fulfillment of the prescribed terms and conditions laid down in the scheme. In schemes for solar power, incentives like generation based incentive or arrangements for bundling with conventional thermal power were provided while in scheme for wind power, GBI at the rate of 50 paise per unit with a limit of Rs. 62 lakh per MW was offered to developers that do not avail accelerated depreciation till 31.03.2012.

(c) During the next five years, it is envisaged to add 9000 MW of solar power and 15000 MW of wind power to the grid. Thus it is expected that in the next five years the power generation from solar and wind energy will reach about 42 billion units per annum.

(d) The government is providing financial and fiscal incentives like concessional/nil customs and excise duties on certain components/equipments/materials for setting up solar and wind power plants, preferential feed-in-tariffs, capital subsidy, generation based incentives, etc. to promote solar and wind energy. Ten years¹ tax holiday is provided on income generated from wind power projects. Technical support, including solar and wind resource assessment to identify further potential sites, is provided by Ministry's Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai.

[English]

Dialysis Facilities

1923. SHRI PREMDAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dialysis facilities in the country are very expensive and inaccessible;

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

(c) whether the Government is considering to make available dialysis facilities in all Government hospitals across the country at reasonable cost including Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Complete data regarding availability and cost of dialysis facilities in the country is not available in the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. The cost of dialysis varies across facilities.

(c) and (d) Dialysis facility is available with the Central Government hospitals like All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital, Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Puducherry and Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh. However, no centrally sponsored scheme to make dialysis facilities available in all Government hospitals, across the country at reasonable cost is under the consideration of this Ministry as of now.

Health being a State subject, the State Governments are expected to plan for and provide such facilities in the Government Hospitals. The proposal of the Government of Kerala for setting up dialysis units in 14 hospitals under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) flexi-pool was approved in the Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) for 2012-13.

Human Development Index

1924. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Human Development Index 2009 prepared by the UNDP has found various shortcomings in life expectancy at birth and health facilities in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) The latest Human Development Index (HDI) 2011 prepared by the UNDP ranks India at 134 out of 187 countries and its HDI is shown as 0.547 which is an improvement of 5.39% (HDI was 0.519 in 2010 HDI part).

The health aspects are reflected in life expectancy at birth which is shown as 65.4 year in HDI 2011 against 64.4 year in HDI 2010.

(c) and (d) High IMR and Under 5 MR are the major factors in lowering Life Expectancy at Birth. MMR also needs improvement. A target of 25/1000 for IMR and 1000/100,000 live births for MMR has been prescribed by the 12 Five Year plan document for the end of 2017. Some of the steps taken under NRHM for improving the situation are:

- Regular ANC care at health facilities and home visits by ASHA
- Personalized monitoring of pregnant women, the new born and the post partum woman through MCTS
- Promotion of institutional delivery through JSY, increase in delivery points and improvement in referral transport.
- JSSK
- Increase in number of SNCU for managing preterm and sick neonates
- Promotion of exclusive breast feeding
- Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea through improvement in hygiene by measures such as hand washing and management of diarrhoea through Zinc and ORS supplementation.
- Extension of immunization coverage
- The various disease control programs against Malaria, Kala Azar, filaria, TB (RNTCP) etc have improved the burden of disease and mortality due to major infectious diseases in all stages of life.
- In order to tackle the impact of Non-communicable diseases, Government of India has launched the

National Programme for prevention and control of cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 in 100 districts of 21 States with a focus on an awareness generation for behaviour and life style changes, early diagnosis and referral to higher facilities for appropriate management. It has also been envisaged to build capacity at various levels of health care systems for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of NCDs.

[Translation]

Assessment of Radiation

1925. SHRI. JAGADANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the centres for assessment of radiation have been set up for solar power generation in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the arrangements have been made for transmission and distribution of power generated through solar power plant at national level;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether there is a huge gap in term of Plant Load Factor (PLF) in production of conventional and renewable energy at national level; and
- (f) if so, the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes Madam. As part of Solar Radiation Resource Assessment (SRRA) project, 51 stations have been installed at various parts of the country for assessment of radiation.

(b) The details are given below:

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Stations
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6
2.	Chhattisgarh	1
3.	Gujarat	11
4.	Haryana	1

1	2	3
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1
7.	Maharashtra	3
8.	Karnataka	5
9.	Pondicherry	1
10.	Rajasthan	12
11.	Tamil Nadu	7
Total		51

(c) and (d) The arrangements for transmission and distribution of solar power generated through solar power plant within the state are being made by the respective state transmission utility and distribution company(ies) of the states respectively. In case of interstate transmission the arrangements are being made by Central Transmission Utility (Power Grid Corporation of India).

(e) and (f) The conventional energy plants can be operated continuously thus yielding higher PLF; on the contrary renewable energy plants operate for a limited period, due to non-continuous availability of renewable energy resources and therefore have lower PLF.

This is the inherent nature of renewable power and therefore PLF cannot be increased beyond a point. However, this may be addressed to some extent through remedial measures, such as, up-gradation/management of the grid and development/ utilization of suitable energy storage systems.

[English]

Exploration of Oil and Gas by ONGC

1926. SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

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

(a) the details of ongoing projects of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and the ONGC Videsh

Limited (OVL) in the country and abroad along with the investments made thereon, project-wise;

(b) the details of profits or losses of the ONGC and the OVL from such projects, project-wise;

(c) the details of production of oil and gas from aforesaid projects, project-wise;

(d) the details of joint venture projects of the OVL at present, project-wise;

(e) whether the work at any joint venture projects of the OVL has been stopped recently; and

(f) if so, the details of the losses suffered and the corrective measures taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) has 30 projects in 15 countries, of which 10 projects are operated by OVL, 8 projects are jointly operated and 12 projects are non-operated. Currently, OVL has oil and gas production from 10 projects in 8 countries, namely, Russia (Sakhalin-I and Imperial Energy), Syria (Al-Furat Petroleum Company), Vietnam (Block 06.1), Colombia (MECL), Sudan (Greater Nile Petroleum Operating Company), South Sudan (Greater Pioneer Operating Company and Sudd Petroleum Operating Company), Venezuela (San Cristobal) and Rrazil (BC-10). There are 5 projects where hydrocarbons have been discovered which are at various stages of development and 14 projects are under various stages of exploration. Project-wise investment since inception upto March 2012 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of profit earned by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) during the last three years is as under:

Financial Year(s)	Profit after tax (Rs. in crore)
2009-10	16.768
2010-11	18.924
2011-12	25.123

Note: The profit or losses are not determined for individual projects. OVL's Net Profit after tax for last three years is given below:

Financial Year(s)	Profit after tax (Rs. in crore)
2009-10	2,089
2010-11	2,690
2011-12	2,721

(c) OVL's production was 8.753 Million Metric Tonne of Oil equivalent (MMTOE) in financial year 2011-12. The production of oil and gas by OVL from April to December, 2012 is recorded provisionally as 5.397 MMTOE. Project-wise production of oil and gas is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The details of projects are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) and (f) The production in block 1.2. & 4 and block 5A in South Sudan is under shutdown due to difference between Sudan & South Sudan for transportation of South

Sudan oil through facilities in Sudan and Project of Al-lurat Petroleum Company (AFPC). Syria has been stopped due to geopolitical condition w.e.f. 23rd January, 2012 and force majeure since December 2011 after European Union had imposed sanction respectively.

The production differ to the tonne of 0.334 MMTOE in the year 2011-12 and likely 1.430 MMTOE in the current year 2012-13 due to above mentioned reasons.

Government of India has been making continuous engagement with both the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan through diplomatic channels. The various oil related bilateral issues between India and Sudan including issues for protecting OVL interest in Sudan were discussed by the Hon'ble Minister of Petroleum with the Minister of Petroleum of Republic of Sudan during his recent visit to India in October, 2012, which has been enclosed as Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Plan Expenditure of OVL (up to March, 2012)

Sl. No.	Country	Project	Plan Expenditure up to 31.03.2012 since inception in Rs. Crore
1	2	3	4
Producing Projects (A)			
1.	Vietnam	Block 06.1 (offshore)	1,774
2.	Sudan	GNOP (Onland)	8,834
3.	South Sudan	GPOC (Onland)	-
4.	South Sudan	SPOC/Block 5A (Onland)	1,983
5.	Russia	Sakhalin-I (Offshore)	21,931
6.	Colombia	MECL (Onland)	3,984
7.	Syria	AFPC (Onland)	1,245
8.	Venezuela	San Cristobal, PIVSA (Onland)	1,170
9.	Russia	Imperial Energy (Onland)	12,398
10.	Brazil	BC-10 (offshore)	2,934
11.	Sudan	Pipeline Project (Onland)	695

1	2	3	4
	Sub-Total (A)		
	Development Projects (B)		
12.	Iran	Farsi Offshore	159
13.	Myanmar	Block A-1 (offshore)	799
	Myanmar	Block A-3 (offshore)	482
14.	Myanmar	Pipe Co-1 (offshore)	197
	Myanmar	Pipe Co-2 (offshore)	229
15.	Venezuela	Carabobo-1 (onland)	596
16.	Syria	Block 24 (Onland)	323
	Sub-Total (B)		
	Exploratory Project (C)		
17.	Libya	Block 43 Contract Area (Offshore)	178
18.	Iraq	Block 8 (Onland)	5
19.	Cuba	Blocks 34 & 35 (offshore)	210
20.	Vietnam	Block 128 (offshore)	299
21.	Colombia	Block RC # 8 (offshore)	12
22.	Colombia	Block RC # 9 (offshore)	15
23.	Colombia	Block RC # 10 (offshore)	17
24.	Colombia	CPO-5 (Onland)	105
25.	Colombia	SSJN-7 (Onland)	25
26.	Brazil	BM SEAL-4 (offshore)	32
27.	Kazakhstan	Satpayev	546
	BD Projects		484
	Other Board Approved Projects		180
	Sub-Total (C)		2,108
	Closed Projects (D)		4,988
	Head-quarter Expenditure (E)		279
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)		67,108

Statement-II*OVL's Project-wise Production*

			1	2	3
Projects	2011-12	2012-13	AFPC, Syria	0.496	0.124
1	2	3	Block 24, Syria	0.010	0.000
Oil (MMT)	Actual	Dec'12	Sub Total	2.004	0.543
Sakhalin-1, Russia	1.498	1.064	Total Oil (MMT)	6.214	3.350
Imperial Energy, Russia	0.77	0.448	Gas (BCM)		
B-06.1, Vietnam	0.036	0.027	Sakhalin -1, Russia	0.494	0.402
MECL, Colombia	0.561	0.407	B-06.1, Vietnam	2,023	1.513
San Cristobal, Venezuela	0.894	0.616	BC-10, Brazil	0.015	0.010
BC-10, Brazil	0.450	0.245	AFPC, Syria	0.007	0.002
Total Oil (excluding Sudan, South Sudan & Syria)	4.210	2.807	MECL, IEC, & PIVSA		0.120
GNPOC, Sudan	1.324	0.418	Total Gas (BCM)	2.539	2.047
GPOC, South Sudan	0	0	Total Oil + Gas (MMTOE) excluding Sudan,		
SPOC, South Sudan	0.174	0	South Sudan & Syria	6.742	4.852
			Total Oil + Gas (MMTOE) including Sudan, South Sudan & Syria	8.753	5.397

Statement-III

*Details of OVL's Assets
(As on February, 2013)*

Producing Projects

Sl. No.	Country	Project	Participating Companies	Current Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Vietnam	Block 06.1 (Offshore)	OVL 45%, TNK-35% (Operator), Petro Vietnam 20%	Producing Gas & Condensate
2.	Sudan	GPOC (On land)	OVL 25%, CNPC 40%, Petronas 30%, Sudapet 5%, Jointly operated	Producing Oil
3.	South Sudan	GPOC (On land)	OVL 25%, CNPC 40%, Petronas 30%, Nilepet 5%, Jointly operated	Producing Oil - Currently under Shut down
4.	South Sudan	SPOC (Block 5A), On land	OVL 24, 125%, Petronas 67.875%, Nilepet 8%, Jointly operated	Producing Oil - Currently under Shut down

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Russia	Sakhalin-I (Offshore)	OVL 20%, ENL 30% (Operator) Sodeco 30%, SMNG-S 11.5% RN, Astra 8%	Producing Oil & Gas
6.	Colombia	MECL (on land)	OVL 25-50%, SIPC 25-50%, Ecopetrol 50%, Jointly operated	Producing Oil
7.	Syria	Himalaya (4 PSCs) (on land)	SSPD (Operator) 62.5 - 66.67%, HES BV 33.33 to 37.5%	Producing Oil & Gas - Currently under Force Majeure conditions
8.	Venezuela	Sancristobal, PIVSA (on land)	OVL 40%, PDVSA 60%, Jointly operated	Producing Oil
9.	Russia	Imperial Energy (on land)	OVL 100%	Producing Oil
10.	Brazil		OVL 15%, Shell 50% (Operator) & Petrobras 35%	BC-10 (offshore)

Discovered and Under Development Projects

Sl. No.	Country	Project	Participating Companies	Current Status
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Iran	Farsi Offshore (offshore)	OVL 40% (Operator), IOC 40%, OIL 20%	Discovered
12.	Myanmar	Block A-1 (offshore)	OVL 17%, GAIL 8.5%, Daewoo 51% (Operator), Kogas 8.5%, MOGE 15%	Under Development-Expected First Gas in July 2013
13.	Myanmar	Block-A3 (offshore)	OVL-17%, Daewoo 51% (Operator), Kogas-8.5%, GAIL-8.5%, MOGE-15%	Under Development-Expected First Gas in July 2013
14.	Syria	Block 24 (on land)	OVL-60%, IPR-25% (Operator), TOM-15%	Discovered & under Appraisal - Currently under Force Majeure conditions
15.	Venezuela	Carabobo-1 (on land)	PDVSA-60%, OVL-11%, IOCL-3.5%, OIL-3.5%, Repsol-11%, Petronas-11%. Jointly operated	Under Development-Early production started
16.	Libya	43 Contract Area (Offshore)	OVL 100%	Exploration
17.	Iraq	Block 8 (on land)	OVL 100%	Exploration
18.	Cuba	Blocks 34 & 35 (Offshore)	OVL 100%	Exploration
19.	Nigeria	Block 285 (Offshore)	OMEL 64.33% (Operator), Total 25.67%, EMO 10%	Exploration

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Colombia	Block RC # 8 (Offshore)	OVL 40% — (Operator), Ecopetrol - 40%, Petrobras - 20%	Exploration
21.	Colombia	Block RC # 9 (Offshore)	Ecopetrol - 50% (Operator), OVL - 50%	Exploration
22.	Colombia	Block RC # 10 (Offshore)	OVL—50% (Operator), Ecopetrol-50%	Exploration
25.	Colombia	CPO-5 (on land)	OVL-70% (Operator), Petrodorado-30%	Exploration
24.	Colombia	SSJN-7 (on land)	PSE-50% (Operator), OVL-50%	Exploration
25.	Brazil	BM-SEAL-4 (Offshore)	Petrobras - 75% (Operator), OVL - 25%	Exploration
26.	Kazakhstan	Satpayev (Offshore)	OVL-25%, Kazmimaygaz-75% (Operator)	Exploration
27.	Vietnam	Block 128 (Offshore)	OVL-100%	Exploration
28.	Colombia	Gua off-2 (Offshore)	OVL-100%	Exploration
29.	Colombia	LLA-69 (On shore)	OVL-50%, SIPC-50%	Exploration
			741 Kms. Product Pipeline Project	
30.	Sudan	Pipeline Project (on land) built for Government of Sudan (GOS)	OVL 90%; OIL 10%	Engineering Project, completed in 2005 and underlease to GOS

Statement-IV

The Ambassadors of India in Sudan and South Sudan are in continuous dialogue with both the Governments to emphasize on the continuation of production operation with mutual support to each other to come out of the geo-political issues, including improvement of their financial condition in view of importance of oil production to their economy.

The Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) had deputed its representatives to various meetings of African Union (AU) which were facilitating negotiation between the Government of Sudan and South Sudan on various post secession issues including agreement on oil. This ultimately resulted in the signing of the oil related agreement between Sudan and South Sudan on 27th September 2012, paving the way for resumption of oil production in projects of OVL in South Sudan. However, pending the restoration of security and border issues between the two countries, the production in South Sudan is yet to

commence.

Government of India has been in continuous engagement with both the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan through diplomatic channels. The Special envoy of Ministry of External Affairs has visited both the countries in March and May 2012 to meet the authorities concerned for a way forward. More recently in the month of December 2012, Additional Secretary, MEA has visited Sudan and South Sudan as India's Special Envoy with a high level delegation from OVL, National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), Telecommunications Consultants India limited (TCIL) and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (BDFC) to discuss and identify various projects for capacity building/assistance to both the countries.

The various oil related bilateral issues between India and Sudan including issues for protecting OVL interest in Sudan were discussed by me Honourable Minister of Petroleum with the Minister of Petroleum of Republic of Sudan during his recent visit to India in October 2012.

*[Translation]***Exempting Bank Branches from Audit**

1927. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to exempt the Bank Branches which have disbursed loans less than 20 crores in a year from Audit;

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

(c) whether any monitoring mechanism has been put in place by the Government to monitor the functioning of such bank branches; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that the norms for selection of branches for statutory branch audit for the year 2012-13 has been revised on the basis of recommendations of RBI Working Group (WG) comprising officials from Government of India, Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, select Public Sector Banks (PSBs), the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, Indian Banks' Association as under:

"All branches having outstanding advances of Rs.20.00 crore and above as on March 31, 2012 need to be audited for the year 2012-13. All centralized processing units by whatever name called (centralized processing units/loan processing units etc.), are also to be audited. Of the remaining, 1/5th branches are to be selected at random in such a way that all the remaining branches are audited at least once in five years. The coverage of branches so selected should be broad based so as to represent all the Regional / Zonal Offices of the bank. Banks have to cover 90% of the total advances outstanding as on March 31, 2012 through branch audit. Any other branch/es that may be required to be taken up for audit for any special reason/s like fraud, embezzlement of funds etc. or where transactions of suspicious nature have been noticed, may also be covered".

The Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are also subjected to Central Statutory Audit and concurrent audit. The reports of Central Statutory Auditor of the PSBs are annually laid before the Parliament.

*[English]***LPG Connections**

1928. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any criteria to the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Distributors regarding issue of LPG connections to the Below Poverty Line people and other category beneficiaries in States/UTs including National Capital Territory of Delhi, where sale of Kerosene is totally banned;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the criteria for providing LPG connections to such beneficiaries; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and alternate steps taken by the Government to provide LPG connections to such categories/beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) A scheme for providing one time grant to BPL families in the rural areas for release of new domestic LPG connection under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY) is in operation. As per the scheme, the security deposit for the domestic LPG cylinder and pressure regulator is paid from a fund created through contributions from the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds of ONGC, OIL, GAIL, BPCL, HPCL and IOC.

Under the above mentioned scheme, the BPL card holder can register with the distributor for release of a new LPG connection. The same is sent by distributor to local administration for authentication. Intimation letters are sent to the BPL card holders after receipt of authenticated list.

Apart from the above, in the recent past, Delhi Government announced a scheme, "Kerosene Free Dilli" to make NCT of Delhi kerosene free. New domestic LPG connection is issued free of cost to the BPL/AAY & JRC card holders of Delhi getting kerosene supply. 50% of security deposit of LPG cylinder & pressure regulator is borne by Delhi Government and the remaining 50% by the OMCs through the common CSR fund mentioned above.

**Concessional Financial Assistance
by NSTFDC**

1929. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides concessional financial assistance for the economic development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) through National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC);

(b) if so, the objectives and functions of the corporation;

(c) the eligibility criteria for availing financial assistance from it;

(d) the financial assistance provided by the corporation for income generating activities and marketing support assistance for economic development of STs under its various schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State/ UT-wise; and

(e) the performance/achievements of the corporation indicating the number of beneficiaries during the said period, scheme-wise and State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) Yes Madam. National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation provides concessional financial assistance for the economic development of Scheduled Tribes.

(b) The objectives and functions of NSTFDC are provided at enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The eligibility criteria for availing financial assistance from NSTFDC are that the applicant should belong to Scheduled Tribe community and the annual family income of the applicant should not exceed double the poverty line income limit. This limit, at present, is Rs. 81,000/- p.a. for rural areas and Rs. 1,04,000/- p.a. for urban areas in line with the norms of Planning Commission.

(d) and (e) State/scheme-wise financial assistance provided by NSTFDC along with number of beneficiaries assisted during the last three years and current financial year (upto 28.02.2013) are given atenclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

(a) Objectives: The broad objectives of NSTFDC are as under:

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

(b) Functions:

- (i) To provide concessional finance for viable income generating schemes through the Central/ State Channelising agencies and other agencies for the economic development of eligible Scheduled Tribes.
- (ii) To provide support for capacity building of SCAs and STs through Skill development and entrepreneurship orientation.

Statement-II

State/Scheme-wise financial assistance provided by NSTFDC alongwith number of ST beneficiaries assisted during the financial year 2009-10 to 2012-13 (upto 28.02.13)

(Amount in Lakhs)

A. Term Loan Scheme (TL)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Funds Disbursed							
		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (as on 28.02.13)	
		Disbursement	No. of benefi.	Disbursement	No. of benefi.	Disbursement	No. of benefi.	Disbursement	No. of benefi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	As per state Government decision, the State Channelising Agency (SCA) is not availing funds since 2008-09							
2	Andaman and Nicobar	No functional SCA							
3	Arunachal Pradesh	128.68	29	137.03	37	288.61	17979	28.30	9
4	Assam	Funds provided under Micro Credit scheme							
5	Bihar	The SCA is not forwarding proposals and not providing Government guarantee							
6	Chhattisgarh	838.35	349.00	916.48	364	1441.20	739	24.95	4
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Government has not nominated SCA							
8	Goa	47.47	16	6.57	3				
9	Gujarat	1249.94	4856	1493.68	14054	3246.79	16367		
10	Himachal Pradesh	71.73	108	5.14	3	4.93	1	4.35	1
11	Jammu and Kashmir	321.65	160			61	9		
12	Jharkhand	97.30	713	431.57	1139	36.60	44	202.94	241
13	Karnataka	1083.23	3293	1007.37	3272	1475	2611		
14	Kerala	13.95	34	96.34	169	73.54	107	86.40	118
15	Lakshdweep	The SCA is not settling the overdues and not providing Government guarantee							
16	Manipur	The SCA is not settling the overdues							
17	Maharashtra	574.00	410	1682.36	440				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18	Meghalaya	379.77	1230	76.39	159	125.03	577	390.70	1400
19	Madhya Pradesh	725.88	570	952.47	676	65.18	70		
20	Mizoram					1.40	69	1.40	69
21	Nagaland	146.77	91	1357.68	23868	229.45	174	659.08	7961
22	Odisha	189.85	211						
23	Rajasthan	302.13	776	376.11	667	863.64	1721	810.72	1590
24	Sikkim	384.00	192			188.25	95		
25	Tamil Nadu	The SCA is not forwarding proposals							
26	Tripura	320.15	199.00	272.10	261	1581.10	2296	167.00	167
27	Uttaranchal	The SCA is not forwarding proposals							
28	Uttar Pradesh			6.88	5128				
29	West Bangal	104.92	74	163.40	292	97.10	971		
	Total (T.L.)	6979.77	13311	8981.57	50532	9779.22	43830	2375.84	11560
B. Micro Credit Scheme (MCS)									
1	Assam			46.80	138	406.60	1362	1014.80	3396
2	Jharkhand	27.57	203	25.12	257	219.17	2157	103.29	513
3	Kerala							1.75	1
4	Odisha					157.42	2304	5.12	33
5	Tripura			86.77	622.00				
6	West Bengal	434.10	4341	205.10	2051	356.70	3567	209.20	2092
	Total (MCS)	461.67	4344	363.79	3068	1139.89	9390	1334.16	6035
C. Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY)									
1	Chhattisgarh			45.00	100	116.10	258		
2	Goa	0.45	1						
3	Gujarat					200	800	3318.15	15561
4	Himachal Pradesh							20.00	50
5	Jammu and Kashmir	20.25	45						
6	Jharkhand			3.00	20				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7	Kerala	1.35	3	66.98	152	6.84	16	8.47	20
8	Maharashtra	235.24	700						
9	Meghalaya	3.75	9	7.59	20				
10	Madhya Pradesh	353.70	786	17.10	38	37.80	84		
11	Odisha	56.00	140					51.30	380
12	Rajasthan	20.15	105	33.06	66	22.57	97	38.02	29
13	Sikkim	22.50	50			4.50	10		
14	West Bengal	220.76	2179						
	Total (AMSY)	934.15	4018	172.73	396	387.81	1265	3435.94	16040
D. Marketing Support Assistance									
No proposals received from SCAs									
E. Adivasi Shiksha Rrinn Yoiana									
1	Chhattisgarh			New Scheme, implementation from F.Y. 2012-13				14.40	25
2	Himachal Pradesh						0.88	2	
3	Jammu and Kashmir						0.69	1	
4	Tripura						46.08	43	
5	West Bengal						5.09	6	
	Total (ARSY)						67.14	77	
Grand Total									
	(A+B+C+D+E)	8375.59	21873	9518.09	53996	11306.92	54485	7213.08	33712

Pricing of Auto Fuels

1930. SHRI. ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the parameters followed in pricing of auto fuels have undergone changes;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year along with the reasons/justification for such changes;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study on the likely effects this new pricing parameters on the oil refinery industries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Government has made the price of Petrol market determined effective 26.06.2010. Since then, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on the pricing of Petrol in line with international oil prices and market conditions. Recently, on 17th January 2013, the Government has authorized the OMCs to (a) increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paise to 50 paise per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/Union Territories) until further

orders; and (b) sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at the non-subsidized market determined price. The move to market determined prices is expected to improve the financial position of the public sector oil companies.

[*Translation*]

**Monitoring Committee under Backward
Region Grant Fund**

1931. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has not included public representatives in Monitoring Committee under Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF);

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

(c) the mode of monitoring of the same in the absence of public representatives along with the provisions made therein in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) As per the Guidelines for the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme, there is no provision for Monitoring Committee of public representatives.

(c) Under the Guidelines, there is a provision for a Review Committee at the District level, to be constituted by the District Planning Committee which is to be chaired by Chairpersons of the Panchayats at District/Intermediate levels and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). The guidelines provide for audit of works through the Review Committee at District level and Social Audit at the Panchayat Levels. The monitoring of BRGF Programme is also done through periodical Physical and Financial Progress Reports, Utilisation Certificates, Audit Reports etc. submitted by the States.

Exploration of Oil

1932. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI LALJI TANDON:

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

(a) whether the Government has signed any agreement with foreign countries for exploration and production of oil;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has acquired oil blocks abroad; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL), a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) executed the following Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs)/Agreements with the Government (including Government Authority) of other countries during 2012:

- (i) Transition Agreement dated 13th January, 2012 between the Government of Republic of South Sudan and Petronas Carigali Nile Limited and OVL and Nilepet Company Limited granting exclusive right to continue to carry out petroleum operations in the contract area Block 5A; and
- (ii) Supplementary Agreement dated 5th April 2012 regarding extension of the first Exploration sub-period and modification of contract areas of Blocks N34 and N35, Cuba between the Union Cuba-Petroleo, a state entity constituted under the laws of the Republic of Cuba and OVL.

(c) and (d) OVL has 30 projects in 15 countries, of which 10 projects are operated by OVL. 8 projects are jointly operated and 12 projects are non-operated. Currently, OVL has oil and gas production from 10 projects in 8 countries.

Transparent LPG Cylinders

1933. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce transparent fibre glass Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinders and multi-function regulator in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the gas cylinders will be made of fibre instead of steel;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which such LPG cylinders are likely to be introduced in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government had advised Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to call for a global expression of interest to set up facilities for manufacturing composite cylinders.

For evaluation of performance of Multi Function Regulator (MFR), OMCs have launched introduction of MFR in cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Pune, Bangalore and Chennai on a pilot basis.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. There is no proposal to replace all steel cylinders with composite cylinders.

PNG Connections

1934. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
DR. BALIRAM:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

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

(a) whether Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections have been made available to the domestic consumers in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi by gas supplying companies including the Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL);

(b) if so, the details of areas which are getting its benefit till date;

Statement					
		8	Derawal Nagar	17	Saraswati Garden
North		9	Gujrawala Town	18	Panchwati Colony
1	Rohini	10	Tagore Park	19	Sector 14 Extn, Rohini
2	Pitampura	11	Bhai Parmanand Colony	20	Mahendru Enclave
3	Shalimar Bagh	12	Hakikat Nagar	21	Civil Lines
4	Prashant Vihar	13	Nimri Colony	22	Model Town
5	Saraswati Vihar	14	Mukherjee Nagar	23	Timarpur
6	Ashok Vihar	15	Hudson Line Kingsway Camp	24	Keshav Puram
7	Pushpanjali Enclave	16	New Police Lines	25	Mall Road

(c) the time by which PNG connections/facility has been targeted to be made available to those areas where this facility is not available;

(d) whether any complaint regarding bill being sent arbitrarily by gas supplying companies without checking meters have been received by the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam and the list of areas in NCT of Delhi where PNG is being supplied by Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) is enclosed as Statement.

(c) IGL has planned to add 40000 domestic connections in NCT of Delhi in FY 2013-14. However, the expansion of customer base into new areas is subject to technical feasibility and receipt of statutory permissions from concerned land owing agencies in NCT of Delhi.

(d) As reported by IGL from 2009-2010 to the period up to 15.02.2013. 64.920 complaints have been received regarding inflated bills.

(e) The Government has setup Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), as an independent regulatory body under an Act of Parliament to regulate City Gas Distribution business in India. Accordingly, it is mandatory for all the CGD entities including IGL to adhere to the practices, as prescribed under the PNGRB regulations.

West	3	Trilok Puri	34	Shanti Vihar	
1	Punjabi Bagh	4	Patparganj	35	Kiran Vihar
2	Punjabi Bagh Extention	5	Vasundhara Enclave	36	Law Apartment (East Delhi)
3	State Bank Colony	6	Dilshad Garden	37	Priya Enclave
4	Paschim Vihar	7	Guru Teg Bahadur Enclave	38	Pushpanjali Enclave
5	Vikasपुरी	8	Sreshtha Vihar	39	Hargovind Enclave
6	Madipur	9	Manak Vihar	40	Jhilmil
7	Vikasपुरी Extension	10	Vigyan Lok	41	Dayanand Vihar
8	Mianwali Nagar	11	Vivek Vihar	42	East Loni Road Dda Flats
9	New Multan Nagar	12	Yojana Vihar	43	Preet Vihar
10	Janakपुरी	13	Savita Vihar	44	New Rajdhani Enclave
11	Naseerपुर	14	Jagriti Enclave	45	Karkar Dooma
12	Bindapur	15	Vigyan Vihar	46	Shankar Vihar
13	Dwarka	16	Anand Vihar	47	Swasthya Vihar
14	Dabri (Vaishali)	17	Dilshad Colony	48	West Jyoti Nagar
15	Harinagar	18	Ashoka Niketan	49	Yamuna Vihar
16	Rajouri Garden	19	Madhu Vihar	50	Defence Enclave
17	Tagore Garden	20	Surajmal Vihar	51	East Jyoti Nagar
18	Bali Nagar	21	Rishabh Vihar	52	Chitra Vihar
19	Mansarover Garden	22	Sharad Vihar	53	Nirman Vihar
20	Raja Garden	23	Surya Niketan	54	Park End Colony
21	New Moti Nagar	24	Bahubali Enclave	55	Gujrat Vihar
22	Shiv Nagar	25	AGCR Enclave	56	Mansarovar Park
23	Shiv Nagar Extn	26	Geetanjali Enclave	57	New Zafrabad
24	Virender Nagar	27	Ram Vihar	58	Madhuban
25	Ajay Enclave	28	Shyam Enclave	59	Gagan Vihar
26	Mayapuri	29	Shahdara	60	Sukh Vihar
27	West Punjabi Bagh	30	Balbir Nagar Ext.	61	Mausam Vihar
East	31	East of Loni Road	62	Laxmi Nagar	
1	Mayur Vihar	32	Gagan Vihar Extention	63	East Guru Angad Nagar
2	Mayur Vihar Ph-1 Extn.	33	Saini Enclave	64	East Arjun Nagar

South

-
- 1 Saket
 - 2 Anand Niketan
 - 3 Shanti Niketan
 - 4 West End
 - 5 Andrews Ganj
 - 6 Sadiqnagar
 - 7 Asiad Games Village
 - 8 Gulmohar Park
 - 9 Mayfair Garden
 - 10 Neeti Bagh
 - 11 Hudco Place
 - 12 Anand Lok
 - 13 Gulmohar Enclave
 - 14 Panchsheel Park
 - 15 AV nagar
 - 16 Defence Colony
 - 17 South Extension-II
 - 18 Soami Nagar
 - 19 Lajpat Nagar 4
 - 20 Siri Fort Road
 - 21 New Kilokari
 - 22 Uday Park
 - 23 Mohammad Pur
 - 24 Sarojini Nagar
 - 25 Netaji Nagar
 - 26 Kidwai Nagar
 - 27 North Moti Bagh
 - 28 South Moti Bagh
-

-
- 29 Sant Nagar East Of Kailash
 - 30 Swami Nagar
 - 31 Pant Nagar
 - 32 Naraoji Nagar
 - 33 R K Puram
 - 34 Som Vihar
 - 35 Green Park
 - 36 Hauz Khas
 - 37 North West Moti Bagh
 - 38 Pushp Vihar
 - 39 Safdarjang Enclave
 - 40 Green Park Extension
 - 41 Ansari Nagar
 - 42 Masjid Moth
 - 43 Safdarjung Development Area
 - 44 Sadhna Enclave
 - 45 Malviya Nagar
 - 46 Pamposh Enclave
 - 47 Panchsheel Enclave
 - 48 Geetanjali Enclave
 - 49 Srinivasपुरi
 - 50 Greater Kailash Enclave-II
 - 51 Vasant Kunj
 - 52 Vasant Vihar
 - 53 Munirka
 - 54 Vasant Enclave
 - 55 Adhchini
 - 56 Netaji Nagar
 - 57 Andrews Ganj Extention
-

-
- 58 East of Kailash
 - 59 Hauz Khas Enclave
 - 60 Hudco Place Ext.
 - 61 Mashri Garh
 - 62 Masjid Moth AIIMS Campus
 - 63 Masjid Moth. AIIMS Colony
 - 64 Nanak Pura

Central

- 1 Kaka Nagar
 - 2 Bapa Nagar
 - 3 Barakhamba Road, Connaught Place
 - 4 Pandara Park
 - 5 Pandara Road
 - 6 Sujan Singh Park
 - 7 Golf Links
 - 8 Khan Market
 - 9 Bharti Nagar
 - 10 Rabinder Nagar
 - 11 Jantar Mantar
 - 12 Old Rajender Nagar
 - 13 Bengali Market
 - 14 Jor Bagh
 - 15 Pragati Vihar Hostel
 - 16 Lodhi Colony
 - 17 Lodhi Estate
 - 18 Defence Colony
 - 19 Aram Bagh
 - 20 Telegraph Lane
-

21	Chanakyapuri	50	Udyan Marg	79	East Kidwai Nagar
22	Sundernagar	51	West Kidwai Nagar	80	Friends Colony East
23	Nizamuddin East	52	Lodhi Road Complex	81	Friends Colony West
24	Nizamuddin West	53	Mandir Marg	82	Gole Market
25	Karampura	54	Masjid Pandara Road	83	Golf Link Sadan
26	INA Colony	55	Bharat Nagar	84	GTB Enclave
27	New Friends Colony	56	Zakir Bagh	85	Gurudwara Rakabganj Road
28	Maharani Bagh	57	Sarita Vihar	86	Hailey Lane
29	K G Marg	58	Sukhdev Vihar	87	Hanuman Road
30	Kali Bari Marg	59	Kalindi Colony	88	Harish Chander Mathur Lane
31	Kilokari	60	Ishwar Nagar	89	Hnuman Road
32	Lal Bahadur Sadan	61	Jasola Vihar	90	Humayun Road
33	Lamxi Bai Nagar	62	Siddharth Enclave	91	Indian Institute of Public Admin
34	Presidents Estate	63	Jangpura	92	North Avenue
35	Prithvi Raj Road	64	Kirti Nagar	93	Old Rama Krishna Ashram Marg
36	Purana Quila Road	65	Ramesh Nagar	94	Outram Line Kingsway Camp
37	Pushp Vihar M.B.Road	66	Rama Krishna Ashram Marg	95	Palika Kunj
38	R K Ashram Marg	67	Gurudwara Rakabganj Road	96	Panchkuian Road
39	Rajinder Prasad Road	68	Aditya Sadan, Ashoka Road	97	Park Lane
40	Rama Krishna Ashram Marg	69	Albert Square	98	Peshwa Road
41	Rastrapati Bhawan	70	Ashoka Road	99	Peshwa Road Gole Market
42	Sardar Patel Marg	71	Aurangzeb Road	100	Mathura Road
43	Satya Sadan	72	Baba Kharak Singh Marg	101	Meena Bagh
44	Shahjehan Road	73	Bhagwan Das Road	102	Mother Teresa Crescent
45	South Avenue	74	Bishambar Dass Marg	103	Mother Teresa Road
46	Talkatora Lane	75	Cornwalis Road	104	Moti Bagh
47	Teen Murti Marg	76	CWC Housing Complex	105	Near Talkatora Stadium
48	Tilak Lane	77	Diz Area	106	New Moti Bagh
49	Tilak Marg	78	Dr. Zakir Hussain Marg	107	Lodhi Garden

[English]

Empowerment of Panchayats

1935. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
DR. MAHESH JOSHI:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up a separate fund for the empowerment of panchayats;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to set up a separate fund as such for the empowerment of Panchayats. However, a new scheme called Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) is proposed to be launched during the 12th Five Year Plan Period for the overall development of Panchayats.

(c) The Planning Commission has given 'in principle' approval to the scheme. Final approvals for this scheme have not yet been obtained.

**Visual Shows on Historic/Heritage
Places**

1936. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has started/proposes to start putting up the visual shows of important and historic places/heritage sites in the country in the social media;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the various historic places/monuments whose

visual shows have been put up or likely to be put up in social media?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides financial assistance for tourism projects including Sound and Light Shows (SEL) based on the proposals received from State Governments/UT Administrations which are to be complete in all respects as per the Scheme Guidelines, inter-se priority and subject to availability of funds. Tourism projects to be funded by Ministry of Tourism (MOT) are decided in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in prioritization meetings held every year with them.

The number of tourism infrastructure projects and amounts sanctioned during 11th Plan State-wise/UT-wise and year-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) MOT has uploaded the video and audio of Sound and Light Shows at the following destinations on its official information website www.incredibleindia.org through the Social Media website www.youtube.com:

- Red Fort, Delhi
- Purana Qila, Delhi
- Museum Art Gallery, Chandigarh
- Thirumalai Naicker Palace, Madurai
- Chittorgarh Fort, Rajasthan
- Jalianwala Bagh, Punjab
- Kumbhalgarh Fort, Rajasthan
- Somnath, Gujarat
- Jyotisar Tirtha, Haryana
- Cellular Jail, Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Statement*Number of Projects* and Amount Sanctioned* during the 11th Plan Period*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Grand Total	
		No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	9	26.29	8	109.89	13	37.29	10	20.38	12	50.77	52	244.62
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11	43.30	13	31.47	14	36.54	13	32.26	11	30.68	62	174.25
3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
4	Assam	6	17.47	4	21.08	7	22.76	4	23.55	5	11.08	26	95.94
5	Bihar	4	21.95	10	25.05	3	6.99	1	3.60	0	0.00	18	57.59
6	Chandigarh	2	0.20	5	7.99	5	11.51	5	11.04	2	0.25	19	30.99
7	Chhattisgarh	5	12.94	1	11.34	0	0.00	4	20.95	1	0.35	11	45.58
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	3	0.24	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.24
9	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	1	0.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.12
10	Delhi	8	20.76	1	0.15	9	44.91	5	9.75	4	2.72	27	78.29
11	Goa	0	0.00	2	43.14	2	17.00	3	12.78	1	4.98	8	77.90
12	Gujarat	5	5.81	7	21.33	1	7.33	1	0.14	3	51.75	17	86.36
13	Haryana	10	22.50	7	36.70	6	12.37	6	27.41	6	0.80	35	99.78
14	Himachal Pradesh	12	34.81	10	34.58	6	23.95	12	34.98	5	0.47	45	128.79
15	Jammu and Kashmir	33	70.60	28	43.42	31	49.75	20	56.17	33	171.23	145	391.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16	Jharkhand	7	11.31	0	0.00	3	0.25	5	7.56	6	48.15	21	67.27
17	Kerala	11	41.24	12	42.68	7	12.98	3	42.87	7	23.76	40	163.53
18	Karnataka	6	24.79	4	42.73	13	42.42	2	8.59	6	21.95	31	140.48
19	Lakshadweep	1	7.82	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	7.82
20	Maharashtra	7	22.79	3	41.10	2	5.01	3	11.30	8	82.76	23	162.96
21	Manipur	5	11.11	9	29.44	9	27.14	8	39.40	5	30.73	36	137.82
22	Meghalaya	2	6.74	7	17.14	7	14.73	9	22.53	3	0.50	28	61.64
23	Mizoram	6	26.93	4	3.18	7	24.06	9	11.51	7	13.91	33	79.59
24	Madhya Pradesh	16	39.51	11	31.41	11	60.99	13	30.85	8	40.43	59	203.19
25	Nagaland	22	32.41	11	25.40	13	24.60	10	29.10	19	65.45	75	176.96
26	Odisha	13	30.87	6	41.15	9	23.69	6	20.29	6	11.95	40	127.95
27	Puducherry	6	16.10	4	2.52	3	5.57	3	50.26	4	0.30	20	74.75
28	Punjab	2	15.98	5	24.93	3	9.48	4	11.91	2	4.39	16	66.69
29	Rajasthan	2	15.54	9	44.31	7	19.74	7	31.32	3	14.50	28	125.41
30	Sikkim	25	55.91	20	66.78	19	42.36	14	23.48	8	25.15	86	213.68
31	Tamil Nadu	11	27.61	16	36.14	10	16.28	6	60.00	6	20.75	49	160.78
32	Tripura	11	11.11	6	3.61	13	20.67	12	40.73	6	15.44	48	91.56
33	Uttar Pradesh	7	29.24	6	38.40	6	21.90	14	27.85	11	51.00	44	168.39
34	Uttarakhand	6	21.01	2	44.68	1	0.55	8	29.78	14	102.66	31	198.68
35	West Bengal	12	32.41	10	37.94	7	28.37	8	22.02	11	28.80	48	149.54
Grand Total		283	757.06	245	960.04	247	671.19	228	774.36	223	927.66	1226	4090.31

*Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Fairs and Festivals and Adventure & Rural Tourism (A & RT).

Number of Projects and Amount Sanctioned* during
2012-13 (till 31st Dec. 2012)*

		(Rs. in Crore)	
Sl. No.	State	2012-13	
		No.	Amt.
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	8	59.08
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8	21.36
3	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0.00
4	Assam	0	0.00
5	Bihar	0	0.00
6	Chandigarh	0	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00
9	Daman and Diu	0	0.00
10	Delhi	2	24.62
11	Goa	0	0.00
12	Gujarat	1	4.87
13	Haryana	0	0.00
14	Himachal Pradesh	8	30.30
15	Jammu and Kashmir	24	96.69
16	Jharkhand	1	38.13
17	Kerala	3	24.14
18	Karnataka	0	0.00
19	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
20	Maharashtra	2	0.74
21	Manipur	1	0.50
22	Meghalaya	2	0.68
23	Mizoram	3	1.02
24	Madhya Pradesh	9	73.22
25	Nagaland	6	19.47

1	2	3	4
26	Odisha	2	0.61
27	Puducherry	0	0.00
28	Punjab	2	0.50
29	Rajasthan	0	0.00
30	Sikkim	4	20.75
31	Tamil Nadu	2	20.42
32	Tripura	0	0.00
33	Uttar Pradesh	9	21.79
34	Uttarakhand	6	13.47
35	West Bengal	2	46.94
Grand Total		105	519.30

*Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Fairs and Festivals and Rural Tourism (RT).

**National Action Plan for Improving
Child Sex Ratio**

1937. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated/ proposes to formulate National Action Plan for Improving Child Sex Ratio in the country;

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

(c) the present status of the said Plan and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee (IMCC) of the National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) headed by the Cabinet Secretary deliberated on issue of Child Sex Ratio (CSR) on 17th October, 2012. As a follow-up to this, a working group under the Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development has been formed for preparing a

National Plan of Action for improving Child Sex Ratio (CSR) taking into account the recommendations of the National Advisory Council and Sectoral Innovation Council. The working group has already met thrice and has organized a one day National Level Consultation with stakeholders on 8th January, 2013. Four Regional Consultations on specific aspects of the issue have also been held.

RDD&D

1938. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance provided under the Research, Design, Development and Demonstration(RDD&D) framework to develop new and renewable energy technologies during the last three years and current year so far;

(b) the proportion of funds under the RDD&D being provided to State/UT universities in the country including universities in Odisha and percentage out of them being extended to industry;

(c) whether the focus areas for financial assistance under this scheme have been extended; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Under the Research, Design, Development & Demonstration, the Ministry has provided total financial assistance of Rs. 190.51 crores and Rs. 45.54 crores for the implementation of the R&D projects for development of new and renewable energy technologies during the last three years and the current year, respectively.

(b) Under the RDD&D framework, the Ministry may provide up to 100% funding for a proposal from R&D/academic institutions/universities, government/non-profit research organizations and NGOs. However, for the projects that involve partnership with industry the financial assistance is normally restricted to 50% of the project cost.

(c) and (d) The focus areas for financial assistance are solar energy, bio-energy and hydrogen and fuel cells for research, design, development and demonstration.

Genetic Blood Disorders

1939. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:

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

(a) the estimated number of children with genetic blood disorders like sickle cell anaemia, thalassemia and haemophilia in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has formulated guidelines for prevention and control of sickle cell anaemia, thalassemia and haemophilia;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to launch a programme for prevention and control of genetic blood disorders and compulsory check up for the purpose during the 12th Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) No country-wide or State-wise data on genetic conditions is maintained by Government of India. However, as reported by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), there may be 1 lakh thalasseemics and the same number of sickle cell disease patients and about 65,000 cases of haemophilia in India. It is estimated that about 10,000 new thalassemia cases, 8000 new sickle cell anemia patients and 5000 new haemophilia patients are born each year in India.

(b) to (e) Government of India has no specific strategy for genetic counselling and treatment for genetic diseases. ICMR has taken the following initiatives:

- (1) National Task Force studies have been carried out on hemoglobinoapthies.
- (2) Micro and Macro epidemiologic data on these diseases has been developed.
- (3) ICMR has helped to set up prenatal diagnostic facilities for Haemoglobinopathies in 5 centres in the country in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal, Karnataka and Punjab.

Health is a State subject and the State Governments

do provide health care through district hospitals, primary health centres and community health centres.

**Various Programme for Development
of Solar Energy**

1940. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

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

(a) the details of programmes/ schemes for generating solar power in the country along with targets set and achievements made. State/ UT-wise including Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh;

(b) the details of funds allocated and utilised for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise along with its cost per unit as compared to other sources of energy;

(c) whether the Government intends to promote private participation in setting-up solar plant in the country particularly in tribal areas, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of incentive given to the State/Private investors to take up renewable energy generation initiatives particularly in tribal and hilly areas in the country; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government for making the country self reliant in the field of solar power generation?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Government is implementing the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) that was launched in Jan 2010 to promote, *inter-alia*, grid-connected solar power generation projects in the country with the following targets for different phases:

- Phase-I (2010-13): 1100 MW
- Phase-II (2013-17): 4000-10,000 MW
- Phase-III (2017-22): 20,000 MW

State/UT-wise targets have not been fixed under the JNNSM. State/UT-wise details of achievements, including in Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh, as on 28th February 2013 are furnished in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The solar power projects have been set-up in mainly private sector with largely private investment and no funds have been allocated under the JNNSM towards expenditure on their installation.

The cost of generation of solar power was around Rs.18/unit when the JNNSM was launched and has since declined gradually. It is presently in the range of Rs.7-12/unit depending on the project capacity, technology selected and other site specific factors. It is still on higher side as compared to that from conventional energy sources as well as other renewable energy sources like wind, biomass and small hydro.

(c) As mentioned in reply to part (a) above, the solar power projects are being promoted mainly in the private sector. The developers are free to set-up these projects at any location of their choice including in tribal areas, not excluded by the land use policy regulations or statutory restrictions.

(d) The incentives being provided to attract private investment in setting-up of renewable power generation projects in the country, including in tribal and hilly areas, include mainly capital subsidy/generation based incentives, preferential tariffs, accelerated depreciation and concessional/nil customs and excise duties. These incentives vary depending upon capacity and category of the projects.

(e) Under JNNSM focus is being laid on besides deployment, creation of favorable conditions for developing solar manufacturing capability and increased R&D and capacity building activities in the country. The same is expected to make the country gradually self-reliant in the field of solar power generation.

Statement

*Cumulative Grid-Interactive Solar Power Generation
Capacity in India*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cumulative capacity (in MW) as on 28.02.2013
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	23.35

1	2	3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.03
3	Assam	-
4	Bihar	-
5	Chhattisgarh	4.00
6	Goa	-
7	Gujarat	824.09
8	Haryana	7.80
9	Himachal Pradesh	-
10	Jammu and Kashmir	-
11	Jharkhand	16.00
12	Karnataka	14.00
13	Kerala	0.03
14	Madhya Pradesh	7.85
15	Maharashtra	30.00
16	Manipur	-
17	Meghalaya	-
18	Mizoram	-
19	Nagaland	-
20	Odisha	13.00
21	Punjab	9.33
22	Rajasthan	456.15
23	Sikkim	-
24	Tamil Nadu	17.11
25	Tripura	-
26	Uttar Pradesh	12.38
27	Uttarakhand	5.05
28	West Bengal	2.05
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.10
30	Chandigarh	-

1	2	3
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
32	Daman and Diu	-
33	Delhi	2.53
34	Lakshadweep	0.75
35	Puducherry	0.03
36	Others	0.83
Total		1446.43

Service Tax from Unregistered Companies

1941. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government maintains a record of various service providers who are unregistered but are liable to pay tax; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to identify and verify such service providers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) The Government has taken the following steps to identify and verify such service providers:

(i) Conducting surveys by the field officers.

(ii) Extensive publicity regarding the liability of service tax on various services.

(iii) Booking cases against unregistered service providers.

(iv) Obtaining information from other Government agencies/departments regarding various service providers.

Sterilization

1942. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ratio of the sterilization of men is low compared to women despite having the simpler procedure for vasectomy;

(b) if so, the reasons for reluctance of men for vasectomy;

(c) the male and female ratio of sterilization cases during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UTwise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) Yes.

(b) Unfounded fear of physical weakness, impotence & sociocultural barriers.

(c) Percentage of male sterilization to total sterilizations has been:

i.	2009-10	:	5.3%
ii.	2010-11	:	4.4%
iii.	2011-12	:	3.7%
iv.	2012-13 (till Dec)	:	2.9%.

State/UT-wise details are as per the enclosed Statement.

- (d)
- i. Advocacy and demand generation activities to promote male participation in family planning.
 - ii. Training of surgical faculty of medical colleges and service providers in male sterilisation procedure.
 - iii. Organising National workshops on promoting male sterilisation.

Statement

Vasectomy, Tubectomy and Total Sterilisations & Percentage of Vasectomy to Total Sterilisations
Period: 2009-10

Provisional Figures (Status as on: 04 Jan 2013)

State/UT/Agency	Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Total Sterilisations	% of Vasectomy to total Sterilisations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(2)+(3)	(5)
Arunachal Pradesh	6	1,384	1,390	0.4
Assam	13,898	66,724	80,622	17.2
Manipur	172	814	986	17.4
Meghalaya	25	1,805	1,830	1.4
Mizoram	3	2,533	2,536	0.1
Nagaland	68	1,144	1,212	5.6
Sikkim	142	407	549	25.9
Tripura	593	3,152	3,745	15.8
Bihar	30,904	2,76,036	3,06,940	10.1
Chhattisgarh	8,967	1,64,671	1,73,638	5.2

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(2)+(3)	(5)
Himachal Pradesh	3,184	24,432	27,616	11.5
Jainmu and Kashmir	1,446	18,666	20,112	7.2
Jharkhand	7,144	1,06,210	1,13,354	6.3
Madhya Pradesh	18,607	4,16,099	4,34,706	4.3
Odisha	6,500	1,11,455	1,17,955	5.5
Rajasthan	9,314	3,36,586	3,45,900	2.7
Uttar Pradesh	12,378	4,56,789	4,69,167	2.6
Uttarakhand	3,003	21,459	24,462	12.3
Andhra Pradesh	22,865	6,43,263	6,66,128	3.4
Goa	26	4,149	4,175	0.6
Gujarat	9,098	2,93,678	3,02,776	3.0
Haryana	8,919	77,045	85,964	10.4
Karnataka	12,341	3,83,987	3,96,328	3.1
Kerala	3,767	97,664	1,01,431	3.7
Maharashtra	34,994	4,81,490	5,16,484	6.8
Punjab	11,231	65,146	76,377	14.7
Tamil Nadu	2,564	3,41,344	3,43,908	0.7
West Bengal	33,860	2,77,862	3,11,722	10.9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	819	825	0.7
Chandigarh	45	2,028	2,073	2.2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	1,160	1,160	-
Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
Delhi	4,200	17,490	21,690	19.4
Lakshadweep	1	7	8	12.5
Puducherry	22	9,082	9,104	0.2
M/O Defence	2,284	7,168	9,452	24.2
M/O Railways	574	3,482	4,056	14.2
All India	2,63,151	47,17,230	49,80,381	5.3

Source: HMIS Portal.

- = Data not reported by States

*Vasectomy, Tubectomy and Total Sterilisations & Percentage of Vasectomy to Total Sterilisations**Period: 2010-11**Provisional Figures (Status as on: 04 Jan 2013)*

State/UT/Agency	Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Total Sterilisations	% of Vasectomy to total Sterilisations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(2)+(3)	(5)
Arunachal Pradesh	3	1,654	1,657	0.2
Assam	12,662	65,517	78,179	16.2
Manipur	222	1,246	1,468	15.1
Meghalaya	14	2,016	2,030	0.7
Mizoram	5	2,368	2,373	0.2
Nagaland	7	1,639	1,646	0.4
Sikkim	93	146	239	38.9
Tripura	403	3,659	4,062	9.9
Bihar	10,093	4,82,300	4,92,393	2.0
Chhattisgarh	7,340	1,42,179	1,49,519	4.9
Himachal Pradesh	2,618	21,020	23,638	11.1
Jammu and Kashmir	1,117	18,139	19,256	5.8
Jharkhand	13,182	1,14,537	1,27,719	10.3
Madhya Pradesh	42,813	6,39,032	6,81,845	6.3
Odisha	13,762	1,25,486	1,39,248	9.9
Rajasthan	8,200	3,30,374	3,38,574	2.4
Uttar Pradesh	9,046	4,04,104	4,13,150	2.2
Uttarakhand	3,688	28,674	32,362	11.4
Andhra Pradesh	14,276	5,43,158	5,57,434	2.6
Goa	24	3,752	3,776	0.6
Gujarat	7,183	3,14,453	3,21,636	2.2
Haryana	6,206	73,642	79,848	7.8
Karnataka	6,787	3,24,061	3,30,848	2.1
Kerala	2,686	1,02,347	1,05,033	2.6

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(2)+(3)	(5)
Maharashtra	24,416	4,68,052	4,92,468	5.0
Punjab	16,373	65,194	81,567	20.1
Tamil Nadu	2,172	3,25,090	3,27,262	0.7
West Bengal	17,921	2,56,957	2,74,878	6.5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1,027	1,028	0.1
Chandigarh	65	1,951	2,016	3.2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1,044	1,045	0.1
Daman and Diu	8	380	388	2.1
Delhi	2,801	15,339	18,140	15.4
Lakshadweep	-	32	32	-
Puducherry	13	11,205	11,218	0.1
M/O Defence	1,597	5,563	7,160	22.3
M/O Railways	288	1,417	1,705	16.9
All India	2,28,086	48,98,754	51,26,840	4.4

Source: HMIS Portal

- = Data not reported by States

Vasectomy, Tubectomy and Total Sterilisations & Percentage of Vasectomy to Total Sterilisations

Period: 2011-12

Provisional Figures (Status as on: 01 Mar 2013)

State/UT/Agency	Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Total Sterilisations	% of Vasectomy to total Sterilisations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(2)+(3)	(5)
Arunachal Pradesh	2	975	977	0.2
Assam	6,866	67,912	74,778	9.2
Manipur	109	1,690	1,799	6.1
Meghalaya	56	3,002	3,058	1.9
Mizoram	0	1,713	1,713	0.0
Nagaland	6	2,158	2,164	0.3
Sikkim	49	143	192	25.5

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(2)+(3)	(5)
Tripura	206	6,011	6,217	3.3
Bihar	6,671	4,90,067	4,96,738	1.3
Chhattisgarh	6,769	1,30,282	1,37,051	4.9
Himachal Pradesh	2,344	20,514	22,858	10.3
Jammu and Kashmir	1,067	15,657	16,724	6.4
Jharkhand	13,027	1,17,673	1,30,700	10.0
Madhya Pradesh	43,041	5,82,581	6,25,622	6.9
Odisha	3,070	1,39,571	1,42,641	2.2
Rajasthan	5,841	3,09,134	3,14,975	1.9
Uttar Pradesh	11,800	3,21,957	3,33,757	3.5
Uttarakhand	1,926	18,485	20,411	9.4
Andhra Pradesh	13,590	5,27,992	5,41,582	2.5
Goa	71	5,388	5,459	1.3
Gujarat	3,477	3,23,438	3,26,915	1.1
Haryana	6,762	70,038	76,800	8.8
Karnataka	3,894	3,08,876	3,12,770	1.2
Kerala	1,916	95,841	97,757	2.0
Maharashtra	22,051	4,97,384	5,19,435	4.2
Punjab	8,286	62,752	71,038	11.7
Tamil Nadu	1,767	2,91,731	2,93,498	0.6
West Bengal	10,081	2,10,362	2,20,443	4.6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	1,159	1,163	0.3
Chandigarh	97	1,722	1,819	5.3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	1,239	1,241	0.2
Daman and Diu	4	405	409	1.0
Delhi	2,702	17,659	20,361	13.3
Lakshadweep	0	47	47	0.0
Puducherry	6	10,235	10,241	0.1
M/O Defence	-	-	-	-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(2)+(3)	(5)
M/O Railways	363	2,165	2,528	14.4
All India	1,77,923	46,57,958	48,35,881	3.7

Source: HMIS Portal

- = Data not reported by States

Vasectomy, Tubectomy and Total Sterilisations & Percentage of Vasectomy to Total Sterilisations
Period: 2012-13 (April to December)
Provisional Figures (Status as on 08 Feb 2013)

State/UT/Agency	Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Total Sterilisations	% of Vasectomy to total Sterilisations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(2)+(3)	(5)
Arunachal Pradesh	1	605	606	0.2
Assam	2,227	33,635	35,862	6.2
Manipur	87	959	1,046	8.3
Meghalaya	16	2,176	2,192	0.7
Mizoram	1	1,681	1,682	0.1
Nagaland	12	1,589	1,601	0.7
Sikkim	18	103	121	14.9
Tripura	92	4,704	4,796	1.9
Bihar	3,290	2,12,841	2,16,131	1.5
Chhattisgarh	3,236	58,907	62,143	5.2
Himachal Pradesh	1,209	9,071	10,280	11.8
Jammu and Kashmir	578	8,872	9,450	6.1
Jharkhand	5,436	39,156	44,592	12.2
Madhya Pradesh	6,670	1,83,877	1,90,547	3.5
Odisha	1,895	91,311	93,206	2.0
Rajasthan	3,400	1,95,420	1,98,820	1.7
Uttar Pradesh	4,877	1,48,573	1,53,450	3.2
Uttarakhand	695	8,202	8,897	7.8
Andhra Pradesh	7,011	3,22,100	3,29,111	2.1

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(2)+(3)	(5)
Goa	54	3,952	4,006	1.3
Gujarat	2,502	1,81,234	1,83,736	1.4
Haryana	4,200	47,599	51,799	8.1
Karnataka	2,261	2,30,581	2,32,842	1.0
Kerala	1,814	76,700	78,514	2.3
Maharashtra	16,351	3,83,528	3,99,879	4.1
Punjab	3,768	43,011	46,779	8.1
Tamil Nadu	955	2,42,269	2,43,224	0.4
West Bengal	5,645	1,27,723	1,33,368	4.2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	916	916	-
Chandigarh	53	1,291	1,344	3.9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	719	720	0.1
Daman and Diu	0	256	256	0.0
Delhi	1,280	12,839	14,119	9.1
Lakshadweep	0	12	12	0.0
Puducherry	3	6,633	6,636	0.0
M/O Defence	-	-	-	-
M/O Railways	102	854	956	10.7
All India#	79,740	26,83,899	27,63,639	2.9

Source: HMIS Portal

- = Data not reported by States

Shortage of Hotel

1943. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of hotels in the country to cater to the requirements of the expanding tourism sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any study in this regard;

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

(e) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the

Government for expansion/growth of hotel industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) As per the report of the 'Working Group on Tourism' for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017) set up by Planning Commission, for a projected annual growth of 12% in the tourism sector, the requirement of additional hotel rooms under classified category in 2016 over 2010 is estimated to be 1,90,108 hotel rooms.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tourism had got a study conducted in the year 2008 by M/s AC Nielsen ORG-MARG Pvt. Ltd. As per this study, 1,81,596 hotel rooms

were required per annum at 54 identified locations in the country.

The Ministry of Tourism had got another study conducted during 2009 by the Indian Institute of Tourism & Travel Management (IITTM) Gwalior. As per this study, on an average, 40,190 hotel rooms were required per day for the tourists visiting Delhi during the Commonwealth Games, 2010.

(e) The expansion/growth of hotel industry in the country is a continuous process. The Union Government has constituted a 'Hospitality Development and Promotion Board' (HDPB) in January, 2011 to facilitate the clearances required by hotel projects in a time bound manner and to accelerate the expansion/growth of hospitality industry in the country. Further, to encourage the growth of budget hotels, the following incentives have been announced:

- Five Year Tax Holiday for 2, 3 and 4 star category hotels located in all UNESCO declared World Heritage sites (Except Mumbai and Delhi) for hotels operating w.e.f. 01.04.2008 to 31.03.2013.
- The Government has announced the extension of Investment Linked tax incentives under Section 35 AD of the Income Tax Act to new hotels of 2-Star category and above anywhere in India, which will facilitate growth of Accommodation in the country.
- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has de-linked credit for hotel projects from Commercial Real Estate (CRE), thereby enabling hotel projects to avail credit at relaxed norms and reduced interest rates.
- Hotel and Tourism related industry declared high priority industry and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) upto 100% under the automatic route.

Free Medicines to All

1944. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:
SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) the present status of the implementation of the national scheme for free medicines for all through public health centres;

(b) whether all the States/UTs have been submitting the report on physical and financial progress about targets and expenditure incurred on the scheme; .

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the estimated funds required for the purpose during the next three years;

(e) the plan to procure/sustain supply of medicines and methodology for distribution on the drugs; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that these facilities reach the intended beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) There is a mention in the Health chapter of the 12th Five Year Plan document about providing free essential drugs in public facilities for reducing out of pocket expenditure on health care. However, no such national scheme has been prepared so far.

Public Health is a State subject. Financial support is provided to States under National Rural Health Mission to strengthen their health system, including funds for supply of essential drugs free of cost in public health facilities, based on the requirements proposed by the State Governments in their annual Programme Implementation Plans.

(b) to (f) In view of above, question dose not arise.

Fuel Usage Norms

1945. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has relaxed fuel usage norms to allow power companies to divert natural gas allocated for one of their plants to another to achieve optimal operations;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the guidelines notified for the purpose;

(c) whether at present, gas usage is restricted to the specific units that has been provided the gas linkage; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoP&NG) has issued Guidelines on 01.01.2013 in respect of "Clubbing/Diversion of Gas between Power Plants of the same owner" to enable use of domestic gas more efficiently so as to improve the Plant Load Factor (PLF) with corresponding increase in total generation of electricity.

(c) and (d) The allocation of domestic gas is plant specific except in specific cases where MoP&NG has allowed diversion of gas from one plant to another plant of the same owner based on the operational requirement of the plants.

Harassment of Domestic Helps

1946. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the incidents of cases of sexual harassment of domestic helps in the country in the recent past;

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

(c) whether the Government intends to include such cases within the scope of the proposed legislation of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplaces to deal with such incidents; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As informed by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the data relating to incidence of cases of sexual harassment of domestic helps in the country is not v maintained by them.

(c) and (d) The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, 2013, as passed by the Parliament includes domestic workers also within its ambit.

Growth of Insurance Industry

1947. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the general insurance sector has registered a substantial growth in the recent past;

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

(c) the details of premium collected and claims settled during the aforesaid period, company-wise;

(d) whether the penetration of the general insurance in the country is lower than the global average ratio;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEEENA): (a) and (b) As per Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) the general insurance sector has witnessed a growth of 16.87%, 22.91% and 24.07% during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, respectively. The company-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The company-wise details of premium collected and claims settled during the last 3 years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Insurance penetration ((ratio of premium underwritten in a given year to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)) of general insurance in India was 0.70% as compared to the global penetration of 2.8% for the calendar year 2011.

(f) A number of proposals to increase the penetration of insurance in the country were announced in the Budget speech for 2013-14:

(i) Insurance companies will be empowered to open branches in Tier II cities and below.

(ii) All towns of India with a population of 10,000 or more will have an office of LIC and an office of

at least one public sector general insurance company.

(iii) KYC of banks will be sufficient to acquire insurance policies.

(iv) Banks will be permitted to act as insurance brokers so that the entire network of bank branches will be utilized to increase penetration.

(v) Banking correspondents will be allowed to sell micro-insurance products.

Statement-I

Insurer	Growth Rate		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
Bajaj Allianz	-5.23%	15.62%	14.52%
Bharti Axa	990.60%	78.21%	59.60%
Cholamandalam	14.50%	23.33%	39.11%
Future Generali	101.95%	59.36%	53.25%
HDFC Ergo	169.86%	39.82%	43.72%
ICICI Lombard	-3.14%	29.04%	21.13%
Iffco Tokio	6.10%	22.32%	10.77%

	1	2	3	4
L&T General		NA	NA	731.79%
Raheja QBE		NA	NA	201.84%
Reliance		3.38%	-16.38%	3.45%
Royal Sundaram		13.66%	25.29%	29.35%
SBI General		NA	NA	481.45%
Shriram		266.50%	87.30%	62.18%
Tata AIG		3.63%	37.40%	39.94%
Universal Sampo		528.00%	58.02%	35.27%
National		8.15%	34.42%	25.15%
New India		9.97%	15.87%	22.47%
Oriental		19.05%	14.73%	11.22%
United		22.47%	21.71%	28.27%
AIC		82.42%	28.26%	32.14%
ECGC		9.17%	8.91%	13.48%
Apollo Munich		138.18%	146.55%	68.25%
Max Bupa		NA	19538.46%	288.09%
Star Health		88.61%	27.65%	-11.61%

Statement-II

Insurer	Gross Direct Premium (Rs. In Crore)				Incurred Claim (NET) (Rs. In Crore)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	up to Sept 2012	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AIC	1,520.40	1,950.05	2,576.85	1,805.81	1,189.19	950.15	1,025.75
Apollo Munich	114.66	282.69	475.64	213.99	59.74	92.15	175.09
Bajaj Allianz	2,482.33	2,869.96	3,286.62	1,915.98	1,386.57	1,701.27	1,907.95
Bharti Axa	310.82	553.90	884.00	571.97	86.19	275.96	475.07
Cholamandalam	784.85	967.99	1,346.54	786.75	344.34	485.78	658.18
ECGC	813.00	885.47	1,004.83	541.11	675.18	757.44	679.61
Future Generali	376.61	600.16	919.76	558.83	169.15	279.02	409.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HDFC Ergo	915.40	1,279.91	1,839.46	1,244.63	395.86	509.88	766.43
ICICI Lombard	3,295.06	4,251.87	5,150.14	2,856.59	1,948.38	2,730.64	3,600.91
Iffco Tokio	1,457.84	1,783.18	1,975.24	1,284.21	732.67	990.46	1,233.67
L&T General	NA	17.24	143.40	79.25	NA	2.45	57.36
Max Bupa	0.13	25.53	99.08	77.36	0.00	4.06	28.59
National	4,645.99	6,245.17	7,815.69	4,354.72	3,245.36	4,623.28	5,314.07
New India	7,099.14	8,225.51	10,073.88	4,950.72	5,132.45	6,524.87	7,087.53
Oriental	4,854.67	5,569.88	6,194.60	3,299.19	3,260.18	4,065.36	4,453.53
Raheja QBE	1.32	4.90	14.79	10.18	0.45	1.83	4.17
Reliance	1,979.65	1,655.43	1,712.55	1,041.45	1,185.69	1,331.38	1,265.87
Religare Health	NA	NA	NA	10.44	NA	NA	NA
Royal Sundaram	913.11	1,143.99	1,479.79	751.24	509.07	660.22	865.59
SBI General	NA	43.02	250.14	295.86	NA	5.64	49.93
Shriram	416.93	780.89	1,266.44	692.91	95.00	255.08	378.36
Star Health	961.65	1,227.55	1,085.06	5,793.53	531.73	758.14	774.23
Tata AIG	853.80	1,173.09	1,641.57	1,044.13	396.37	543.11	863.83
United	5,239.05	6,376.66	8,179.29	4,756.86	3,329.24	4,385.64	5,386.94
Universal Sompo	189.28	299.10	404.58	247.10	57.49	142.16	218.76

Implementation of PRIS

1948. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Finance has implemented the Performance Related Incentive Scheme (PRIS) proposed by the Sixth Pay Commission for its personnel and if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

(b) whether other Ministries have expressed their reluctance in implementing PRIS until the Finance Ministry does so and if so, the reaction of the Ministry thereto;

(c) the reasons for delay in implementation of the scheme in the Ministry, if any;

(d) whether bio-metric access control systems have

been installed in all the offices of the Ministry of Finance; and

(e) if so, the cost incurred thereon and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Madam, as appropriate guidelines for the purpose have not been formulated.

(b) and (c) No, Madam, in view of the reply to part (a) above.

(d) Bio-metric access control systems have been installed in many of the offices of the Ministry of Finance.

(e) As per the information available, cost for

equipment in this regard was Rs. 4,26,056/- (Rupees four lakh twenty six thousand fifty six only).

Contribution to UNICEF

1949. SHRI SULTAN AHMED: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision in her Ministry for meeting the expenditure of the country's contribution to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and administrative expenditure of its office in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) There is a provision for expenditure of the country's contribution in the Ministry of Women & Child Development to UNICEF. Accordingly, the Ministry of Women & Child Development has released the contribution to UNICEF for the last three years as per the following details:

Sl. No.	Year	Contribution to UNICEF (in Rs.)
1	2009	Rs. 3,80,00,000
2	2010	Rs. 3,80,00,000
3	2011	Rs. 3,80,00,000
4	2012	Rs. 3,80,00,000 (To be released)

There is no provision of financial assistance in the Ministry of Women & Child Development towards administrative expenses of UNICEF's office at New Delhi.

Monitoring of Anganwadi Centres

1950. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism to monitor the performance of Anganwadi Centres under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) associated in the functioning of Anganwadi Centres, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra;

(d) whether any complaints have been received against irregularities or embezzlement committed by these NGOs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the appropriate steps taken or proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in which Central Government is responsible for Programme Planning and States/UTs are responsible for the implementation of the Scheme including monitoring the performance of the Anganwadi Centres (AWCs). In the existing monitoring mechanism, monthly & half yearly progress reports are prescribed at Anganwadi and Project level in States/UTs. In addition, Government has introduced 5-tier monitoring & review mechanism at National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi Levels for which guidelines were issued on 31.03.2011. Under these guidelines, the District and Block level Committees will closely monitor inter-alia regularity of functioning of AWCs, monitoring & supervision visits to AWC by ICDS functionaries etc. and Anganwadi level Committee is required to review and take as well as suggest actions to improve delivery of services at the AWC etc.

In order to ensure proper functioning of AWCs, under the strengthening and restructuring of the ICDS revised Management Information System (MIS), Web based MIS and provision for ICT at AWCs under ICDS, forging strong institutional convergence with National Rural Health Mission and Total Sanitation Campaign, particularly, at the district and village levels has been approved.

(c) to (e) Associations of Non-Government Organization in the functioning of AWCs are totally on the discretion of State Governments/UTs. Hence, the Government of India is not maintaining the involvement of NGOs in functioning of AWCs and complaints regarding irregularities on embezzlement committed by these NGOs.

[Translation]

Central Data Base of Renewable Energy

1951. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started a project to develop a Central Data Base of domestic Indian policies and incentives for energy efficiency and renewable energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which this project is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) As a part of the United States-India Energy Dialogue the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), US Department of Energy is supporting the development of an online, publicly available database of clean energy policies. The primary objective of the project is to collect, interpret and summarize clean energy policy data; develop an online user-incentives to allow for public access to national and state incentives and policies that promote the use of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies.

Misuse of LPG Cylinders

1952. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the LPG cylinders are being misused commercially including in vehicles;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any monitoring system so that small cylinders could not be used commercially; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The possibility of misuse of subsidized LPG cylinders by some unscrupulous elements cannot be ruled out due to considerable price difference between domestic and commercial LPG cylinders.

312 established cases of diversion have been detected by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during the period April-December, 2012.

(c) and (d) OMCs have taken the following measures to stop misuse of subsidized LPG cylinders:

- Different colours/size for domestic and non-domestic LPG cylinders
- Issue of advertisements cautioning the public that use of domestic LPG for non-domestic use is illegal, dangerous and against national interest.
- Carry out regular surprise inspections at distributors' premises, conduct refill audits, conduct surprise checks at customers premises and en-route checking of delivery vehicles. If LPG distributors are found guilty of any malpractice, punitive action is taken in accordance with provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

[English]

Medical Parameters for Government Jobs

1953. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government had set up a Committee chaired by the Director General of Health Services (DGHS) to suggest changes in the medical parameters for the candidates applying for government jobs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the aforesaid Committee has since submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details of the suggestions/recommendations made by the said Committee; and

(e) the time by which these are likely to be implemented by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Yes. On a reference from the Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT) to have a relook at the list of diseases included in the 'Unfit' list of Civil Services Examination & other examinations, a Committee was set up in the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) to examine the matter with experts from relevant disciplines like Medicine, Surgery, Eye, ENT, Gynea & Obs. and Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation as members. The outcome of

the final meeting held under the Chairmanship of DGHS on 03.10.2012 was conveyed to the DoPT. Subsequently, a request was received from DoPT to modify the Appendix III of the Civil Services Examination Rules which contain regulations relating to physical examination of candidates.

Another committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of DGHS to modify the Appendix-III. The same is being finalised after due process of deliberation/examination.

Crude Oil Storage Systems

1954. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to build Strategic Crude Oil Storage systems in the country;

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

(c) whether such storage systems are likely to be set up at least one in each State/UT with major port facility;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps being taken or proposed to be taken for creating additional strategic crude oil storage facilities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Government, through Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL), is setting up Strategic Crude Oil Reserves with storage capacity of 5.33 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) at three locations viz. Visakhapatnam (storage capacity: 1.33 MMT), Mangalore (storage capacity: 1.5 MMT) and Padur (storage capacity: 2.5 MMT) to enhance the energy security of the country.

(c) to (e) In order to further increase the strategic crude oil storage capacity, ISPRL has undertaken a detailed feasibility study for construction of additional 12.5 MMT of crude oil storages in Phase-II at four locations viz. Bikaner in Rajasthan, Rajkot in Gujarat, Chandikhol in Odisha and Padur in Karnataka.

Banks' Exposure to MFI

1955. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the credit extended to the Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) by the scheduled commercial banks and other financial institutions along with the rate of interest charged thereon during the last three years and the current year, bank/institution-wise;

(b) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has laid down any guidelines with regard to exposure of banks to non - financial and financial entities;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any violations of such guidelines have come to the notice of the Government/RBI during the aforesaid period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of the credit extended to the Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) by the Public Sector Banks and Small Industrial Development Bank of India are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The guidelines of RBI dated 2nd July, 2012 to Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) about exposure to Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) (available at the RBI website www.rbi.org.in) *inter-alia* require that the exposure of a bank to a single NBFC (other than NBFCs in Asset Financing and Infrastructure Finance) should not exceed 10% of the Bank's capital funds as per its last audited balance sheet. This exposure can go upto 15% provided that the additional exposure is on account of funds on-lent by the NBFC to the infrastructure sector.

(d) and (e) RBI has reported that due to adverse movement in exchange rates the banks have exceeded the regulatory limits on few occasions. RBI had condoned such excess but advised banks to take into account the possibility of adverse movements in exchange rates while sanctioning the loans so that such eventualities do not normally arise.

Statement*Credit extended to Micro Finance Institutions (MFI by Public Sector Banks and SIDBI*

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	FY 2009-10		FY 2010-11		FY 2011-12		FY 2012-13 (As on 31.12.2012)	
		Amount disbursed	Rate of interest (in %)	Amount disbursed	Rate of interest (in %)	Amount disbursed (in %)	Rate of interest (in %)	Amount disbursed	Rate of interest
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Allahabad Bank	132.18	10.00-13.00	127.60	11.50-14.50	97.26	12.00-15.00	61.11	12.00-14.75
2	Andhra Bank	129.44	11.00-15.00	275.00	11.75-13.75	239.00	10.75-14.00	88.06	11.00-14.00
3	Bank of Baroda	109.29	8.75-12.00	50.10	11.00-11.50	42.24	10.75-13.75	25.00	12.50
4	Bank of India	156.29	11.54	163.90	12.92	125.98	13.05	56.42	12.18
5	Bank of Maharashtra	48.50	12.25	9.15	12.00	14.00	14.66	153.00	13.90
6	Canara Bank	62.38	10.75-13.75	128.53	10.75-13.25	236.03	10.75-14.50	38.91	10.75-14.00
7	Central Bank of India	101.79	12.15	127.79	13.63	684.32	14.57	73.00	14.13
8	Corporation Bank	82.25	12.13	222.11	12.12	293.76	12.19	257.03	12.58
9	Dena Bank	51.25	13.01	6.50	14.83	559.50	13.09	368.50	13.53
10	Indian Bank	81.45	13.25	59.89	14.25-14.75	57.94	15.00-15.50	46.15	13.00-14.00
11	Indian Overseas Bank	443.97	11.25-15.50	154.59	10.75-15.50	149.35	11.50-15.50	184.86	11.75-15.00
12	Oriental Bank of Commerce	93.00	8.00-12.50	20.34	8.75-13.75	182.12	10.60-16.25	76.50	10.75-15.90
13	Punjab National Bank	732.00	11.00-13.00	560.00	11.00-13.75	NIL	NA	NIL	NA
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	50.00	12.75-13.25	50.00	12.75-13.25	115.00	12.00-13.25	NIL	NIL
15	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	19.35	12.00	17.81	12.00
16	State Bank of Hyderabad	31.00	15.00	4.00	16.25	14.85	12.00	110.00	12.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17	State Bank of India	397.00	11.75	433.00	11.75-13.00	516.00	13.25-14.75	164.00	11.75-16.50
18	State Bank of Mysore	160.00	11.00-12.50	177.00	12.00-12.50	343.00	12.00-12.50	278.00	12.00-14.50
19	State Bank of Patiala	276.77	9.25-12.25	55.00	11.45-13.25	110.81	12.00-13.50	43.49	10.50-15.75
20	State Bank of Travancore	36.00	11.42	97.90	13.30	20.07	12.69	0.24	12.00
21	Syndicate Bank	499.87	9.00-12.25	253.00	9.50-15.25	349.89	10.75-16.75	NIL	NA
22	UCO Bank	NIL	NIL	4.39	10.50-15.00	255.00	10.50-15.00	6.00	10.50-15.00
23	Union Bank	209.14	10.25	206.09	12.00	323.74	13.15	672.17	13.00
24	United Bank of India	292.82	9.75-16.10	388.10	9.75-16.10	555.21	9.75-16.10	720.50	9.75-16.10
25	Vijaya Bank	110.00	11.75-15.00	140.00	11.45-14.75	101.00	10.95-12.20	130.95	11.15-12.20
26	IDBI	559.00	11.75-15.00	675.50	11.75-15.00	1182.87	10.50-15.75	755.68	10.50-15.75
27	SIDBI	2719.50	8.00-14.50	810.56	9.25-14.00	572.00	12.00-14.00	135.00	13.00-14.00

**Automated Data Processing System
for Exports**

1956. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) proposes to set up an automated and unified data processing and monitoring system for all exports from the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the irregularities reported on the mis-match between the declared value and the amount processed by the banks; and

(d) the action taken/being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that they have

decided to set up an automated and unified data processing and monitoring system for all exports from the country. Under this system, all the data will flow first to "Dedicated server of RBI" and thereafter pushed by RBI to the Authorised Dealer (AD) banks through a fresh 'Secured RBI website' for further follow up by the AD banks with exporters. Subsequently, the documents submission and realisation data will be reported back by the AD banks to RBI through the same "Secured RBI website" so as to update the RBI data base on real time basis to facilitate quicker follow up data generation policy formulation by RBI regarding export. This will involve 'two way' traffic of data to and from a separate server at RBI without interfering in any way with the dedicated RBI server. Data flow would be continuous.

(c) The statistics on unmatched transactions in respect of DTR, GR, and SOFTEX forms for the period 2010-11 as on 30.06.2011 as reported by RBI are given as under:

	DTR**		GR**		SOFTEX**	
	No. of transactions	Amount (Rs. in lakh)	No. of transactions	Amount (Rs. in lakh)	No. of transactions	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
Customs	2393835	29882578	150065	32002516	170993	15653583
Unmatched (Total)	1350934	19687783	122827	23345005	163394	15133749
Unmatched(%)	56.43	65.88	81.85	72.95	95.56	96.68

**DTR stands for 'Direct Transaction Receipt'.

The data under GR denotes the data received through GR forms filed with customs.

The data under SOFTEX denotes the software exports and reported through SOFTEX form.

(d) Presently, RBI has a system of follow up with AD banks, who in turn take it up with the exporter concerned. RBI has informed that once the proposed system is set-up, ADs should use the export transaction data provided by RBI to regularly update the status of (i) receipt of document and (ii) receipt of export proceeds for the transactions pertaining to them, in the RBI system.

(c) whether the States have demanded for such facility in AWCs in their respective States;

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

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

Creche in Anganwadi Centre

1957. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide creche in Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Under the Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme, a provision of AWC-cum-creche in 5% of the AWCs (total 70,000) has been approved. This will be based on demand from the States/UTs. Funds for additional space including construction of additional room, cradles, beds, soft toys,

additional supplementary nutrition, etc. would be provided. Besides above, one additional Creche Worker would be provided at a monthly honorarium of Rs. 3000/-. The cost sharing between the Centre and the State for this component would be 75:25.

(c) No such demand has so far been received from any of the State/UT. The opening of AWC-cum-Creche is demand based and these are expected to be included in the Annual Programme Implementation Plan (APIP) of States/UTs for the year 2013-14.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Accredited Client Programme

1958. SHRI VIJAY INDER SINGLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) has introduced the Accredited Client Programme and if so, the details and current status thereof;

(b) the number of firms availing ACP facility and the percentage of import-export cargo being cleared under this facility in terms of rupee for the last three years; and

(c) whether the Government has noticed any irregularities in post audit in cases where ACP facility has been availed and if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI. S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Madam. The objective of the Accredited Client Programme (ACP) is to grant assured facilitation to importers who have demonstrated capacity and willingness to comply with the laws, the Customs department is required to implement. The facility is initially allowed for one year and, thereafter, extended on yearly basis.

(b) As on 01/03/2013, the number of importers availing the ACP facility is 332. The percentage of import cargo being cleared under this facility is as under:

Year	Percentage of import cargo cleared under ACP facility in terms of Rupees
2009-2010	13.87
2010-2011	12.86
2011-2012	13.09

(c) Yes, Madam. In the current financial year (up to 31.12.2012) the on-site post clearance audit of ACP clients revealed short levy of duty of Rs. 5957.53 Lakhs, out of which Rs. 148.70 Lakhs has been recovered. Action in accordance with the legal provisions has been taken/is being taken thereon.

Petrol Retail Outlets and LPG Distributorships

1959. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

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

(a) whether the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) allot retail outlets of diesel and petrol and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) distributorship to soldiers disabled in war, ex-servicemen, widows and dependents of those who died in war; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of LPG distributorship allotted to the said categories during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and category/company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) As per policy in vogue, 8% reservation is fixed for the Combined Category comprising of Defence Personnel and Para Military Personnel/Central/State Government and Central/State Public Sector Undertaking employees. The details of number of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) distributorships including Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitraks (RGGLVs) allotted during the last three years and the current year (April, 2012 to December, 2012), in the Category consisting of Defence, Para Military Personnel (PMP), Government Personnel (GP) and also a Combined Category (Defence / Paramilitary / Police / Government Personnel / Physical Handicapped / Outstanding Sports Person), as applicable, are at enclosed Statement, as these are the categories under which defence personnel (soldiers disabled in war, ex-servicemen, widows and dependents of those who died in war) can apply.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tamil Nadu	4		1	6	2	2	7	2		6	1	
Tripura												
Uttarakhand		1										
Uttar Pradesh	6	2		15	4	7	15	11	5	8		6
West Bengal	1	1		2	1		2	1	1	3		1
Andaman & Nicobar Islands												
Chandigarh												
Dadra Nagar Haveli												
Daman and Diu												
Lakshadweep												
Pondicherry												
Grand Total	27	22	15	68	35	24	67	35	14	48	6	27

**Circulation of Fake Currency
through Banks**

1960. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued any directions / guidelines to the Scheduled Commercial Banks regarding circulation of fake notes through banks/ATMs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether complaints of non-adherence of these guidelines by banks have come to the notice of the Government/RBI during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and bank-wise along with the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) From time to time instructions have been issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to banks regarding note issued by them through their counters/ATM. Some of which are enumerated below:

- Incorporating new security features/new designs in the banknotes.
- Instructions have been issued to banks to disburse only sorted and genuine notes through their counters/ATMs.
- Regularly conducts training programmes.
- Instructed all scheduled banks that banknotes in denominations of Rs.100/- and above should be re-issued by banks over their counters or through ATMs only if these banknotes are duly checked for authenticity/genuineness and fitness by machines.
- A multimedia, multi lingual awareness campaign has been launched from August 15, 2010 titling "Paisa Bolta Hai".
- All cases of detection of counterfeit notes at the bank branches / treasuries are required to be promptly reported to Police Authorities in the following manner:
 - (i) For cases of detection of counterfeit notes upto 4 pieces, in a single transaction, a consolidated report should be sent to the police authorities at the end of the month.

- ii) For cases of detection of counterfeit notes of 5 or more pieces, in a single transaction, FIRs should be lodged with the Nodal Police Station/ Police Authorities as per jurisdiction.
- The banks have been advised to ensure that the notes received over the counters are re-circulated only after ensuring their proper authentication through machines.
 - RBI is holding one-to-one meetings with a view to sensitize the Chairman/Managing Directors of banks on the problems relating to counterfeit notes.
 - The banks have been advised that wherever, counterfeit notes are detected but not impounded and reported, it will be construed as wilful involvement of the bank concerned in circulating counterfeit notes and may attract penal measures.

(c) and (d) As per information furnished by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) 28 complaints have been received about circulation of fake currency through Banks/ATMs. Year-wise details are as under:

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

Gold Market

1961. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India's formal gold market is growing at a steady rate;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the gold market is dominated by unorganized firms; and
- (d) if so, the share of the unorganised and by the organized firms in the gold market respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. India's gold imports have increased in recent years reflecting the increasing size of domestic gold market. India's gold imports were US\$ 28.6 billion in 2009-10, US\$ 40.5 billion in 2010-11, US\$ 56.3 billion in 2011-12 and US\$ 42.0 billion in 2012-13 (upto January, 2013).

(c) and (d) According to the Reserve Bank of India's Report of the Working Group to "Study the Issues Related to Gold Imports and Gold Loans NBFCs in India (February 2013)", gold has been imported mainly through designated banks and MMTC. During 2011-12, gold imports through designated banks were estimated to be 603 tonnes constituting around 56 per cent of total gold imports.

Compensation for Infrastructure Projects

1962. SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to compensate the ongoing Public Private Partnership (PPP) infrastructure projects in the country to insulate these from hike in diesel prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the Concession Agreement protects Net Present Value of PPP Projects from price hike;

(d) whether any tentative compensation cost has been envisaged in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The infrastructure projects in the Petroleum and Natural Gas sector are mostly large capital intensive projects with long gestation period and are quite insulated from impacts of small hikes in diesel prices that have been taken up presently.

(d) and (e) In view of answer to (a) to (c), does not arise.

Orphans Living at Railway Stations/Footpath

1963. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the increasing number of orphans living at various Railway Stations and footpaths in metro/big cities;

(b) whether these children are not protected with/covered under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS);

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to review the ICPS in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken under ICPS for the welfare of the orphans so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) There is no authentic data on number of orphan children living on the pavements and railway stations in the country. However, keeping in view the fact that a number of children are seen living on

pavements and railway stations, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) which inter-alia aims to provide rehabilitation services to children in difficult circumstances, including such children. Under this Scheme financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up of and maintenance of Open Shelters for short-term community based care and shelter for such children, which include contact points at railway stations, bus stands, crowded market areas etc. The Scheme also provides grants for Homes of various types for children in difficult circumstances. Children requiring long-term stay and other rehabilitation facilities are referred to Children's Homes. The State/UT-wise Open Shelters and various types of Homes, including Children's Homes provided financial assistance under ICPS during 2012-13 (upto 5th March, 2013), and beneficiaries covered there-under, which includes orphans, is at enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of various types of Homes, including Children's Homes, and Open Shelters provided financial assistance under ICPS during 2012-13 (upto 5.03.2013) alongwith beneficiaries covered

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Homes	Beneficiaries	Open Shelters	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	105	6687	10	250
2	Assam	7	221	3	75
3	Bihar	14	815	11	275
4	Chhattisgarh	29	1243	6	150
5	Gujarat	52	2344	-	-
6	Haryana	12	597	-	-
7	Himachal Pradesh	22	1673	2	50
8	Jharkhand	14	527	1	25
9	Karnataka	69	2217	23	575
10	Kerala	28	1035	3	55
11	Madhya Pradesh	44	1565	4	100
12	Maharashtra	86	4432	2	50

1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Manipur	13	507	2	50
14	Meghalaya	18	732	1	34
15	Mizoram	7	153	-	-
16	Nagaland	19	704	2	50
17	Odisha	134	9611	9	225
18	Punjab	15	396	-	-
19	Rajasthan	74	2419	20	500
20	Sikkim	5	228	-	-
21	Tamil Nadu	243	18452	14	531
22	Tripura	13	436	3	75
23	Uttar Pradesh	64	2125	18	450
24	West Bengal	53	3060	22	3085
25	Chandigarh	2	223	-	-
26	Delhi	25	1995	14	350
27	Puducherry	27	1266	2	50
Total		1194	65663	172	7005

[*Translation*]

Special Tourism Status to States

1964. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has accorded or proposes to accord special tourism status to certain States;

(b) if so, the names of such States; and

(c) the benefits/facilities likely to be extended to such States as a result thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Ministry of Tourism does not have any scheme for according special tourism status to States/Union Territories.

However, Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects to various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations

prioritized in consultation with them, as per the Scheme Guidelines, inter-se priority and subject to availability of funds.

[*English*]

New Norms for Credit Cards

1965. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has formulated/proposes to formulate new guidelines on credit cards safety in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the RBI has held discussions with various banks to solicit their views in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said proposal is likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) vide Circular dated 28.02.2013 on "Security and Risk Mitigation Measures for Electronic Payment Transactions" has directed banks to put in place the following safety measures for Credit and Debit Card Transactions:

- All new debit and credit cards to be issued only for domestic usage unless international use is specifically sought by the customer. Such cards enabling international usage will have to be essentially EMV Chip and Pin enabled. (By June 30, 2013).
- Issuing banks should convert all existing Magstripe cards to EMV Chip card for all customers who have used their cards internationally at least once (for/through e-commerce/ATM/POS) (By June 30, 2013).
- All the active Magstripe international cards issued by banks should have threshold limit for international usage. The threshold should be determined by the banks based on the risk profile of the customer and accepted by the customer (By June 30, 2013).
- Banks should ensure that the terminals installed at the merchants for capturing card payments (including the double swipe terminals used) should be certified for PCI-DSS (Payment Card Industry - Data Security Standards) and PA-DSS (Payment Applications - Data Security Standards) (By June 30, 2013).
- Bank should frame rules based on the transaction pattern of the usage of cards by the customers in coordination with the authorized card payment networks for arresting fraud (By June 30, 2013).
- Banks should ensure that all acquiring infrastructure that is currently operational on IP (Internet Protocol) based solutions are mandatorily made to go through PCI-DSS and PA-DSS certification. This should include acquirers, processors / aggregators and large merchants (By June 30, 2013).
- Banks should move towards real time fraud monitoring system at the earliest.
- Banks should provide easier methods (like SMS) for the customer to block his card and get a confirmation to that effect after blocking the card.

- Banks should move towards a system that facilitates implementation of additional factor of authentication for cards issued in India and used internationally (transactions acquired by banks located abroad).

(c) and (d) After discussions with Banks, the RBI had issued the guidelines vide Circular dated 28.02.2013 on "Security and Risk Mitigation Measures for Electronic Payment Transactions".

Reformation of Juveniles

1966. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the juvenile homes have transformed into hotbeds of violence, addiction and abuse;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Justice Verma Committee on reforms in rape law has suggested for reformation for juvenile offenders and destitute juveniles;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken or proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) There is no evidence to prove that the Observation Homes and Special Homes have transformed into hotbeds of violence, addiction and abuse.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Recommendations of Justice Verma Committee on Amendments to Criminal Law relating to reformation of Juveniles, *inter-alia*, include the following:

- (i) It is of paramount importance that the shelter homes and corrective institutions are constantly monitored by an independent body and reports are periodically assessed by the State Governments.
- (ii) The police has a key role in prevention of juvenile crimes. The police officers working in Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU) should be adequately trained.

- (iii) The appointments of Warden, Superintendents and Caretakers of all custodial homes should be based upon their professional competence.

(e) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 [JJ Act] and Central Model Rules, there-under, provide for mechanisms for stringent monitoring of quality of services provided in child care institutions through the Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) and Inspection Committees set up by the State Government at State, district and city levels.

To ensure that children in all the Homes receive the best of care and minimum standards of care are maintained in institutions, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is persistently urging the State Governments/UT Administrations to identify and register all Child Care Institutions (CCI) under the JJ Act. Besides, advisories have been issued by this Ministry to all the State Governments/UT Administrations for creation of Special Juvenile Police Units in accordance with the provisions of the JJ Act.

To expedite establishment of structures and procedures under the JJ Act, the Ministry of Women & Child Development is implementing the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), under which financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations for providing a safe and secure environment to children in difficult circumstances, including children in conflict with law. ICPS also provides that persons trained in the Juvenile Justice system and having knowledge of care and protection of children should be appointed to the posts of Superintendent/Project Manager, Probation Officer and Child Welfare/Protection Officer of these institutions to ensure professional competence.

Subjects under the State List

1967. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether many States/UTs have not transferred all the 29 subjects to panchayats in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed by the Government to persuade the States/UTs to transfer the said subjects under the State List?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) As per Article 243G of the Constitution, States are to endow Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and to plan and implement schemes for economic development and social justice, including those in relation to matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule. Within the Constitutional framework, 'local government' is a State subject and States Legislatures pass legislations suitable in their context. The present status of devolution of Functions, Funds and Functionaries (3Fs) to the Panchayats by various States/UTs is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Keeping in mind the Constitutional provisions in Part IX and the fact that 'Panchayats' is a State subject, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has a scheme namely, Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) for incentivizing States/UTs to devolve the 3Fs. The Ministry has also taken up this issue through advisories and meetings.

Statement

Status of devolution of departments/subjects with funds, functions and functionaries to the Panchayati Raj Institutions in Major States

Sl. No	State/UT	No. and names of the Departments/subjects Transferred to Panchayats with respect to		
		Funds	Functions	Functionaries
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	Only Gram Panchayats (GPs) are empowered	22 GOs issued during 1997-2002. Further, 10 line departments	Functionaries are under the administrative control of their

1	2	3	4	5
		to collect taxes. Governments Orders (GOs) issued for devolving funds of 10 departments.	have devolved certain powers to PRIs.	respective line departments but they are partially accountable to PRIs.
2	Arunachal Pradesh	PRIs do not collect taxes. Transfer of funds by departments has not taken place.	29 subjects have been devolved. GOs covering 20 departments have been issued, but not yet implemented.	Functionaries have not been transferred.
3	Assam	PRIs are empowered to collect taxes but cannot enforce. Main source of revenue is lease rent from markets, river banks and ponds.	Activity-mapping done for 23 subjects. But GOs have been issued only for 7 subjects by 6 departments.	There has been very minimal devolution of functionaries. Officials continue to report to departments.
4	Bihar	No taxes are collected by PRIs but a proposal regarding the same is under consideration of State Government.	Activity mapping has been conducted. 20 line deptts. have issued GOs.	Departmental staff are answerable to departments. Angandwadi workers, teachers and health workers are appointed by PRIs.
5	Chhattisgarh	GP is authorized to collect various types of taxes. Funds for 12 departments have been devolved.	Activity Mapping of 27 matters has been undertaken. GOs not issued.	Panchayat make recruitments for 9 departments.
6	Goa	Panchayats levy 11 types of taxes. Untied funds are given to Panchayats.	18 matters are devolved to GPs, while 6 are devolved to ZPs.	PRIs have their own core staff for the execution of works.
7	Gujarat	8 major taxes are collected by PRIs. In 2008-09, 13 departments allocated funds to PRIs.	14 functions have been completely devolved and 5 are partially devolved.	GOs have been issued for devolution of functionaries for 14 functions.
8	Haryana	GPs generate revenue from lease of Panchayat land, liquor cess and rental of Panchayat premises.	Panchayati Raj Act devolves 29 functions. GOs have been issued for 10 deptts.	There is no significant devolution of functionaries.
9	Himachal Pradesh	Only GP is empowered to levy taxes. Funds have not been transferred.	27 out of 29 subjects have been devolved to PRIs.	Functionaries have not been transferred to PRIs.

1	2	3	4	5
10	Jammu and Kashmir	State Govt., has issued GO notifying activity mapping. Funds have been devolved in a limited sense. Functionaries have been identified in the Activity Mapping document who will assist Panchayats in carrying out assigned functions but have not been transferred.		
11	Jharkhand	Elections to PRIs were held in November-December 2010 for the first time since 73rd CAA came into force. Activity Mapping has not been done so far.		
12	Karnataka	PRIs collect 7 types of taxes. Panchayati Raj Act provides the mandatory transfer for untied funds to PRIs.	Karnataka has delegated all 29 subjects to PRI by notifying Activity Mapping.	All Panchayat employees function under dual control of the Deptts. concerned and the PRIs.
13	Kerala	GPs have tax domain of 9 types of taxes. Untied funds and funds for specific purposes by deptts are given to PRIs.	Activity mapping for all 29 functions done and activities devolved to Panchayats.	PRIs have full managerial and part disciplinary control over transferred functionaries.
14	Madhya Pradesh	GPs are empowered to collect taxes. Funds for 13 departments covering 19 matters are released to PRIs.	GOs containing the Activity Mapping in respect of 25 matters pertaining to 22 deptts. have been issued.	Functionaries for 13 departments have been transferred to the PRIs. There is a State Panchayat Service.
15	Maharashtra	ZP and GP collect taxes. Grants for 11 departments are transferred to PRIs.	11 subjects have been fully devolved. For 18 subjects, schemes are implemented by PRIs.	Class III and Class IV employees at all levels are Zilla Parishad employees.
16	Manipur	Five Departments have issued GOs transferring funds to PRIs.	GOs have been issued devolving functions related to 22 departments.	5 Departments have issued GOs transferring functionaries to PRIs.
17	Odisha	PRIs collect 6 types of taxes. There is no clear devolution of untied funds.	11 departments have devolved 21 subjects.	Officials of 11 departments are accountable to PRIs.
18	Punjab	Main source of income of GP is from auction of Panchayat land. There is no clear devolution of funds.	The devolution of 7 key departments relating to 13 subjects approved.	No functionaries have been transferred to PRI by line departments.
19	Rajasthan	5 departments have issued GOs transferring funds to PRIs up to district level.	Five Departments have transferred all functions up to district level to PRIs. Fresh	5 departments have transferred all functionaries upto district level to PRIs.

1	2	3	4	5
		10% untied fund to PRIs.	Activity Mapping of above 5 Departments has been done.	
20	Sikkim	PRIs do not collect taxes. Funds are being transferred by 17 departments. 10% of total fund of each department is given to Panchayats. Untied funds are given to PRIs.	All 29 subjects are devolved as per legislation. Activity Mapping has been conducted for 20 subjects covering 16 departments.	Employees are under the control of PRIs, but Panchayats exercise limited control over them.
21	Tamil Nadu	Only village Panchayats have the power to levy taxes. 9% of the States own tax revenue devolved to Local Bodies, of which rural local bodies will receive 58% share.	Government of Tamil Nadu has delegated supervision and monitoring powers of 29 subject to PRIs.	There is no significant devolution of functionaries.
22	Tripura	Part funds related to PWD Department, primary schools and Social Welfare and social education department and pension funds have been transferred to the Panchayats. Untied funds are also transferred to PRIs.	So far GOs have been issued devolving irrigation schemes, primary schools and activities related to adult and non-formal education, women and child development and social welfare.	Functionaries of 5 subjects for which functions have devolved, have been transferred to Panchayats.
23	Uttar Pradesh	All 3 tiers have the power to collect taxes.	16 subjects relating to 12 departments have been devolved to PRIs.	PRIs do not have control over functionaries.
24	Uttarakhand	Only ZPs collect taxes. Funds are made available to PRIs for activities for only 3 functions.	Master GO on transferring financial and administrative powers on 14 subjects has been issued in 2003.	Supervisory role over functionaries related to 14 subjects.
25	West Bengal	GP's can impose and realize taxes. Untied funds are allocated under the TFC grant as well as SFC grant. 5 departments have opened Panchayat Window in their budgets.	State Govt. agrees with transfer of these 28 subjects. 14 departments have so far issued matching GOs transferring 27 subjects.	The Panchayat employees have been made into different district cadres. Other than the posts created in the Panchayat bodies, 7 departments of the State Govt. have devolved functionaries.

**Investment in Renewable Energy
Sector**

1968. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

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

(a) whether the Government has sought for investment from certain countries including United Arab Emirates (UAE) in renewable energy sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of investment made in renewable energy sector in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to attract more investment in the sector to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy organized an Investment Promotion meet at London, United Kingdom in June 2012 with a view to seek investment for setting up of renewable energy power projects in the country. In addition, the government offers fiscal and monetary incentives to renewable energy developers to promote investment. 100% FDI through automatic route is available to investors of Renewable Energy Projects.

(c) There has been Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow to the tune of Rs. 8569 Crores (US\$ 1756 million) in the renewable energy sector during the last three years

and current years (as on 31.12.2012). State-wise details of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and power generation capacity added during the last three years and current year i.e 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012) are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(d) The Government has taken several steps to encourage development of renewable energy sector. These include the following:

- Private sector companies are partnering with government and co-investing in R&D and technology development.
- Fiscal and financial incentives, such as, capital / interest subsidies, accelerated depreciation, nil/concessional excise and customs duties;
- Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power in most potential States following the provisions made under the National Electricity Policy 2005 and National Tariff Policy 2006, Uniform guidelines by CERC for fixation of such preferential tariffs being issued every year;
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission launched to facilitate large scale capital investment in solar energy sector, Payment Security Mechanism for grid connected solar power projects under the Mission.

The Government also has a policy to encourage transfer of foreign technologies, including those in renewable energy sector. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) upto 100% under the automatic route is permitted in Renewable Energy Generation and Distribution projects subject to provisions of Electricity Act, 2003.

Statement-I

Details of Foreign Direct Investment made in renewable energy sector during the last 3 years and current years (as on 31.12.2012)

(Amount in Rs. Crore & US\$ million)

Sl. No.	States Covered	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		Total	
		Apr-Mar		Apr-Mar		Apr-Mar		Apr-Dec			
		Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	138.51	30.07	630.37	132.04	48.38	8.90	817.26	171.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	Gujarat	172.81	37.60	567.31	124.98	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.08	740.57	162.66
3	Karnataka	138.87	29.55	123.15	26.77	45.34	9.03	275.28	52.96	582.64	118.31
4	Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	328.17	71.87	98.10	21.49	701.08	142.95	654.01	120.14	1,781.35	356.45
5	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.51	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.10
6	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry	14.09	3.03	20.47	4.48	104.43	20.57	1,106.32	202.87	1,245.31	230.95
7	Uttar Pradesh, Uttanchal	1.03	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.03	0.21
8	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.14	0.00	0.00	22.50	4.13	23.13	4.27
9	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	2.45	0.54	2.95	0.57	0.00	0.00	5.40	1.12
10	Delhi, Part of UP and Haryana	2,217.34	480.25	26.48	5.79	707.53	145.83	308.42	58.75	3,259.77	690.62
11	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.15	0.85	0.15
12	Region not indicated	0.10	0.02	0.61	0.13	5.30	1.08	104.86	19.08	110.86	20.31
Grand Total		2,872.41	622.52	977.71	214.40	2,197.50	452.17	2,521.08	467.07	8,568.69	1,756.17

The above State-wise inflows are classified as per RBI's Region-wise inflows furnished by RBI, Mumbai.

Statement-II

*Details of State-wise renewable power generation capacity added during the last 3 years and current years
(as on 31.01.2013)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Small Hydro Power (MW)	Wind Power (MW)	Bio-Power (MW)	Solar Power (MW)	Total (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	37.00	312.95	35.00	23.15	408.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Arunanchal Pradesh	36.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.16
3	Assam	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
4	Bihar	16.10	0.00	43.42	0.00	59.52
5	Chhattisgarh	10.20	0.00	93.50	4.00	107.70
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	8.60	1526.38	30.00	824.09	2389.07
8	Haryana	7.40	0.00	39.30	7.80	54.50
9	Himachal Pradesh	275.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	275.74
10	Jammu and Kashmir	18.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.70
11	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.00	16.00
12	Karnataka	405.70	785.95	188.50	14.00	1394.15
13	Kerala	24.55	8.10	0.00	0.00	32.65
14	Madhya Pradesh	15.00	173.20	17.40	7.75	213.35
15	Maharashtra	74.20	1037.00	562.85	25.00	1699.05
16	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00
19	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Odisha	20.00	0.00	20.00	13.00	53.00
21	Punjab	30.60	0.00	96.50	9.00	136.10
22	Rajasthan	0.00	1616.80	62.00	251.25	1930.05
23	Sikkim	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
24	Tamil Nadu	33.00	2856.20	207.40	17.05	3113.65
25	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	361.90	12.00	373.90
27	Uttranchal	42.40	0.00	10.00	5.00	57.40
28	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	26.50	2.12	28.62
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0 . 0 0
30	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Delhi	0.00	0.00	16.00	2.52	18.52
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		1076.34	8316.58	1810.27	1233.73	12436.92

[Translation]

External Debt

1969. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of outstanding external debt of the country as on date;

(b) the position of the country among the indebted countries of the world;

(c) the per capita external debt as on date;

(d) the total amount of money paid to the lending countries as principal amount and as interest during each of the last three years, country-wise and institution-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government

to curtail the debt burden of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) India's total external debt is estimated at US\$ 365,315 million at end-September 2012.

(b) According to the World Bank's 'International Debt Statistics 2013', which contains the debt numbers for the year 2011 and has a time lag of two years, India was in fourth position in terms of absolute external debt stock, among the top 20 debtor developing countries.

(c) As per estimates, the per capita external debt was Rs. 14,687 in the year 2011-12.

(d) Estimates of institution and country-wise payment of principal and interest on Government Account under External Assistance during the last three years are given below:

Table: External Debt Service Payments on Government Account (US\$ million)

1	2	2009-10			2010-11 PR			2011-12 QE		
		Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
External Debt on Govt.										
Account (A+B)		2471	802	3273	2634	706	3340	2667	687	3354
A. Multilateral (1 to 6)		1386	432	1818	1528	317	1845	1545	314	1859
1	ADB	135	100	235	182	53	235	213	46	259
2	EEC	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1
3	IBRD	388	126	514	474	70	544	469	69	538

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4	IDA	849	203	1052	858	191	1049	849	196	1045
5	IFAD	11	3	14	11	3	14	11	3	14
6	OPEC	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	2
B.	Bilateral (7 to 12)	1085	370	1455	1106	389	1495	1122	373	1495
7	Germany	106	24	130	93	28	121	114	30	144
8	France	56	11	67	47	9	56	44	8	52
9	Japan	699	262	961	733	280	1013	737	271	1008
10	Russian Federation	162	60	222	184	61	245	193	55	248
11	Switzerland	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
12	USA	61	13	74	48	11	59	33	9	42

PR: Partially Revised; QE: Quick Estimates. ADB: Asian Development Bank, EEC: European Economic Community, IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, IDA: International Development Association, IFAD: International Fund for Agricultural Development, OPEC: Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries

(e) The external debt management policy followed by the Government of India emphasizes monitoring of long and short term debt, raising sovereign loans on concessional terms with long maturities, regulating external commercial borrowings through end-use and all-in-cost restrictions and rationalizing interest rates on Non-Resident Indian (NRI) Deposits. As a result, external debt has remained at manageable level as indicated by the Debt-GDP ratio of 19.7 per cent and the debt service ratio of 6.0 per cent in 2011-12.

Oil Prices

1970. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any action plan to keep the oil prices in the country stable in view of growing crude oil prices in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is formulating any policy to utilise alternative gas resources too as an alternative to oil; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) In order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the retail selling prices of Diesel to retail consumers, PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG resulting in incidence of under-recoveries on the sale of these products to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). Based on the Refinery Gate Price (RGP) effective 1.3.2013, OMCs are incurring under-recovery of Rs. 11.26 per litre on the retail sale of Diesel, Rs. 33.43 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 439.00 per 14.2 kg. cylinder on Subsidized Domestic LPG.

Besides, the Government has taken a number of steps including rationalization of taxes and duties to reduce the impact of high oil prices in international markets on domestic consumers. The measures taken in the recent past includes:

(i) shift to specific rate of excise duty from ad valorem rate to protect consumers when prices go high;

(ii) reduction in specific rate of duty on Motor Spirit (Petrol) from Rs. 14.35 to Rs. 9.20 per litre;

- (iii) full exemption on the import of crude oil;
- (iv) concessional rate of customs duty @ 2.5% on the import of Petrol and Diesel; and
- (v) full exemption from customs and excise duty on sale of Domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene; and
- (vi) price of PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG has not been increased since 25.06.2011.

(c) and (d) Considering the importance and potential of alternate source of oil and gas, Government has initiated steps for identification of prospective areas and assessment of Shale Gas resources in the country as well as to formulate a policy on Shale Gas. Further, resource estimation of Shale Gas has been taken up by United States Geological Surveys (USGS), Oil & Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Central Mining and Planning Design Institute (CMPDI).

[Translation]

Children with Clubfoot Deformity

1971. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether children born with clubfoot deformity is an important factor of disability amongst the children in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the estimated number of children born with clubfoot deformity-every year in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the methods being adopted for treating the children born with clubfoot deformity in the country;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to launch any National Clubfoot Deformity Eradication Programme for the timely and affordable treatment during the 12th Five Year Plan and entered into partnership with certain organisation for the purpose; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) Club foot is a type of birth defect and is one of the most common congenital physical disabilities worldwide, known to occur in 1-3 of every

1,000 births (worldwide) with evidence of higher rates in developing nations. The specific data state-wise are not available.

(c) to (e) Recently, a new national programme "Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram" (RBSK) has been launched under National Rural Health Mission. The details of this initiative are as below:

1. The purpose of RBSK is to improve survival, development and quality of life of children in the age group of 0 to 18 years through early detection of Defects at birth, Diseases, Deficiencies, Development Delays including Disability and follow-up for appropriate management and treatment, if required (medical or surgical).
2. RBSK envisages covering 30 common health conditions prevalent in children for early detection and free intervention and treatment and clubfoot is one of these.
3. The child health screening services builds on the existing school health services and will be provided through dedicated mobile health teams placed in every block. The block level dedicated mobile medical health teams would comprise of trained doctors and paramedics.
4. The newborns will be screened for birth defects in health facilities where deliveries take place and during the series of home visits by ASHA under HBNC scheme.
5. The teams will screen children in the age group 6 weeks to 6 years at Anganwadi centres besides screening of all children enrolled in Government and Government aided schools from class 1 to class 12.
6. An estimated 27 crore children in the age group of 0 to 18 years are expected to be covered in a phased manner.
7. There is a provision for District Early Intervention Centres at the district level for management of cases referred from the blocks and further referral to tertiary level health services in case of need.
8. Existing services offered by Ministry of Women and Child Development, Social Justice and

Empowerment and Education will also be optimally utilized.

[*English*]

Solar Power Generation in Public and Private Sector

1972. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of solar power generated in the public sector and organized private sector during the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(b) the quantum of solar power generated by private houses and private business concerns during the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the quantum of subsidy being provided by the

Government for generation of solar power to private individuals for domestic use at present?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The quantum of solar power generated during the last three years and the current year so far by the grid connected solar plants under JNNSM is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) State/UT wise details of SPV power packs/ plants installed at private houses and private business concerns during last 3 years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) 30% subsidy limited to Rs. 72/Wp is provided by MNRE under Off-Grid Decentralized Solar Applications Scheme under JNNSM for projects having PV capacity in the range of 1 kWp to 100 kWp.

Statement-I

State-wise Solar Power Generation by Solar Projects under JNNSM during the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	State	2009-10 (in MU)	2010-11 (in MU)	2011-12 (in MU)	2012-13 (in MU)
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	9.205	26.032
2	Chhattisgarh	0	0	2.495	3.013
3	Haryana	0	0	2.236	5.688
4	Jharkhand	0	0	0.57	11.432
5	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	3.07
6	Maharashtra	0	1.233	10.924	16.198
7	Odisha	0	0	3.163	11.342
8	Punjab	0.429	1.99	2.742	7.515
9	Rajasthan	0	5.12	50.853	175.326
10	Tamil Nadu	0	2.068	11.262	16.52
11	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0.609	6.979
12	Uttarakhand	0	0	0.651	4.743
13	Karnataka	0	0	0	3.6
14	West Bengal	0.683	1.09	0.755	0.385

Statement-II

SPV Power Packs/Plants installed at Private houses and Private business concerns during last 3 years and current year (2012-13) as on 28.02.2013

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Capacity Installed (in kWp)				Total in kWp
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh					21.4
2	Arunachal Pradesh					0
3	Assam					0
4	Bihar					0
5	Chhattisgarh	140	278	2659	500	3577
6	Delhi			7		7
7	Goa					0
8	Gujarat					0
9	Haryana	400	21			446
10	Himachal Pradesh					0
11	Jammu and Kashmir					0
12	Jharkhand					0
13	Karnataka	26				456
14	Kerala		10			13
15	Lakshadweep					0
16	Madhya Pradesh					0
17	Maharashtra	40		44		84
18	Manipur					0
19	Meghalaya					0
20	Mizoram					0
21	Nagaland					0
20	Odisha					0
21	Puducherry					0
22	Punjab					0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	Rajasthan			263		263
24	Sikkim					0
25	Tamil Nadu		97	583		680
26	Tripura					0
27	Uttarakhand					0
28	Uttar Pradesh	100	159	120		379
29	West Bengal					0
30	Others (CEL, REIL, and other Channel Partners)			1055	92	1147
Total		706	565	4731	592	6594

Oil Imports from Iran

1973. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

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

- whether oil imports from Iran has been affected due to sanctions imposed by the United Nations;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) has been unable to pay for oil imports from Iran;
- if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- whether the Government has managed to set up an alternate payment mechanism for imported crude oil shipments from Iran; and
- if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Imports of crude oil from Iran have not been affected due to sanctions imposed by the United Nations.

(c) and (d) Payment by BPCL for imports of crude oil from Iran in 2011-12 had been delayed due to non-

availability of payment channel. The payment was later settled in Indian Rupees(INR).

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. A mechanism has been put in place for part payment in INR.

[Translation]

Pending Loan Application

1974. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- the details of applications received pending with the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for grant of loans during the last three years and the current year, till date, bank-wise, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh;
- the number of farmers receiving loans along with the rate of interest charged therefrom during the said period, bank-wise, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh; and
- the time by which the pending applications are likely to be disposed off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Credit flow in banks is a continuous process. Every Public Sector Bank (PSB) has Board approved policy for sanctioning of loans and also internal policy guidelines on processing of

loan applications. Rates of interest vary from bank to bank depending upon the base rate of that bank. The loan applications are processed and disposed off in the light of these guidelines. The bank-wise and state-wise details of

agriculture loans disbursed by Public Sector Banks for the last three years including the state of Uttar Pradesh, as reported by Reserve Bank of India, are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

Disbursement to Agriculture by Public Sector Banks

Sl. No.	Name of the bank	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
1	2	3	4	5
1	State Bank of India	34178.84	41208.00	53214.36
2	SB of Bikaner and Jaipur	5240.80	4636.20	6824.51
3	State Bank of Hyderabad	3429.43	5264.40	4609.00
4	State Bank of Indore	2354.73	0.00	0.00
5	State Bank of Mysore	3497.00	2675.20	1924.74
6	State Bank of Patiala	5129.90	5857.69	7495.11
7	State Bank of Travancore	3082.44	5716.20	96.39
8	Allahabad Bank	3615.38	4989.45	5977.52
9	Andhra Bank	5515.49	6622.96	8767.15
10	Bank of Baroda	7832.69	9178.50	11635.49
11	Bank of India	6392.40	16629.00	10408.93
12	Bank of Maharashtra	3747.62	2874.28	3575.53
13	Canara Bank	18125.27	22374.39	27326.81
14	Central Bank of India	7541.79	7870.53	7093.36
15	Corporation Bank	4616.68	6056.02	0.00
16	Dena Bank	1511.95	2034.68	2768.41
17	IDBI Bank	8802.79	9737.76	4454.15
18	Indian Bank	6580.11	8227.54	12738.26
19	Indian Overseas Bank	13326.89	18547.43	22271.72
20	Oriental Bank of Comm.	4937.07	6947.06	9174.00
21	Punjab National Bank	21806.78	27733.19	35509.19
22	Punjab & Sind Bank	8355.35	5212.93	4783.30
23	Syndicate Bank	8013.73	10044.09	10751.19

1	2	3	4	5
24	Union Bank of India	6490.82	8033.78	10253.83
25	United Bank of India	3090.89	3300.00	3406.92
26	UCO Bank	6019.27	5666.67	3919.24
27	Vijaya Bank	4111.22	3960.38	5144.92
Total		207347.33	251398.33	274124.03

Statement-II*State-wise Disbursements by Public Sector Banks under SACP for the last three years*

Name of State/UT	Rs. in Crore		
	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
1	2	3	4
South Zone	80641.95	106223.65	119599.66
Karnataka	13802.16	17728.93	16224.11
Andhra Pradesh	27550.44	35114.32	40016.98
Tamil Nadu	27497.64	35459.91	44985.50
Kerala	11413.55	17530.58	17924.79
Pondicherry	377.22	388.45	443.80
Lakshadweep	0.94	1.46	4.48
North Zone	58203.90	59989.74	66918.56
Rajasthan	9625.71	12179.27	16756.52
Punjab	15565.42	18453.68	23971.03
Himachal Pradesh	1225.45	1097.76	1377.41
Harayana	11835.65	14668.51	14553.60
Jammu Kashmir	170.76	262.62	367.71
Delhi	11350.96	6660.13	4518.77
Chandigarh	8429.95	6667.77	5373.52
Central Zone	29517.68	34334.13	40180.40
Uttar Pradesh	15792.30	19051.43	23855.79
Uttaranchal	1363.62	1768.07	2570.02
Madhya Pradesh	8615.03	10148.51	10217.49

1	2	3	4
Chhattisgarh	3746.73	3366.12	3537.10
West Zone	22001.73	28419.77	27152.61
Maharashtra	14030.58	17815.67	16662.15
Gujarat	7771.87	10363.49	10154.08
Goa	194.50	227.43	292.91
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.68	8.25	2.10
Daman and Diu	3.10	4.93	41.37
East Zone	15541.04	20706.55	18014.03
Bihar	3195.27	5418.63	4944.36
Jharkhand	983.30	1753.78	875.18
Odisha	3997.66	4653.13	4185.28
West Bengal	7351.43	8853.61	7631.70
Sikkim	8.55	13.21	17.87
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.83	14.19	359.64
North East Zone	1298.94	1724.49	2188.60
Assam	934.53	1209.98	1297.50
Nagaland	36.51	53.13	196.18
Manipur	36.32	60.28	35.25
Tripura	185.70	187.95	161.56
Mizoram	24.59	58.48	140.55
Meghalaya	45.85	82.09	238.85
Arunachal Pradesh	35.44	72.58	118.71
States not specified	142.09	0	
RIDF	0.00	0	
Bonds	0.00	0	
Total	207347.33	251398.33	274053.86

Production of LPG

1975. PROF. RAM SHANKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Oil Marketing Companies providing Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in the country, company-wise;

(b) the targets set by each company with regard to production of LPG along with the achievements made during each of the last three years and the current year, company-wise;

(c) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation proposes to increase LPG production in some of its units in 2012-13; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The details of production of LPG by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during

2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13 (till Dec.)		
IOC	BPCL	HPCL	IOC	BPCL	HPCL	IOC	BPCL	HPCL	IOC	BPCL	HPCL
2021	932	567.8	2257	1013	534.8	2409	1073	809.6	1797	826.9	580.7

[English]

Mental Healthcare

1976. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) the funds allocated and utilised for mental healthcare, particularly child and adolescent mental healthcare during the 11th Five Year Plan period, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to accord priority to mental healthcare, particularly child and adolescent mental healthcare during the 12th Five Year Plan period;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore like institutes in various States/UTs and if so, the details thereof; and

last three years and during the period from April- Dec, 2012 are given in the enclosed Statement.

OMCs have stated that they do not set any target for production of LPG. Production of LPG is planned as per the demand.

(c) and (d) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has informed that they are planning to increase the production of LPG at their Hazira unit to 608 KT during the year 2012-13 as compared to 567 KT during 2011-12.

The details of the production of LPG (in TMT) by the Oil Marketing Companies during the last three years and the period from April- Dec, 2012 is as under:

(e) the other measures taken/proposed by the Government to increase the number of mental healthcare professionals and scale up related healthcare services in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP), mental healthcare services are provided to men, women and children suffering from mental illnesses. The details of funds allocated and utilised for mental healthcare during the 11th Five Year Plan period, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The Government has accorded high priority to mental health care, particularly to child and adolescent mental health care during the 12th Five Year Plan. The Government is integrating different components of NMHP with the components of National Rural Health Mission namely School Health, Reproductive Child Health and Adolescent Friendly Clinics during the 12th Five Year Plan to reach out to the community in a more effective manner.

(d) There is no proposal under consideration in this Ministry for setting up National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore like institutions in various States/UTs of the country.

(e) To address the huge burden of mental disorders, Government of India is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) since 1982. A total of 123 districts in 30 States/UTs have been covered under the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP). Under the 11th Five Year Plan, the NMHP has been restructured to include the following components:

I. Manpower Development Scheme:

- i) Establishment of Centres of Excellence (Scheme - A)
- ii) Scheme for manpower development in Mental Health (Scheme - B)

- II. District Mental Health Programme with added components of Life Skills Education and Counseling in Schools and Colleges, suicide prevention services etc.
- III. Up-gradation of Psychiatric Wings of Government Medical College
- IV. Modernization of Government Mental Hospitals

Further, there are 3 Centrally run mental health institutes, 40 State run mental hospitals and 335 Departments of Psychiatry in various medical colleges (154 in Government and 181 in private) across the country equipped to treat patients suffering from mental illness.

Statement

Details of funds allocated and utilized under National Mental Health Programme

Sl. No.	Year		Allocation		Expenditure
			BE	RE	
1	2007-08	General	58 cr	28 cr	14.5736 cr
		NE	12 cr	10 cr	0
2	2008-09	General	58 cr	58 cr	23.2622 cr
		NE	12 cr	12 cr	0
3	2009-10	General	60 cr	50 cr	49.3710 cr
		NE	10 cr	5 cr	2.6194 cr
4	2010-11	General	103 cr	93 cr	90.72 cr
		NE	17 cr	8 cr	0.1922 cr
5	2011-12	General	110 cr	70 cr	108.8992 cr
		NE	20 cr	5 cr	4.78 cr
Total			460 cr	339 cr	294.4176 cr

Details of funds released under various schemes of NMHP during 11th Five Year Plan 2007-08

1. District Mental Health Programme

Sl. No.	State	District	Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	Rs. 26,20,000/-

1	2	3	4
2.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	Rs. 26,20,000/-
3.		Thiruvallur	Rs. 26,20,000/-
4.		Perambalur	Rs. 26,20,000/-
5.		Virudhunagar	Rs. 26,20,000/-
6.		Thiruvarur	Rs. 26,20,000/-
7.		Namakkal	Rs. 26,20,000/-
8.		Chennai	Rs. 26,20,000/-
9.	Delhi	West District	Rs. 26,20,000/-
10.		South West District	Rs. 26,20,000/-
11.		North District	Rs. 26,20,000/-
12.	Manipur	Imphal East	Rs. 7,60,548/-
13.		Imphal West	Rs. 25,41,000/-
14.		Thoubal	Rs. 22,36,000/-
15.		Churachandpur	Rs. 26,20,000/-
16.		Chandel	Rs. 26,20,000/-
17.	Jharkhand	Daltonganj	Rs. 26,20,000/-
18.		Gumla	Rs. 26,20,000/-
19.	Gujarat	Godhra	Rs. 20,53,261/-
20.	Mizoram	Aizwal	Rs. 21,00,000/-

2. Modernization of State Run Mental Hospitals

Sl. No.	State	Institute	Amount
1	2	3	4
1	Rajasthan	Superintendent, Psychiatric center, Janata Colony, Jaipur, Rajasthan-302004	Rs. 2,60,50,000/-
2	Jammu and Kashmir	Medical Superintendent, Govt. Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, KathiDarwaza, Rainwari, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir	Rs. 2,50,00,000/-
3	Nagaland	The Superintendent Mental Hospital, Kohima, Nagaland	Rs. 1,60,00,000/-

3. Upgradation of Psychiatric Wings of Govt. Medical Colleges/Civil hospitals

Sl. No.	State	Institute	Amount
1	2	3	4
1	Kerala	The Principal Govt. Medical College Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	Rs. 35,71,575/-
2		The Principal Govt. Medical College, Thrissur, Kerala	Rs. 33,49,500/-
3		The Principal Govt. Medical College, Kozhikode Kerala	Rs. 29,10,375/-
4		The Principal, Govt. Medical College, Kottayam	Rs. 45,20,000/-
5	Rajasthan	The Principal R.T.N. Medical college, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Rs. 47,60,000/-
6	Meghalaya	The Superintendent Civil Hospital Tura	Rs. 46,38,000/-
7		The Superintendent, Jowai Civil Hospital, Jowai	Rs. 46,38,000/-

2008-09**1. District Mental Health Programme**

Sl. No.	State	District	Amount
1	2	3	4
1	Kerala	Thrissur	Rs. 23,37,816/-
2		Thiruvananthapuram	Rs. 13,50,027/-
3	Uttar Pradesh	Raebareli	Rs. 21,80,000/-
4		Sitapur	Rs. 21,80,000/-
5		Faizabad	Rs. 21,80,000/-
6	Delhi	North West District	Rs. 21,28,133/-
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Rs. 15,04,926/-

2. Modernization of State Run Mental Hospitals

Sl. No.	State	Institute	Amount
1	2	3	4
1	Meghalaya	Meghalaya Institute of Mental Health and Neurological Sciences, Shillong	Rs. 3,00,00,000/-
2	Maharashtra	Regional Mental Hospitals, Ratnagiri	Rs. 2,84,00,000/-
3	Uttar Pradesh	Mental Hospital, Varanasi	Rs. 3,00,00,000/-

3. Upgradation of Psychiatric Wings of Govt. Medical Colleges/General Hospitals

Sl. No.	State	Institute	Amount
1	Rajasthan	S P Medical College, Bikaner	Rs. 50,00,000/-

2009-10**1. District Mental Health Programme**

Sl. No.	State	District	Amount
1	Haryana	Gurgaon	Rs. 17,27,945/-
2		Hissar	Rs. 15,05,749/-
3	Manipur	Imphal West	Rs. 17,40,804/-
4		Thoubal	Rs. 18,32,251/-

2. Upgradation of Psychiatric Wings of Govt. Medical Colleges/General Hospitals

Sl. No.	State	Institute	Amount
1	Arunachal Pradesh	General Hospital, Pasighat	Rs. 50,00,000/-
2	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Sh. VinobaBhave Civil Hospital Silvassa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Rs. 50,00,000/-
3	Odisha	VSS Medical College, Burla	Rs. 50,00,000/-

3. Manpower Development Schemes

Sl. No.	State	Institute	Amount
1	2	3	4

Scheme - A: Establishment of Centres of Excellence

1	Uttar Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health & Hospital, Agra, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
2	Gujarat	Hospital for Mental Health, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
3	Haryana	State Mental Health Institute, Pandit Bhagwat. Dayal Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
4	West Bengal	Institute of Psychiatry - Kolkata, West Bengal	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
5	Andhra Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
6	Jammu and Kashmir	Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Govt. Medical College, Srinagar	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
7	Chandigarh	Deptt. of Psychiatry, Govt. Medical College, Chandigarh	Rs. 20,50,000/-

1	2	3	4
Scheme - B : Supportfor PG Departments in Mental Health Specialties			
7	Gujarat	PDU Medical College, Rajkot, Gujarat	Rs. 32,78,000/-
8		Government Medical College, Surat, Gujarat for	Rs. 47,12,000/-
9	Uttar Pradesh	CSM Medical University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 1,73,66,000/-
10	Jharkhand	Ranchi Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences,, Ranchi	Rs. 1,21,00,000/-
11	Delhi	Dr. RML Hospital, Delhi	Rs. 35,16,000/-
12	Rajasthan	S.P. Medical College, Bikaner, Rajasthan	Rs. 58,60,000/-
13		R.N.T. College, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Rs. 58,60,000/-
14	Tamil Nadu	Institute of Mental Health, Chennai	Rs. 90,38,000/-
15	Assam	Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur	Rs. 1,73,66,000/-

2010-11**1. District Mental Health Programme**

Sl. No.	State	District	Amount
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapah	Rs. 21,80,000/-
2	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	Rs. 17,42,400/-
3	Kerala	Kannur	Rs. 21,80,000/-
4		Wayanad	Rs. 21,80,000/-
5	Karnataka	Shimoga	Rs. 21,08,200/-
6		Gulbarga	Rs. 19,59,400/-
7		Karwar	Rs. 18,19,200/-
8		Chamrajanagar	Rs. 13,44,800/-
9	West Bengal	24-Parganas	Rs. 21,80,000/-
10		Jalpaiguri	Rs. 15,81,648/-

2. Manpower Development Schemes

Sl. No.	State	Institute	Amount
1	2	3	4

Scheme - A: Establishment of Centres of Excellence

1	Jammu and Kashmir	Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Govt. Medical College, Srinagar	Rs. 10,54,08,352/-
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1	2	3	4
2	Odisha	Mental Health Institute, Cuttack	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
3	Haryana	State Mental Health Institute, Pt. BD Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak	Rs. 15,56,00,000/-
5	Uttar Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health & Hospital, Agra	Rs. 15,56,00,000/-
6	Kerala	IMHANS, Kozhikode	Rs. 20,84,00,000/-
7	Chandigarh	Deptt. of Psychiatry, Govt. Medical College, Chandigarh	Rs. 5,07,50,000/-
8	Delhi	IHBAS, Shahdra	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-

Scheme - B: Support for PG Departments in Mental Health Specialties

7	Kerala	Govt. Medical College, Trivandrum	Rs. 1,73,66,000/-
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2011-12**1. District Mental Health Programme**

Sl. No.	State	District	Amount
1	2	3	4
1	Gujarat	Godhara	Rs. 20,70,000/-
2	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Rs. 21,80,000/-
3		Jaintia Hills	Rs. 21,80,000/-
4	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Rs. 20,70,000/-
5		Raebareli	Rs. 20,47,000/-
6	Manipur	Churanchandpur	Rs. 21,57,000/-
7		Chandel	Rs. 21,80,000/-
8	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Rs. 20,98,564/-
9	Tripura	West Tripura	Rs. 12,35,000/-
10	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Rs. 49,41,500/-
11		Ramanathpuram	Rs. 49,41,500/-
12		Dharampuri	Rs. 77,90,000/-
13		Nagapattinam	Rs. 75,43,000/-
14		Theni	Rs. 76,56,000/-
15		Kanyakumari	Rs. 74,78,000/-

1	2	3	4
16	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvavur	Rs. 46,37,000/-
17		Namakkal	Rs. 46,37,000/-
18		Perambalur	Rs. 46,37,000/-
19		Virudhunagar	Rs. 46,37,000/-
20		Cuddalore	Rs. 46,37,000/-
21		Thiruvallur	Rs. 46,37,000/-

2. Manpower Development Schemes

Sl. No.	State	Institute	Amount
1	2	3	4

Scheme - A: Establishment of Centres of Excellence

1	Jammu and Kashmir	Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Govt. Medical College, Srinagar	Rs. 13,01,91,648/-
2	Odisha	Mental Health Institute, Cuttack	Rs. 22,50,00,000/-
3	Haryana	State Mental Health Institute, Pt. BD Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak	Rs. 5,52,38,788/-
4	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health	Rs. 30,00,00,000/-
5	Uttar Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health & Hospital, Agra	Rs. 7,97,00,000/-

Scheme - B: Support for PG Departments in Mental Health Specialties

6	Karnataka	NIMHANS, Bangalore	Rs. 87,12,000/-
7	Delhi	Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi	Rs. 1,30,00,000/-

3. Support to State Mental Health Authorities

Sl. No.	State Mental Health Authority	Amount
1	2	3
1.	State Mental Health Authority, Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
2.	State Mental Health Authority, Arunachal Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
3.	State Mental Health Authority, Assam	Rs. 9,00,000/-

1	2	3
4.	State Mental Health Authority, Bihar	Rs. 9,00,000/-
5.	State Mental Health Authority, Chandigarh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
6.	State Mental Health Authority, Chhattisgarh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
7.	State Mental Health Authority, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Rs. 9,00,000/-
8.	State Mental Health Authority, Daman and Diu	Rs. 9,00,000/-

1	2	3
9.	State Mental Health Authority, Delhi	Rs. 9,00,000/-
10.	State Mental Health Authority, Goa	Rs. 9,00,000/-
11.	State Mental Health Authority, Gujarat	Rs. 9,00,000/-
12.	State Mental Health Authority, Haryana	Rs. 9,00,000/-
13.	State Mental Health Authority, Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
14.	State Mental Health Authority, Jharkhand	Rs. 9,00,000/-
15.	State Mental Health Authority, Karnataka	Rs. 9,00,000/-
16.	State Mental Health Authority, Kerala	Rs. 9,00,000/-
17.	State Mental Health Authority, Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
18.	State Mental Health Authority, Maharashtra	Rs. 9,00,000/-
19.	State Mental Health Authority, Manipur	Rs. 9,00,000/-
20.	State Mental Health Authority, Meghalaya	Rs. 9,00,000/-
21.	State Mental Health Authority, Mizoram	Rs. 9,00,000/-
22.	State Mental Health Authority, Nagaland	Rs. 9,00,000/-
23.	State Mental Health Authority, Odisha	Rs. 9,00,000/-
24.	State Mental Health Authority, Pondicherry	Rs. 9,00,000/-
25.	State Mental Health Authority, Rajasthan	Rs. 9,00,000/-
26.	State Mental Health Authority, Sikkim	Rs. 9,00,000/-

1	2	3
27.	State Mental Health Authority, Tamil Nadu	Rs. 9,00,000/-
28.	State Mental Health Authority, Tripura	Rs. 9,00,000/-
29.	State Mental Health Authority, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
30.	State Mental Health Authority, Uttarakhand	Rs. 9,00,000/-
31.	State Mental Health Authority, West Bengal	Rs. 9,00,000/-

Allocation of Gas

1977. DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision regarding no firm additional allocation of domestic gas for the fertiliser sector;

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

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the additional demand of gas in the sector?

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

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

(c) The fertilizer sector will be allocated natural gas as and when available, as per the prevailing Gas Utilization Policy, wherein the fertilizer sector has been given the highest priority for allocation. However, considering declining availability of natural gas in the country, the fertilizer sector has been advised to plan utilization of imported Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (R-LNG) also.

[*Translation*]

Sale of Petrol and Diesel

1978. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the definition of wholesale and retail consumers adopted by the Government for sale of petrol and diesel;

(b) the names of the institutions and undertakings fallizy under this category;

(c) whether under the new guidelines the Railway and the Army establishments can purchase petrol and diesel directly from the retail petrol pumps;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Government has made the price of Petrol market-determined both at the Refinery Gate and at the Retail Level with effect from 26th June, 2010. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decisions on the pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions.

As per Industry Performance Review of March 2012 [released by Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)], it was observed that around 17.77% of the total Diesel sale in the country was directly made to the bulk consumers during 2011-12. In order to reduce under-recovery, Government decided to authonze the OMCs to sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the Depots/ Marketing Installations of OMCs at the non-subsidized market determined pnce effective 17/18.01.2013. As per IOCL, the bulk consumers of Diesel include Railways, Defence, State Transport Undertakings, Automobiles manufacturers, Mining, Marine and Cement companies, etc.

(c) to (e) Government has allowed the OMCs to sell Diesel to bulk customers taking supply directly from OMCs' installations at non-subsidized market determined price effective 18.01.2013. In line with the above, as informed by Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. Railways and Army are categorized as bulk consumers having a large requirement of fuels for their own consumption and can uplift minimum 12,000 litres i.e., minimum a truck load supply from bulk supply locations.

[English]

Incentives to Corporates

1979. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is giving incentives and tax exemptions to the corporates in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the tax forgone from this sector during the last three years; and

(d) the total amount of tax exemptions given by the Government to corporates during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Indirect taxes, 'by nature' are imposed on goods and services and are not imposed on individuals or corporate. Exemptions from customs duty and central excise duty are granted to goods in general. Likewise, exemption from service tax is granted to services in general. So far as direct taxes are concerned, the Income Tax Act, 1961 provides for direct tax incentives to corporate sector. The deductions or incentives have been provided mainly in the form of profit-linked deductions, investment-linked deductions, additional depreciation and weighted deduction.

(c) and (d) The tax foregone as a result of exemptions given to the corporate sector is maintained in the form of a Revenue Forgone statement in the Receipts Budget which is a part of the Annual Budget documents. The total estimates of revenue forgone on account of direct tax incentives and exemptions, availed by corporate sector, during the last three years are as under:

(Figures in Rs. crore)

Financial Year	corporate sector
2009-10	72881
2010-11	83328
2011-12	81214

The figures are exclusive of net additional tax liability on account of MAT.

Irregularities By LPG Distributors

1980. SHRI C. R. PATIL:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether a large number of cases of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) distributors indulging in malpractices, irregularities in refilling of cylinders and harassment of consumers have been reported;

(b) if so, the total number of such complaints received and the action taken against LPG distributors during the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(c) the number of distributorship cancelled by the Government during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken/ being taken by the Government to check malpractices and irregularities at LPG agencies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have reported that they have detected cases of malpractice and irregularities relating to LPG

cylinders. Company-wise number of irregularities noticed for the last three years and the period Apr-Jan, 2013 are as under:-

Period	No of irregularities noticed		
	IOC	BPCL	HPCL
2009-10	993	94	437
2010-11	959	83	454
2011-12	1022	139	720
Apr-Jan, 13	889	110	672

In all established cases of malpractices/irregularities, action is taken against the erring LPG distributors as per provisions of MDG, 2001.

The State/UT-wise number of irregularities noticed for the last three years and the period Apr-Jan, 2013 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) OMCs has terminated 146 LPG-distributorships during the last three years and the current year (till December, 2012).

(d) To Check malpractices and irregularities, OMCs carry regular surprise inspections at distributors premises, conduct refill audits, surprise checks at customers premises and en-route checking of delivery vehicles. If LPG distributors are found guilty of any malpractice, punitive action is taken in accordance with the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG), 2001.

Statement

States/UT-wise number of irregularities noticed for the last three years is as under

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Apr-Jan 2013
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chandigarh	5	19	0	0
2.	Delhi	38	16	57	65
3.	Haryana	13	59	65	61
4.	Himachal Pradesh	11	8	11	2
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	19	16	17

1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Punjab		75	89	72	57
7. Rajasthan		82	117	208	48
8. Uttar Pradesh		281	339	376	624
9. Uttrakhand		11	4	10	54
10. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0	0	0
11. Arunachal Pradesh		1	0	2	2
12. Assam		8	19	35	18
13. Bihar		42	81	98	43
14. Jharkhand		50	34	44	26
15. Manipur		0	0	0	0
16. Meghalaya		0	1	4	2
17. Mizoram		0	0	0	0
18. Nagaland		0	1	0	0
19. Odisha		41	49	34	34
20. Sikkim		0	0	1	0
21. Tripura		0	0	0	0
22. West Bengal		45	18	57	15
23. Chhattisgarh		15	29	17	38
24. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	4	0
25. Daman and Diu		1	0	0	0
26. Goa		5	1	9	5
27. Gujarat		32	86	78	86
28. Madhya Pradesh		155	91	85	80
29. Maharashtra		179	83	137	110
30. Andhra Pradesh		133	87	137	95
31. Karnataka		96	96	123	106
32. Kerala		87	67	41	35
33. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0
34. Puducherry		6	4	15	2
35. Tamil Nadu		90	79	145	46
Total		1524	1496	1881	1671

[*Translation*]

Economic Offences

1981. SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been an increase in the economic offences in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether Government is taking any steps to check such offences;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to review major cases of economic offences and take stringent action against the guilty at the earliest?

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

[*English*]

Quality of Imported Drugs

1982. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

- (a) the mechanism put in place by the Government to ensure the quality of drugs being imported in the country;
- (b) whether instances of import of spurious and sub-standard drugs have been reported in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (d) whether India has recently participated in an global discussion in Buenos Aires to frame an international treaty to prevent spurious drugs from reaching the market; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the stand taken by the Government on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The quality of the drugs imported into the country is regulated under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder, through a system of registration, import licence and checking of the consignments at the time of their import at the designated ports.

(b) The number of cases of import of spurious and sub-standard drugs which have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years and the current year are given below:

Year	Spurious	Sub-standard
2009-2010	7	35
2010-2011	Nil	35
2011-2012	Nil	34
Current year	Nil	18

(c) Drugs found spurious and sub-standard are not permitted to be released for import by the customs authorities. The cases of import of spurious drugs in 2009-2030 were investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and prosecutions launched on the basis of evidences available as per the provisions of law.

(d) Yes.

(e) The first meeting of the Member State Mechanism (MSM) on substandard/spurious/falsely-labeled/falsified/counterfeit (SSFFC) medical products met from 19 to 21 November 2012 in Buenos Aires. The meeting decided to establish an open-ended working group to identify the actions, activities and behaviours that result in SSFFC medical products. In order to actively participate in the working group, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare set up a Cell comprising three experts in the Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission on 15 January 2013 to address the issues pertaining to strengthening international cooperation for harmonisation of practices on SSFFC.

[*Translation*]

Subsidy

1983. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of GDP growth registered during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the amount of subsidy outgo during the same period along with the sector-wise break-up thereof, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the government to give relief to the common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The growth rate in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices, for the period 2009-10 to 2012-13 is given in the Table 1 below:

Table 1: Gross Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices (percentage growth)

	2009-10 [^]	2010-11 [@]	2011-12 [*]	2012-13 ^{AE}
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	8.6	9.3	6.2	6.0

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO).

AE: Advance Estimates, *: First Revised Estimates, @: Second Revised Estimates, ^: Third Revised Estimates.

(b) The amount of Central Government subsidies along with the sector-wise break-up is given in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Central Government Subsidies (Rs. crore)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (RE)
Food Subsidy	58443	63844	72822	85000
Fertiliser subsidy	61264	62301	70013	65974
Petroleum subsidy	14951	38371	68484	96880
Other subsidies	6693	8904	6622	9800
Total subsidies	141351 [*]	173420	217941	257654

*Excludes securities issued to oil companies. RE: Revised Estimates.

(c) Several steps have been undertaken for the recovery of growth including the setting up of the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) to fast track large investment projects; strengthening of financial and banking sector; disinvestment in certain Public Sector Undertakings; permitting FDI in areas including multi-brand retail, power exchanges and aviation; fiscal consolidation, etc. The Union Budget 2013-14 has outlined several initiatives to boost investment in infrastructure and industry, that *inter alia* include encouraging Infrastructure Debt Funds, credit enhancement to infrastructure companies, raising the corpus of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, introduction of investment allowance for new high value investments, etc. These measures would help revive market confidence. In addition, measures including reduction in import duties and suspension of futures trading in certain commodities, tightening of monetary policy, etc. have been undertaken to control inflation.

Commission for Human Resources in Health

1984. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken/proposed by the Government to improve the quality of medical, dental and nursing education in the country over the last few years;

(b) whether the Government has proposed to set up the National Commission for Human Resources in Health (NCHRH) for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The process of improvement in the quality of medical, dental and nursing education is a continuous process and respective professional councils are responsible for maintaining high standards of education in their respective fields and these councils continuously assess the need to enhance standards of education and training of respective professions in the country. Based on these assessments, amendments are carried out in relevant regulations on need basis. Few of the steps taken by these councils are as under:

(i) Medical Council of India has made it mandatory for all medical colleges to establish medical education units or departments in order to enable

faculty members to avail modern education technology for teaching;

- (ii) Dental Council of India has re-introduced internship programme in dentistry and made attachment with medical college compulsory for establishment of new dental colleges;
- (iii) Strengthening of pre-service education of Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) programme in the form of National Nodal Centre and State Nodal Centre and revision of syllabus of nursing programmes by Indian Nursing Council.

(b) and (c) The Central Government introduced the NCHRH Bill, 2011 in the Rajya Sabha on 22nd December 2011, which referred the Bill to the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health & Family Welfare for examination. The Committee has submitted its report in October, 2012 and has *inter-alia* recommended the Ministry to withdraw the Bill and bring forward a fresh Bill after sufficiently addressing all the views, suggestions and the concerns expressed by various stakeholders. The recommendations of the Committee are being examined in the Ministry.

Research on Anti-Malarial Drugs and Vaccines

1985. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRI ADHISANKAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government is supporting a number of research projects to develop new and affordable anti-malarial drugs and vaccines in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the present status and outcome of such research projects;
- (d) whether a nano-capsule for target therapy of malaria has reportedly been designed by a team of researchers at Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Kanpur and if so, the details and the present status thereof; and
- (e) the further measures taken/proposed by the Government to promote research on malaria in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) Yes. The various research projects to develop new and affordable anti-malaria drugs and vaccines in the country, *inter alia*, includes the following:

- (1) The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) through its National Institute of Malaria Research (NIMR) at Delhi has conducted various clinical trials of anti-malarial drugs as per the requirement of the national health programme. These trials include Phase-III trial of new combination of antimalarials (ACT's) namely Artesunate + Amodiaquine (AS+AQ), Artesunate + Mefloquine (AS+MQ), Dihydroartemisinin + Piperaquine (DHA+PPQ), Pyronaridine + Artesunate, ap arteether, bulaquine and azithromycin.
- (2) Further the NIMR, New Delhi in collaboration with medical colleges and hospitals across Odisha, Karnataka and Jharkhand conducted clinical trials to evaluate Arterolane + Piperaquine (developed by Ranbaxy) as part of multi-country trials in India, Thailand and Africa. Subsequently, this combination was launched under the generic name "Synriam".
- (3) A Phase II prospective comparative randomized clinical trial was conducted in patients of uncomplicated vivax malaria to compare the efficacy of Ayush- 64 vs chloroquine. Ayush- 64, is a plant product formulation patented by Council of Ayurveda and Siddha was compared with chloroquine.
- (4) The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) is supporting establishment of a high throughput drug-screening centre at ICGEB for screening of drugs against TB and malaria.
- (5) The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is supporting a program on open source drug discovery for malaria.
- (6) The Department of Biotechnology (DBT), is supporting the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB), New Delhi and Malaria Vaccine Development Program (MVDP), New Delhi to develop vaccines for both *P. falciparum* malaria and *P. vivax* malaria.

(7) Further, the NIMR, New Delhi has developed two vaccine trial sites in Sundergarh district, Odisha and Jabalpur district, Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The details of drug and vaccine development projects supported by the Government of India are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The present status of the research projects are given below:

Drugs

The combinations of anti-malarials, namely, (AS+AQ), (AS+MQ), Arterolane + Piperaquine, bulaquine, áß arteether have been registered for marketing in India.

Vaccines

The next generation blood stage vaccine candidates for *P. falciparum*, JAIVAC-2 and JAIVAC-3 are currently being tested in pre-clinical studies for immunogenicity. Vaccine for *P. vivax* malaria and pre-erythrocytic vaccine against *P. falciparum* are under development.

(d) As per the newspaper report published in the Times of India (Kolkata edition) dated 28.01.2013, it was reported that scientists in the Department of Chemistry, IIT Kanpur are working on a micro-sized nano-capsule to be filled with the anti-malaria drug.

As per the above news, this micro-sized nano-capsule is proposed to protect the anti-malaria drug from degradation in the human system and ensure effective delivery of the drug to its site of action, minimizing wastage. The scientists are trying to design a soft, hollow container of peptides which may serve as such a capsule. The details in this regard are not available with Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR).

(e) Following measures are being taken by the government to promote research on malaria control in the country:

1. Introduction of Artemisinin-based combination therapy for treatment of uncomplicated *P. falciparum* malaria throughout the country.
2. Continuous monitoring the efficacy of recommended

antimalarial drugs in the country.

3. Introduction of rapid diagnostic test kits in the remote periphery areas for early diagnosis and prompt treatment; these include the recently introduced bivalent rapid diagnostic kits for diagnosis of two major malaria species.
4. Introduction of second line of anti-malarials in the north-eastern region following high proportion of treatment failure of recommended antimalarial combinations in this region.
5. A clinical trial has been planned to improve compliance of antirelapse therapy with primaquine in vivax malaria.
6. Introduction of new tools for vector control.

Statement

The details of drugs and Vaccine Development Projects supported by Government of India are given below:

Drugs

A trial of Artesunate + Sulphadoxine-Pyremethamin with and without primaquine is also ongoing. The combinations AS+AQ, AS+MQ, Arterolane + Piperaquine, áß arteether and bulaquine were registered in India on the basis of the results, while a dossier has been submitted to the DCGI for registration of DHA+PPQ.

Vaccines

- The International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB), New Delhi and Malaria Vaccine Development Program (MVDP), New Delhi are jointly developing a vaccine for *P. falciparum* malaria. Under this program, the first generation vaccine candidate for *P. falciparum* malaria, JAIVAC-1, developed by ICGEB, New Delhi was manufactured by Bharat Biotech International Ltd., Hyderabad and tested in a Phase I safety and immunogenicity trial in healthy adult volunteers after obtaining regulatory approvals from Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) and Institutional Review

Boards (IRB). Analysis of immune responses of volunteers immunized with JAIVAC-1 was performed at ICGEB, New Delhi. JAIVAC-1 was found to be safe but needed improvement in immunogenicity. ICGEB, with funding from DBT, has now developed next generation blood stage vaccine candidates for *P. falciparum*, JAIVAC-2 and JATVAC-3, which are currently being tested in pre-clinical studies for immunogenicity.

- A vaccine for *P. vivax* malaria based on Duffy binding protein is also under development at ICGEB with joint support from Malaria Vaccine Initiative and DBT.
- In addition to these blood stage vaccine candidates, DBT is also supporting collaboration between ICGEB and CPL Biologicals Pvt. Ltd., Ahmadabad for the development of a pre-erythrocytic vaccine against *P. falciparum* using virus-like-particles for delivery. Further details regarding this vaccine may be obtained from ICGEB/DBT.
- Under the two sites developed by the NIMR at Sundergarh district, Odisha and Jabalpur district, Madhya Pradesh, census of the population has been carried out and their immunological profile studied. Entomological & parasitological surveys were also carried out at regular intervals. Clinical trial sites are thus available to test a malaria vaccine in the field when it is available.

[English]

Recovery of Loans

1986. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of vehicle and home loans disbursed by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, bank-wise;

(b) the details of loans that remain unrecovered on

these accounts as on date along with the reasons therefor, bank-wise;

(c) whether any instructions/guidelines have been issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to public sector banks for recovery of loans and if so, the details thereof and not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the corrective 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) Details in respect of vehicle and home loans disbursed by the Public Sector Banks during the last three years and the current year, bank-wise and details of loans that remain unrecovered are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions which stipulate that each bank is required to have a robust mechanism for early detection of signs of distress including from restructuring in the case of all viable accounts, to have a loan recovery policy which sets down the manner of recovery of dues, targeted level of reduction (period-wise), norms for permitted sacrifice/waiver, factors to be taken into account before considering waivers, decision levels, and reporting to hire authorities, monitoring of write-off/waiver cases, valuation of properties including collaterals accepted for their exposures, and taking recourse to legal mechanism like SARFAESI Act, 2002, DRTs and Lok Adalats.

The Government has advised Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to take a number of initiatives to increase the pace of recovery and manage NPAs, which include appointment of Nodal officers for recovery, to conduct special drives for recovery of loss assets, to put in place early warning system, to replace system of post dated cheques with Electronic Clearance System (ECS) and to constitute a Board level Committee for monitoring of recovery.

Parliament has recently enacted "the Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012" for removing certain bottlenecks in the recovery of bad debts. The Amendment Act has come into force from 15.01.2013.

Statement

(Rupees in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Vehicle Loans Disbursed				Vehicle Loans Unrecovered As on Dec.'12	Home Loans Disbursed				Home Loans Unrecovered Only 2012- 13 (as on Dec.'12)
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13^		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13^	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Allahabad Bank	248.72	289.76	347.40	363.83	43.29	533.30	687.01	794.33	817.12	193.57
2.	Andhra Bank	182.00	182.00	167.00	186.00	14.00	1404.00	1260.00	949.00	1118.00	170.00
3.	Bank of Baroda	840.92	3948.09	1162.21	1037.69	39.12	3539.76	1175.64	3300.84	2710.70	58.32
4.	Bank of India	357.87	751.05	974.33	799.57*	73.00	368.38	1129.60	2213.87	2367.55*	124.75
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	172.17	1185.51	162.88	337.76@	7.94	1239.56	1352.76	1179.26	1863.44@	52.29
6.	Central Bank of India	147.00	197.00	267.00	360.00	45.00	994.00	978.00	1491.00	1280.00	380.00
7.	Corporation Bank	642.86	758.56	1172.89	1244.96	51.12	1385.40	2022.32	1849.24	2012.31	69.27
8.	Canara Bank	803	714	739	632	49.27	1270	1575	2069	1244	162.52
9.	Dena Bank	84.06	108.36	120.15	267.57	8.18	410.77	445.28	774.87	435.71	103.20
10.	Indian Bank	139.20	184.70	254.30	267.01	5.60	1050.87	1112.64	1334.81	1264.66	35.13
11.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	469.93	579.78	681.04	630.58*	38.80	1134.08	1358.75	1690.25	1576.11*	138.98*
12.	Punjab National Bank	614.88	871.99	1486.44	999.55	60.83	2775.26	4178.05	4874.02	2759.63	330.96
13.	State Bank of India	6184.00	8572	8669	10163*	330	20843	20364	18820	17436*	2028
14.	Vijaya Bank	459.98	1305.98	868.05	721.70	57.29@	614.40	596.89	701.93	689.73	162.99@
15.	Union Bank of India	674.40	610.7	625.0	845.1*	89.4	3121.0	2566.7	2758.7	2701.6*	368.3
16.	IDBI	76.13	107.25	28.17	20.00	1.29	6153.70	6034.84	3528.65	2220.85	98.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17.	Indian Overseas Bank	123.30	260.30	332.13	303.13*	Nil	254.47	870.95	136.49	106.41*	Nil
18.	Punjab and Sindh Bank	127.13	195.78	269.25	300.29*	4.09	390.76	465.72	598.50	537.07*	49.46
19.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	316.51	303.62	394.61	550.66	14.63	575.72	591.46	530.01	491.61	77.61
20.	State Bank of Hyderabad	512.58	567.94	517.63	807.42	24.76	1517.76	1643.54	1836.70	1738.89	89.24
21.	State Bank of Mysore	225.65	211.42	184.04	248.00@	0.14@	788.16	794.30	668.77	877.96@	1.33@
22.	State Bank of Patiala	708.00	796	627	721*	1.0*	1048	1125	1211	1031*	1.0*
23.	State Bank of Travancore	659.15	535.66	351.96	447.78	57.44	1777.75	1717.86	1324.92	920.02	174.20
24.	Syndicate Bank	177.24	352.94	263.11	290.45	46.80	1017.75	1121.96	1094.24	805.45	362.81
25.	UCO Bank	80.74	118.05	208.63	387.99	6.55	517.33	595.37	490.32	919.66	45.52
26.	United Bank of India	186.30	268.02	210.14	161.62	11.15	606.76	743.32	709.19	626.93	96.80

^ as on Dec., 2012.

* as on Jan., 2013.

@ as on Feb., 2013.

**WHO Warning Against New Global
Respiratory Virus**

1987. SHRI P. KUMAR:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

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

(a) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) has issued a global warning against the spread of a new Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) like respiratory virus across the world;

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

(c) the existing health surveillance units at various airports, ports and land borders for the surveillance against the spread of SARS like virus in the country;

(d) whether the Government has prepared any action plan for strengthening health surveillance at various points of entry as per WHO guidelines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. However, World Health Organization has alerted member states on 25th September, 2012 regarding emergence of a novel coronavirus causing Severe Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (SARS). To date WHO has been informed of a total of 13 confirmed cases of human infection with Novel Coronavirus, including 7 deaths. Cases have been reported from Qatar (2 cases, no deaths), Saudi Arabia (6 cases, 4 deaths), Jordan (2 cases, 2 deaths)" and United Kingdom (3 cases, 1 death). Government has reviewed the situation.

(c) Country has designated health units at 15 International entry points. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (e) WHO has not advised special screening at points of entry with regard to this event nor does it

recommend that any travel or trade restrictions be applied.

Statement

List of Designated Airport, Port and Land Borders Health Organizations (APHOS/PHOS/Border Crossing Health Unit) (No. 15)

Sl. No.	Airport Health organizations (APHO)
1.	APHO, Chennai
2.	APHO, Tiruchirapalli
3.	APHO, Delhi
4.	APHO, Kolkatta
5.	APHO, Mumbai
	Port Health Organizations (PHO)
6.	PHO, Mumbai
7.	PHO, Kolkatta
8.	PHO, Kandla
9.	PHO, JNPT, Sheva
10.	PHO, Cochin
11.	PHO, Vishakhapatnam
12.	PHO, Mandpam Camp
13.	PHO, Chennai
14.	PHO, Marmagoa
	Land Border Quarantine Post
15.	ABQ Amritsar
	Total = 15 (5 APHOs + 9 PHOs + 1 Land Border crossing)

AIIMS Like Institutes

1988. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

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

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various States/UT Government for setting up of All India Institutes of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) like institutes in their States/UTs;

(b) if so, the present status of these proposals and the reasons for the delay, if any, State/UT-wise;

(c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared; and

(d) the target fixed by the Union Government for setting up of new AIIMS like institutes during 12th Five Year Plan, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. The Central Government has received requests from the Governments of Delhi, Kerala, Maharashtra and Jharkhand.

(b) and (c) Presently there is no proposal to establish AIIMS like institutes in the above mentioned four States.

(d) Presently there is no proposal for setting up new AIIMS like Institution under the 12th Five Year Plan. The eight AIIMS like Institutions were approved prior to 12th Five Year Plan.

International Tourism Mart

1989. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has organised a three day International Tourism Mart recently at Guwahati;

(b) if so, the details and the objectives thereof;

(c) the number of countries participated in this mart;

(d) the manner in which such marts help in promoting/highlighting tourism potential of the country particularly of the North-Eastern region along with the success achieved therefrom; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to organise such International tourism Marts in other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) It was held from 18th January to 20th January, 2013 in Guwahati with the objective of showcasing the largely untapped tourism potential of the North East region in the domestic and international markets.

(c) 23 countries had participated.

(d) The event brought together the tourism business fraternity from the eight North Eastern States of India and West Bengal and the other participant countries and States. The event was planned and scheduled to facilitate interaction between buyers and sellers in business to business meetings. This enabled the tourism product suppliers from the region to reach out to international and domestic buyers.

(e) The Ministry of Tourism is analysing the impact of the International Tourism Mart Guwahati on promotion of tourism in the region.

Solar Lamps

1990. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
SHRI M. I. SHANAVAS:
SHRI PREM DAS RAI:

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

(a) the details of the programmes/schemes formulated by Government to exploit solar energy in the rural areas of the country along with the present status of electrified and non-electrified villages through solar energy;

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

(c) the details of subsidies being provided for solar lamps in the remote and rural areas of the country, especially rural settlements located in interiors with limited electricity connectivity;

(d) the number of beneficiaries under this programme during the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has notified any specification for purchase of solar lamps, if so, the details

thereof along with list of qualified vendors for supply of such lamps?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) Under the Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy is providing a subsidy of 30% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 81 per Wp for installation of solar lanterns, home lights, street lights, water pumping systems, lantern charging stations and stand alone power plants upto a Photovoltaic (PV) module capacity of 100 kWp in rural areas in general category States. Under the scheme, the Ministry provides 90% of the cost of the Solar street lights and off-grid PV power plants limited to a maximum of Rs. 243/- per Wp in Special Category States for installation by Central and State Government Ministries, Departments and their organizations, State Nodal Agencies and Local Bodies. The Ministry also provides a subsidy of 40% of the cost of the system limited to Rs. 108/- per Wp for solar lanterns, home lights and small capacity PV systems having module capacity up to 210 Wp through NABARD, Regional Rural Banks and Commercial Banks. The Ministry is also providing a subsidy of 30% of the project cost limited to Rs. 150/- per Wp for installation of Solar PV power plants with micro/ mini-grid systems in rural areas to meet unmet demand of electricity.

Under the Remote Village Electrification Programme of the Ministry 10,095 remote villages and hamlets have been provided with solar photovoltaic lighting system in the country.

No State-wise allocation of funds has been made for the solar lights and off-grid SPV power plants in rural areas. State-wise funds released for the solar lighting systems and power plants in rural areas during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) State-wise list of solar lanterns, home lights and street lights in the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) The Ministry has brought out specifications for CFL and LED based solar lanterns, home lights and street lights. List of qualified vendors for supply of these systems under the Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Applications Scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Fund released under SPV off Grid Programmes for Lighting systems, pumps and Off-grid SPV power plants during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 as on 28.02.2013	
	States/UTs	Total (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17.44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	333.00
3.	Assam	104.00
4.	Bihar	20.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	950.56
6.	Goa	64.00
7.	Haryana	843.14
8.	Himachal Pradesh	639.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	300.60
10.	Jharkhand	300.00
11.	Kerala	45.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	603.78
13.	Maharashtra	5.00
14.	Manipur	173.00
15.	Meghalaya	100.00
16.	Nagaland	100.00
17.	Odisha	4.00
18.	Puducherry	5.00
19.	Punjab	488.00
20.	Rajasthan	4147.00
21.	Sikkim	507.18
22.	Tamil Nadu	2403.00
23.	Tripura	240.00

1	2	3	1	2	3
24.	Uttarakhand	1439.53	27.	Others (CEL, REIL, NABARD, Regional Rural Banks, NGOs, etc.) and other Channel Partners	140.46
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1670.00			
26.	West Bengal	661.96	Total 16344.65		

Statement-II

State-wise Cumulative Installation of SPV Lighting Systems during the last three years and 2012-13 upto 31.1.2013 in numbers

Sl. No.	State/UT	Lanterns	Home Lights	Street Lights
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	63	32
2	Andhra Pradesh	6208	6709	2540
3	Arunachal Pradesh	496	10302	183
4	Bihar	0	3799	265
5	Chandigarh	0	0	898
6	Chhattisgarh	119	226	633
7	Delhi	54	0	0
8	Goa	181	71	312
9	Haryana	48893	26155	15493
10	Himachal Pradesh	939	5746	5064
11	Jammu and Kashmir	15813	26364	310
12	Jharkhand	7000	4368	0
13	Karnataka	0	19701	423
14	Kerala	13186	608	645
15	Lakshwadeep	5289	0	1725
16	Madhya Pradesh	35	1101	3144
17	Maharashtra	60000	2617	4929
18	Manipur	904	1015	558
19	Meghalaya	0	0	0
20	Mizoram	3777	3756	116

1	2	3	4	5
21	Nagaland	1361	365	0
22	Odisha	0	0	15
23	Punjab	0	0	1296
24	Rajasthan	0	57109	220
25	Sikkim	19550	5653	277
26	Tamil Nadu	0	6320	3678
27	Tripura	21922	29023	426
28	Uttarakhand	0	0	5679
29	Uttar Pradesh	10332	145972	113463
30	West Bengal	14000	47136	6475
31	Others	0	15463	0
Total		230059	419642	168799

Statement-III

Name of Manufacturer of Solar lanterns, home lights and street lights who have obtained certificates from Solar Energy Centre and the authorized Test Centers of MNRE

Sl. No.	Name of Manufacturer of Solar lanterns, home lights and street lights
1	2
1.	M/s. Power Technologies Corporation, S-158, Greater Kailash-II, New Delhi-110048
2.	M/s. Silver Spark (Pvt.) Ltd., C-143, Hosiery Complex Phase-II, Exten-Noida, 201305, State-UP
3.	M/s. Exicon Pele Systems Ltd. Commercial Complex, GK-II, Masjid Moth, New Delhi
4.	M/s. Ikant Renewable Energies Pvt. Ltd., C-134, Narina Indl. Area, Phase-1, New Delhi-110028
5.	M/s. UM Green Lighting Pvt. Ltd. Corp. Office:-UM House, Plot No.35, Sec-44, Gurgaon-122002, State-Haryana
6.	M/s. S.G. Enterprises Branch Office:- Plot No. 4/8,

1	2
	UPSIDC, Site-II, Indl. Area, Ajanta Compound, Loni Road, Mohan Nagar, Distt-Gajjabad, State-U.P.; Pin-201007
7.	M/s. Communication & System Engineering Pvt. Ltd., 1st floor, Vats Printing Press Complex, Udyog Vihar, Phase-I, Gurgaon-122001,
8.	M/s. Sunlight Solar System Pvt. Ltd. 561/415, Sindhu Nagar, P.O.-Manas Nagar, Lucknow, State-U.P.; Pin-226023
9.	M/s. Microtel Head office:-50/001, Manisha Nagar, Kalwa, Thane-400605, State-Maharashtra
10.	M/s. Sonki Solar (India), A-38/1, 1st floor, Electronic Park, Opp.Gujrat TV, Sec-25, Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation, Gandhinagar, Gujarat
11.	M/s. Sun Power Energy Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Hanspurker Green Park Bakrahat Road PO-Joka, P.S. Tarkurpurkar Kolakatta-700104
12.	M/s. Sunshine Power Products Pvt. Ltd., Sunshine House, Haspurkar Green Park (Khal Pole) Bakrahat

1	2
	Road, P.O.-Joka, Tharkarpur, Kolakatta-700104
13.	M/s. UKB Electronics Pvt. Ltd. C-118,119,120, Sec-63, Noida, Dist-G.B. Nagar, State-U.P.
14.	M/s. Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd. 51/1, Behind Lavanya Theatre, Osborne Road, Bangalore-560042
15.	M/s. Akshay Jyoti Energies Pvt. Ltd. 608, 1st floor, Maruti Plaza, Sanjay Palace, Agra-282002
16.	M/s. AVI Appliances pvt. Ltd. 66, Narayan Indl Estate, Opp. Raipur Mill, Sarapur, Ahemdabad-380018
17.	M/s. Hilite Enterprises, Office:-B-61, Indira Nagar, Lucknow-226016, Works: Dafti Mill Compound, Tikait Rai Talab, Lucknow-226004
18.	M/s. Maharshi Solar Technology (P) Ltd. Reg. Office: A-14, Mohan Co-op, Indl. Area, Mathgura Road, New Delhi-110044
19.	M/s. Moserbaer (India) Ltd. 66, Udyog vihar, Greater Noida, Dist-Gautam Budh Nagar, State-U.P 201306
20.	M/s. Noida Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd. C-79, Sec-88, Phase 2, G.B. Nagar, Noida, State-U.P. Pin-201305
21.	M/s. Seqonds & Powls Pvt. Ltd. B-27, Wazirpur Industrial Area, Delhi-110052
22.	M/s. Nvis Technologies Pvt. Ltd. 141 B Electronic Copmlex Pardesipura, Indore, MP, India, Pin-452010
23.	M/s. Tapan solar Energy Pvt. Ltd. G-174, Phase-II, RIICO, Industrial Area, Neemrana-301705
24.	M/s. Sandhu Energy Saving System, House No. 357, Laxmi Nagar, Baroda Road, Gohana-131301, sonipat, Haryana
25.	M/s. Microtel Solar System & Project Consultancy H.O. 50/001, Manisha Nagar, Kalwa, Thane-400605
26.	M/s. Raj Fountains & Lights 7, Polovictory Complex, Station Road, Jaipur, Rajasthan
27.	M/s. Central Electronics Ltd, Sahibabad, UP-201301
28.	M/s. Ritika Solar System Ltd Noida, State-UP
29.	TOPSUN Energy Pvt. Limited, Ahmedabad

1	2
30.	S. S. Electronics
31.	Suryalok Solar Enterprise
32.	2n Solar
33.	Aastha solar energy (P) Ltd.
34.	Abhinav Enterprises
35.	Abhishek Solar Industries Pvt. Ltd.
36.	Access Solar
37.	Aditya Power Industries
38.	Aditya Solar energy System
39.	Ados Renewable
40.	AE Tele Link
41.	Akshaya Solar Power India (P) Ltd.
42.	Akson's Solar (P) Ltd.
43.	Allwind Technologies
44.	Alpex exports (P) Ltd.
45.	Ambica Enterprises
46.	Ammini Solar
47.	Arrow Aerospace Pvt. Ltd.
48.	Auro Power (P) Ltd.
49.	Avni Energy solutions
50.	Ban Burry Solar Systems
51.	BEL, Mumbai
52.	BG Appliances
53.	Bipin Engineers
54.	Brio-Energy
55.	Chaman Lal Jain & sons
56.	Chips and Bytes
57.	Darsi Engineerings
58.	Deepa Solar

1	2
59.	Deepa Solar Lighting System
60.	Deshmukh Solar
61.	Dhanshree Enterprises
62.	Diety fuel
63.	Digiflic controls (P) Ltd.
64.	Duron Solar
65.	Dynamic Powers
66.	Ecosun Renewables
67.	EL Sol Energy (P) Ltd.
68.	Electra Solar Systems
69.	Emmvee Photovoltaic Power (P) Ltd.
70.	Energy Efficient Lights
71.	Enfros Power
72.	Enolar Systems
73.	EPE Industries
74.	Gautam Polymers
75.	Geetanjali Solar Enterprise
76.	Gensai Energy (P) Ltd.
77.	GK Energy Marketters
78.	Gloaming Power
79.	Global Telelinks
80.	Green Tek India (P) Ltd.
81.	Indo Automotive Battery
82.	Industrial Kalinga
83.	Jagath jyothi solar energy (P) Ltd.
84.	Jaiswal Battery Service
85.	JJPV Solar
86.	JM Associate
87.	K.S. Power Infra

1	2
88.	K.S.P. Industries
89.	Kinara Power System
90.	Kotak Urja
91.	Kripa Telecom
92.	Lekshmi Agro Energy (P) Ltd.
93.	Levicon India Systems (P) Ltd.
94.	Liberty Enterprises
95.	Macon Industries
96.	Mantri Solar
97.	Maxpure
98.	Melco Power Tech
99.	MG Solar
100.	Microsun solar
101.	Mire Industries
102.	Modern Lighting System
103.	Modern Solar (P) Ltd.
104.	Multi services Inc
105.	Natural Lights
106.	Neu Tech-Solar
107.	Nikita Electronics
108.	Nirmal Powers
109.	Novus Remedies
110.	Om Shakthi Industries
111.	Orb Energy
112.	PAE Renewables
113.	Pawar Electro Systems
114.	Powercon Electro System
115.	Powertech control
116.	Pragat Akshay Urja

1	2	1	2
117. Prolight Systems		147. Sun Energy System	
118. Prompt Renewables		148. Sunrise Technology	
119. P-Tronics		149. Sunskruti Solar	
120. Punca		150. Super Power Energy (P) Ltd.	
121. R E I Electronics		151. Su-pra	
122. R.B. Electronics		152. Suryakoti	
123. Rabi Kiran Renewable Energy Systems		153. Swastik Enterprises	
124. Rashmi Industries		154. Synergic Systems	
125. Redren Energy (P) Ltd.		155. Synergy Renewable Energy	
126. Salunke Industries		156. Thrive Energy Systems	
127. Sanghu Energy saving systems		157. Trimurti Solar steam (P) Ltd.	
128. Sangwan Energy		158. Urja Vikas Solar	
129. Satish Agro Industries		159. Urjafuture System	
130. Satyam Solutions		160. Utopia Automation	
131. SEDOP		161. Veddis Solar	
132. Shiv Nirvruti Solar		162. Velnet Non-conventional	
133. Shivchaitanya Solar		163. Vin Semiconductors	
134. Shree Enterprises		164. Waaree Energies	
135. Sigma Steel & Eng. (P) Ltd.		165. Zenith Energy	
136. Silicon Technologies		166. Philips Electronics India Ltd. Philips Innovation Campus, Manyata Tech Park Nagawara, Bangalore, 560045	
137. Solace Renewable Energy Pvt. Ltd.		167. Crompton Greaves Limited, CG House, 6th Floor, Dr. Annie Besant Rd, Worli, Mumbai 400030	
138. Solar Electronics		168. Minda Nexgentech Ltd. A-37, Rajasthan Udyog Nagar, G T Karnal Rd, Delhi 110033	
139. Solar Product Company		169. Navsemi Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 31, (P2) Phase II, Semicon Park, Electronics City, Bangalore 560100	
140. Solution 4 energy		170. Solarland Renewable Energy (India) P, #28/40, 2nd Floor, 72nd Street, R.V. Nagar, Jafferkhanpet, Chennai 600 083	
141. Sour Engineers			
142. Space Solar Sophie			
143. Sri Sai technologies			
144. SRK Solar			
145. Sujalam Eco Solutions			
146. Sumedha Energy solutions (P) Ltd.			

1	2
171.	Pace Power Systems Pvt. Ltd. V-12, Industrial Estate, Kumbalgodu, Bangalore, Ka 560074
172.	Stone India Ltd. 16 Taratala Road, Kolkata 700088
173.	GE India Industrial Pvt. Ltd. Plot 42/1 & 45/15, Electronic City, Phase II, Bangalore 560100

Universal Free Health Coverage

1991. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

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

(a) the guidelines developed for implementation of the operation of the schemes under the system of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in the country;

(b) the funds allocated for each of the programmes/initiatives undertaken during the 12th plan period under the system of UHC for the target population; and

(c) the achievements made towards UHC through various public health facilities/services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) to (c) Establishing a universal health coverage system entails assured access to a defined essential range of medicines and treatment at an affordable price to each individual. In this direction, the 12th Five Year Plan envisages substantial expansion and strengthening of the public health systems both in rural and urban areas, with robust provision of primary health care.

Several of the ongoing initiatives like Reproductive and Child Health, Control of Communicable and Non-communicable Diseases, have the features of universal coverage through public health facilities for the target population. These initiatives encompass the following:

- Free Maternal Health Services, which include antenatal check up including free investigations and Iron-Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation, post-natal care and safe abortion services. Recent initiatives such

as Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) guarantees free and no expense delivery including c-section in public health facilities, entitlements include free to and fro transport, free diet, drugs, consumables, diagnostics and blood. Similar guarantees are there for sick neonates also.

- Free Child Health Services which include home based new born care, facility based new born care, Nutritional rehabilitation, Diarrhoe management including free Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) and Zinc, pneumonia management including antibiotics. New Initiatives like Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram provides child health screening and early intervention services.
- Universal Immunization Programme which guarantees free vaccination of children against 7 diseases, free vaccination (TT) to pregnant women.
- Adolescent Health Services which include adolescent friendly services through Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH) Clinics, WIFS (Weekly Iron-Folic Acid Supplementation with deworming).
- Family planning activities, which include free services including providing information, supply of contraceptives and other family planning interventions.
- Control of Communicable diseases, which include free investigation and treatment for Malaria, Kala-azar, filarial, Dengue, Japanese Encephalitis and Chikungunya, Tuberculosis and Leprosy etc.
- Control of Non-communicable diseases, which include free cataract surgery for blindness control, free cornea transplant, glaucoma/diabetic retinopathy, free spectacles to children.

For these schemes, guidelines have been developed and shared with the States and the Schemes are operational.

The funds allocated under the National Health Mission and Family Welfare for the 12th Five Year Plan is Rs. 193405.71 crore, which *inter-alia* include the following:

Sl. No. Major Schemes	Allocation (Rs. in crore)
1. NRHM-RCH Flexible Pool	Rs. 115285.69
2. NUHM-Flexible Pool	Rs. 15143.00
3. Flexible Pool for Communicable Diseases	Rs. 10551.87
4. Flexible Pool for Non-Communicable Diseases, Injury & Trauma	Rs. 12325.71

The steps towards achieving UHC, which is an incremental process is linked to the availability of adequate financial resources.

Joint Committee on FRA, 2006

1992. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:
SHRI PREM DAS RAI:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI RAJU SHETTI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Joint Committee constituted to review the implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA) has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment & Forests and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs had constituted a Joint Committee in April 2010 to study in detail the implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 (FRA) including factors that were aiding/impeding its implementation and recommend necessary policy changes in the future management of the forestry sector in India which might be necessary as a consequence of the implementation of the Forest Rights Act. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government.

The report includes *inter-alia* recommendations/suggestions relating to process and institutions of the FRA, individual and community forest rights, future structure of forest governance, enhancing livelihoods through non-timber forest produce and convergence of development programmes for tribals and forest dwellers. The Ministry had issued comprehensive guidelines to the State Governments/UT Administrations on 12-07-2012 and amended the Forest Rights Rules, 2008 on 6th September, 2012 to remove impediments and ensure effective implementation of the Act at the ground level. The recommendations/suggestions of the Joint Committee were also taken into consideration while issuing the guidelines and making amendments in the Forest Rights Rules.

Overseas Indian Doctors

1993. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Medical Council of India (MCI) Act to allow overseas Indian doctors to practice in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has worked out various modalities for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has granted certain benefits to registered Overseas Citizens of India (OCIs) which *inter-alia* include pursuing the profession of medicine in India. These benefits are, however, subject to the amendments in the relevant rules of the Government and accordingly, a proposal has been mooted to amend Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1956 to grant registration to OCIs to practice medicine in India.

Smuggling through Airports

1994. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the cases of smuggling of goods and transfer of counterfeit currencies detected in various airports in the Southern States of the country during the last three years;

(b) the action taken against the guilty so far; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to stop such illegal activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The details of cases detected in various airports in the Southern States of the country during the last three years are as under:

Smuggling of goods.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	No. of cases detected	Value of goods seized	Duty involved
2009-10	2785	37.24	4.99
2010-11	4146	54.02	6.14
2011-12	2967	60.94	11.09
2012-13	2386	72.85	2.62
(upto Feb,13)			

Transfer of counterfeit currency (Rs. in crore)

Year	No. of cases detected	Value of currency seized
2009-10	1	0.24
2010-11	3	0.41
2011-12	-	-
2012-13 (upto Feb, 13)	3	0.60

(b) Action has been taken against the persons found guilty under the provisions of Customs Act for imposition of penalty and fine, including launching of prosecution.

(c) All the Customs formations at Airports including DRI have been sensitized to prevent smuggling of goods and counterfeit currencies. Constant surveillance is kept on Seaports, Airports and Land Customs Stations.

Education Loan

1995. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation from various States/UTs for extending education loan to the students;

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

(c) the time by which a decision on the said representations is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Government receives suggestions and representations highlighting the requirements of students in availing education loans, under the Model Educational Loan Scheme of Indian Banks' Association (IBA). These are forwarded to Banks for corrective action.

Keeping in view the needs of the students and suggestions received from the stakeholders the Scheme is modified by Indian Banks Association (IBA) from time to time. The last such revision was made in September, 2012.

The outstanding education loans by Public Sector Banks has increased from Rs. 35,855 crore in 19.11 lakh accounts as on last reporting Friday of March, 2010 to Rs. 52,982 crore in 25.09 lakh accounts as on 31.12.2012. State-wise details, including for Kerala, are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*State-wise educational loan outstanding of Public Sector Banks**(Amount in Rs. crore) (No. of A/Cs in actual)*

State/Union Territories	As on the last reporting Friday of March							
	2010		2011		2012		As on 31.12.2012**	
	No.of Accounts	Balance O/S	No.of Accounts	Balance O/S	No.of Accounts	Balance O/S	No.of Accounts	Balance O/S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
North Eastern Region	15502	375.10	17875	431.48	20071	510.36	25810	634.70
Assam	11166	267.60	12941	303.82	14489	363.13	15868	398.41
Meghalaya	930	22.22	1257	29.51	1445	34.50	1735	44.65
Mizoram	439	16.37	585	21.22	664	23.92	753	27.66
Arunachal Pradesh	463	10.03	372	8.29	476	10.54	539	12.41
Nagaland	239	6.38	336	8.54	361	9.57	3139	62.90
Manipur	1259	31.86	1164	35.28	1057	36.38	1160	35.13
Tripura	1006	20.64	1220	24.82	1579	32.33	2616	53.54
Eastern Region	188325	3841.58	239414	5064.19	259993	5922.57	333929	8150.42
Bihar	43395	939.44	62597	1380.69	78733	1799.20	88851	2283.63
Jharkhand	31620	687.61	38088	927.45	41552	1086.17	47946	1273.92
West Bengal	60456	1195.03	72617	1373.54	71378	1512.76	69558	1627.94
Odisha	52158	1002.88	65289	1363.94	67008	1474.88	69530	1695.20
Sikkim	346	9.25	338	8.53	382	16.44	6353	115.69
Andaman and Nicobar	350	7.37	485	10.05	940	33.12	51691	1154.04
Central Region	213087	4127.73	240483	4863.77	252846	5445.27	266631	6255.29
Uttar Pradesh	109450	2287.80	126071	2790.72	136448	3095.02	143486	3572.67
Uttarakhand	19725	396.69	22795	502.06	24536	560.06	25933	633.41
Madhya Pradesh	72378	1195.17	76968	1289.16	76773	1477.34	81478	1711.02
Chhattisgarh	11534	248.07	14649	281.83	15089	312.86	15734	338.19
Northern Region	159588	3962.40	174427	4239.92	182914	4526.94	188457	4894.98
Delhi	36187	1155.04	36445	1096.20	36362	1104.90	33661	1079.19
Punjab	30388	774.18	32700	831.35	32578	898.04	33169	941.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haryana	30181	693.54	33815	769.41	36546	834.50	38976	970.23
Chandigarh	5895	178.02	5905	182.81	5977	194.54	5477	181.87
Jammu and Kashmir	3523	91.32	3672	93.26	3774	93.00	4160	105.89
Himachal Pradesh	10254	194.60	12282	248.81	13827	279.86	14535	311.34
Rajasthan	43160	875.71	49608	1018.09	53850	1122.10	58479	1304.76
Western Region	169524	4146.68	186269	4325.97	198923	5087.41	216641	5325.32
Gujarat	40520	1166.44	43780	1108.43	44221	1200.43	44661	1207.99
Maharashtra	125063	2882.58	138197	3122.21	150829	3789.26	167335	3995.13
Daman and Diu	440	13.57	245	4.11	97	2.89	624	17.12
Goa	3362	80.57	3481	84.31	3588	89.29	3810	99.07
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	139	3.52	566	6.90	188	5.54	211	6.01
Southern Region	1165397	19401.18	1353076	22416.50	1458356	25234.93	1477479	27721.54
Andhra Pradesh	215832	4761.77	218054	5008.10	213281	4988.98	154765	4022.32
Karnataka	156179	2814.70	167291	3103.71	167517	3402.17	179571	3633.15
Lakshadweep	14	0.16	15	0.23	24	0.36	230	3.70
Tamilnadu	555223	7111.79	689094	9234.20	786634	11265.55	831651	13043.35
Kerala	228395	4576.67	267703	4903.62	278992	5376.30	296992	6743.60
Pondicherry	9754	136.09	10919	166.64	11908	201.57	14270	275.42
Total	1911423	35854.67	2211544	41341.84	2373103	46727.48	2508947	52982.25

Source: RBI.

**Source: PSBs (Data is Provisional)

*[Translation]***Petrol Pumps**

1996. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new guidelines issued by the Government in regard to the allotment of petrol pumps to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SCs) Scheduled Tribes (STs) in various States/UTs;

(b) the number of outlets being run by the

Government along the national highways, State/UT-wise, including Chhattisgarh and the number out of the same belonging to the SCs/STs category persons; and

(c) the total percentage of such outlets vis-a-vis the total outlets in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Revised Guidelines for selection of Retail Outlet (RO) dealership for setting up new RO i.e. petrol pump have been issued w.e.f. 20.07.2012. As per the eligibility criteria, an applicant has to meet the minimum

requirements on availability of suitable land, finance, age and educational qualification and selection to be carried out by a transparent system of draw of lots from all applicants meeting the eligibility criteria. As per revised guidelines, 22.5% reservation is for Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes (SCs/STs) category except North - Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram, where 70%, 80%, 80% and 90% reservation respectively is for ST category.

(b) The details of number of ROs being run by the public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on the National Highways, State/UT wise including Chhattisgarh and number of ROs belonging to the SC/STs category persons are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) About 13% ROs along the National Highways belong to SCs/STs. Details of such ROs is given below:

	BPCL	HPCL	IOCL	Total
ROs on National Highways	2481	2774	5933	11188
ROs on National Highways belonging to SCs/STs	223	415	821	1459

Statement

List of ROs located on National Highways including those belonging to SCs/STs State/UT-wise

	Total	SCs/STs	
1	2	3	4
1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	
2 Andhra Pradesh	812	124	
3 Assam	334	47	
4 Arunachal Pradesh	22	17	
5 Bihar	698	73	
6 Chandigarh	2	0	
7 Chhattisgarh	222	34	
8 Daman and Diu	0	0	

1	2	3	4
9 Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0
10 Delhi		41	0
11 Goa		19	0
12 Gujarat		491	59
13 Haryana		610	49
14 Himachal Pradesh		166	30
15 Jammu and Kashmir		142	8
16 Jharkhand		327	48
17 Karnataka		606	72
18 Kerala		412	28
19 Lakshdweep		0	0
20 Madhya Pradesh		439	41
21 Maharashtra		689	88
22 Manipur		38	12
23 Meghalaya		102	67
24 Mizoram		17	13
25 Nagaland		31	10
26 Odisha		458	72
27 Pudducherry		18	6
28 Punjab		651	62
29 Rajasthan		829	114
30 Sikkim		16	1
31 Tamil Nadu		861	105
32 Tripura		27	3
33 Uttarakhand		206	17
34 Uttar Pradesh		1354	180
35 West Bengal		548	79
Total		11188	1459

[English]

Millennium Development Goal

1997. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) whether the United Nations Millennium Summit has set any targets to overcome malnutrition;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the initiatives being undertaken by the Government are adequate to meet the UN targets with particular reference to Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted during the U.N. Millennium Summit, 2000 by 189 countries including India consists of eight goals which are sought to be achieved during the period 1990 to 2015.

The Millennium Development Goal (MDG)-1 is regarding Eradication of Extreme Poverty and Hunger, which have 2 targets namely, (i) Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the percentage of population below the National Poverty Line and (ii) Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. The indicator for measuring target two is the prevalence of underweight children under three years of age. Thus from the estimated 52% in 1990, the proportion of underweight children below 3 years is required to be reduced to 26% by 2015. All-India trend of the proportion of underweight children below 3 years of age shows India is going slow in eliminating the effect of malnourishment as the prevalence of underweight has declined by 3 percentage points during 1998-99 to 2005-06, from about 43 percent to about 40 percent (as per the National Family Health Survey, 2005-06). At this historical rate of decline the proportion of underweight children is expected to come down to about 33% only by

2015 vis-a-vis the 2015 target level of 26% falling short of the target.

(c) to (e) The problem of malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, and cannot be improved by a single sector alone. Poverty and hunger along with household food insecurity, illiteracy and lack of awareness especially in women, access to health services, availability of safe drinking water, sanitation and proper environmental conditions are some of the determinants of malnutrition. In fact, improvement in malnutrition is linked to achievement of six of the Millennium Development Goals.

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

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition especially among children and women including young girls and is implementing several schemes/programmes through State Governments/UT Administrations including Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition.

Recently Government has approved the strengthening and restructuring of ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three. The restructured and strengthened ICDS will be rolled out in three phases with focus on the 200 high burden districts for malnutrition during 2012-13 (which

includes 15 districts in Gujarat, 27 districts in Madhya Pradesh and 41 districts in Uttar Pradesh); additional 200 districts in 2013-14 including districts from the special category States and NER and the remaining districts in 2014-15.

Further, an Information Education and Communication Campaign (IEC) to generate awareness against malnutrition has been launched in the country including Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Targets Under JNNSM

1998. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been able to meet all the targets under the 1st phase of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM);

Application Segment	Target for Phase I (2010-13)	Achievement for Phase-I
Grid solar power (large plants, roof top & distribution grid plants)	1,100 MW	1,466 MW (including those under state initiative)
Off-grid solar applications	200 MW	223 MW
Solar Thermal Collectors (SWHs, solar cooking, solar cooling, Industrial process heat applications, etc.)	7 million sq. meters	6.92 million sq. meters

(c) and (d) The Government of India is allocating grid connected power projects through a process of bidding wherein project developers both domestic and international can bid and put up a solar power generation unit.

National Commission for Women

1999. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rape cases reported to the National Commission for Women (NCW) during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether a large number of rape cases have been reported from Maharashtra during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the suggestions received by the NCW to curb the menace of rape and the action taken thereon;

(b) if so, details thereof and if not, the reason therefore;

(c) whether the Government is considering partnerships with domestic as well as international private firms, to increase the capacity of grid connected solar power generation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes Madam, the Government has been able to meet all the targets under the 1st Phase of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission.

(b) The details are as under:

(e) whether the Government proposes to formulate any specific policy in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The State/UT-wise details of the number of complaints regarding rape registered with National Commission for Women (NCW) during last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Maharashtra reported 4,3,3 and 11 cases of rape to NCW during 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 (upto 4.3.2013), respectively.

(d) to (f) The NCW has suggested amendments in the Law to make punishment for rape and sexual offences more stringent and formulation of scheme for relief and

rehabilitation for victims of rape. Taking this into account, the scheme of 'Restorative Justice to Victim of Rape' as a component of Umbrella Scheme for Protection and Empowerment of Women has been formulated by Ministry of Women and Child Development for implementation during the remaining years of the 12th Plan.

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

Statement

Sl. No.	State	2010	2011	2012	2013 as on 04.03.13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	-	1	2	-
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-
4	Assam	1	1	2	-
5	Bihar	16	14	24	5
6	Chandigarh	-	2	1	-
7	Chhattisgarh	4	2	1	1
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	1	-	-
9	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
10	Delhi	68	53	44	9
11	Goa	-	-	1	-
12	Gujrat	1	3	1	1
13	Haryana	50	56	73	19
14	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-
15	Jammu and Kashmir	3	1	-	-
16	Jharkhand	12	8	5	1
17	Karnataka	2	-	2	1
18	Kerala	-	-	-	-
19	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	30	21	24	9
21	Maharashtra	4	3	3	11
22	Manipur	1	-	1	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
23	Meghalaya	-	-	1	-
24	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
25	Nagaland	2	1	-	-
26	Odisha	-	3	1	-
27	Puducherry	-	-	-	1
28	Punjab	3	6	1	3
29	Rajasthan	93	99	79	25
30	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
31	Tamilnadu	1	-	1	1
32	Tripura	-	-	-	-
33	Uttar Pradesh	280	333	353	84
34	Uttarakhand	13	9	11	-
35	West Bengal	1	4	3	-
Total		587	621	634	171

Impact of Violence on Tourism in Jammu and Kashmir

2000. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent violence and unrest in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) has affected tourism in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the assessment made by the Government in this regard, if any;

(c) the total foreign and domestic tourists arrived in Jammu and Kashmir after the violence started in the State;

(d) the present position of tourist inflow to the State; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government in consultation with the State Government to attract more tourists to Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) It happens to be a lean season for tourism in Kashmir and barring a few days when movement was restricted more or less usual arrivals

were recorded. There was no impact on arrival of foreign tourists (mostly skiers) who visit Gulmarg during this part of the year.

(b) Ministry of Tourism has not conducted any study in this regard.

(c) and (d) The number of Domestic and Foreign Tourist Arrivals during 09.02.2013 to 26.02.2013 are given below:

Date	Domestic Tourist Arrivals	Foreign Tourist Arrivals	Total
1	2	3	4
09.02.2013	515	242	757
10.02.2013	244	336	580
11.02.2013	223	135	358
12.02.2013	254	193	447
13.02.2013	175	129	304

1	2	3	4
14.02.2013	481	139	620
15.02.2013	345	120	405
16.02.2013	600	96	696
17.02.2013	644	115	759
18.02.2013	808	58	866
19.02.2013	950	105	1055
20.02.2013	1219	115	1334
21.02.2013	1100	88	1188
22.02.2013	848	60	908
23.02.2013	618	110	728
24.02.2013	1106	81	1187
25.02.2013	903	36	939
26.02.2013	1145	32	1177

(e) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, as part of its on-going activities releases print, electronic and online media campaigns, under the 'Incredible India' brand-line, to promote India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets covering tourist destinations and products in all States/Union Territories of the country. The holistic promotion includes promotion of various Indian tourism products and destinations. Besides, the Ministry through its overseas offices, interalia organises Road Shows, Workshops; participates in various Fairs, Exhibitions and Events to promote various Indian tourist destinations and products.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of complaints and suo moto cases dealt by NCPCR related to child abuse in different child care centres during each of the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (till 15 Feb 2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1	0

The Ministry of Tourism also provides financial assistance to stakeholders for promotion of tourism in the international and domestic markets under the Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme.

Child Abuse

2001. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of child abuse reported from different child care centres in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has asked the States/UTs to identify and register all child care institutions functioning in their States/UTs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As per the information provided by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), State/UT-wise number of complaints and suo moto cases related to child abuse in different child care centres, dealt by them during each of the last three years and the current year, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has been strongly urging the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to identify and register all child care institutions under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, with the intent of enforcing minimum standards of care, under the Act and Rules there-under, for the services provided for children in these Institutions.

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

1	2	3	4	5	6
31. Tamil Nadu		0	1	2	2
32. Tripura		0	0	0	0
33. Uttarakhand		0	0	1	0
34. Uttar Pradesh		1	3	0	7
35. West Bengal		0	1	0	0
Total		18	25	6	18

*(Nature of cases) includes rape, sodomy, molestation, exploitation, torture, mental and physical abuse).

Solar Appliances

2002. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote the use of solar appliances in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any subsidy has been given by the Government for promoting the above appliances;

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

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to extend such a scheme on solar lighting inside the homes, if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Ministry of New & Renewable Energy under the Off-grid and Decentralized Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission is providing a subsidy of 30% of the cost of solar lanterns, home lights, streets lights, solar water pumping systems and solar water heating systems. The subsidy is limited to Rs. 81 per Wp for solar lighting systems, Rs. 57 per Wp for solar pumping systems and Rs. 3,000-3,300 per sq. meters of collector areas for solar water heating system in general categories States. In special category States subsidy of 90% of the cost of solar street light limited to Rs. 243 per Wp is available for installation by Central and State Government Ministries, Departments and their organizations, State Nodal Agencies and Local Bodies. Under the scheme, 60% of the cost solar water heater limited to Rs. 6000-

6600 per sq. meters of solar thermal collector areas is available.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Ministry has released Rs. 103.05 crores during 2009-10, Rs. 287.05 crores during 2010-11, Rs. 589.76 crores and Rs. 300.85 crores during 2012-13 up to 31.1.2013 for solar lights, water pumping systems, off-grid power plants and solar water heaters.

(e) The Ministry will continue to provide subsidy for solar lighting systems to individuals under the Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Application Scheme of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission during 2013-14.

Cases Referred to BIFR

2003. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for referring cases to Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR);

(b) the number of cases referred during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of cases on which decisions have been taken and cases for which the approval is pending during the same period, State./UT-wise; and

(d) the reasons for the pendency of such cases alongwith the steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) In terms of Section 15 of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, when an industrial company has become a sick industrial company, the Board of Directors of the company, shall, within sixty days from the date of finalization of the duly audited accounts of the company for the financial year as at the end of which the company

has become a sick industrial company, make a reference to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) for determination of the measures which shall be adopted with respect to the company. If the Board of Directors has sufficient reasons even before such finalization to form the opinion that the company has become a sick industrial company, the Board of Directors shall, within sixty days after it has formed such opinion, make a reference to the BIFR for the determination of the measures which shall be adopted with respect to the company.

(b) to (d) State-wise/UT-wise cases referred to BIFR

during last three years together with their status is given in the enclosed Statement. As regards suggesting various measures for revival of sick Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs), such sick companies in which the Rehabilitation Scheme is under implementation their respective Monitoring Agency (MA) on behalf of BIFR overseas and monitors the progress of the Rehabilitation Schemes. Modifications to the Scheme if any are periodically carried out to ensure the successful implementation of the scheme and in the best interest of sick company and its creditors.

Statement

State/UT-wise status of cases in BIFR during the last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases on which decisions taken	Cases on which decision pending	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	03	02	05
2	Andhra Pradesh	11	07	18
3	Assam	0	01	01
4	Chandigarh	03	01	04
5	Chhattisgarh	01	0	01
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	02	02
7	Daman and Diu	0	01	01
8	Gujarat	17	04	21
9	Haryana	05	02	07
10	Himachal Pradesh	01	0	01
11	Karnataka	08	0	08
12	Kerala	02	01	03
13	Madhya Pradesh	04	01	05
14	Maharashtra	51	11	62
15	NCT Delhi	13	07	20
16	Odisha	01	0	01
17	Punjab	07	05	12

1	2	3	4	5
18	Rajasthan	07	02	09
19	Tamil Nadu	12	05	17
20	Uttar Pradesh	05	03	08
21	Uttaranchal	01	0	01
22	West Bengal	17	07	24
Total		169	62	231

Regional Tourism Offices

2004. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Overseas India Tourism Offices located in various countries, location-wise and their functions thereof;

(b) the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of these offices during 2012-13, country-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to set up more such offices in various countries;

(d) if so, the details and locations thereof and the time by which these are likely to be set up; and

(e) the extent to which such offices help in promotion and development of tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) (b) and (e) There are 14 overseas India Tourism Offices located in thirteen countries under the Ministry of Tourism for undertaking activities to promote Indian tourism destination & products and showcasing India's tourism potential in overseas markets in order to boost inbound tourism to the country. The details of these overseas offices and the expenditure incurred on their maintenance during the 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement. The efforts of the overseas offices have contributed towards increase in the Foreign Tourist Arrivals and Foreign Exchange Earnings from Tourism in the country.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to set up more India Tourism Offices abroad at present.

Statement

Details of Expenditure booked upto 28.02.2013 (Provisional) in respect of Overseas offices of Ministry of Tourism

(in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of India Tourism Office	Plan Expenditure	Non-Plan Expenditure	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sydney	110163627	17991415	128155042
2.	Paris	49609907	15854805	65464712
3.	Milan	35420020	7654508	43074528
4.	Tokyo	65174722	13296295	78471017
5.	Frankfurt	126066837	15670736	141737573

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Toronto	22101291	6551093	28652384
7.	Amsterdam	34236751	9330496	43567247
8.	Dubai	62495302	8160129	70655431
9.	London	152816926	22255758	175072684
10.	New York	105188903	23094978	128283881
11.	Johannesburg	18607656	5445617	24053273
12.	Los Angeles	41589765	8626355	50216120
13.	Singapore	55308982	8181190	63490172
14.	Beijing	28395273	9740895	38136168
Grand Total		907175962	171854270	1079030232

Crime Against Children

2005. SHRI K. SUGUMAR : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study on crime against children;
- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;
- (c) whether more than 50 per cent of children have experienced some form of sexual abuse;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (e) whether the Government has asked the States/UTs to strictly implement the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Yes Madam. The major statistics/observations of the report 'Study on Child Abuse: India, 2007' are given in the enclosed Statement.

The Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) from 2009-10, for the welfare of children in need of care and protection. All States/Union Territories, except Jammu & Kashmir, have signed

Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry to implement the Scheme. To protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation, 'the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 has come into force from 14th November, 2012.

Further, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights was constituted in 2007 under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005 to protect the rights of children. Seventeen States have also set up the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights.

(e) and (f) All States/Union Territories except Jammu and Kashmir have been requested to implement the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, including designation of Special courts, appointment of Special Public Prosecutor, provision for compensation of victims, publicity and awareness creation, provision of training, mechanism for monitoring the implementation of provisions of the Act, and establishment of Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU).

Statement

Major findings of the 'Study on Child Abuse: India, 2007'

Physical Abuse

1. Two out of every three children were physically abused.

2. Out of 69% children physically abused in 13 sample states, 54.68% were boys.
3. Out of those children physically abused in family situations, 88.6% were physically abused by parents.
4. 65% of school going children reported facing corporal punishment i.e. two out of three children were victims of corporal punishment.
5. 62% of the corporal punishment was in Government and municipal school.
6. Most children did not report the matter to anyone.

Sexual Abuse

1. 53.22% children reported having faced one or more forms of sexual abuse.
2. 21.90% child respondents reported facing severe forms of sexual abuse and 50.76% other forms of sexual abuse.
3. Out of the child respondents, 5.69% reported being sexually assaulted.
4. Children on street, children at work and children in institutional care reported the highest incidence of sexual assault.
5. 50% abusers are persons known to the child or in a position of trust and responsibility.
6. Most children did not report the matter to anyone.

Emotional Abuse and Girl Child Neglect

1. Every second child reported facing emotional abuse.
2. Equal percentage of both girls and boys reported facing emotional abuse.
3. In 83% of the cases parents were the abusers.
4. 48.4% of girls wished they were boys.

[Translation]

Discrimination against Indian Products in Duty Free Shops

2006. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the item-wise details of Indian products being sold in duty free shops at airports across the country;

(b) whether discrimination has been noticed/ reported with Indian products in such duty free shops;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to create equal opportunities for Indian as well as foreign products in duty free shops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The details of Indian products sold through duty free shops are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Representations have been received from trade bodies (Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and industry) requesting that goods manufactured/made in India be allowed to be sold through duty free shops located both in arrival and departure area of Customs (international airports).

(d) Specified Indian products are exempted from the duty of excise under Notification no.145/89-CE dated 19.05.1989, as amended, when brought for sale into duty free shops in the arrival halls at the customs airports from the factories of their manufacture situated in India, in foreign currency, to passengers arriving from abroad, subject to conditions laid down in the said notification. The details of specified products permitted to be so cleared are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Duty paid goods are also being sold through Duty Free Shops. The issue of expanding the list of indigenously manufactured items allowed to be sold through duty free shops located in arrival and departure sides without payment of duty of excise is being examined by the Ministry.

Statement-I

Item wise detail of Indian product sold in Duty Free Shops at airports across the country

1	2
Amritsar	Tea leaves, Toys, Handicrafts
Chennai	Tea leaves, Tea powder, Handicrafts, spices, Cashew nut, incense sticks, wall hangings and toys

1	2
Cochin	Cashew nuts, Spices, Tea, Handicrafts, perfumes, incense sticks, bags
Mumbai	Indian home decor, and souvenirs, India toys, and accessories like key chains, magnet Indian artifacts, and handicraft, Indian costume, Jewelry, textile accessories, wellness, Indian tea, spices and packed food
Kolkata	Tea, Health Care and handicrafts
Delhi	Perfumes, chocolates, electronics, cosmetics, artificial jewellery, fast food, handicrafts, books, apparel, ayurvedic medicines
Bangalore	Fashion Accessories, bags, pens spices, food, T-shirts, fragrances, souvenirs, toys, mobile phones with sim, chocolates, sun-glasses, magnet accessories, electronics, travel accessories, books and periodicals, CDs, DVDs, Cigarettes, kurtas
Trivandrum	Spices, tea, dry fruits

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Central Excise Tariff Sub-heading No.	Goods
1	2	3
1.	8519	Turntables (record decks), record-players, cassette-players and other sound reproducing apparatus, not incorporating a sound recording device
2.	8519	Magnetic tape recorders and other sound recording apparatus, whether or not incorporating a sound reproducing device

1	2	3
3.	8521	Video recording or reproducing apparatus
4.	8523	Unrecorded Audio cassettes
5.	8523	Unrecorded Video cassettes
6.	8524	Recorded Audio cassettes
7.	8524	Recorded Video cassettes
8.	8527	Reception apparatus for radio broadcasting, whether or not combined, in the same housing, with sound recording or reproducing apparatus or a clock
9.	8528	Television receivers (including video monitors and video projectors) whether or not combined, in the same housing, with radio-broadcast receivers; sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus.

*[English]***LPG Connections**

2007. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Oil Corporations have detected thousands of dead LPG connection cards on certain LPG distributors in Haryana and Punjab and have not conducted the enquiry for finding out the reasons for such large number of dead cards;

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

(c) whether the Public Sector Oil Corporations are bound to impose the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) for this offence against the distributors after establishing the offence;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Public Sector Oil Corporations maintain the record of reasons for such dead cards like fake LPG connections and multiple connections; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the time by which such records are likely to be maintained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have reported that LPG connections are de-activated (considered as dead) for not drawing refill for more than six months. Normally no separate enquiry is conducted for such customers. As on 01.01.2013 the number of de-activated customers in the State of Punjab and Haryana are 609589 & 329757 respectively.

(c) and (d) There is no separate Marketing Discipline Guidelines for the distributors having de-activated customers.

(e) and (f) The record of suspect list of multiple LPG connections is available with the OMCs. Disconnections from this list is done, in cases that are found to be multiple connections after due physical verification. No separate record of reason for deactivating a customer is maintained by the OMCs.

Seizure of Drugs

2008. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large quantities of drugs have been seized from various airports across the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last six months;

(c) the number of persons arrested in this connection and action taken/being taken against them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The details of drugs seized from various airports across the country in the recent past for the last six months is as below:

Period (From Sept., 2012 to Feb., 2013)

No. of cases	Qty seized (in Kgs)	Value of Seized goods (Rs. in crore)
39	342.657	85.27

(c) 41 persons were arrested under the provisions of NDPS Act. The action of launching of prosecution and imposition of fine, etc. is taken against them under provisions of NDPS Act.

(d) All the Customs formations at Airports including DRI have been sensitized to prevent the smuggling of Drugs (NDPS). Constant surveillance is kept on Seaports, Airports and Land Customs Stations.

Production Cost of Petroleum Products

2009. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of actual production cost of petrol, diesel and kerosene per litre and of LPG per kilogram, item-wise;

(b) the methodology followed by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in calculating the production cost of per litre petrol, diesel, kerosene and per kilogram of LPG gas;

(c) whether the OMCs are suffering from under-recoveries;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the procedure for calculating the under-recoveries; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to reduce under-recoveries of the OMCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Refining of crude oil is a process industry, where crude oil constitutes around 90% of the total cost. Crude oil is processed through several processing units. Each of these units produces intermediate product streams, which require extensive reprocessing and blending. This results in difficulty in apportioning the total cost to individual refined products with reasonable accuracy. Therefore, individual product-wise costs are not identified separately.

(c) and (d) In order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in oil prices in the international market and in view of the domestic inflationary conditions, Government continues to modulate the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Diesel (partially), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG resulting in incidence of under-recoveries on the sale of these products to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). Based on the Refinery Gate Price (RGP) effective 1.3.2013, OMCs are incurring under-recovery of Rs. 11.26 per litre on the retail sale of Diesel, Rs. 33.43 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 439.00 per 14.2 kg. cylinder on Subsidized Domestic LPG. The details of calculation of the under-recovery of Diesel (to retail consumers), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG effective 1.3.2013 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The Government has taken the following reform measure:

- (i) The price of Petrol has been made market determined with effect from 26.06.2010;
- (ii) OMCs have been authorized to (a) increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paise to 50 paise per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/Union Territories) until further orders; and (b) sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at the non-subsidized market determined price since 18.01.2013; and
- (iii) Restrict the supply of subsidized domestic LPG cylinders to each consumer to 9 cylinders (of 14.2 kg.) per annum with effect from 18.01.2013.

Statement

Under-recovery on Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG effective 1st March 2013, at Delhi

Sl. No.	Particulars	Diesel Rs./Litre
1	2	3
1	Price paid to Refinery (RGP)	46.93

2	Inland Freight and Delivery Charges	0.86
3	Marketing Cost & Margin	1.38
4		
(1+2+3)	Total Desired Price-Before Excise Duty, VAT and Dealer Commission	49.17
5	Price Charged by OMCs to Dealer (Depot Price) (RSP minus Excise Duty, VAT & Dealer commission)	37.91
6		
(4-5)	Under recovery to OMCs	11.26

Sl. No.	Particulars	PDS Kerosene Rs./Litre	Subsidized Domestic LPG Rs./Cylinder
1	2	3	4
1	Price paid to Refinery (RGP)	45.69	739.30
2	Inland Freight and Delivery Charges	0.77	38.15
3	Marketing Cost & Margin, Bottling charges (LPG)	0.75	57.61
4	Total Desired Price-		
(1+2+3)	Before Excise Duty, VAT and Dealer Com.	47.21	835.06
5	Subsidy provided by the Government	0.82	22.58
6 (4-5)	Desired Price after Government Subsidy	46.39	812.48
7	Price Charged by OMCs to Dealer (Depot Price) (RSP minus Excise Duty, VAT & Dealer/Distributor commission)	12.96	373.41
8 (6-7)	Under recovery to OMCs	33.43	439.07

Supplementary Nutrition Programme

2010. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocated funds for Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme have not been fully utilised;

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

(c) whether the coverage of SNP is lesser than the intended level;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a centrally sponsored Scheme implemented by States/UTs across the country. Funds in the form of Grants-in-aid are released to the State Governments/UT Administrations for implementation of the ICDS Scheme in respective State/UT. For Supplementary Nutrition Programme under ICDS the sharing of expenditure between the Central Government and State/UT is in the ratio of 50:50 except North East States where it is 90:10. Funds are released to States/UTs on the basis of number of beneficiaries reported and expenditure incurred for providing supplementary

nutrition by them, keeping in view the approved cost norms for various categories of beneficiaries. A statement indicating quantum of funds released state-wise by the Central Government for Supplementary Nutrition Programme during each of the last three years and current year and expenditure reported by States on SNP including their shares is Annexed.

(c) and (d) The coverage of SNP alongwith other services under the ICDS is universal. However, ICDS is a self-selecting Scheme. States are required to provide Supplementary Nutrition to all eligible beneficiaries, i.e., Children (6 months to 6 years) and pregnant & lactating mothers under ICDS as per the schematic pattern and norms of the ICDS Scheme. There are 927.65 lakhs beneficiaries for supplementary nutrition including 746.81 lakh children (6 months to 6 years) and 180.84 lakhs pregnant and lactating mothers in 13.31 lakh operational AWCs as on 31.01.2013. States are requested from time to time to optimize the coverage of beneficiaries under ICDS Scheme.

(e) The Government has introduced a 5-tier Monitoring & Review Mechanism at National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi levels and has issued the guidelines on 31.03.2011. For the Committees at the State level and the District level, Members of Parliament (MPs) and Members of Legislative Assemblies (MLAs) have been given representations. Five MPs and five MLAs have been included in the State level Committee on a rotational basis, whereas all the MPs & MLAs of the District are the members of the District Level Committee.

Statement

Releases & Expenditure of funds on Supplementary Nutrition for the year 2009-10,2010-11,2011-12 and 2012-13 as on 28.2.2013

Rupees in lakh

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		
		Releases	Expenditure including State share reported by the States	Releases	Expenditure including State share reported by the States	Releases	Expenditure including State share reported by the States	Releases	Expenditure including State share reported by the States	Expenditure reported upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	31285.70	52316.99	16003.74	69979.08	48307.39	87975.62	37662.71	53660.84	31.12.2012
2	Bihar	40695.19	92263.92	48335.94	57052.77	35452.88	77217.20	46532.02	73246.54	31.12.2012
3	Chhattisgarh	7461.68	21324.67	14211.95	25936.16	14714.72	30150.63	14092.83	11127.56	30.9.2012
4	Goa	375.94	918.75	418.23	778.84	410.97	775.22	314.32	372.55	31.12.2012
5	Gujarat	8696.39	24690.50	11985.65	42046.64	36389.64	47957.78	23377.77	34732.20	31.12.2012
6	Haryana	6884.01	14571.00	5211.60	11006.76	6391.63	12275.30	7365.95	9619.16	31.12.2012
7	Himachal Pradesh	2939.36	5939.35	2466.48	4977.92	2819.49	5638.74	2966	4124.44	31.12.2012
8	Jammu and Kashmir	1671.09	NR	1949.78	7743.95	1949.76	5132.94	1949.77	266.67	30.6.2012
9	Jharkhand	16893.64	53308.00	23438.78	35997.11	12136.86	31917.69	18786.19	21245.34	31.12.2012
10	Karnataka	26325.26	56641.93	23585.19	54567.07	31664.85	58234.82	24787.96	31585.72	31.12.2012
11	Kerala	7545.81	15826.29	8071.33	14734.74	7459.55	6807.06	4503.83	6980.42	30.9.2012
12	Madhya Pradesh	22339.36	51990.71	38917.63	89736.4	52322.73	89365.76	57573.72	77006.71	31.12.2012
13	Maharashtra	20350.12	48660.00	20350.12	73509.16	66743.56	109818.25	54568.47	48306.74	30.6.2012
14	Odisha	13968.2	32185.78	19490.01	47782.7	32289.69	54602.92	27463.28	43559.26	31.12.2012

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12
15	Punjab	1748.03	8825.70	4402.84	7090.7	9001.16	10353.44	4475.86	6970.46	31.12.2012
16	Rajasthan	11014.23	30464.83	20449.06	45138.71	26747.43	50048.53	22656.26	35972.84	31.12.2012
17	Tamil Nadu	13268.00	26558.00	12395.76	38109.00	17072.64	24892.23	17979.7	34694	31.12.2012
18	Uttar Pradesh	86778.09	178809.82	138267.1	271960.07	131600.18	268028.07	117953.04	162529.15	31.12.2012
19	Uttarakhand	740.47	1488.21	1303.60	2960.61	1313.20	3976.34	1041.8	1344.26	31.12.2012
20	West Bengal	13577.01	55101.17	35274.00	67097.58	36926.45	66031.39	33100.13	43349.15	31.12.2012
21	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	144.80	511.84	106.95	428.99	120.80	497.16	130.34	401.37	31.12.2012
22	Chandigarh	193.78	216.31	129.88	279.88	189.23	425.55	253.72	342.14	31.12.2012
23	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	91.58	55.30	62.90	84.35	53.10	0.00	83.44	NR	
24	Daman and Diu	50.37	179.63	33.58	66.63	32.38	181.14	93.42	4.08	30.6.2012
25	Lakshadweep	42.87	NR	29.69	NR	29.69	151.48	44.53	50.99	30.9.2012
26	Delhi	4171.53	6878.70	4004.05	8960.11	2017.30	9140.00	5024	11102.52	31.12.2012
27	Pondicherry	139.91	462.19	395.95	643.34	1016.39	663.22	* 0.00	152.34	31.12.2012
28	Arunachal Pradesh	856.32	956.32	3047.89	3847.25	2760.74	3454.97	2746.72	1964.43	30.9.2012
29	Assam	17660.74	17590.73	21579.99	19135.31	30082.76	37635.40	25257.04	28459.27	31.12.2012
30	Manipur	1477.61	2422.45	4449.60	5249.6	2248.30	2248.30	2946.24	NR	
31	Meghalaya	5301.00	6972.28	5650.42	6408.03	5953.12	6585.16	3702.02	3702.00	31.12.2012
32	Mizoram	2020.79	2496.63	2241.65	2726.65	1867.08	2502.08	2483.49	1700.62	31.12.2012
33	Nagaland	2658.79	3304.66	4782.37	5282.37	4855.60	4855.60	1817.03	1749.53	30.9.2012
34	Sikkim	794.39	622.59	362.44	838.23	563.44	907.42	650.54	97.74	31.12.2012
35	Tripura	2851.68	3617.54	3464.40	4089.09	6746.08	7167.66	2127.24	1575.52	31.11.2012
Total		373013.74	818172.79	496870.5	1026245.80	630250.79	1117615.07	566511.38	751996.56	

Research and Development for Tourism Sector

2011. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian tourism sector is just following western tourism models and the research sector for the development of tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to develop indigenous model for the development of tourism in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve Research and Development (R&D) in the tourism sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (e) Ministry of Tourism (MoT) has been undertaking development of tourism in the country through implementation of various plan schemes involving inter alia the following:

- i. Development of tourism infrastructure;
- ii. Promotion and marketing in overseas and domestic markets;
- iii. Capacity Building of Service Providers in tourism and hospitality sector;
- iv. Developing and promoting niche tourism products;
- v. Undertaking market research.

MoT regularly compiles statistics on Foreign Tourist Arrivals, Foreign Exchange Earnings through tourism, and Domestic Tourist Visits. Besides this, MoT also undertakes various surveys and studies in domestic and overseas markets on various aspects of tourism, like profile of tourists, factors which motivate tourists, experiences during visits, etc. These inputs facilitate policy formulation and effective implementation.

Targets of NAPCC

2012. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India will be able to achieve the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) target of 15 per cent renewable energy share in total power generation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time schedule of goals and corresponding achievements;

(c) State/UT-wise list of achievements with regard to Renewable Energy Purchase Obligation (REPO);

(d) the efforts made by the Government to increase the share of renewable energy in the country's electricity mix under the 12th Five Year Plan; and

(e) the time-frame fixed for capacity additions and the impact of such capacity additions on renewable share in total energy mix?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) has not set any targets for share of renewable energy in the total power generation in the country. It suggests that starting 2009-10, the national renewables standard may be set at 5 percent of total purchase of grid electricity, to increase by 1 percent each year for the next 10 years.

As per Central Electricity Authority's estimates the share of renewable power in total electricity mix in 2011-12 and during the period April-August 2012 was 5.52 percent and 7 percent respectively, which was broadly in line with the suggestions for the share of renewable power in the electricity mix made in NAPCC.

(c) As per available information during 2011-12, the states of Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Tripura achieved non-solar Renewable Purchase Obligation.

(d) and (e) As per the Planning Commission a capacity addition of around 118.5 GW is proposed during 12th Five Year Plan period (2012-17). Of this the share of renewable power is 30 GW or around 25 percent of the total proposed capacity addition.

Utilisation of Funds under BRGF

2013. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made States/UTs accountable for utilisation of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) allocated to them; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) As per the Guidelines of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme, regular physical and financial audit of the works under the BRGF Programme is required to be carried out at the end of each financial year, in each district. The audit is to be done either by Local Fund Auditors or by Chartered Accountants listed in the panel of the State Government or AGs of the State. The Audit Reports, Physical & Financial Progress Reports, Utilization Certificates, Non-diversion/Non-embezzlement Certificates etc. in respect of the funds released earlier are to be furnished by the State Governments to the Ministry of Panchayat Raj at the time of claiming subsequent releases. BRGF Funds are required to be transferred to the Implementing Entities within 15 days of the release of funds to the Consolidated Fund of the States failing which penal interest is required to be paid by the State Governments.

Long Term Loan to Farmers

2014. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to extend long-term loan to farmers;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The banks as part of their business, extend long-term loans for Agriculture and allied activities. The long term credit extended for Agriculture and allied activities by Scheduled Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

	Loan Disbursed	Loans Outstanding
2008-09	67337	158908
2009-10	66442	153436
2010-11	84501	278145

[Translation]

Financial Aid

2015. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial aid is being provided by several countries of the world for the socio-economic development of our country;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance received during the last three years and the current year so far, year-wise and country-wise;

(c) whether the Government of India is also providing financial aid to other countries for their socio-economic development; and

(d) if so, the details thereof for the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of country-wise assistance received during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given below:

(Rupees in Crores)

Country/year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (till 4.3.2013)
GODE-Germany	487.42	881.68	1,536.30	338.17
GOFR -France	0	0	0	16.02
GoJP-Japan	6,161.20	5,952.12	6,083.00	4,782.79
GoRU- Russian Federation	923.01	220.53	35.91	24.61
EEC- European Economic Commission	315.96	268.98	208.07	104.04
GOUK- United Kingdom	1,707.36	1,682.22	1,689.42	1,172.78
GOUS-United States of America	14.15	30.55	55.10	23.60

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The details for the same period are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)			
2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto January, 2013)
1878.13	2383.68	2260.00	3365.51

**Regarding Monitoring of Property
Transactions**

2016. SHRI BALI RAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the process/mechanism followed in monitoring of property transactions under the existing system;

(b) whether the Government proposes closer monitoring of property transactions across the country through Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU);

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the role of FIU in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Income Tax Department, under Central Information Branch, collects manually information from Registrars/Local Municipal Bodies regarding sale and purchase of immovable property valued at Rs. 5 lakh or more but less than Rs. 30 lakh. Information relating to transfer of capital asset where value declared for the purpose of stamp duty is more than sale value is also collected from the same sources. Besides, electronic on-line information about sale and purchase of immovable property above Rs. 30 lakh is collected from the same sources through Annual Information Return. After receipt, the information is populated Permanent Account

Number (PAN)-wise for use in the Department including identification of cases for scrutiny and/or investigation depending upon facts of each case. Cases where PAN population is not feasible are disseminated to the jurisdictional Assessing Officers for necessary action.

(b) No Madam. FIU-IND was established by the Government of India vide OM dated 18th November 2004 for coordinating and strengthening collection and sharing of financial intelligence through an effective national, regional and global network to combat money laundering and related offences. FIU-india does not investigate cases. As prescribed under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 and the Rules framed there under, FIU-IND receives reports on cash transactions, suspicious transactions, counterfeit currency transactions and funds received by non-profit organizations. FIU-IND maintains a national database of financial transactions reported to it and shares this information with enforcement and intelligence agencies on request. FIU-IND also monitors and identifies strategic and key money laundering trends, typologies and developments based on the analysis of its database.

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

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

Pending Schemes for STs

2017. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of schemes for the development of Scheduled Tribes (STs) are lying pending with the Planning Commission for approval; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) There is no Scheme from this Ministry pending with the Planning Commission for approval.

(b) Does not arise.

Bank Share under MGNREGS

2018. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDGHAONKAR:

SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) the role and participation of each bank including regional rural banks (RRBs) in the wage disbursement under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of percentage of amount deposited with various banks including RRBs under the said scheme along with the number of beneficiaries thereunder, bank-wise, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal from All India Regional Rural Banks Employees Association for increasing the manpower, service charge, proportional fund deposit to cater to the beneficiaries under the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), with a view to ensure timely payment, infusing transparency and enhancing the integrity of wage payment, Schedule II of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee

Act (MGNREGA) has been amended to provide for wage disbursement to MGNREGA workers through accounts in Banks or Post Offices. MGNREGA workers are entitled to open accounts either in Banks or Post Offices with a zero balance. State-wise details of cumulative number of bank accounts opened for MGNREGA workers and amount of wages disbursed through bank accounts under MGNREGA as reported by States/UTs to MoRD in MIS are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) All India Regional Rural Banks Employees Association (AIRRBEA) had represented in 2009-10 raising *inter-alia* the issues of shortage of staff in view of massive branch expansion, financial inclusion and NREGA, etc.

Appointment of personnel in banks, including in the RRBs, is an ongoing process taking *inter-alia* into consideration growth in business and superannuation of personnel.

The following steps have been taken to meet requirement of staff and ensure smooth functioning of RRBs:

- (i) Appointment and Promotion Rules of RRBs were revised and notified in 2010;
- (ii) All RRBs have migrated to Core Banking Solution and have joined National Payment System;
- (iii) RRBs have been advised to install ATMs in all branches;
- (iv) RRBs have been advised to open Ultra small branches, to move towards providing internet banking facilities to their customers and to provide training to staff on regular basis.

Statement

*The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee ACT
Account Opened and Amount Disbursed through Bank/Post Office in MGNREGA*

Account Opened and Amount Disbursed through Bank/Post Office in MGNREGA

Sl. No.	State	No. of Registered		No. of Bank Account Opened		Amount of wages Disbursed through bank Accounts (2012-2013) (in lakhs)	No. of Post Office Accounts Opened		Amount of Wages disbursed through post office Accounts	Total Accounts			Total Amount Disbursed (2012-2013) (in lakhs)
		Household	Persons	Individual	Joint		Individual	Joint		Individual	Joint	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11=5+8	12=6+9	13=11+12	14=7+10
1	Andhra Pradesh	12076114	28192442	658078	21882	23585.963	11655875	59239	109453.003	12313953	81121	12395074	133038.965
2	Arunachal Pradesh	170548	390797	4058B	1099	549.109	85877	5041	1279.149	126465	6140	133605	1828.258
3	Assam	3960715	5824472	917.722	173596	12850.814	1260099	136805	15330.887	2177821	310401	2488222	28181.701
4	Bihar	12801109	19260737	225334	49639	6448.765	3579619	654152	89950.633	3804953	703791	4508744	96399.398
5	Chhattisgarh	4438669	14596470	2190969	61557	40023.821	4551596	177598	73589.679	6742565	239155	6981720	113612.5
6	Goa	32941	43063	16686	160	84.439	5	0	0	16691	160	16851	84.439
7	Gujarat	3836930	9857952	373319	225466	8678.019	1172023	801226	18692.231	1545342	1026692	2572034	27370.25
8	Haryana	732293	1500503	347479	103767	15981.404	40674	17949	1324.439	388103	201716	591819	17305.847
9	Himachal Pradesh	1131763	2206670	311988	23410	9845.936	63306	3896	2111.757	375294	27306	402600	11957.693
10	Jammu and Kashmir	996171	1599766	518427	03525	15981.292	29397	8331	691.731	547824	91956	639780	16673.033
11	Jharkhand	4069611	8905552	352199	93279	6023.041	2067069	720071	44244.489	2419268	813350	3232618	50267.53
12	Karnataka	5376629	15650998	1036969	1819358	62570.126	467567	683222	21945.874	1501636	2507580	4007216	84516

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11=5+8	12=6+9	13=11+12	14=7+10
13	Kerala	7535986	4053807	1644944	14638	94859.383	173968	1173	10814.843	1818912	15816	1834728	105674.226
14	Madhya Pradesh	17022400	37803162	1950216	976096	36143.05	984542	512896	25785.35	2934758	1488992	4423750	61978.4
15	Maharashtra	7166713	17680165	884971	68080	28107.106	2576293	171549	92317.364	3451264	259638	3720902	120121.47
16	Manipur	479046	963673	27870	3145	0	121969	33725	0	149839	36070	1867090	0
17	Meghalaya	460132	1001044	65413	14890	0	48944	6.107	0	114357	20997	135354	0
18	Mizoram	209957	508033	12504	6997	1620.761	13136	48201.	7365.872	55540	55198	110838	8986.633
19	Nagaland	383502	651937	63128	32979	3582.988	1	0	0.041	63129	32929	96058	3583.029
20	Odisha	6299778	17010825	1990134	670439	29890.735	1005289	725375	18657.899	2995423	1395714	4391137	48543.635
21	Punjab	911180	1579545	326928	76428	4965.333	180275	39910	2905.186	507203	106346	613549	7870.513
22	Rajasthan	9979816	25208693	3656822	966214	117234.318	1315671	293299	82587.658	7872496	1259513	9132009	199871.976
23	Sikkim	82185	153386	36543	19027	1424.231	26329	4015	900.924	62872	13043	75914	2325.155
24	Tamil Nadu	9067340	15195408	3552583	35964	0	318	278	0	3552901	36747	3589143	0
25	Tripura	639588	1405677	155271	340647	38999.209	68883	96595	11921.561	224154	43/242	661396	50920.773
26	Uttar Pradesh	15056749	21467714	10721921	1020085	133025.832	1037912	71037	9102.943	11759333	1091117	12850950	142120.775
27.	Uttarakhand	1047614	1871494	323082	17435	7980.991	18102	9857	4480.44	504109	27342	531451	12467.438
28.	West Bengal	11317540	24465097	2365610	534788	69221.067	3991670	806115	109831.532	6357280	1340903	7698183	179052.6
29	Andaman and Nicobar	45784	64790	10229	708	93.045	607	3	1.004	10836	711	11547	94.049
30	Chandigarh	4	14	4	2	0	0	0	0	4	2	6	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2886	12026	929	9	0.011	0	0	0	929	9	938	0.011
33	Lakshadweep	8444	17398	1165	4	16.947	6240	27	67.738	7405	31	7436	84.685
34	Puducherry	67802	159542	68268	559	1097.993	1096	0	10.549	69364	559	69923	1108.542
Total		127411939	279261257	34848243	7547981	770934.729	39637380	6077600	755370.786	74485623	13625581	88111204	1526305.514

Clean Energy

2019. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide clean energy to the people of the country at economical rates;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government so far in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) Yes. Madam. The 12th Five Year Plan proposals for new and renewable energy include: a) 30 GW renewable power capacity addition; b) focus on decentralized/distributed renewable energy for providing electricity and energy access; and c) research and technology development for improving efficiency and affordability.

Reservation in Panchayati Raj Institutions

2020. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, the provision for reservation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is compulsory in panchayati raj institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the States/UTs have implemented the said provision;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the name of such States/UTs which have not applied the said provisions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) As per Article 243D of the Constitution, the seats and offices of chairpersons in Panchayati Raj Institutions of the States/Union Territories covered by Part-IX of the Constitution have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the same proportion

as the proportion of their population in the total population of the areas. However, Article 243M(3A) exempts Arunachal Pradesh from the provision of reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes.

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

(e) and (f) Do not arise, in view of the reply given to parts (a) to (d) above.

Premium Hike by IRDA

2021. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) proposes to hike insurance premiums for various segments of vehicles from the next financial year;

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

(c) whether the IRDA proposes to make motor insurance optional on the lines of life insurance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the likely effect of the said move on the insurers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Insurance Regulator and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that in motor insurance, there are two sections, viz. Own Damage (OD) and Third Party (TP). For OD section of motor insurance, IRDA is not involved in setting or revising the premiums. However, the motor Third Party premium rates are regulated by the IRDA, and the IRDA has issued an exposure draft dated 15th February, 2013 proposing revision of motor TP premium rates for the next financial year (i.e. FY 2013-14).

(c) and (d) The "Own Damage" section of the Motor Insurance is already optional like any other insurance covers. However, as per Section 146 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, the motor third party insurance is compulsory for every vehicle plying on the road.

*[English]***Children Homes**

2022. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has undertaken any inspection/inquiry visits to children homes in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such inspection/inquiry visits undertaken during each of the last three years and the current year State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of cases of irregularities detected/noticed during the course of said inspection/inquiry visits,

State/UT-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The details of inspections/inquiry visits to Children Homes /conducted by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) during the last three years and current year, State/Union Territory-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) No irregularities have been reported by NCPCR's Members/NCPCR Panel. However, observations and recommendations of NCPCR on the conditions of Children Homes are referred to the concerned State Governments with direction to take appropriate remedial measures.

Statement

Details of inspection/inquiry visits to Children Homes conducted by NCPCR during last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	Name of Children Home	Date of Visit
1	2	3
During the year 2009-10		
1	Asha Kiran Complex - Home for Mentally Retarded Children, New Delhi	30/12/2009
2	Children Home for Girls-I, Children Home for Girls-II and Nirmal Chhaya Complex, Delhi	30/12/2009
3	Home for Boys, Kasturba Niketan Complex, Lajpat Nagar, Delhi	30/12/2009
4	Asha Kiran Complex - Home for Mentally Retarded Children, New Delhi	28/01/2010
During the year 2010-11		
5	Govt. Homes CHB-I, and CHB-II, namely Phulwari and Aashiana Alipur, New Delhi	30.3.2011
During the year 2011-12		
6	Children Home, Khanpur, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	09.10.2011
7	Sathiya Ammaiyar Ninaivu Orphanage at Ramanathapuram (a Children's Home for Girls), Tamil Nadu	18.11.2011
8	Children Home for Girls, Ramnad, Ramanthapuram, Tamil Nadu	18.11.2011

1	2	3
	9 Drone Foundation, Maruti Kunj, (Near DPS School) Gurgaon	18.1.2012
	10 Ambavatta Children Home, Udaipur, Rajasthan	27.2.2012
	11 Children Home at Nari Niketan, Udaypur, Rajasthan	27.2.2012
	12 Observation/Children Home, Gadchiroli, Maharashtra	15.03.2012
During the year 2012-13		
	13 Children Home run by Kerala State Council for Child Welfare, Tiruvananthpuram	01.04.2012
	14 Supama ka Angan, Gurgaon	5.5.2012
	15 Apna Ghar, Bharat Vikas Sangh, Shrinagar Colony, Near Double Phatak, Rohtak	9.5.2012
	16 Bala Samrakshana Kendra, Mangalore	27.05.2012
	17 Children Home, Swarnajyantipuram, Govindpuram, Ghaziabad, UP	04.06.2012
	18 Ashyana, Children Home for Boys (CHB)-1, Alipur, Delhi-110036.	14.06.2012
	19 Phulbari, Children Home for Boys (CHB)-II, Alipur, Delhi-110036	14.06.2012
	20 Prayas, Tughlakabad, Tughlakabad Institutional Area. New Delhi-110025	16.06.2012
	21 Children Home for Girls-I, Nirmal Chhaya, N.C. Complex, Jail Road, New Delhi-110064	18.06.2012
	22 Children Home for Girls-II, Nirmal Chhaya, N.C. Complex, Jail Road, New Delhi-110064	18.06.2012
	23 DMRC - Children's home for boys, Children Home, Metro Pillar No.65, Bhargava Lane, Tis Hazari, Delhi 54.	20/06/2012
	24 Kishalaya Home for Boys at Barasat, District South 24 Parganas.	18.07.2012
	25 Ananda Ashram, Behrampur, Murshidabad	19.07.2012
	26 Rajkiya Bal Grih (Shishu), Agra, UP	06.08.2012
	27 Asha Kiran Complex - Home for Mentally Retarded Children, New Delhi	9.10.2012
	28 Children Home for Girls at Gandhinagar, Rajasthan	11.10.2012
	29 Shishu Greh, Gandhinagar, Rajasthan	11.10.2012
	30 Children Home for Boys, Gandhinagar, Rajasthan	11.10.2012
	31 Jeevan Jyoti Home, Jungpura-B, Mathura Road, New Delhi-14	7.11.2012
	32 Manav Mandir Mission Trust, Sarai Kale Khan, ISBT, Ring Road, New Delhi	8.11.2012

1	2	3
	33 SOS SOPAN Adoption Home, 347, 2nd Floor, Mandakini Enclave, Alaknanda, New Delhi	8.11.2012
	34 Don Bosco Shelter Home, Okhla, New Delhi-110025	8.11.2012
	35 SOS UDAYAN Adoption Home, Doctor's Lane, Gole Market, New Delhi	7.11.2012
	36 Antyodya Niketan, Old Court Road, Kashmere Gate, Near Ritz Cinema, Delhi-110006	7.11.2012
	37 Nirmala Shishu Bhawan, 12-Commissioners Lane, Delhi-54	8.11.2012
	38 MAMTA-Child Care Centre, Plot No. 5, PSP Pocket, Sec-8, Dwarka, New Delhi-110075	7.11.2012
	39 Don Bosco Ashalayam, Old Najafgarh Road, Palam Village, New Delhi-110045	7.11.2012
	40 SOS Upavan Adoption Home, B 5/21, 1st floor, Safdarjung Enclave, Delhi	8.11.2012
	41 Butterflies Resilience Centre, U-4, Green Park Extn., New Delhi-16	7.11.2012
	42 Courage & Healing Home, A-45, Freedom Fighter Colony, Neb Sarai, New Delhi	7.11.2012
	43 Believers Church, M4, Hauz Khas, New Delhi	9.11.2012
	44 Aman Ummed Gharfor Boys, near Qutub Bus Stand, Mehrauli, Delhi	3.11.2012
	45 Kilkari Home for Girls, Nicolson Road, Kashmiri Gate, Delhi	3.11.2012
	46 Apna Ghar, Goa	13.12.2012
	47 Homes run by NGO El Shaddai, Goa	13.12.2012
	48 Asha Kiran Complex - Home for Mentally Retarded Children, New Delhi	27.12.2012
	49 Specialized Adoption Agency run by the H.P. ICCW, Himachal Pradesh	05.01.2013
	50 Bal Anathalaya, Children Home, Jatal Road, Sondapur Gaon, Panipat, Haryana	30.1.2013
	51 SANLAAP at SNEHA Unit at Narendrapur, Kolkata	1.02.2013

[Translation]

Children Missing from Juvenile Homes

2023. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the number of children reported missing from the juvenile homes in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted an enquiry in this regard;

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

(d) whether involvement of any person/official in

the missing/running away of children from juvenile homes has come to the notice of the Government during the aforesaid period;

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

(f) the action taken or proposed by the Government against the guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Distribution of LPG Connections

2024. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to deal with distribution of LPG connections to the consumers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, company and State/UT-wise including West Bengal and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a number of LPG distributors in the country have resorted to unhealthy competition to lure the customers;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including West Bengal along with the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) LPG is provided to consumers through a distributor network of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). The distributors of OMCs are appointed in two categories viz Regular and Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaraks after a defined process of selection.

State/UT-wise details of consumers as on 01.01.2013 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) No unhealthy competition for luring the customers in the country, including in the State of West Bengal, has come to the notice of OMCs.

Statement

Domestic LPG Customer Population (in Lacs) as on 01.01.2013

Stg/UT	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	IND. Total
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	2.55	0.5	0.82	3.87
Delhi	33.58	11.09	7.18	51.85
Haryana	20.83	13.82	9.05	43.70
Himachal Pradesh	13.54	1.06	1.86	16.46
Jammu and Kashmir	4.92	1.6	11.17	17.69
Punjab	34.38	14.17	11.92	60.47
Rajasthan	30.85	18.36	18.87	68.08
Uttar Pradesh	94.04	38.22	23.85	156.11
Uttranchal	17.16	2.84	1.42	21.42
Total North	251.85	101.66	86.14	439.65
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.66	0	0	0.66

1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	1.96	0.02	0	1.98
Assam	24.01	1.58	0.66	26.25
Bihar	25.71	8.61	8.2	42.52
Jharkhand	10.33	2.04	3.08	15.45
Manipur	3.09	0	0	3.09
Meghalaya	1.67	0.03	0	1.70
Mizoram	2.62	0	0	2.62
Nagaland	2.01	0.01	0	2.02
Odisha	7.95	4.6	9.12	21.67
Sikkim	1.68	0	0	1.68
Tripura	3.59	0	0	3.59
West Bengal	48.34	12.49	17.07	77.90
Total East	133.62	29.38	38.13	201.13
Chhattisgarh	7.44	2.1	4.83	14.37
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.58	0.58
Daman and Diu	0	0.21	0.37	0.58
Goa	0.12	1.71	3.15	4.98
Gujarat	38.38	16.79	15.22	70.39
Madhya Pradesh	29.57	12.39	16.88	58.84
Maharashtra	21.32	80.96	79.04	181.32
Total West	96.83	114.16	120.07	331.06
Andhra Pradesh	57.23	33.51	70.97	161.71
Karnataka	36.72	20.47	28.16	85.35
Kerala	38.17	22.14	12.29	72.60
Lakshadweep	0.02	0	0	0.02
Pondicherry	1.22	0.89	1.27	3.38
Tamilnadu	91.19	37.64	21.59	150.42
Total South	224.55	114.65	134.28	473.48
All India	706.85	359.85	378.62	1445.32

RGESS

2025. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced a new tax benefit scheme namely Rajiv Gandhi. Equity Savings Schemes;

(b) if so, the aims and objectives of the scheme including its salient features; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to the retail investor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes Madam. Under section 80CCG of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Rajiv Gandhi Equity Savings Scheme has been notified by the Central Government vide Gazette Notification S.O. 2777 (E) dated 23rd November, 2012.

(b) The aims and objectives of RGESS is to encourage savings of the small investors in domestic capital market. The salient features of the scheme are as under:

- A deduction of fifty per cent, of the amount invested under the scheme, up to a maximum deduction of Rs.25000/-, is allowed to a new retail investor whose gross total income does not exceed ten lakh rupees.
- The deduction is a onetime deduction and is available only in one assessment year in respect of the amount so invested.
- The investment is locked-in for a period of 3 years from the date of acquisition in accordance with the RGESS.
- The new retail investor shall open a new demat account or designate his existing demat account for the purpose of availing benefit under the scheme.

(c) The retail investor is eligible to get a deduction of 50% of the amount invested in equity shares to the extent that the said deduction does not exceed Rs. 25000/-. Vide Finance Bill, 2013, it is proposed to provide that investment in listed units of an equity oriented fund shall also be eligible for deduction and that the deduction shall be available for 3 consecutive assessment years to a new retail investor whose gross total income does not exceed 12 lakh rupees.

[*Translation*]

Ayurveda System

2026. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

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

(a) the number of Ayurveda colleges, hospitals and research institutes in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals from various States/UTs for opening and upgradation of Ayurveda colleges, hospitals and research institutes in their States/UTs including at Rewa and Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh;

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

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

(e) the measures taken/proposed by the Government to promote Ayurveda system of medicines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) The number of Ayurveda colleges, hospitals and research institutes in the country, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (d) The details of the proposals received from various States/UTs for opening and upgradation of Ayurveda Colleges alongwith the action taken by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The details of the proposals received for setting up of 50/10 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospitals received from the State Governments and action taken are enclosed at Statement-III. The proposals received from Government Colleges of Rewa and Ujjain have been returned back to applicants due to incomplete applications. Further, the details of the proposals received for upgradation of AYU

Hospitals including Ayurveda Hospitals and the action taken by the Government thereon during each of the last three years and the current financial year are given in the enclosed Statement-IV. No proposal was received from Rewa and Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh for opening and upgradation of Ayurveda hospitals during the last three years and the current year. As regards Ayurveda Research Institutes, the Government has not received any proposal from various States/UTs for opening and upgradation of Ayurveda Research Institutes in the States/UTs including at Rewa and Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh.

(e) To promote Ayurveda, the Department organizes Comprehensive Health fairs on Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy in different

parts of the Country. The Department also provides funds to the State Governments for organization of State AROGYA Fairs and to educate general people about the system, Department of AYUSH has published various folders, booklets and leaflets and other publicity materials. The Department has produced films, video spots and audio spots for promotion of AYUSH systems. These video spots are released over National network of Doordarshan and other channels. National Campaigns have been organized on several themes in which the System has proven strengths like Geriatric health care, Anemia, Mother and Child Care etc. The Department also supports organization of seminars and conferences on AYUSH related subjects organized by Government and Non-Government agencies.

Statement-I

Number of Ayurveda Colleges, Hospitals and Research Institutes in the country

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number of Ayurveda Colleges	Number of Ayurveda Hospitals	Number of Ayurveda Research Institutes
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	00	01	01
2.	Andhra Pradesh	07	09	02
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	00	12	01
4.	Assam	01	01	01
5.	Bihar	08	12	01
6.	Chandigarh	01	01	00
7.	Chhattisgarh	03	09	00
8.	Delhi	02	05	01
9.	Goa	01	01	00
10.	Gujarat	12	43	01
11.	Haryana	07	08	00
12.	Himachal Pradesh	01	29	01
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	01	02	02
14.	Jharkhand	01	01	00

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Karnataka	58	134	02
16.	Kerala	17	128	02
17.	Madhya Pradesh	18	22	01
18.	Maharashtra	65	65	03
19.	Meghalaya	00	03	00
20.	Nagaland	00	00	01
21.	Odisha	06	09	01
22.	Pondicherry	01	01	00
23.	Punjab	12	16	01
24.	Rajasthan	09	121	01
25.	Sikkim	00	01	01
26.	Tamil Nadu	05	02	02
27.	Tripura	00	01	00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	17	1772	02
29.	Uttarakhand	05	07	01
30.	West Bengal	03	05	01
Total		261	2421*	30

*This includes Hospitals attached with Research Councils, National Institutes and Central Government Health Scheme.

Statement-II

Proposal from various States for opening and up gradation of Ayurveda Colleges under section 13A of IMCC Act, 1970 Received in April, 2009 for admission in the academic session 2010-11

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Applications	To establish new Ayurveda college			To increase its admission capacity in any Course of study			To open a new higher course of study		
			Applications Returned back	Applications denied for permission	Colleges-Granted permission	Applications Returned back	Applications denied for permission	Colleges-Granted permission	Applications Returned back	Applications denied for permission	Colleges-Granted permission
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	03	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	Bihar	02	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
3	Chhattisgarh	01	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
4	Delhi	02	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
5	Gujarat	05	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
6	Haryana	02	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Jharkhand	02	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
8	Karnataka	23	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	4	13
9	Kerala	05	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
10	Madhya Pradesh	09	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	2
11	Maharashtra	23	1	2	2	0	1	6	1	0	10
12	Odisha	01	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
13	Puduchery	01	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Punjab	03	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
15	Rajasthan	05	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
16	Tamilnadu	03	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
17	Uttar Pradesh	07	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	3
18	West Bengal	02	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total		99	06	09	08	03	06	19	05	14	29

Proposal from various States for opening and up gradation of Ayurveda Colleges under section 13A of IMCC Act, 1970

Received in April, 2010 for admission in the academic session 2011-12

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Applications	To establish new Ayurveda college			To increase its admission capacity in any Course of study			To open a new higher course of study		
			Applications Returned back	Applications denied for permission	Colleges-Granted permission	Applications Returned back	Applications denied for permission	Colleges-Granted permission	Applications Returned back	Applications denied for permission	Colleges-Granted permission
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	03	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2	Assam	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
3	Bihar	02	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	Chhattisgarh	04	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	
5	Delhi	02	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
6	Gujarat	06	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	0
7	Haryana	02	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	02	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
9	Jammu and Kashmir	02	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
10	Karnataka	17	1	2	0	1	2	1	2	6	2
11	Kerala	06	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0
12	Madhya Pradesh	07	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	0
13	Maharashtra	15	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	7	3
14	Odisha	02	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
15	Punjab	03	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
16	Rajasthan	03	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
17	Tamilnadu	02	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
18	Tripura	01	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Uttar Pradesh	04	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
20	Uttarakhand	02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
21	West Bengal	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total		87	03	15	00	05	10	04	12	33	05

Proposal from various States for opening and up gradation of Ayurveda Colleges under section 13A of IMCC Act, 1970

Received in April, 2011 for admission in the academic session 2012-13

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Applications	To establish new Ayurveda college			To increase its admission capacity in any Course of study			To open a new higher course of study		
			Applications Returned	Applications denied for permission	Colleges-Granted permission	Applications Returned	Applications denied for permission	Colleges-Granted permission	Applications Returned	Applications denied for permission	Colleges-Granted permission
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	03	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	Bihar	03	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
3	Delhi	02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
4	Gujarat	08	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	0
5	Haryana	03	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
6	Jharkhand	01	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	Karnataka	21	1	2	0	3	3	2	2	3	5
8	Kerala	04	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
9	Madhya Pradesh	08	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	4	1
10	Maharashtra	17	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	8	3
11	Meghalaya	01	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Odisha	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
13	Punjab	02	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
14	Rajasthan	02	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
15	Tamilnadu	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
16	Uttar Pradesh	05	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
17	Uttarakhand	03	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
18	West Bengal	01	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		86	10	11	00	05	09	03	11	24	13

Proposal from various States for opening and up gradation of Ayurveda Colleges under section 13A of IMCC Act, 1970

Received in April, 2012 for admission in the academic session 2013-14

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Applications	To establish new Ayurveda college		To increase its admission capacity in any Course of study		To open a new higher course of study	
			Applications Returned back	Applications Forwarded to the CCIM/ Inspection report submitted/ Recommendation of CCIM submitted	Applications Returned back	Applications Forwarded to the CCIM/ Inspection report submitted/ Recommendation of CCIM submitted	Applications Returned back	Applications Forwarded to the CCIM/ Inspection report submitted/ Recommendation of CCIM submitted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Assam	01	0	0	0	0	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	Bihar	02	0	0	0	0	0	2
3	Chhattisgarh	02	0	1	0	0	0	1
4	Delhi	02	0	0	0	0	1	1
5	Gujarat	11	1	0	0	2	6	2
6	Haryana	01	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	Himachal Pradesh	03	1	0	0	1	1	0
8	Jammu and Kashmir	01	0	0	0	0	0	1
9	Karnataka	17	0	1	1	4	2	9
10	Kerala	07	0	0	0	2	1	4
11	Madhya Pradesh	09	0	0	6	0	1	2
12	Maharashtra	26	3	1	3	7	2	10
13	Odisha	01	0	0	0	0	0	1
14	Punjab	07	1	1	0	1	0	4
15	Rajasthan	02	1	0	0	0	0	1
16	Tamilnadu	03	0	0	0	1	1	1
17	Uttar Pradesh	13	0	2	3	0	8	0
18	Uttarakhand	02	1	1	0	0	0	0
19	West Bengal	01	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total		111	08	08	13	18	24	40

Statement-III

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries Financial Assistance for Setting up of 50/10 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital

Year 2011-12

Sl. No.	States	Location	Bed	Stream	Physical Units)	Non Recurring (Rs. In Lakhs)	Recurring (Rs. In Lakhs)	Total Financial (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	10	Ayurveda, Homoeopathy	1	215.90	0	215.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	Assam	Mandakata	10	Ayurveda, Homoeopathy	1	215.90	39.95	255.85
	Meghalaya	Bhoriymbong District-Ribhoi	10	Ayurveda	1	215.90	0	215.90
4	Nagaland	Dimapur	10	Ayurveda	1	215.90	0	215.90
5	Sikkim	Sichey	10	Amchi, Ayurveda	1	183.52	33.96	217.47
6	Manipur	Lamphei	50	Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Yoga	1	637.50	127.50	765.00
7	Mizoram	Thenzawal	50	Ayurveda, Homoeopathy	1	637.50	127.50	765.00
8	Tripura	Kailashahar	50	Ayurveda, Homoeopathy	1	541.88	108.38	650.25
9	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	50	Ayurveda	1	318.75	0	318.75
10	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	50	Ayurveda, Homoeopathy	1	541.88	108.38	650.25
11	Jammu and Kashmir	Harwan	50	Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani, Yoga	1	637.50	127.50	765.00
Total					11	4362.12	673.15	5035.27

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

Status of Proposals received and Grant released for Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals including Ayurveda for Year— 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of State	Proposal received	Stream	Units approved out of col. 3	Grant released (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	6	7
1	Himachal Pradesh	28 AYUSH (Ayu) Hospitals	Ayurveda-12	12	646.27
2	Jammu and Kashmir	8 AYUSH Hospitals	Unani-1, Ayurveda-1	2	107.71
4	Karnataka	65 AYUSH Hospitals	Ayush-9	9	484.70
5	Kerala	72 AYUSH Hospitals	Ayurveda-12, Homoeopathy-10	22	1,184.83

1	2	3	4	6	7
6	Madhya Pradesh	23 AYUSH Hospitals	Ayurveda-12	12	646.27
7	Odisha	8 AYUSH Hospitals	Ayurveda-8	8	430.85
8	Punjab	6 AYUSH Hospital	Ayurveda-5	5	269.28
9	Rajasthan	50 AYUSH Hospitals	Ayurveda-23	23	1,238.69
Total		260		93	5,008.60

Status of Proposals received and Grant released for Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals including Ayurveda for Year- 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of State	Proposal received	Stream	Units approved out of col. 3	Grant released (Rs. In Lakhs)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	17 AYUSH Hospitals	Ayurveda	3	155.84	-
2	Bihar	27 AYUSH Hospitals (13-Ayurveda, 7 Unani, 7-Homoeopathy)	Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani	27	1,454.11	
4	Gujarat	24 AYUSH Hospitals	AYUSH	24	405.35	-
5	Himachal Pradesh	16 Ayurveda Hospitals	Ayurveda	16	861.69	-
6	Jammu and Kashmir	2 AYUSH Hospital	Ayurveda	-	-	Funds could not be released due to non-submission of Detail Project Report
7	Karnataka	56 AYUSH hospital (39-Ayurveda, 7 Homoeopathy, 10 Unani)	Ayurveda, Homoeopath, Unani	56	3,015.93	-
8	Kerala	91 AYUSH Hospitals	Ayurveda, Homeopathy	91	3,158.40	-
9	Madhya Pradesh	11 AYUSH Hospitals (9-Ayurveda, 2-Homoeopathy)	Ayurveda, Homeopathy	11	592.41	-
10	Rajasthan	AYUSH Hospitals (94 Ayurveda, 5-Unani, 4-Homoeopathy, 3-Yoga & Naturopathy)	Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani, Yoga & Naturopathy	106	5,708.73	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	Tripura	3 AYUSH Hospital (2-Ayu, 1-Homo)	Ayurveda, Homeopathy	3	171.06	-
13	Uttarakhand	8 Ayurveda Hospital	Ayurveda	8	370.60	-
Total		361	-	345	15,894.12	-

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

Sl. No.	Name of State	Proposal received	Stream	Units approved out of col. 3	Grant released (Rs. In Lakhs)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	18 AYUSH hospital (12-Ayu, 6 Unani)	Ayurveda, Unani	18	2.13	-
2	Chhattisgarh	3 Ayurveda hospitals	Ayurveda	3	5.35	-
3	Himachal Pradesh	28 Ayurveda Hospitals	Ayurveda	28	5.45	-
4	Uttarakhand	17 Ayurveda Hospitals	Ayurveda	8	6.80	-
5	Kerala	30 AYUSH Hospital (30 Homoeopathy)	Homoeopath	30	8.50	-
		68 Ayurveda Hospital	Ayurveda	68	86.70	-
		51 AYUSH Hospitals	AYUSH	-	-	Grant in aid not released due to pending of UCs.
6	Mizoram	10 AYUSH Hospitals	AYUSH	-	-	Funds could not be released to the states due to pending utilisation certificates in respect of releases made upto the year 2009-10
7	Bihar	128 AYUSH hospital	AYUSH	-	-	
8	Jammu and Kashmir	2 AYUSH hospitals (1-Unani, 1-Ayur) (Recurring)	Unani, Ayurveda	-	-	
9	Karnataka	9 AYUSH Hospitals	AYUSH	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	West Bengal	6 AYUSH hospital	AYUSH	-	-	
	Total	370	-	155	114.93	-

Status of Proposals received and Grant released for Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals including Ayurveda Hospitals for Year- 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of State	Proposal received	Stream	Units approved out of col. 3	Grant released (Rs. In Lakhs)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1 AYUSH Hospital	Ayurveda	1	1.60	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	13 Ayush Hospitals (5 unani)	Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy	-	-	In principle approval has been given to Release funds, subject to liquidation of pending UCs
3	Jammu and Kashmir	2 AYUSH Hospital (1-Unani, 1-Ayurveda)	Ayurveda, Unani	-	-	
4	Punjab	5 Ayurveda Hospital	Ayurveda	-	-	
5	Himachal Pradesh	29 AYUSH Hospital	Ayurveda	-	-	
6	Manipur	2 AYUSH Hospital	Ayurveda	-	-	PIP for 2012-13 was not submitted as per scheme guidelines and pending utilization certificates in respect of releases upto the year 2010-11
7	Tripura	2 AYUSH Hospital	Ayurveda, Homoeopathy	-	-	
	Total	54	-	1	1.60	-

*[English]***Palliative Care**

2027. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is limited access to quality palliative care services to the majority of people in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the percentage of people who have access to palliative care and the activities undertaken thereunder;

(c) the details of the recommendations made by the Expert Group constituted to work out the strategies for palliative care in the country and the follow up action taken/proposed by the Government thereon;

(d) whether the Government proposes to launch a national programme on palliative care and open palliative care centres in various districts of the country during the 12th Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the operational and financial modalities worked out for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Palliative Care services are undertaken in National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS). There is no vertical programme for Palliative Care in the country.

30 districts were selected in 2010-11 and 70 districts in 2011-12 for central financial assistance under the NPCDCS for taking up basic Cancer Care including Palliative Care Services.

(c) The Expert Group report on strategies for Palliative Care in India Ms recommended to start Palliative Care cells and reserve beds for Palliative Care in Government Medical Colleges and District Hospitals. Under the NPCDCS there is a provision for providing financial assistance to the States for various activities including for Palliative Care in District Hospitals.

The Government of India has also released financial assistance to the Governments of Kerala, Tamilnadu and Maharashtra in their programme implementation plans under NRHM.

(d) and (e) This has not been decided.

Tribal Colonies

2028. SHRI K. P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop tribal hamlets into model tribal colonies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the facilities likely to be provided to such colonies;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from State/UTs in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon along with financial assistance provided thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) No such proposal is there with the Government to develop tribal hamlets in to model tribal colonies in the country.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Financial Holding Company for Banks

2029. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has floated a financial holding company for all public sector banks (PSBs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof along with the manner in which the PSBs are likely to be benefited from this move; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech 2012-13 had announced that the Government would examine the possibility of creating a financial holding company which will raise resources to meet the capital requirements of

Public Sector Banks. In line with the above announcement, the matter is under consideration of the Government and inter-ministerial consultations are going on in the matter.

E - Governance in DRT

2030. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement e-governance in the Debt Recovery Tribunals and Debt Recovery Appellate Tribunals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which the services of these Tribunals are likely to be improved after the introduction of e-Governance;

(d) whether any agency has been identified for implementation of the said project;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) Yes, Madam. In order to enhance the efficiency of Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) and Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunals (DRATs) and to provide a platform for seamless operations to Banks, Financial Institutions and general public to expedite recovery of public money, there is a proposal for introduction of e-governance in DRTs. The key objectives envisaged for the e-DRT engagement are as follows:

- (i) To implement information technology to automate the processes/procedures in DRTs/DRATs.
- (ii) To empower DRT officials by providing technology enablers to help them deliver best possible services efficiently and to provide hassle free administrative services.
- (iii) To facilitate applicants and defendants to get hassle free access to the information.
- (iv) To have access to timely and accurate Reports.

(v) To efficiently manage case records.

(vi) To enable banks and financial institutions to easily track their case related information.

(vii) To support Recovery Officers with state of the art tools and technology to speedily enforce the orders.

No final decision has been taken relating to the agency for implementation of the project.

Industrial Projects in Tribal Areas

2031. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consent of gram sabha is required on industrial projects to be implemented in tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether any legislation has been proposed by the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government on inclusion of the representatives of the gram sabhas in the consultative process for drafting such a legislation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) As per provisions of the Panchayats (extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act 1996, Gram Sabhas located in the Schedule-V areas are to approve of the plans, programmes and projects for social and economic development before such plans, programmes and projects are taken up for implementation by the Panchayat at the village level. They are responsible for identification or selection of persons as beneficiaries under the poverty alleviation and other programmes.

The act also provides that the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas for development projects and before re-settling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas; the actual planning and implementation of the projects in the Scheduled Areas shall be coordinated at the State level; the recommendations of the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be made

mandatory prior to grant of prospecting license or mining lease for minor minerals in the Scheduled Areas.

As per Section 4(k) of the Act, recommendations of the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be made mandatory prior to grant of prospecting license or mining lease for minor minerals in the Scheduled Areas and Section 4 of the Act provides that prior recommendation of the Gram Sabhas or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be made mandatory for grant of concession for the exploitation of minor minerals by auction.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

Energy Education Parks

2032. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the Government promotes setting up of Energy Education Parks in various States/UTs of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the assistance provided by the Government and the places identified for the purpose along with the criteria adopted for selection of such places;

(c) the targets fixed for developing such parks in various States/UTs and the number of parks developed so far, State/UT-wise; and

(d) whether the Government has provided assistance to any institution for the development of such parks during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is promoting setting up of Renewable Energy Parks under Special Area Demonstration Programme (SADP) in different States/UTs for demonstration and popularization of Renewable Energy Technologies.

(b) Under the SADP, two State Level Energy Parks (SLEPs) can be set up in each State/UT. Central Financial Assistance of upto Rs. 1.00 crore is provided for setting up of renewable energy systems/devices in each SLEP being

set up in the capitals and locations where large flow of people and tourists takes place every day.

(c) No specific targets are allocated under SADP, however, so far 30 SLEPs have been set up. State/UT-wise number of SLEPs is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Central financial assistance has been provided for development of SLEPs in two institutions during the last three years and the current year.

Statement

State/UT-Wise Number of State Level Energy Parks

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of State level energy parks
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
2.	Assam	1
3.	Chhattisgarh	2
4.	New Delhi	1
5.	Gujarat	1
6.	Goa	1
7.	Haryana	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
10.	Jharkhand	1
11.	Karnataka	1
12.	Kerala	1
13.	Maharashtra	1
14.	Manipur	1
15.	Mizoram	1
16.	Nagaland	1
17.	Odisha	1

1	2	3
18.	Punjab	1
19.	Sikkim	1
20.	Tamil Nadu	1
21.	Tripura	1
22.	Uttrakhand	1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1
24.	West Bengal	1
25.	UT, Andaman and Nicobar	1
26.	UT, Chandigarh	1
27.	UT, Puducherry	1

Doctor Population Ratio

2033. SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of doctors at hospitals in proportion to population in the country particularly in rural areas, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the doctor-population ratio is the lowest as compared to certain other Developing/Developed countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review the strength of doctors;

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

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As per World Health Statistics 2012, there are 6.5 doctors for every 10,000 population in India.

The global average of the doctor-population ratio (for every 10,000 population) is 14.2. The ratio for some of the Developing / Developed countries is given below:

Country	Doctor - Population Ratio (per 10,000 population)
Brazil	17.6
China	14.2
Russia	43.1
Sri Lanka	4.9
United States of America	24.2

(d) to (f) The Government has taken number of steps to address shortage of doctors, specialists and faculty in the country which include:

- i. Relaxation of norms for setting up a medical college in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed strength/bed occupancy and other infrastructure.
- ii. Relaxation of teacher-student ratio to increase the seats at Postgraduate level.
- iii. Recognition of DNB qualifications for appointment to various faculty posts in medical colleges.
- iv. Increase of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- v. Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension / re-employment against posts of teachers / dean / principal / director in medical colleges from 65 to 70 years.
- vii. Provision for financial support to State medical colleges under the scheme 'Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges', to increase postgraduate seats in various disciplines or start new postgraduate medical courses.

Tapi Gas Pipeline Project

2034. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up a Committee for the speedy implementation of the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) gas pipeline project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Asian Development Bank has agreed to assist the said project; and

(d) if so, the details of terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, pursuant to the signing of the Inter-Governmental Agreement by the four countries (parties), the parties have formed a Minister level Steering Committee (SC) and Technical Working Group (TWG). So far, 16 SC meetings and 20 TWG meetings have been held.

(c) and (d) Asian Development Bank (ADB) is the Lead Development partner in the Project. During the 16th SC meeting held on 23rd September, 2012, ADB has agreed to taking up the Transaction Advisory activities provided the parties and ADB mutually agree to the terms and conditions.

Overhaul of Securities Laws

2035. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has sought major overhaul of the securities laws and strengthening of market regulation;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to give more powers to SEBI in order to protect the interests of the investors; and

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

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

(b) SEBI vide letter dated February 21, 2013, addressed to the Ministry of Finance, has sought certain amendments to the securities laws (The Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, The Securities Contract Regulation Act, 1956 and the Depositories Act, 1996).

The proposal received from SEBI is under consideration by Government.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of reply (b) above.

Impacts of Banks Strike

2036. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banking services across the country come to a standstill in view of the strike observed by United Forum of Bank Unions (UFBUs) recently;

(b) if so, the details and the estimated loss suffered by the Government as result thereof;

(c) the major demands put forth by the UFBUs;

(d) whether the Government has accepted their demands;

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

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to avoid recurrence of such strikes in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) United Forum of Bank Unions (UFBUs) gave a notice of strike for two days on 20th & 21st February, 2013 on the following issues and demands:

- (i) In support of the 10 point Charter of Demands of Central Trade Union;
- (ii) Control alarming price rise;
- (iii) Hands off trade union rights;
- (iv) Stop Banking Reforms;
- (v) Stop outsourcing;
- (vi) Early wage revision; and
- (vii) Settle pending issues like compassionate appointment scheme.

Wage revision in Public Sector Banks is through a bipartite settlement between the representatives of bank employees and management. On the notice for strike, a conciliation meeting of UFBUs with Indian Banks Association (IBA) was held at the office of Chief Labour Commissioner, New Delhi wherein UFBUs was appealed not to resort to strike and to sort the issues amicably and avert the strike. However, UFBUs decided to go ahead with two days strike on 20th & 21st February, 2013.

It is not possible to quantify the loss of business, however, the inconvenience caused to the public was minimized with the functioning of the ATMs.

Nursing Colleges/Schools

2037. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to allow Government as well as private and foreign institutions to open new nursing colleges/schools and introduce basic nursing courses in the country particularly in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of proposals received by the Government in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon including the funds released for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Indian Nursing Council has been accepting proposals for opening of new nursing colleges/schools from Government as well as from Private Sector both in the State of Karnataka as also from the other states. In so far as proposals for opening of new nursing colleges/schools from foreign institutions are concerned, there is no provision to allow foreign institutions/universities to run any nursing course in the country.

(c) and (d) The details of proposals received for opening of Nursing Schools from Government and Private sector for the last three years are enclosed at Statement-I and II respectively. An amount of Rs. 496.8 crores has been released for establishment of 68 ANM Schools and 85 GNM Schools in 22 States/UTs.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise number of proposals received from Govt. and Private Nursing School*

State	2013*			2012						2011						2010					
	Proposal Accepted			Proposal Accepted			Permission Granted			Proposal Accepted			Permission Granted			Proposal Accepted			Permission Granted		
	Govt.	Pvt	Total	Govt.	Pvt	Total	Govt.	Pvt	Total	Govt.	Pvt	Total	Govt.	Pvt	Total	Govt.	Pvt	Total	Govt.	Pvt	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Andhra Pradesh	6	1	7	0	6	6	0	5	5	0	6	6	0	3	3	0	4	4	0	3	3
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	2	2
Bihar	1	0	1	0	6	6	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	2	2	0	14	14	0	5	5	0	17	17	0	11	11	0	4	4	0	2	2
Delhi	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	1	1	1	22	23	1	11	12	0	21	21	0	16	16	1	16	17	1	11	12
Haryana	0	3	3	0	13	13	0	7	7	6	21	27	1	4	5	0	3	3	0	1	1
Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	4
Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	4	4	0	3	3	0	2	2
Jharkhand	0			0	3	3	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	4	4	0	3	3
Karnataka	0	1	1	0	9	9	0	5	5	2	12	14	2	11	13	0	5	5	0	3	3
Kerala	1		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	6	6	2	3	5	2	3	5
Madhya Pradesh	0	5	5	2	95	97	0	35	35	0	150	150	0	58	58	0	76	76	0	48	48
Maharashtra	1	8	9	0	127	127	0	24	24	2	24	26	2	10	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manipur	0			0	1	1	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Mizoram	4		4				0	0	0				0	0	0				0	0	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Nagaland		0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha		0			0	24	24	0	2	2	1	17	18	0	5	5	0	4	4	0	3	3
Pondicherry		1		1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab		0	1	1	4	29	33	4	7	11	2	42	44	2	19	21	1	6	7	1	5	6
Rajasthan		0			1	12	13	1	1	2	0	36	36	0	22	22	0	5	5	0	3	3
Sikkim		0			1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamilnadu		0			0	11	11	0	7	7	0	15	15	0	11	11	1	5	6	1	4	5
Tripura		0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh		0	17	17	0	31	31	0	26	26	0	29	29	0	22	22	0	30	30	0	29	29
Uttarakhand		0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	5	5	2	3	5	2	3	5
West Bengal		2	2	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	8	10	2	7	9	0	1	1	0	1	1
Grand Total		16	46	62	10	413	423	7	144	151	16	446	462	9	232	241	7	182	189	7	131	138

*Proposal received till 31st December, 2012

Statement-II*State/UT-wise number of proposals received from Govt. and private Nursing Colleges*

State	2013*			2012						2011						2010					
	Proposal Accepted			Proposal Accepted			Permission Granted			Proposal Accepted			Permission Granted			Proposal Accepted			Permission Granted		
	Govt.	Pvt	Total	Govt.	Pvt	Total	Govt.	Pvt	Total	Govt.	Pvt	Total	Govt.	Pvt	Total	Govt.	Pvt	Total	Govt.	Pvt	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Andhra Pradesh	5	0	5	1	4	5	1	2	3	0	7	7	0	7	.7	0	3	3	0	3	3
Assam	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	5	5	0	16	16	0	8	8	2	7	9	2	4	6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Gujarat	0	0	0	1	6	7	1	5	6	0	12	12	0	8	8	3	7	10	3	5	8
Haryana	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	1	1	0	7	7	0	4	4	0	2	2	0	1	1
Himachal Pradesh	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	4	1	2	3
Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Karnataka	2	1	3	0	10	10	0	4	4	0	22	22	0	12	12	0	5	5	0	3	3
Kerala	0	0	0	1	10	11	0	6	6	0	17	17	0	14	14	1	10	11	0	8	8
Madhya Pradesh	0	4	4	1	39	40	0	8	8	0	35	35	0	12	12	3	9	12	2	4	6
Maharashtra	0	1	1	0	8	8	0	3	3	0	18	18	0	9	9	1	2	3	1	2	3
Manipur	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Odisha	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	
Punjab	0	2	2	0	12	12	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	10	10	0	9	9	
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	22	22	0	0	0	1	21	22	1	6	7	2	34	36	1	20	21	
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	
Tamilnadu	0	1	1	0	16	16	0	8	8	1	21	22	1	18	19	0	10	10	0	9	9	
Tripura	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	2	2	2	13	15	1	7	8	0	13	13	0	8	8	1	8	9	0	7	7	
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	3	3	0	2	2	1	0	1	
West Bengal	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	3	0	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	
Grand Total	9	13	22	11	175	186	8	58	66	3	204	207	2	112	114	16	121	137	13	84	97	

*Proposal received till 31st December, 2012

[Translation]

Production of Gas

2038. SHRI ARJUN ROY:
 SHRI RATAN SINGH:
 SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
 SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
 SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
 SHRI LALJI TANDON:
 SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
 SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
 SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
 SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

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

(a) the details of total gas reserves in the Public and Private Sectors during the year 2012-13 along with the details of production of gas from the said sectors during each of the last three years and the current year, Sector-wise;

(b) the percentage of imported vis-a-vis domestic gas consumption during the said period along with the quantity of gas likely to be imported during the next three years, year-wise;

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken for increasing production of gas in the country;

(d) whether the private sector companies are requesting the Government to determine the sale price of gas on the basis of rate on which gas is imported; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As on 01.04.2012 the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) viz Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) and Oil India Ltd. (OIL) have 687.2153 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) and 104.52 BCM gas reserves respectively. Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, the balance recoverable gas reserves as on 01.04.2012 is about 538.53 BCM.

The details of Production of gas by ONGC, OIL and Private/Joint Venture (Pvt./Jvs) companies during last three years from 2009-10 to 2011-12 and the current year 2012-13 (upto January, 2013) is as under:

(Natural gas production in BCM)

Year	ONGC	OIL	Pvt/Jvs
2009-10	23.11	2.42	21.98
2010-11	23.09	2.35	26.77
2011-12	23.32	2.63	21.61
2012-13 (upto January, 2013)*	17.72	2.21	12.68

*Provisional

(b) During the period 2012-13 (April to January, 2013), around 30% of imported RLNG was consumed against the total consumption. It is difficult to predict the quantity of LNG likely to be imported as it is a mix of long term contract, spot/short term contracts and the RLNG import infrastructure capacity in the country.

(c) Government has taken the following steps for increasing production of gas and to enhance energy security of the country:

- I. Offering of more unexplored areas for exploration through future New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP)/Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) bidding rounds.
- II. Exploring alternate energy sources such as Coal Bed Methane (CBM), Shale Gas/Oil and Gas Hydrate etc.
- III. Acquiring oil and gas assets abroad by oil PSUs.

(d) and (e) On 6th September, 2010, Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL) represented to this Ministry that they have an offer for purchase of gas at higher rate than rate approved by the EGOM and they sought guidance and as to how to proceed as per the PSC. RIL was instructed to comply with the price finalized by the EGOM, as per the procedure prescribed by PSC.

*[English]***Traditional Medicines**

2039. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

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

(a) whether India has sought inclusion of a number of Indian traditional medicines in a legally binding global instrument, proposed by the World Health Organisation (WHO);

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

(c) whether the Government is planning to open medical stores for traditional medicines including herbal and homoeopathic drugs across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds sanctioned and released for the purpose, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Stagflation

2040. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economy of the country is facing stagflation and pathetic fiscal conditions;

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

(c) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government for the recovery of the economy from this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b)

Trends in macroeconomic indicators suggest that the economy is neither facing stagflation nor pathetic fiscal conditions. As per the Advance Estimates released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (at factor cost at constant 2004-05 prices) is estimated to be 5.0 per cent in 2012-13. Headline Wholesale Price Index (WPI) inflation has declined to 6.6 per cent in January 2013. The fiscal situation has shown improvement in line with the road map for fiscal consolidation. The gross fiscal deficit to GDP ratio is budgeted to decline to 4.8 per cent in 2013-14 from 5.2 per cent in 2012-13 (Revised Estimate).

(c) Several steps have been undertaken for the recovery of growth including the setting up of the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) to fast track large investment projects; strengthening of financial and banking sector; disinvestment in certain Public Sector Undertakings; permitting FDI in areas including multi-brand retail, power exchanges and aviation; fiscal consolidation, etc. The Union Budget 2013-14 has outlined several initiatives to boost investment in infrastructure and industry, that *inter alia* include encouraging Infrastructure Debt Funds, credit enhancement to infrastructure companies, raising the corpus of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, introduction of investment allowance for new high value investments, etc. These measures would help revive market confidence. In addition, measures including reduction in import duties and suspension of futures trading in certain commodities, tightening of monetary policy have been undertaken to control inflation.

*[Translation]***E-Panchayat Mission Mode Project**

2041. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gram panchayats in Chhattisgarh and Odisha which have been provided with broadband intranet and other facilities under e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project along with the number of remaining panchayats where such facilities are yet to be provided; and

(b) the time by which said facilities are likely to be provided to the remaining panchayats?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER

OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) Under e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project, no broadband connectivity is being provided to the States.

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

[English]

Wilful Defaulters

2042. DR. RATNA DE:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks in the country publish the names and photographs of the loans defaulters;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the companies having loan amount of more than rupees 10 crores and whose names/photographs have been published;

(c) whether the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have prepared any list of wilful defaulters who have not repaid the loans;

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

(e) the details of the criteria adopted/laid down by banks to declare a borrower as wilful defaulter;

(f) the total amount of unpaid outstanding loan against such defaulters as on date, bank-wise; and

(g) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to recover outstanding loan amount from such wilful defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The banks in some cases publish photograph of wilful defaulters/defaulters with dues above a cut-off point set by them. The clause permitting the bank to publish the photograph is included in the loan documents/agreement with the borrower and as such is a contractual provision permitting the banks to take such an action. The decision for publication is taken by the banks after taking into

consideration reasons for default and is avoided where reasons are genuine. The decision for publication is taken at appropriate level in the banks and after giving a registered 'acknowledgement due' notice to the defaulter/guarantor of the bank's decision to publish photograph unless they regularize the account within a stipulated time. Reasonable time is also given to the borrower to regularize the account.

The details of the companies whose names/photographs have been published in the newspapers are not collated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

(c) to (f) A "wilful default" would deemed to have occurred if the unit has defaulted in meeting its payment / repayment obligations to the lender when the unit has:

- the capacity to honour the said obligations;
- has diverted the funds for other purpose;
- not utilized/ siphoned off the finance from the lender for the specific purposes for which finance was availed of, nor the funds are available with the unit in the form of other assets;
- disposed off or removed the movable fixed assets or immovable property given by him or it for the purpose of securing a term loan without the knowledge of the lender.

RBI disseminates a list of non-suit filed 'doubtful' and 'loss' borrowal accounts of Rs. 1 crore and above on half-yearly basis and the list of non-suit filed accounts of wilful defaults of Rs. 25 lakh and above on quarterly basis to banks and financial institutions for *their confidential use*. Further, Section 45E of the RBI Act, 1934, the Acts establishing public sector banks and the Public Financial Institutions (Obligation as to Fidelity and Secrecy) Act, 1983, provide for obligation of a bank or financial institution to maintain secrecy about the affairs of its constituents and disclosure or publication of any credit information is permissible in accordance with the practice and usage customary among bankers or as required under any other law.

(g) A copy of list of wilful defaulters, (non-suit filed accounts) and list of wilful defaulters (suit filed accounts) are forwarded to Securities & Exchange Board of India (SEBI) by RBI and CIBIL respectively, in order to prevent

them to access the capital markets. No additional facilities are to be granted by any bank / FI to the listed wilful defaulters. The legal process, wherever warranted, against the borrowers / guarantors and foreclosure of recovery of dues should be initiated expeditiously by the banks. The lenders may also initiate criminal proceedings against wilful defaulters, wherever necessary.

Other legal options available to banks for resolution of NPAs/recovery of loans are action under Securitisation and Reconstructions of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act, 2002). recourse to Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) and Lok Adalats.

[*Translation*]

**Administrative Building in Panchayat
Headquarter**

2043. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme to construct an administrative building in the headquarters of each gram panchayat under the concept of 'Gram Sarkar';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the financial assistance provided and utilised by the State/UTs for the purpose during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government has fixed any targets

in this regard;

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

(f) the steps taken or proposed by the Government to achieve the said targets?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (c) There is no programme in Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) under the concept of Gram Sarkar for construction of buildings for Panchayats. However, MoPR provides financial support to the States under the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (ROSY) for taking up construction of the Gram Panchayat buildings. The details of grant released/ utilised by the States under this scheme are given in the enclosed Statement. In addition to ROSY. MoPR also provides funds to States under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) which are in the nature of untied grants for Panchayats to undertake works based on felt local needs including construction of Panchayat Ghars. The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) is also providing funds from Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme (MGNREGS) for construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendras etc.

(d) to (f) The RGSY scheme is demand driven in nature and funds are released against valid as well as reasonable proposals submitted by the State Government according to scheme guidelines.

Statement

Grant sanctioned/utilised for Panchayat Ghars at Gram Panchayat Level during last three years under the scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Grant Released	Status of UC	Grant Released	Status of UC	Grant Released	Status of UC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Assam	-	-	-	-	3.75	Not Due
2	Chhattisgarh	-	-	6.00	6.00	13.50	Not Due
3	Karnataka	1.00	1.00	6.50	2.75	3.00	Not Due

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Haryana	-	-	-	-	0.64	Not Due
5	Odisha	-	-	-	-	5.44	Not Due
6	Manipur	0.94	0.94	-	-	-	
7	Punjab	-	-	-	-	8.73	Not Due
8	Rajasthan	3.00	3.00	-	-	5.96	Not Due
9	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	6.08	Not Due
Total		4.94	4.94	12.50	8.75	47.10	

[English]

Film Tourism

2044. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified the potential of film tourism in the development of tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the project proposals identified in this regard in consultation with States/UTs and funds sanctioned for the purpose, State/UT-wise;

(d) the further measures taken/being taken by the Government to promote film tourism in the country in cooperation with States/UTs; and

(e) the extent to which the film tourism is expected to be useful in the development of tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Tourism has recognized films as a powerful tool for the development and promotion of destinations under Niche Tourism Product. Several destinations have gained in terms of tourist inflow by being the venue/location of popular domestic and international films.

(c) The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have not sent any proposal regarding Central Financial Assistance for promotion of Film Tourism to Ministry of Tourism so far.

(d) The Ministry of Tourism has taken following steps to promote Film Tourism in the country:

- Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting in 2012;
- Joint participation with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in the Cannes Film Festival & Market, International Film Festival of India (IFFI, Goa), and European film Market, Berlin;
- Institution of a National Tourism Award in 2012 in the category "Most Film Promotion Friendly State/UT" to encourage the State Governments and Union Territories to facilitate filming in their region;
- The Ministry of Tourism has formulated guidelines for extending financial support to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for promotion of Film Tourism. As per these Guidelines, Central Financial Assistance of Rs.2.00 lakh per film will be given to each of the State Governments/U.T Administrations during each financial year.

(e) 'Film Tourism' provides exposure and promotion to the filmed destinations, thereby brings job creation, investment opportunities, income generation contributing to the overall economic development of the area.

Service Tax Evaders

2045. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether service tax evaders have deprived the country's coffers Rs.9800 crore during April to December, 2012;

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

(c) whether the Government is taking any steps to check service tax evasion in the future.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The service tax evaders have deprived the country's coffers of about Rs. 9872.25 crores during the period April to December, 2012 as per the investigations conducted so far, as indicated in the Table below:

Period	No. of Cases Detected	Service Tax	Realization
		Evasion Involved (Rs. in Crores)	(Rs. in Crores)
April-2012 to December-2012	4133	Rs. 9872.25	Rs. 1969.10

The Government is making all out efforts to detect the service tax evaders and take action against them as provided in the Finance Act, 1994.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken the following steps to check service tax evasion in the future:

- (i) Conducting surveys by the field officers.
- (ii) Extensive publicity regarding the liability of service tax.
- (iii) Booking cases against defaulters of service tax.
- (iv) Obtaining information from other Government agencies / departments regarding various service providers / persons liable to pay service tax.

[*Translation*]

Share of States in Central Taxes

2046. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of Central taxes being given to the States under the 13th Finance Commission (FC-XIII);

(b) the details of the revenue earned by the Centre from taxes and the amount received by the State Governments during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the share of the States in the Central taxes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per accepted recommendations of 13th Finance Commission (FC-XIII), the States' share has been fixed at 32% of the net proceeds of sharable Central Taxes for the period from 1.4.2010 to 31.03.2015, and accordingly, devolution is being made to the State Governments.

(b) The details of net proceeds of Central taxes and the amount of State's share released/ being released for the financial year 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are as under:

Contents	(Rs. in crore)		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Net proceeds of Central Taxes	569869	629765	742115
States' share devolution	219303	255414	291547

(c) and (d) The proportion of States' share in Central taxes is recommended by the Finance Commission constituted every five years. The 14th Finance Commission has already been constituted on 2nd January, 2013 which will submit its report by end October, 2014 covering its award period from 1.4.2015 to 31.03.2020.

Autonomy of Panchayats

2047. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain powers have been delegated by the States/UTs to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) as envisaged under Panchayati Raj system;

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

therefor including the States/UTs which have not delegated the powers and the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide judicial and financial powers to Panchayats; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) As per Article 243G of the Constitution, States are to endow Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and to plan and implement schemes for economic development and social justice, including those in relation to matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule. Within the Constitutional framework, 'local government' is a State subject and States Legislatures pass legislations suitable in their context. The present status of devolution of Functions, Funds and Functionaries (3Fs) to the Panchayats by various States/UTs is given in

the enclosed Statement. Keeping in mind the Constitutional provisions in Part IX and the fact that 'Panchayats' is a State subject, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has a scheme namely, Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) for incentivizing States/UTs to devolve the 3Fs. The Ministry has also taken up this issue through advisories and meetings.

(c) and (d) Panchayats being 'local government' is a State subject is included in the State List and in terms of Article 246 (3) of the Constitution, legislature of any State may provide powers to Panchayats. Article 243H of the Constitution empowers the State legislatures to: authorize Panchayats to levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees in accordance with specified procedures and subject to specified limits; assign taxes, and subject to specified conditions and limits provide for grants-in-aid to Panchayats from the Consolidated Fund of the State; and provide for constitution of specific funds for crediting monies received by or on behalf of Panchayats and withdrawal of monies therefrom.

Statement

Status of devolution of departments/subjects with funds, functions and functionaries to the Panchayati Raj Institutions in Major States

Sl. No.	State/UT		No. and names of the Departments/subjects Transferred to Panchayats with respect to		
			Funds	Functions	Functionaries
1	2		3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	Only Gram Governments empowered to collect taxes. Orders (GOs) issued for devolving funds of 10 departments.	Panchayats (GPs) are to collect taxes. Orders (GOs) issued for devolving funds of 10 departments.	22 GOs issued during 1997-2002. Further, 10 line departments have devolved certain powers to PRIs.	Functionaries are under the administrative control of their respective line departments but they are partially accountable to PRIs.
2	Arunachal Pradesh	PRIs do not collect taxes. Transfer of funds by departments has not taken place.		29 subjects have been devolved. GOs covering 20 departments have been issued, but not yet implemented.	Functionaries have not been transferred.
3	Assam	PRIs are empowered to collect taxes but cannot enforce. Main source of revenue is lease rent from markets, river banks and ponds.		Activity-mapping done for 23 subjects. But GOs have been issued only for 7 subjects by 6 departments.	There has been very minimal devolution of functionaries. Officials continue to report to

1	2	3	4	5
				departments.
4	Bihar	No taxes are collected by PRIs but a proposal regarding the same is under consideration of State Government.	Activity mapping has been conducted. 20 line deptts. have issued GOs.	Departmental staff are answerable to departments. Angandwadi workers, teachers and health workers are appointed by PRIs.
5	Chhattisgarh	GP is authorized to collect various types of taxes. Funds for 12 departments have been devolved.	Activity Mapping of 27 matters has been undertaken. GOs not issued.	Panchayat make recruitments for 9 departments.
6	Goa	Panchayats levy 11 types of taxes. Untied funds are given to Panchayats.	18 matters are devolved to GPs, while 6 are devolved to ZPs.	PRIs have their own core staff for the execution of works.
7	Gujarat	8 major taxes are collected by PRIs. In 2008-09, 13 departments allocated funds to PRIs.	14 functions have been completely devolved and 5 are partially devolved.	GOs have been issued for devolution of functionaries for 14 functions.
8	Haryana	GPs generate revenue from lease of Panchayat land, liquor cess and rental of Panchayat premises.	Panchayati Raj Act devolves 29 functions. GOs have been issued for 10 deptts.	There is no significant devolution of functionaries.
9	Himachal Pradesh	Only GP is empowered to levy taxes. Funds have not been transferred.	27 out of 29 subjects have been devolved to PRIs.	Functionaries have not been transferred to PRIs.
10	Jammu and Kashmir	State Govt. has issued GO notifying activity and mapping. Funds have been devolved in a Kashmir limited sense. Functionaries have been identified in the Activity Mapping document who will assist Panchayats in carrying out assigned functions but have not been transferred.		
11	Jharkhand	Elections to PRIs were held in November-December 2010 for the first time since 73rd CAA came into force. Activity Mapping has not been done so far.		
12	Karnataka	PRIs collect 7 types of taxes. Panchayati Raj Act provides the mandatory transfer for untied funds to PRIs.	Karnataka has delegated all 29 subjects to PRI by notifying Activity Mapping.	All Panchayat employees function under dual control of the Deptts, concerned and the PRIs.
13	Kerala	GPs have tax domain of 9 types of taxes. Untied funds and funds for specific purposes by deptts are given to PRIs.	Activity mapping for all 29 functions done and activities devolved to Panchayats.	PRIs have full managerial and part disciplinary control over transferred functionaries.
14	Madhya Pradesh	GPs are empowered to collect taxes. Funds for 13 departments covering 19 matters are released to PRIs.	GOs containing the Activity Mapping in respect of 25 matters pertaining to 22	Functionaries for 13 departments have been transferred to the PRIs.

1	2	3	4	5
			deptts. have been issued.	There is a State Panchayat Service.
15	Maharashtra	ZP and GP collect taxes. Grants for 11 departments are transferred to PRIs.	11 subjects have been fully devolved. For 18 subjects, schemes are implemented by PRIs.	Class III and Class IV employees at all levels are Zilla Parishad employees.
16	Manipur	Five Departments have issued GOs transferring funds to PRIs.	GOs have been issued devolving functions related to 22 departments.	5 Departments have issued GOs transferring functionaries to PRIs.
17	Odisha	PRIs collect 6 types of taxes. There is no clear devolution of untied funds.	11 departments have devolved 21 subjects.	Officials of 11 departments are accountable to PRIs.
18	Punjab	Main source of income of GP is from auction of Panchayat land. There is no clear devolution of funds.	The devolution of 7 key departments relating to 13 subjects approved.	No functionaries have been transferred to PRI by line departments.
19	Rajasthan	5 departments have issued GOs transferring funds to PRIs up to district level. 10% untied fund to PRIs.	Five Departments have transferred all functions up to district level to PRIs. Fresh Activity Mapping of above 5 Departments has been done.	5 departments have transferred all functionaries upto district level to PRIs.
20	Sikkim	PRIs do not collect taxes. Funds are being transferred by 17 departments. 10% of total fund of each department is given to Panchayats. Untied funds are given to PRIs.	All 29 subjects are devolved as per legislation. Activity Mapping has been conducted for 20 subjects covering 16 departments.	Employees are under the control of PRIs, but Panchayats exercise limited control over them.
21	Tamil Nadu	Only village Panchayats have the power to levy taxes. 9% of the States own tax revenue devolved to Local Bodies, of which rural local bodies will receive 58% share.	Government of Tamil Nadu has delegated supervision and monitoring powers of 29 subject to PRIs	There is no significant devolution of functionaries.
22	Tripura	Part funds related to PWD Department, primary schools and Social Welfare and social education department and pension funds have been transferred to the Panchayats. Untied funds are also transferred to PRIs.	So far GOs have been issued devolving irrigation schemes, primary schools and activities related to adult and non-formal education, women and child development and social welfare.	Functionaries of 5 subjects for which functions have devolved, have been transferred to Panchayats.
23	Uttar Pradesh	All 3 tiers have the power to collect taxes.	16 subjects relating to 12 departments have been devolved to PRIs.	PRIs do not have control over functionaries.

1	2	3	4	5
24	Uttara-khand	Only ZPs collect taxes. Funds are made available to PRIs for activities for only 3 functions.	Master GO on transferring financial and administrative powers on 14 subjects has been issued in 2003.	Supervisory role over functionaries related to 14 subjects.
25	West Bengal	GPs can impose and realize taxes. Untied funds are allocated under the TFC grant as well as SFC grant. 5 departments have opened Panchayat Window in their budgets.	State Govt. agrees with transfer of these 28 subjects. 14 departments have so far issued matching GOs transferring 27 subjects.	The Panchayat employees have been made into different district cadres. Other than the posts created in the Panchayat bodies, 7 departments of the State Govt. have devolved functionaries

[English]

Solar Power for Water Pumping

2048. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) whether there is a scope of using solar power for water pumping by farmers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of solar water pumps installed in the villages in the country so far, State/UT-wise including Jharkhand;

(c) the details of fund allocated by the Government for this project; and

(d) the details of the number of villages where the Government proposes to install solar water pumps during next five years, State/UT-wise?

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

(b) Solar photovoltaic (PV) water pumping systems having photovoltaic capacity in the range of 200 Wp to 5,000 Wp are covered under the Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru "National Solar Mission. These pumps can lift water from depths upto 50 meters depending upon the capacity of PV modules and type of pump. 8826 solar PV water pumping system have been installed in the country. No solar water pumping

system has been installed in Jharkhand so far under the Scheme.

(c) The Ministry has not allocated any funds separately for solar water pumping systems projects. However, the Ministry has so far released an amount of Rs. 10.00 crores for installation of solar PV water pumping systems in Rajasthan during the current financial year under the Scheme.

(d) The Ministry has not prepared any State/UT-wise plan for installation of SPV water pumping system during the next five years. Under the Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Application Scheme under Jawaharlal Nehru National Mission, Ministry will provide subsidy on receiving of project proposals from the State Nodal Agencies and other channel partners for installation of solar water pumping systems.

Marketing and Promotion of Tribal Products

2049. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes implemented by the Government for the marketing and promotion of tribal products;

(b) the assistance provided by the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India

Limited (TRIFED) in marketing of tribal products during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the activities being undertaken by the Government towards development of TRIFED during the said period;

(d) the number of tribal families benefitted from TRIFED during the said period, State/UT-wise and the steps taken/being taken to increase enrolment of beneficiaries thereunder; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to give encouragement to tribal products and to provide remunerative prices for their products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) The Central Sector scheme of "Market Development of Tribal Products/produce", under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is aimed at marketing and promotion of tribal products. Under this scheme Grant-in-Aid is provided to Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development of India Ltd. (TRIFED), a national level apex Cooperative Organisation under the administrative control of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India, for marketing development of tribal products which includes arts, crafts, natural, organic products, minor forest produce & other allied activities.

(b) to (e) TRIFED has 13 Regional Offices across the country which identify and source tribal products for marketing through its retail marketing network of TRIBES INDIA outlets. TRIFED has been sourcing various handicraft, handloom and natural & food products through

its empanelled suppliers across the country. Main activities undertaken by the TRIFED include:

- (i) Retail Marketing Development Activity
- (ii) Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Activity
- (iii) Skill up-gradation Training in the Handicrafts
- (iv) Research & Development activities

The details of tribal products purchased from individual tribal artisans, tribal SHGs, Organisations/Agencies/NGOs working with tribals during last 4 years are given below:

Sl. No.	Year	Purchase Tribal Products (Rs. in Lakh)
1	2008-09	681.78
2	2009-10	609.34
3	2010-11	656.35
4	2011-12	719.58
5	2012-13	880.55
		(as on 28.2.2013)

Government of India is meeting the requirement for funds and other activities of TRIFED including salaries & establishment costs through Grant-in-aid from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs under the Central Sector Scheme.

Details of suppliers for sourcing of tribal products and number of tribal beneficiary families and training beneficiaries are enclosed (Statement-I to III)

Statement-I

State-wise details of suppliers for sourcing of tribal products and tribal beneficiary families associated during last 3 years

Sl. No.	Office	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Empanelled Suppliers of TRIFED	No. of Tribal Beneficiary Families Associated	Empanelled Suppliers of TRIFED	No. of Tribal Beneficiary Families Associated	Empanelled Suppliers of TRIFED	No. of Tribal Beneficiary Families Associated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Gujarat	18	8998	23	9559	33	9610

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Karnataka	11	360	11	550	16	1000
3	Odisha	38	273	34	387	86	477
4	Madhya Pradesh	40	304	56	338	88	378
5	Uttanchal	24	7379	27	8269	30	9386
6	Delhi	10	1623	9	3285	8	77
7	Gangtok	44	4130	71	4130	140	11111
8	NE States (Sikkim, Assam, Meghlaya, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh & Mizoram)	214	17083	243	21603	347	43885
9	Andhra Pradesh	13	10984	13	7237	16	7282
10	Rajasthan	9	284	9	284	7	213
11	Chhattisgarh	114	5755	116	5835	141	5325
12	Maharashtra	11	4146	11	4146	61	4196
13	Jharkhand	14	526	15	526	13	15733
Total		560	61845	638	66149	986	108673

Statement-II*Details of Training - Beneficiaries - 2009-10 to 2012-13 (upto February, 2013)*

Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto Feb. 2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	20	20	40	15
2	Assam	-	-	20	-
3	Chhattisgarh	20	-	-	40
4	Gujarat	20	149	90	40
5	Himachal Pradesh	20	36	-	-
6	Jammu and Kashmir	20	-	-	-
7	Jharkhand	20	90	38	35
8	Karnataka	59	-	45	20

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Madhya Pradesh	20	40	44	40
10	Maharashtra	-	22	55	15
11	Manipur	40	-	-	-
12	Meghalaya	-	30	-	20
13	Nagaland	-	20	-	-
14	Odisha	50	57	90	35
15	Rajasthan	80	-	60	35
16	Sikkim	-	-	40	20
17	Tamil Nadu	-	20	90	-
18	Tripura	20	-	-	-
19	Uttar Pradesh	20	20	15	-
20	Uttarakhand	20	40	20	35
21	West Bengal	35	55	70	55
Total		464	599	717	405

Statement-III

Details of tribal families benefited from TRIFED on different MFP training and its value (From 2009-10 till 28.2.2013).

Sl. No.	NTFP Commodities	No of tribals trained
1	2	3
1	Honey Gatherers Training	9806
2	Gum Pickers Training	4728
3	Mahua Flower Business Activity	5600
4	Lac Cultivation Activity	4937
5	Donna Pattal Making Training	1140
6	Hill Grass- Training on best collection Practices of Hill Grass and its Value Addition	300

1	2	3
7	Bamboo Cultivation Technique Training	100
8	Precision Agro Technology for cultivation of medicinal herbs	27
9	Value Addition & Awareness Training on NTFP items- Amla and Tamarind	190
Total		26828

[Translation]

Shortage of Gas

2050. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various industries including that of power, fertilizers and ceramic industries based on natural gas are facing gas shortage in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to develop Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) terminal at Dabhol in Maharashtra to increase availability of natural gas in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken any decision to set up new extension centre for storage of natural gas at Kochi and other places of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes Madam. The demand of various industry sectors is not being able to be fully met from domestic production. During 2011-12, 114.90 mmscmd of domestic gas was supplied to various sectors and 39.32 mmscmd of gas was imported for consumption, totalling to 154.22 mmscmd of overall consumption in the country.

(b) Government has taken several other steps to improve gas availability such as Intensification of domestic Exploration & Production (E&P) activities through New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) rounds, exploitation of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) in lease areas of Coal India and its subsidiaries, development of Shale Gas Policy framework, research and development of Gas Hydrate resources in the country, import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), transnational pipelines, clearance for exploration and development of some NELP blocks, exploration in the Mining Lease Area with certain conditions and acquisition of overseas oil and gas assets.

(c) and (d) Dabhol LNG terminal has been recently commissioned in January 2013 by Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Limited (RGPPL), Joint Venture of GAIL, NTPC and others. The terminal has a nameplate capacity of 5 Million Metric Tonne Per Annum (MMTPA).

(e) No Madam. No extension centre is planned.

(f) Does not arise in view of (e) above.

[English]

DTAA with South Korea

2051. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has signed Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) with certain countries including Sri Lanka and South Korea;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is keen to enhance the bilateral economic relations among these countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes. India has signed 88 Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) out of which 85 have entered into force, with various countries including Sri Lanka and South Korea.

(b) The DTAAs provide for allocation of taxation rights to source State and residence State in respect of business profits including that of a permanent establishment, operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic, dividends, interest, royalty, capital gains, etc. Further, DTAAs have provisions for exchange of information for tax purposes.

(c) and (d) The DTAAs facilitate mutual economic cooperation and provide tax certainty to the resident tax payers of both the countries. Further, the DTAAs aim to avoid the burden of double taxation on the income of residents of the two treaty countries and also simulate flow of investment, technology and services between them.

Expenditure by Public Sector

Oil Companies

2052. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued or proposes to issue guidelines to reduce the expenditure incurred by the Public Sector Oil Companies in non-core activities in order to improve their viability;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total expenditure incurred by the Public Sector Oil Companies in non-core activities during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(d) whether such expenditure by Public Sector Oil Companies is in consonance with other similarly placed companies across the world; and

(e) is so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Misuse of Section 80G of IT Act

2053. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of rebate given u/s 80G of Income-tax Act, 1961 during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether any shortcomings have been noticed by the Government regarding the provisions of the section; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The tax forgone as a result of deductions given to the taxpayers is maintained in the form of a Revenue Forgone statement in the Receipts Budget which is a part of the Annual Budget documents. This statement also includes the revenue forgone on account of the deduction claimed under section 80G. The same is tabulated as under:

Financial Year	Amount of revenue foregone u/s 80G (Rs. in Crore), category-wise		
	Corporate	Firms/ Association of persons/Body of individuals	Individuals
2009-10	554	38	761
2010-11	669	40	288
2011-12	404.3	34.9	297.4
2012-13 (Projected)	445.7	42.1	358.9

(b) and (c) Shortcomings noticed in section 80G have been addressed by way of legislative amendments from time to time.

Gross Refining Margins of Oil PSUs

2054. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Gross Refining Margins of various public and private sector refineries in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the average Gross Refining Margin of Oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) is less than that of private refineries;

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

(d) the measures being taken by various public sector refineries to improve the efficiency of their refineries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details of Gross Refining Margins (GRM) reported by various Public Sector Undertaking and Private Refineries during last 3 years are given as under:

		(\$/barrel)		
Company	Refinery	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Public Sector				
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Barauni	3.57	3.91	0.39
	Gujarat	3.91	6.42	5.07
	Haldia	5.42	4.03	2.38
	Mathura	5.62	7.40	0.59
	Panipat	3.35	5.68	4.39
	Guwahati	7.44	10.01	11.94
	Digboi	18.61	16.98	14.85
	Bongaigaon	5.23	5.23	6.25
	Average		4.47	5.95
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Kochi	4.87	4.83	3.20
	Mumbai	1.78	4.23	3.12
	Average	2.97	4.47	3.16
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Mumbai	2.80	4.65	2.82
	Visakh	2.59	5.81	2.95
	Average	2.68	5.30	2.89
Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	Chennai	4.75	5.02	4.16
Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Limited	Mangalore	5.46	5.96	5.60
Numaligarh Refinery Limited	Numaligarh	11.19	15.39	11.97
Private Sector				
Reliance Industries Limited	Jamnagar	6.60	8.40	8.60
Essar Oil Limited	Vadinar	4.38	6.91	4.23

(b) to (d) The average GRM of the public sector oil refineries is less than that of private refineries on account of the following reasons:

- (i) Majority of the refineries in Public Sector are old, less complex and some of which suffer from locational disadvantage.
- (ii) Some of the public sector refineries are small in size. The sub optimal size of a refinery results in higher unit cost of production.

(iii) Some of the public sector refineries import crude oil at ports having limited infrastructure, which do not permit berthing of large size ships to economize on transportation cost of the crude oil.

To improve the efficiency of refineries and thereby enhance the overall profitability, public sector oil refineries continuously explore opportunities available for capacity augmentation, value addition, improvement in energy

efficiency, improvement in product quality, etc. Based on benchmarking of Public Sector Undertaking refineries, performance improvement programmes have been undertaken in some of the refineries for increasing the refining margins.

[Translation]

Awareness Campaign

2055. YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) the different avenues pursued by the Government to spread information and public awareness regarding development of renewable energy sources in the country particularly in rural areas; and

(b) the progress made in developing alternative means of energy at Panchayat or village level through promotional campaigns?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing "Information and Public Awareness Programme" to create publicity of the renewable energy technologies, systems and devices as well as disseminate information on technological developments in the country. The programme is implemented mainly through State Nodal Agencies, National Film Development Corporation of India, Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity, All India Radio. The Ministry is also making use of electronic, print and outdoor publicity media for popularizing renewable energy.

(b) A large number of renewable energy systems have been installed in the country. These include about 46 lakh family size biogas plants, 20 lakh solar lighting systems, 68.7 lakh square meters collector area of solar water heating systems. Further, about 10,000 remote villages have been illuminated through renewable energy systems and about 27,000 megawatt of grid connected renewable power projects have been set up in the country.

Unclaimed Money in Insurance Sector

2056. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether crores of rupees of the insurers are

lying unclaimed in various public/private insurance companies of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, company wise; and

(c) whether the Government/Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) proposes to set up a mechanism or issue guidelines to the insurance companies for utilising the unclaimed money lying with them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that the total unclaimed amount for the insurance industry, as reported by the insurers, is Rs. 3096.72 Crore (as on 31.03.2012). Company-wise details of unclaimed amount is as per the enclosed Statement.

(c) IRDA has further informed that it has advised the insurers vide its Circular dated 4th November 2010 that such unclaimed amount will not be appropriated / written back, in any circumstance.

Statement

Unclaimed Amount of Policyholders for the financial year 2011-12

		(Rs. crore)
Sl. No.	Life Insurers	2011-12
1	2	3
1	Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	168.17
2	Birla SunLife Insurance Co. Ltd.	200.14
3	HDFC Standard Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	351.66
4	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	317.13
5	ING Vysya Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	56.14
6	Life Insurance Corporation of India	674.64
7	Max Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	213.84
8	PNB MetLife India Insurance Co. Ltd.	26.59
9	Kotak Mahindra Old Mutual Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	21.63

1	2	3
10	SBI Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	52.43
11	TATA AIG Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	56.08
12	Reliance Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	45.98
13	Aviva Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	176.03
14	Sahara India Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	3.67
15	Shriram Life Insurance Co, Ltd.	89.86
16	Bharti AXA Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	4.35
17	Future Generali Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	2.05
18	IDBI Federal Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	1.07
19	CANARA HSBC OBC Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	4.98
20	AEGON Religare Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	5.70
21	DLF Pramerica Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	1.17
22	STAR UNION DAI-ICHI Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	0.54
23	IndiaFirst Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	2.34
24	E Tokio Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	0.00
Total (Life Industry)		2476.19
Non-Life Insurers		2011-12
1	Apollo MUNICH Health Insurance Co. Ltd.	2.47
2	Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Co. Ltd.	56.23
3	Bharati AXA General Insurance Co. Ltd.	0.37
4	Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Co. Ltd.	8.94
5	Future Generali General Insurance Co. Ltd.	2.44
6	HDFC ERGO General Insurance Co. Ltd.	5.89
7	ICICI Lombard General Insurance Co. Ltd.	142.95

1	2	3
8	Iffco Tokio General Insurance Co. Ltd.	12.75
9	L&T General Insurance Co. Ltd.	0.07
10	Max Bupa Health Insurance Co. Ltd.	0.01
11	National Insurance Co. Ltd.	5.74
12	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	34.53
13	Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd.	61.31
14	RAHEJA QBE General Insurance Co. Ltd.	0.01
15	Reliance General Insurance Co. Ltd.	27.02
16	Royal Sundaram Alliance Insurance Co. Ltd.	64.05
17	SBI General Insurance Co. Ltd.	0.08
18	Shriram General Insurance Co. Ltd.	5.78
19	Star Health and Allied Insurance Co. Ltd.	1.99
20	Tata AIG General Insurance Co. Ltd.	14.39
21	United India Insurance Co. Ltd.	97.33
22	Universal Sompo General Insurance Co. Ltd.	13.94
23	Agriculture Insurance Company Ltd.	60.27
24	Export Credit Guaranty Corporation Ltd.	1.97
Total (Non-life Industry)		620.53
Total (Insurance Industry)		3096.72

[English]

Anti-Tobacco Measures

2057. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) had imposed a fine on India for insufficient anti-tobacco measures in 2011;

(b) if so, the details along with the facts in this regard;

(c) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government being a signatory of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC);

(d) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to certain studies/reports which suggest that increase in price/tax of/on tobacco products is likely to reduce their consumption and also premature tobacco-related deaths in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/proposed by the Government in this regard during the 12th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) No. WHO is an inter-Government Agency and the United Nation's Agency on Health. Its mandate is to support the health initiatives of governments including for tobacco control. WHO has been extending technical support to the Government of India in implementation of the WHO-Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

(d) and (e) Yes. The Government of India is aware of reports and studies which suggest that increase in price/tax of/on tobacco products is likely to reduce their consumption and also premature tobacco-related deaths in the country.

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has suggested to the Department of Revenue (Ministry of Finance) to increase taxes on all tobacco products and also to impose 'sin tax' on tobacco products, the proceeds of which can be used for tobacco control.

The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, alongwith WHO Country Office for India, also organized a 'National Consultation on Economics of Tobacco' in December 2012.

Transfer of Funds

2058. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering automated transfer of funds from the Finance Ministry to various departments, both for Direct Transfer of Subsidies and Electronic Benefit Transfers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent by which the same is likely to plug leakages in the system; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Government has rolled out a Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT) scheme with effect from 1st January, 2013 in 43 districts for 26 selected Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes in a phase wise manner. Lists of 26 selected schemes and 43 identified districts are at enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II, respectively.

Statement-I

Schemes Selected for Direct Benefit Transfer

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	No. of Schemes	Name of the Scheme	Type of Scheme ¹
1	2	3	4	5
1	M/o Social Justice & Empowerment	07	1 Post Matric Scholarship for SC Students.	CSS
			2 Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC Students.	CSS
			3 Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in unclean occupations.	CSS
			4 Upgradation of merit of SC Students.	CSS

1	2	3	4	5
			5	Post Matric Scholarship for OBCs. CSS
			6	Top Class Education Scheme. CS
			7	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship CS
2	D/o Higher Education	03	1	Scholarship to Universities/College Students. CS
			2	Fellowship Schemes of UGC. CS
			3	Fellowship Schemes of AICTE. CS
3	D/o School Education & Literacy	02	1	National Means cum Merit Scholarship. CS
			2	National Scheme for Incentive for the girl child for secondary education. CS
4	M/o Tribal Affairs	03	1	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme. CSS
			2	Top Class Education System. CS
			3	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship. CS
5	M/o Minority Affairs	03	1	Matric Scholarship Scheme. CSS
			2	Maulana Azad National Fellowship. CS
			3	Merit cum Means Scholarship Scheme. CSS
6	M/o Women and Child Development	02	1	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY). CSS
			2	Dhanalakshmi Scheme. CSS
7	M/o Health & Family Welfare	01	1	Janani Suraksha Yojana. CSS
8	M/o Labour and Employment	05	1	Scholarship to the Children of beedi workers. Non Plan
			2	Housing subsidy to beedi workers. Non Plan
			3	Stipend to children in the special schools under the Child Labour Project. CSS
			4	Stipend to Trainees- welfare to SC/ST through Coaching cum Guidance & Vocational Training. CSS
			5	Stipend to trainees in LWE districts. CSS
Total		26		

Statement-II*List of 43 Districts for Rollout of DBT*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the District
1	2	3
1	Karnataka	Tumkur
2		Dharwar
3		Mysore
4	Puducherry	Puducherry
5	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
6	Punjab	SBS Nagar/Nawanshahar
7		Gurdaspur
8		Fatehgarh Sahib
9	Delhi	North-East Delhi
10		North-West Delhi
11	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad
12		East Nimar (Khandwa)
13		Harda
14	Rajasthan	Ajmer
15		Udaipur
16		Alwar
17	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
18		Anantpur
19		Chittoor
20		East Godavari
21		Rangareddy
22	Daman and Diu	Diu
23		Daman
24	Kerala	Pathanamthitta
25		Wayanad
26	Haryana	Ambala
27		Sonepat

1	2	3
28	Sikkim	Sikkim West
29		Sikkim East
30	Goa	North Goa
31	Maharashtra	Wardha
32		Amravati
33		Mumbai + Suburban
34		Pune
35		Nandurbar
36	Jharkhand	Saraikela - Kharsawan
37		Ranchi
38		Khowai
39		Ramgarh
40		Hazaribag
41	Tripura	Tripura West
42		Dhalai
43		Tripura North

Textile Companies

2059. SHRI SULTAN AHMED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of textile companies listed in various stock exchanges in the country;

(b) whether the textile sector has been suffering losses;

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

(d) whether the Government has examined the reasons for losses;

(e) if so, the details thereof and reaction thereto;

(f) whether any proposal is under consideration, to restructure the outstanding loans of textiles industries; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per data provided by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), the number of textile companies listed on various stock exchanges in the country is given below:

Sl. No.	Exchange	No. of listed textile companies*
1	2	3
1	OTC Exchange of India	4
2	U.P. Stock Exchange Ltd.	7
3	Jaipur Stock Exchange Ltd.	40
4	Madras Stock Exchange Ltd.	77
5	Cochin Stock Exchange Ltd.	5
6	Bangalore Stock Exchange Ltd.	10
7	National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.	113
8	The Gauhati Stock Exchange Limited	2
9	The Ludhiana Stock Exchange Ltd.	18
10	The Calcutta Stock Exchange Ltd.	76
11	Bhubaneshwar Stock Exchange Ltd.	Nil
12	The Delhi Stock Exchange Ltd.	142
13	Vadodara Stock Exchange Ltd.	40
14	Ahmedabad Stock Exchange Ltd.	41
15	Madhya Pradesh Stock Exchange Ltd.	13
16	Pune Stock Exchange Ltd.	6
17	Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd.	407
18	Inter connected Stock Exchange of India Ltd.	Nil
19	MCX Stock Exchange Ltd	Nil
20	United Stock Exchange of India Limited (USE)	Nil

* Note - A company may be listed on more than one stock exchange. The number, as shown above, of textile companies listed on a particular stock exchange may not be mutually exclusive of the number of textile companies listed on another stock exchange.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Textiles has not received any representations from Industry regarding losses by Textiles Mills in cotton season 2012-13 which commenced on October 1, 2012.

(d) and (e) The reasons for losses in the textiles industry in the earlier seasons were (i) volatility in raw material prices; (ii) steep increase in power tariffs (iii) lack of adequate availability of power in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh (iv) lower power capacity utilization in many of southern mills (v) global recession.

(f) and (g) Government accepted the report of M/s Bank of Baroda Capital Markets Ltd. and approved a debt restructuring package of Rs. 35000 crores for textiles industry to be taken up on a case by case basis in accordance with the 2008 prudential norms of Reserve Bank of India. There is no other proposal for restructuring the outstanding loans of textile industries in 2013 under consideration of Ministry of Textiles.

Auto Fuel Policy

2060. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the previous auto fuel policy has lapsed with the notification of Bharat Stage-IV emission norms for vehicles in select cities two years ago;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to have new emission standards for vehicles in the country;

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

(e) whether the Government has constituted a committee to suggest a new auto fuel road map for 2025; and

(f) if so, the details and the mandate of the committee along with the time by which the committee is likely to submit its report/recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Auto Fuel Policy,

2003, gave a roadmap for upgradation of the quality of auto fuels (Petrol and Diesel) to Bharat Stage (BS) IV in 13 identified cities and BS-III in the rest of the country effective from 1.4.2010. Accordingly, supply of BS-IV Petrol & Diesel commenced on a single day, i.e. on 1st April, 2010, in the identified cities as per the roadmap laid down in Auto Fuel Policy. BS-III fuels in rest of the country was implemented between 1st April, 2010 to 22nd September, 2010.

(c) to (f) Government has constituted an Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Soumitra Choudhuri, Member, Planning Commission, to draft Auto Fuel Vision and Policy 2025 with the following Terms of Reference:

- (i) Recommend road map for auto fuel quality till 2025 for the country, taking into account the achievement under the last Auto Fuel Policy, emission reduction of in-use vehicles, growth of vehicles and supply and availability of fuels.
- (ii) Recommend suitable mix of auto fuels including gas and its specifications, considering the following:
 - a) Availability of infrastructure and logistics of fuel supplies;
 - b) The processing economics of Auto fuels; and
 - c) Improvement in the quality of fuel vis-a-vis.
- (iii) Recommend vehicular emission norms for various categories of vehicles and roadmap for their implementation.
- (iv) Recommend use of alternate fuels to minimize impact on environment.
- (v) Recommend fiscal measures for funding requisite upgradation of Oil Refineries, logistics and removal of Inter-fuel distortions.

The Committee has been mandated to submit its report by 31st May, 2013.

[Translation]

Caesarian Deliveries

2061. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of caesarean deliveries are being conducted in the Government as well as private hospitals including the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the number of caesarian and normal deliveries conducted in the hospitals during each of the last five years, hospital-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Health is State subject and no such information is maintained centrally.

However, in so far as AIIMS and three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi namely Safdarjung Hospital (SJH), Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital (RML) and Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated hospitals (LHMC) are concerned, complicated and high risk cases of pregnancy are often referred to these hospitals. Caesarian deliveries are conducted in these hospitals only when clinically indicated.

The number of normal and caesarian deliveries conducted in three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi and All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) during last five years is given below:

<i>Safdarjung Hospital</i>			
Year	Normal deliveries	Caesarian deliveries	Total Deliveries
2008	22893	3208	26101
2009	23641	2410	26051
2010	21838	3601	25439
2011	20745	3685	24430
2012	21370	4072	25442

Dr. RML Hospital

Year	Normal deliveries	Caesarian deliveries	Total Deliveries
2008	440	154	594
2009	304	293	597
2010	367	234	601
2011	426	317	743
2012	500	307	807

LHMC and Associated Hospital

Year	Normal deliveries	Caesarian deliveries	Total Deliveries
2008	11618	2741	14359
2009	10394	2891	13285
2010	10067	2390	12457
2011	8836	2670	11506
2012	9499	2931	12430

AIIMS

Year	Normal deliveries	Caesarian deliveries	Total Deliveries
1	2	3	4
2008	1280	773	2053
2009	1184	795	1979

1	2	3	4
2010	1193	897	2090
2011	1308	969	2277
2012	1392	969	2361

Aluminium Production

2062. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum and value of aluminium produced by the aluminium producers during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the production of aluminium is adequate to fulfill the requirement of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the further measures being taken by the Government to increase its production to meet the requirement of the country?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), Angul, Odisha, Vedanta Aluminium Limited (VAL), Jharsuguda, Odisha, Hindalco Industries Limited (HINDALCO), Hirakud, Odisha & Renukoot, Uttar Pradesh and Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO), Korba, Chhattisgarh are the major aluminium producers in the country. The quantum and value of aluminium produced by the major aluminium producers during the last three years and current year up to January, 2013, State/UT-wise, are given below:

State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13(Upto January, 2013)#	
	Quantity (int tonnes)	Value (Rs. in crore)	Quantity (int tonnes)	Value (Rs. in crore)	Quantity (int tonnes)	Value (Rs. in crore)	Quantity (int tonnes)	Value (Rs. in crore)
Odisha	852009	7466.95	956937	10187.63	998474	11497.45	838247*	10366.48
Chhattisgarh	268425	2950	255298	3327	245654	3114	206053	2761
Uttar Pradesh	399198	2822.72	409958	3132.28	418268	3812.28	192468*	2021.51*

[Source- NALCO, HINDALCO and Vedanta Group]

#provisional figures

*HINDALCO's figures for the current financial year are upto September, 2012.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The production of aluminium is sufficient to meet the current demand of the country. The demand and supply of aluminium during the last three years are given below:

(Unit in tonnes)			
Item	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Production	1519632.00	1622193.00	1662396.00
Import	141498.05	105784.37	97595.64
Export	281256.08	248765.28	228336.83
Apparent Consumption	1379873.97	1479212.09	1531654.81

Apparent consumption = (Production + Import)-Export
(Source-Indian Bureau of Mines and major aluminium producers viz. NALCO, HINDALCO and Vedanta Group)

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

[English]

Allotment of Petrol Pumps

2063. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

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

- the criteria for allotment of petrol pumps by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in the country;
- whether the OMCs have different rules for different categories of people for allotment of petrol pumps;
- if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- whether there have been spate of complaints regarding irregularities in allotment of petrol pumps; and
- if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As per the criteria stipulated for allotment of petrol pumps, an applicant has to meet the minimum requirements on availability of suitable land, finance, age and educational qualification. The selection is carried out by a transparent system of draw of lots and

all applicants meeting the eligibility criteria, qualify for the draw. 27% reservation has been kept for Other Backward Classes (OBCs). There is a provision of 22.5% reservation for Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes (SCs/STs) category except in North-Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram, where 70%, 80%, 80% and 90% reservation respectively is for ST category.

(b) and (c) Some relaxation in educational qualifications is prescribed for candidates belonging to Defence / Para military/Central & State Government / Central/State Public Sector Undertaking employees / Physically Handicapped / Outstanding Sports Persons / Freedom Fighters. In case of SC/ST candidates applying for SC/ST reserved locations, a corpus fund scheme is offered to them.

(d) and (e) The public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) viz. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) have a grievance redressal system according to which each and every complaint is registered and examined by a senior officer appointed by the competent authority of OMCs. The complaints with prima-facie merit are investigated and complainants are advised to furnish material evidence, if any, to substantiate their allegations. The complaints are disposed off by way of a speaking order and a copy of the same is given to all concerned.

The details of complaints received and action taken on these complaints by OMCs during the last three years (2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12) and from April to December, 2012 are as follows:

	IOCL	HPCL	BPCL
Complaints Received	2752	2548	1413
Complaints Investigated/ Disposed of	2164	2377	831
Complaints under Investigation	588	171	582
Complaints Established / Substantiated	456	273	66

PESA Act, 1996

2064. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States/UTs have not framed rules for the implementation of Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA);

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

(c) whether the Government has circulated Model PESA Rules to States/UTs;

(d) if so, whether the Government has issued any directives to the States/UTs for implementation of PESA Act, 1996 within a timeframe;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the initiatives taken by the Government to sensitise the tribal people about their rights in PESA Act, 1996?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (f) The PESA Act, 1996 was enacted to extend Part IX of the Constitution with certain modifications and exceptions to the Scheduled V areas of 9 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan. Draft Model Rules for PESA were prepared by the Ministry and circulated to all the 9 PESA States for framing of rules for effective implementation of PESA. 3 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Rajasthan have framed their own PESA rules. Further, for effective implementation of PESA Act, guidelines have also been issued by the Government to all the nine Fifth Schedule States. The concerned State Governments have been reminded to expedite action. In addition to it, audio-visual publicity material about rights under PESA Act, 1996 has been released. PESA States are actively involved in the capacity building of the Gram Sabhas. The State Governments in coordination with their respective State Institutes of Rural Development regularly organize training programmes for the Gram Sabha/Panchayats members.

[*Translation*]

Financial Assistance to Farmers

2065. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of subsidy provided by the Government to the farmers/agricultural sector of the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the subsidy being provided to the farmers/agricultural sector in our country is less than the other developing countries;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Financial assistance/subsidies to farmers are provided by Central Government and the State Governments under various Schemes/Programmes.

Under the Interest Subvention Scheme, short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh are being disbursed by Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks at interest rate of 7% per annum.

Additional subvention is also being extended to such loanees who repay their loan in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10, 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12 and 2012-13.

The Government has released Rs. 2011 crore in 2009-10, Rs. 3531.19 crore in 2010-11, Rs. 3282.70 crore in 2011-12 and till now Rs. 4377.99 crore in 2012-13 towards implementation of the Scheme.

The number of crop loan accounts have increased from 482.30 lakh in 2009-10 to 646.57 lakh in 2011-12, registering an increase of 34%.

While in the developed countries subsidies are provided to keep inter-sectoral commercial parity and international competitiveness, in the developing countries the aim of subsidies is to bring about structural

transformation by making agriculture sector a commercially viable sector. The various schemes of Government of India are aimed at enhancing productivity in agriculture and farmers income.

[English]

Social Security Scheme for Anganwadi Workers

2066. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana, under Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India's social security scheme was introduced for the benefit of Anganwadi workers/helpers;

(b) if so, the details of financial compensation given under the scheme to the Anganwadi workers/assistants, State/UT- wise;

(c) the number of Anganwadi workers/helpers benefited under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government provides scholarship for education of children of Anganwadi Workers/helpers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the quantum of scholarship provided per child and the number of children benefited there from during the said period, State wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) The Government launched the Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana w.e.f. 1.4.2004 in association with the Life Insurance Corporation of India as a welfare measure for the benefit of Anganwadi Workers. The Scheme is operated through the Social Security Group Scheme of LIC.

The salient features of the Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana are as under:

i. The Scheme is applicable to all AWWs and Helpers in the age group of 18-59 years;

ii. The premium under the Scheme is Rs .280/- per annum per member. The breakup is as under:

- Rs. 100/- from Social Security Fund of LIC
- Rs. 100/- by the Government of India
- Rs. 80/- by the Anganwadi Worker/Helper (additional for male critical illness of the insured member). The premium of Rs. 80/- payable by these workers towards critical illness has been waived off till 31.3.2013.

iii The Scheme provides the following benefits:

- Natural Death Rs. 30,000/-
- Accident benefit:
 - Death/ Total permanent disability Rs. 75000
 - Partial Permanent disability Rs. 37500
 - Female Critical Illness (FCI) Benefits: An amount of Rs. 20,000/- is payable on the diagnosis of invasive cancers (malignant tumour) manifest in the following organs (subject to proof of affliction satisfactory to Corporation).
 - Breast
 - Cervix Uteri
 - Corpus Uteri
 - Ovaries
 - Fallopian Tubes
 - Vagina/Vulva
- Shiksha Sahayog

A free add-on scholarship benefit is available for the children of AWWs and AWHs.

Scholarship of Rs. 300/- per quarter for students 9th to 12 Standard (including ITI courses) is available but it is limited to two children per family.

Presently, all AWWs and AWHs are covered for all benefits under the Scheme. A Statement indicating State-wise details of claims settled under 'Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana' during the last three years and the current year is enclosed.

Statement

States-wise details of claims settled under "Anganwadi Karya Kartri Bima Yojana" during the year 2009-10

2009-10

Sl. No.	States	Natural Death		Accidental Death		Critical Illness		Scholarships	
		Number	Amount disbursed	Number	Amount disbursed	Number	Amount disbursed	Number	Amount disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	83	2470000	7	525000	0	0	4510	3321600
2	Assam	27	810000	1	30000	0	0	0	0
3	Bihar	1	30000	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Chandigarh	72	2150000	0	0	0	0	3084	3358800
5	Chhattisgarh	11	220000	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	2	50000	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	63	1880000	3	195000	1	20000	4293	3224400
8	Haryana	4	120000	0	0	0	0	137	164400
9	Himachal Pradesh	13	390000	3	225000	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	12	360000	0	0	0	0	215	102000
11	Karnataka	68	2020000	1	75000	0	0	1841	2209200
12	Kerala	25	750000	0	0	26	520000	15980	9588000
13	Madhya Pradesh	44	1300000	6	450000	0	0	856	526500
14	Maharashtra	36	1025000	11	575000	0	0	417	210000
15	Odisha	30	895000	4	270000	0	0	1128	720900
16	Punjab	2	60000	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Rajasthan	1	30000	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Tamil Nadu	81	2430000	3	225000	0	0	2231	1540200
19	Uttar Pradesh	98	2830000	3	240000	1	25000	0	0
20	Uttaranchal	18	530000	0	0	0	0	410	246000
21	West Bengal	69	2060000	5	375000	0	0	22563	13537800
Total		760	22410000	47	3185000	28	565000	57665	38749800

1 claim of Disability Benefit of Rs. 25000/- under Uttar Pradesh settled. Year 2009-2010

*States-wise details of claims settled under "Anganwadi Karya Kartri Bima Yojana"
during the year 2010-11*

2010-11

Sl. No.	States	Natural Death		Accidental Death		Critical Illness		Scholarships	
		Settled	Amount disbursed	Settled	Amount disbursed	Settled	Amount disbursed	Settled	Amount disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	98	2940000	1	75000	0	0	3606	3049200
2	Assam	61	1820000	0	0	0	0	752	451200
3	Bihar	3	90000	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Chandigarh	52	1560000	4	270000	0	0	1987	2384400
5	Chhattisgarh	19	380000	4	150000	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	2	60000	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	39	1260000	4	210000	2	40000	6616	4427400
8	Haryana	3	90000	0	0	0	0	96	115220
9	Himachal Pradesh	16	480000	0	0	0	0	1754	1945200
10	Jammu and Kashmir	10	300000	0	0	0	0	335	171600
11	Karnataka	76	2250000	4	300000	4	80000	3225	3864600
12	Kerala	23	690000	2	150000	21	420000	49202	29521200
13	Madhya Pradesh	48	1400000	6	450000	1	20000	532	324000
14	Maharashtra	59	1700000	6	415000	2	40000	4203	2489400
15	Odisha	24	710000	3	225000	5	100000	1170	702000
16	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Tamil Nadu	53	1590000	2	150000	1	20000	7068	4241400
19	Uttar Pradesh	102	3020000	3	225000	0	0	20	12000
20	Uttaranchal	18	540000	2	150000	6	120000	322	280800
21	West Bengal	85	2540000	3	225000	0	0	29637	17787700
Total		791	23420000	44	2995000	42	840000	110525	71767320

*States-wise details of claims settled under "Anganwadi Karya Kartri Bima Yojana"
during the year 2011-12*

Sl. No.	States	Natural Death		Accidental Death		Critical Illness		Scholarships	
		Number	Amount disbursed	Number	Amount disbursed	Number	Amount disbursed	Number	Amount disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	120	3600000	7	525000	0	0	5544	5456400
2	Assam	42	1260000	0	0	0	0	971	582600
3	Bihar	3	90000	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Chandigarh	65	1950000	1	75000	0	0	2547	3056400
5	Chhattisgarh	9	240000	0	0	1	20000	0	0
6	Goa	2	60000	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	45	1410000	3	165000	0	0	11451	6870600
8	Himachal Pradesh	43	1290000	4	300000	1	20000	1900	2273700
9	Jammu and Kashmir	14	420000	0	0	0	0	1753	1051800
10	Jharkhand	3	90000	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Karnataka	82	2460000	4	300000	5	100000	5813	6634200
12	Kerala	31	930000	3	225000	17	340000	13931	8358600
13	Madhya Pradesh	62	1860000	7	525000	1	20000	1273	763800
14	Maharashtra	103	3100000	17	1275000	4	100000	3825	2295000
15	Odisha	32	960000	0	0	0	0	706	423600
16	Rajasthan	2	60000	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Uttaranchal	31	920000	3	225000	0	0	399	478800
18	Uttar Pradesh	97	2850000	9	675000	0	0	37	22200
19	West Bengal	80	2400000	4	300000	9	180000	17235	10340900
20	Tamil Nadu	51	1530000	0	0	0	0	7441	4464600
Total		917	27480000	62	4590000	38	780000	74826	53073200

Claims Settled and Scholarship disbursed upto the Month of January 2013

Sl. No.	States	Natural Claim			Accidental Claim			Critical Illness		Scholarships	
		INT	SET	AMT	INT	SET	AMT	NO	AMT	NO	AMT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	68	67	2010000	2	2	150000	0	0	3612	3251400
2	Assam	38	38	1140000	0	0	0	0	0	176	105600
3	Chandigarh	65	65	1950000	5	5	375000	0	0	3713	4454400
4	Chhattisgarh	27	27	810000	1	1	75000	1	30000	0	0
5	Goa	5	5	150000	1	1	75000	0	0	0	0
6	Gujarat	61	61	1830000	3	3	165000	3	60000	4930	2958000
7	Jammu and Kashmir	18	18	540000	0	0	0	0	0	882	550800
8	Haryana	43	43	1290000	4	4	300000	0	0	2115	2536800
9	Himachal Pradesh	22	22	660000	0	0	0	0	0	1551	1838400
10	Karnataka	73	73	2180000	6	6	450000	0	0	4447	4543400
11	Kerala	12	12	360000	0	0	0	0	0	37193	22315800
12	Madhya Pradesh	70	70	2070000	10	10	720000	1	20000	114	68400
13	Maharashtra	58	58	1740000	8	8	570000	3	60000	4150	2490000
14	Odisha	51	51	1530000	1	1	75000	3	60000	713	427800
15	Punjab	41	41	1230000	3	3	225000	0	0	1945	2334000
16	Rajasthan	1	1	30000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Uttaranchal	27	27	810000	3	3	225000	1	20000	296	355200
18	Uttar Pradesh	92	87	2610000	16	16	1175000	0	0	176	106200
19	West Bengal	96	96	2880000	3	3	240000	0	0	9720	5832000
20	Tamil Nadu	32	32	960000	1	1	75000	0	0	4946	2967600
Total		900	894	26780000	67	67	4895000	12	250000	80679	57135800

INT = intimated, SET = settled, AMT = amount

Bank Employees Pension Scheme

2067. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of various public sector banks (PSBs) in the country are covered under pension scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to include the employees of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) under the prevailing pension schemes of the PSBs as demanded by the All India Regional Rural Bank Employees Association (AIRRBEA). If so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken/being taken by the government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Most of the employees of various Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are covered under Bank Employees Pension Regulations pronounced in 1995. Employees who did not opt for pension scheme are continuing under Contributory Provident Fund. Employees who have joined on or after 1.4.2010 are covered under New Pension Scheme (NPS). Employees of State Bank of India are covered under SBI Pension Fund Rules which came into existence in 1955. Employees joining State Bank of India on or after 1.8.2010 are covered under New Pension Scheme (NPS).

(b) No, Madam. Employees of Regional Rural Banks cannot be included in the prevailing Pension Schemes of the PSBs since they belong to different organisations.

(c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has framed a draft Model Pension Scheme and Regulations on the above lines for introducing pension for RRBs which envisages RRBs to decide on introduction of pension for its employees at par with nationalised banks taking *inter alia* their financial position into consideration.

Purchase of Petroleum Products

2068. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) directly purchasing petroleum products from the Oil Marketing Companies, PSU-wise;

(b) the total amount the Government is getting as taxes from the consumption of petroleum products by these Undertakings, PSU-wise;

(c) whether the Government purposes to consider these Undertakings as ordinary consumers instead of the presently bulk consumers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The list of Public Sector Undertakings customers of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) is enclosed as Statement.

(b) The details of taxes collected from the PSU customers who have been directly purchasing petroleum products from the OMCs are not available with the OMCs.

However, as reported by OMCs the amount of Taxes and Duties paid on petroleum products to Government by IOCL, BPCL and HPCL for the year 2011-12 is given below:

Particulars	(Amount/Rs. crore)		
	2011-12		
	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL
Custom Duty	756	1723.67	1321.34
Excise Duty	23253	10662.01	8948.91
VAT/Sales Tax/ Entry Tax etc.	45540	20954.14	19233.85
Total	69549	33339.82	29504.10

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Statement					
		1	2	1	2
<i>Details of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) purchasing petroleum products from Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies</i>					
<i>Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)</i>					
Sl. No.	Name of PSU				
1	2				
1.	Air India	20.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	41.	Panipat Thermal Power Station, Panipat
2.	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation	21.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	42.	Bokaro Power Supply, Bokaro
3.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	22.	NFL, Bhatinda	43.	Rajiv Gandhi Thermal Power Stn, Hissar
4.	Bharat Forge Ltd.	23.	Ordnance Factory, Secunderabad	44.	KEB, Yelehanka, Bangalore
5.	Bokaro Steel Plant	24.	RCF Kapurthala	45.	Kolaghat Thermal Power Station, West Bengal
6.	Punj Llyod	25.	Salem Steel Plant	46.	National Fertilizers Limited, Bhatinda, Nangal & Panipat
7.	Steel Authority of India	26.	Bharat Electronics	47.	Gujarat Narmada Fertilizer Corporation, Bharuch
8.	Pawan Hans Helicopters	27.	Bharat Gears Ltd.	48.	KEB, Yelehanka
9.	Coal India Ltd.	28.	Bokaro Steel Plant	49.	Brahamapuram Diesel Power Plant, Kerala
10.	Shipping Corporation of India	29.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	50.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
11.	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation	30.	FACT	51.	NTPC Units across the Country
12.	Dredging Corporation of India	31.	Madras Fertilizer Ltd.	52.	Damodar Valley Corporation, West Bengal
13.	Poompuhar Shipping Corporation	32.	Madras Fertilizers Limited, Chennai	53.	Durgapur Thermal Power Station
14.	BEML Ltd.	33.	Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited, Mangalore	54.	Paricha Thermal Power Station, U.P.
15.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	34.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	55.	Harduaganj Thermal Power Station, U.P.
16.	GM, Ordnance Factory	35.	Steel Authority of India Limited, Bhillai	56.	Cement Corporation of India
17.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	36.	Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur	57.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.
18.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd. Pantnagar	37.	Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad		
19.	Kerala Minerals & Metals Ltd.	38.	NALCO, Damanjodi & Angul		
		39.	National Fertilizers Limited, Bhatinda, Nangal & Panipat		
		40.	NTPC Units across the Country		

1	2
58.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
59.	Electronic Corporation of India Ltd.
60.	GAIL
61.	Gujarat Mineral Dev. Corp. Ltd.
62.	Gujarat Narmada Fertiliser Corp. Ltd.
63.	Gujarat State Fertiliser Corp. Ltd.
64.	Gujarat State Petroleum Corp. Ltd.
65.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.
66.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.
67.	Heavy Engg. Corporation
68.	Hindustan Machine Tools
69.	IFFCO
70.	NALCO
71.	National Hydro Power Corp. Ltd.
72.	Nyveli Lignite Corporation
73.	National Mineral Dev. Corporation
74.	Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd.
75.	Oil India
76.	ONGC
77.	Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.
78.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.

1	2
79.	STUs of Different States
	<i>Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)</i>
Sl. No.	Name of PSU
1	2
1.	Ordnance Factory Ferozabad
2.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.
3.	Xen, Coal Handling Divn-IV
4.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.
5.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.
6.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.
7.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.
8.	Cambodia Textiles
9.	Sri Rangavilas Ginning Spinning & WE
10.	Coimbatore Murugan Mills
11.	Pankaja Mills
12.	Nuclear Power Corporation of India
13.	Indian Rate Earths Ltd.
14.	Salem Steel Plant
15.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
16.	SECL
17.	GAIL
18.	BHEL

1	2
19.	Nuclear Power Corpn Kaiga
20.	ISRO
21.	DSP, Jamnagar
22.	Kandla Port Trust
23.	The Shipping Corpn. of India Ltd.
24.	General Manager/O&M, GHTP Bathinda
25.	National Hydroelectric Power Corp, Uri (J&K)
26.	Cochin Port Trust
27.	Hindustan Insecticides Limited
28.	Keltron Component Complex Limited
29.	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.
30.	Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre
31.	HLL Lifecare Limited
32.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.
33.	National Thermal Power Corporation
34.	Indian Rare Earth Limited
35.	BARC
36.	RBI
37.	MCL

1	2	1	2	1	2
38.	Oil Industry Development Board	63.	Vizag Steel Plant	20.	Salem Steel Plant
39.	Central Electronics Ltd.	64.	Gujarat State Petroleum Corpn Ltd.	21.	Bharat Electronics
40.	Power Grid Corp. of India Ltd.	<i>Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)</i>		22.	Bokaro Steel Plant
41.	ONGC	Sl. No. Name of PSU		23.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
42.	SCI	1	2	24.	Steel Authority of India Limited, Bhillai
43.	Dredging Corpn. of India	1.	Air India	25.	Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur
44.	Mazgaon Docks	2.	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation	26.	Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad
45.	Mumbai Port Trust	3.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	27.	NALCO, Damanjodi & Angul
46.	SECL	4.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	28.	NTPC Units across the Country
47.	CSEB Korba Shyma Prasad	5.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	29.	Panipat Thermal Power Station, Panipat
48.	CSEB	6.	Bokaro Steel Plant	30.	Bokaro Power Supply, Bokaro
49.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	7.	Steel Authority of India	31.	Rajiv Gandhi Thermal Power Stn, Hissar
50.	Central Coalfield Limited	8.	Pawan Hans Helicopters	32.	KEB, Yelehanka, Bangalore
51.	IUSCO Steel Plant	9.	Coal India Ltd.	33.	Kolaghat Thermal Power Station, West Bengal
52.	Indian Aluminum Co. Ltd. (Lohardaga)	10.	Shipping Corporation of India	34.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
53.	Indian Iron & Steel Co.Ltd.	11.	Dredging Corporation of India	35.	NTPC Units across the Country
54.	G.M., Metal & Steel Factory	12.	Poompuhar Shipping Corporation	36.	Damodar Valley Corporation, West Bengal
55.	Metal and Steel Factory	13.	BEML Ltd.	37.	Durgapur Thermal Power Station
56.	Assam Min. Dev. Corp. Ltd.	14.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	38.	Paricha Thermal Power Station, U.P.
57.	Steel Authority of India Limited	15.	GM, Ordnance Factory	39.	Harduaganj Thermal Power Station, U.P.
58.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	16.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.		
59.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited	17.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd. Pantnagar		
60.	The Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	18.	Kerala Minerals & Metals Ltd.		
61.	Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.	19.	Ordnance Factory, Secunderabad		
62.	NMDC Limited (Sponge Iron Unit)				

**Complaints against Solar
Equipments with WTO**

2069. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States (US) has preferred any complaint with World Trade Organisation (WTO) against India for practising discrimination against US Solar equipments through offer of subsidies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the US Complaint is intended to target the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM); and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (d) The US Government has requested for consultations on the issue of Domestic Content Requirement provided in certain programmes of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) with the Government of India pursuant to Article 1 & 4 of the Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes (DSU).

Ministry of New & Renewable Energy is presently in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce.

[Translation]

Transplantation of Human Organ Act

2070. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 has not been adopted and implemented by certain States/UTs of the country;

(b) if so, the details of such States/UTs and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make some more amendments in the said Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to impress upon the remaining States/UTs to adopt/implement the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 has been adopted and implemented by all States/UTs of the country except Andhra Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

The State of Andhra Pradesh has its own Act. But it is mostly on the lines of the central Act.

(c) to (e) Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 has already been amended and passed by Parliament in the year 2011. At present, there is no proposal for further amendment. The Central Government has been requesting the States and UTs to implement the said Act from time to time.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Wind Energy Technology, Chennai, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Wind Energy Technology, Chennai, for the year 2011-2012.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8502/15/13]

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 Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8504/15/13]

- (3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Housing Bank, New Delhi, for the period from July, 2011 to June, 2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (4) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on Trend and Progress of Housing in India (National Housing Bank), 2012 under Section 42 of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8505/15/13]

- (5) A copy of the Debts Recovery Tribunal (Procedure for Investigation of Misbehavior or Incapacity of Presiding Officer) Amendment Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 920(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st December, 2012 under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8506/15/13]

- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) The 'On-site Post Clearance Audit at the Premises of Importers and Exporters (Amendment) Regulations, 2012' published in Notification No. G.S.R. 936(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th December, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (ii) The Customs House Agents Licensing (Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 70(E) in Gazette of India dated 6th February, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (iii) G.S.R. 132(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 69/2004-Cus., dated 9th July, 2004.

- (iv) G.S.R.133(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 75/2005-Cus., dated 22nd July, 2005.

- (v) G.S.R.134(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 9/2012-Cus., dated 9th March, 2012.

- (vi) G.S.R. 135(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/2012-Cus., dated 17th March, 2012.

- (vii) G.S.R. 136(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 19/2012-Cus., dated 17th March, 2012.

- (viii) G.S.R.137(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 146/94-Cus., dated 13th July, 1994.

- (ix) G.S.R. 138(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 27/2011-Cus., dated 1st March, 2011.

- (x) The Baggage (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 139(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8507/15/13]

- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961:—

- (i) The Income-tax (14th Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. S.O. 2365(E) in Gazette of India dated 4th October, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (ii) The Centralised Processing of Statements of Tax Deducted at Source Scheme, 2013 published in Notification No. S.O. 169(E) in Gazette of India dated 15th January, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iii) The Income-tax (First Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. S.O. 308(E) in Gazette of India dated 31st January, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iv) The Electoral Trusts Scheme, 2013 published in Notification No. S.O. 309(E) in Gazette of India dated 31st January, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8508/15/13]

(8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999:—

- (i) The Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing or Lending in Foreign Exchange) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 886(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th December, 2012.
- (ii) The Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 893(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th December, 2012.
- (iii) G.S.R. 894(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th December, 2012 regarding receipt from, and payment to, a person resident outside India.
- (iv) The Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing or Lending in Foreign Exchange) (Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 895(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th December, 2012.
- (v) The Foreign Exchange Management (Export of Goods and Services) (Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 896(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th December, 2012.
- (vi) The Foreign Exchange Management (Guarantees) (Amendment) Regulations, 2012

published in Notification No. G.S.R. 914(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st December, 2012.

- (vii) The Foreign Exchange Management (Foreign Currency Accounts by a Person Resident in India) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 915(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st December, 2012.
- (viii) The Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing or Lending in Foreign Exchange) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 916(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st December, 2012.
- (ix) The Foreign Exchange Management (Guarantees) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 917(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st December, 2012.
- (x) G.S.R. 944(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st December, 2012 regarding definition of 'Security' for the purposes of FEMA.
- (xi) The Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 945(E) in Gazette of India dated 31st December, 2012.
- (xii) The Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 946(E) in Gazette of India dated 31st December, 2012.
- (xiii) The Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or issue of Any Foreign Security by a Person Resident outside India) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 947(E) in Gazette of India dated 31st December, 2012.
- (xiv) The Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 26(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th January, 2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8509/15/13]

(9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of

Section 23A of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976:—

- (i) S.O. 1(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st January, 2013, regarding amalgamation of Hadoti Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Baroda Rajasthan Gramin Bank and Rajasthan Gramin Bank as Baroda Rajasthan Kshetriya Gramin Bank.
- (ii) S.O. 60(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th January, 2013, regarding amalgamation of Neelanchal Gramya Bank, Kalinga Gramya Bank and Baitarni Gramya Bank as Odisha Gramya Bank.
- (iii) S.O. 2969(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st December, 2012, regarding dissolution of Madhya Bharat Gramin Bank, Sharda Gramin Bank and Rewa Sidhi Gramin Bank by reason of amalgamation.
- (iv) S.O. 2970(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st December, 2012, regarding dissolution of Satpura Narmada Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Vidisha Bhopal Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Mahakaushal Kshetriya Gramin Bank by reason of amalgamation.
- (v) S.O. 2971(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st December, 2012, regarding dissolution of Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank by reason of amalgamation.
- (vi) S.O. 2972(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st December, 2012, regarding dissolution of Aryavart Gramin Bank and Kshetriya Kisan Gramin Bank by reason of amalgamation.
- (vii) S.O. 2973(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st December, 2012, regarding dissolution of Narmada Malwa Gramin Bank and Jhabua Dhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank by reason of amalgamation.
- (viii) S.O. 2974(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st December, 2012, regarding dissolution of Uttaranchal Gramin Bank and Nainital Almora Kshetriya Bank by reason of amalgamation.

(ix) S.O. 2975(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st December, 2012, regarding dissolution of Chikmagalur Kodagu Grammeena Bank, Visveshvaraya Grameena Bank and Cauvery Kalpatharu Grameena Bank by reason of amalgamation.

(x) S.O. 2976(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st December, 2012, regarding dissolution of Rushikulya Gramya Bank and Utkal Gramya Bank stand dissolved by reason of amalgamation.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8510/15/13]

(10) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994:—

(i) G.S.R. 152(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 26/2012-Service Tax dated 20th June, 2012.

(ii) G.S.R.153(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 25/2012-Service Tax dated 20th June, 2012.

(iii) G.S.R. 154(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum notifying "the resident public limited company" as a class of persons under sub-clause (iii) of clause (b) of section 96 A of the Finance Act, 1994.

(iv) The Service Tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 858(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th November, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8511/15/13]

(11) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 140(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2013 together with an

explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 17/2007-CE dated 1st March, 2007.

- (ii) G.S.R.141(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 20/2011-CE dated 24th March, 2011.
- (iii) G.S.R. 142(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide exemption to intermediate goods captively consumed in the manufacture of goods by units, availing Area Exemption in the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
- (iv) G.S.R. 143(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 7/2012- CE dated 17th March, 2012.
- (v) G.S.R. 144(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 1/2011- CE dated 1st March, 2011.
- (vi) G.S.R. 145(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 2/2011-CE dated 1st March, 2011.
- (vii) G.S.R. 146(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 30/2004-CE dated 9th July, 2004.
- (viii) G.S.R.147(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/2012-CE dated 17th March, 2012.
- (ix) G.S.R.148(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2013 together with an explanatory

memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 49/2008-CE (N.T.)dated 24th December, 2008.

- (x) The Central Excise (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R.149(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xi) The CENVAT Credit (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 150(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xii) G.S.R.151(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum specifying "the resident public limited company" as a class of persons under sub-clause (iii) of clause (c) of section 23 A of the Central Excise Act, 1944.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8512/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Determination of Petroleum and Petroleum Products Pipeline Transportation Tariff) Amendment Regulations, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. No. PNGRB/M(C)/62/2012 in Gazette of India dated 13th December, 2013 under Section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8513/15/13]

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 5 – Shri Sharad Yadav – not present.

Shri Anant Gangaram Geete – not present.

Now, Item No.6 – Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar.

12.02 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): Madam, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 11th of March, 2013, will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper
2. General Discussion on the Budget (General) for 2013-14.
3. Discussion and Voting on:
 - (a) Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 2013-14.
 - (b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2012-2013, and
 - (c) Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2010-11
4. Introduction, consideration and passing of the related Appropriation Bills.
5. General Discussion on Jharkhand Budget, 2013-14.
6. Discussion and Voting on:
 - (a) Demands for Grants (Jharkhand) for 2013-14, and
 - (b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Jharkhand) for 2012-13.
7. Introduction, consideration and passing of the related Appropriation Bills.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Madam Speaker, the following items may be included in next week's agenda:

1. The commission for other backward classes should be accorded constitutional status at par as given to other commissions. The first report of the committee on welfare of other backward classes, in which this recommendation has been made, should be discussed in the House.

2. Union Judicial Services Commission should be constituted for appointment of Judges and provisions of reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes should be made. It should be discussed in the House.

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Madam Speaker, the following items may be included in next week's business:

1. Mid-day meal programme is carried out in Primary schools of the country. 30, 373 mid-day centers are working in Gujarat under this programme. There are kitchens, kitchen-cum-stores also and LPG connections has also been provided in 25, 650 centers. The expenditure has increased due to increase in LPG gas cylinder refilling.

MADAM SPEAKER: Speak on the subject only.

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: They had requested for approval of that university, but the Government of India have not given any reply.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Madam Speaker, the following items may be included in the next week's business:

1. Government should inquire into the matter of corruption of 01 lakh 86 thousand crore rupees in coal sector and unauthorised allotment of coal blocks as reported by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of the country and take action against the persons found responsible therefore.
2. Need to take steps to amend the laws regarding atrocities against women and amend the provisions for hanging in case of rape in view of public resentment due to failure in the cases of women security in the country.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Madam Speaker, the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. Increasing corruption in Private Sector, particularly in education and medical sector.
2. Increasing road accidents on highways and prevention thereof.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Madam Speaker, hon.

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has proposed for the list of business for the next week, I request to add following two items:

1. Bihar Government has sent a proposal of Baksauti Barrage project in Nawada district of Bihar to the Ministry of Water Resources of Central Government costing rupees 650 crore, may be sanctioned at the earliest.
2. Today Bihar is in darkness and Nawada district is most backward area and suffering a lot.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Speak on the subject.

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Need to consider the atomic power thermal plant in Rajauli in Bihar which is pending for years.

[*English*]

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Madam, I want that the following items may be included in next week's agenda:

- a) Need to give stoppage of one Rajdhani Express at Burdwan Railway Junction because of the importance of the location. It connects not only bordering three districts but also is the centre of learning having one university, one medical college, one university institute of technology;
- b) Need to convert the narrow gauge railway line to broad gauge line in between Balgona to Katwa in Eastern Railway, that is, the remaining portion of Burdwan-Katwa Line, in the district of Burdwan, West Bengal.

[*Translation*]

SHRI P. L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Madam Speaker, the following items may be included in the next week's business:

1. Regarding making the loss of network equipments compulsory to report to the police.
2. Regarding making necessary improvements in post mortem system.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, the following items may be included in the next week's business:

1. Need for distributing the funds of MNREGA equally to Gram Panchayat, Regional Panchayats and district Panchayats.
2. To provide guarantee of self respect, honour and security to all women and girls on the International Women Day.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Madam Speaker, the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. A Central Agricultural University be set up at Tikamgarh, Madhya Pradesh in Chhatarpur Parliamentary Constituency.
2. Need to construct immediately four lane express way in Jhansi, Chhatarpur, Satna on the National Highway passing through Tikamgarh Parliamentary Constituency.

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE (Betul): Madam Speaker, the following item may be included in the next week's business:

1. 70 percent farmers have been affected in Betul district and Harda - Handiya district in my Parliamentary Constituency due to hail storm during last month. These farmers had suffered a heavy loss. So, I request the Central Government to provide assistance to these farmers.
2. There are small Nagar Panchayats. So, these Nagar Panchayats be included in over all cleanliness mission and make arrangement for cleanliness in these Nagar Panchayats.

MADAM SPEAKER: Item number five, Shri Sharad Yadav. I called your name earlier also.

12.10 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT

21st and 22nd Reports

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay the following statement (Hindi and English version) of the standing committee on Urban Development (2010-13):—

- (1) Statement showing further Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 21st Report (15th Lok Sabha) of the Committee relating to the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their 18th Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2012-2013) of the Ministry of Urban Development.
- (2) Statement showing further Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 22nd Report (15th Lok Sabha) of the Committee relating to the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their 19th Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Housing and Urbary Poverty Alleviation.

12.11 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS—
(GENERAL), 2012-13

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam Speaker, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 2012-13.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8513/15/13]

12.11½ hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS—(GENERAL),
2010-11

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam Speaker, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 2010-11.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8514/15/13]

12.12 hrs.

REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

International Women's Day

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, today International Women's Day is being celebrated the world over as a symbol of social, economic, and political achievements of women.

Women have made remarkable achievements in economic, social, political, arts and literature, sports, science and technology. In our country women have excelled in every field and they have been flag bearer of progress.

Not only renowned women, but those looking after their families daily, those working in the fields, working as labourers, and numerous women engaged in petty job and earning for their families have led the path of progress of our society and the country through their affection, dedication, devotion, and hard labour. This day is dedicated to India's daughter's. Today is the day to welcome them whole heartedly.

At the same time, today we should introspect and deliberate upon their integrity, honours, security, interests, welfare and empowerment. We need to emphasize upon their equal economic, social and political empowerment.

Constant exploitation of women is a bitter truth of history. Restricting the role of women in social activities, depriving them of educational opportunities and basic human rights, making them the victim of violence and inhuman treatment has reduced their scope to the minimum for centuries in showing their performance with full capacity.

Despite gradual removal of centuries old discrimination against women and in principle acceptance of gender equality the women have not been completely granted equal status.

Though their condition has relatively improved in our metros and urban areas but there has been hardly any change in the condition of women in rural areas, especially from weaker sections.

If we want to accord equal status to women in society then we will have to provide equal education, health-care and social security to women of all sections in urban and rural areas.

The objective of this year's International Women's Day is

"We are committed to end violence against women"

12.15 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

Re: Occasion of International Women's Day

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, I thank you from the core of my heart for making very strong comments about women from your chair on the occasion of international women's day.

Madam Speaker, on the eve of women's international day issue relating to women are being discussed the world over today, solutions are being found out and resolutions are being made. In India, there are lots of issues concerning women, but discussing them and then forgetting is as good as completing some formality.

Today, when I was entering the House, comrade 'Gurudas Dasgupta ji' met me and with folded hands, he said, "Let me great you today." I said, "Yes, for 364 days you beat us and on 365th day you great us". In an agreeing made he said, "This is true". Therefore, my suggestion is that inspite of discussing all the issues and then forgetting them, today on this occasion let us select our most relevant and timely issue and resolve to find out its solution round the year and next year, we assess as to how far we have resolved that issue and then move further. That would be better. In view of recent incidents, my suggestion is that this year we dedicate to "Women Security".

Madam, when I look at women in India. I see a totally imbalanced picture. On the one hand we say a woman has become President in our country, a woman remained our prime minister for years. Today, a woman is the Speaker in Lok Sabha, a woman is chairperson in the ruling party and the leader of the opposition in world's largest democracy is also a woman. Our Kalpna Chawla and Sunita Williams have gone in space. Santosh Yadav has time and again scaled Himalayas. Madam Speaker, this aspects make us feel proud of women, it glorifies India's image abroad. But, on the other hand a woman is neither safe at her birth nor afterward. She is killed in

mother's womb itself i.e. foeticide. Parents, Grand-Parents get it done. And after birth, neither a baby girl of 2 years is safe nor an old lady of 60 years. Our mind is shattered when we read in newspaper that a girl of 2 years has been raped, a school girl of 7 years is raped by someone in the school itself, a 60 years old woman is gang raped. Our head bows down in shame and heart is greatly saddened. Therefore, I want that let us dedicate this year to women's security and resolve in this regard similar to that of school children in a Delhi school.

After the incident of 16 December, the public resentment increased. We thought that now the situation will improve but if you go through the major newspapers of Delhi their headline says.

[*English*]

96 per cent women are unsafe in the capital. The second headline is "Every two hours, a woman is raped ad molested in Delhi".

[*Translation*]

This situation is not restricted to Delhi only. If it was restricted to a capital or one city, then it was perhaps not such a serious matter, less or more it is prevalent throughout the country. The Government can be of any party, it is not a question of any particular Government. There can be rule of any party, situation is the same. Only two things can change the situation. The first one is the mentality of society and the second is fear of system. I am pained to say that the thinking of society has polluted. This thinking has remained polluted in "Satyug" also. Bad and good people have always been there in every era, but if the fear of system is there, they think twice before indulging in any nefarious deed. The problem today is that there is no fear of system and thinking of society is deteriorating more and more. Therefore, I feel that this discussion will be fruitful only if we, our State Governments, Central Government, our various institutions and every member of society resolves today on the occasion of International Women Day that we shall protects our sisters and daughters and never let the feeling of insecurity arise in their mind. I feel only then this International Woman Day will prove true to its name and will not be a formality only as earlier.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Darshana Jardosh and Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel associate themselves with the issue raised by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

DR. GIRIJA VYAS (Chittorgarh): Madam Speaker, I congratulate all of you on the occasion of Women's Day. Today, Soniaji's name come first in the list of powerful women, therefore, I congratulate you on behalf of the whole House. Madam, these type of occasions are very few and I don't know when such occasions will arise in future also when you are the Speaker, the Chairperson of UPA is Sonia Gandhi and the Leader of Opposition is Shrimati Sushmaji. After the previous incident, I find no difference in the sentiments expressed by male members and female members. Everybody has feeling in his heart. In such circumstances there is possibility of some change. Today it is the demand of whole country. Therefore, I say that this opportunity should not go waste and it should be our target to bring about a change, a revolution. Under your guidance we have made a lot of progress but it is a paradox all over the world and especially in India, where women are worshipped. As I have said earlier when both hands of a woman are revered, how will she eat food.

I had mentioned many things last time and will not repeat them but you said that we are committed to stop violence and Sushma ji has said that this year should be celebrated for the safety of women and Government have taken initiative. I am remembering the lines of a song- "Adha hai, adhe ki jaroorat hai" means we have half and half more is needed. I would thank Chidambaramji on behalf of House for bringing such an ordinance after that horrible incident. Nirbhaya Yojna is a very powerful step towards empowering women. Alongwith, arrangements have been made for bank accounts for women. The Nirbhaya Yojna is reflection of our today's resolution.

Today I would make a mention of those insecure woman who are not touched. First of all is rape which we have already discussed. Now the Bill which was introduced on 4th December will come up in the House, we shall talk about the ordinance which we have to ratify later on. Sushmaji has rightly said that the incidents of rape are not taking place in Delhi only but I have the data pertaining to all States, but due to paucity of time I will not narrate that. There is not a single State where the incidents of rape and molestation have not increased. The Government have taken stringent steps and is taking more. Despite all this such incidents are taking place, then it is definitely a matter of concern for the whole House.

This House has been witness to the Five Year Plans

of Nehruji, where-in the participation of women was ensured. This House has been witness as to when Indira ji became the mother of this nation for her principles with regard to women. This country has been a witness and I would definitely mention the year 2001 when this Government came into power. I would specially mention Rajiv ji, as he did a lot for the women. But today, I would touch some untouched issues and would request you with folded hands. I have made a mention of the year 2001 because a lot has been done during the tenure of every Prime Minister and much more is to be done, as already said some has been accomplished and some more is to be done.

Madam Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the Provision Act with regard to Immoral Trafficking Act. I have received a letter on behalf of 70 thousand sex workers that I should work amongst them. Our colleagues from Bengal are witness to it. A woman on the deathbed called me only to listen to her grievances. I have not come here to say that it should be made lawful. But that woman said that their three points be solved. What arrangements have been made about the women who are sick and old. I have seen myself when I was taken there that women was kept in a small room and she was afflicted with a contagious disease. Her food plate was pushed in from outside whether she eats or not it was upto her. There was no one to look after her. What about her children? Where will they go? What is the arrangement of their education? A hungry man will commit any crime. No women choose this profession with her own will and even if she chooses it is last option for her. Therefore, I would like to know what is the arrangement of education for the children of such women? What will be the future of her children? A lot of changes in law are required in this regard.

The second point which Sharad ji raises in every meeting of BAC is about indecent representation of women in media. I don't know what type of thinking is this. Sushmaji, when you were the I&B Minister and I was also the I&B Minister, our efforts are continuing since that time. When a woman is shown in a cigarette advertisement or she is represented half naked, why we are not able to do something in this regard by effecting changes in the law?

Thirdly, Domestic Violence Act has been made. Member of Women Commission and our Woman Minister

is sitting, she had done lot of hardwork to retain it. But in spite of that the protection officers that have been made till date, they have also been proved unsuccessful and except one or two States domestic violence has not been checked anywhere. Similarly, even today and I can say it strongly that this evil tradition of witchcraft is still prevailed in every State under which a woman is said to be witch in her village or in that area and whether it is about from West Bengal to Rajasthan or Chhattisgarh to Assam, when I went I came to know that two districts of Kerala are also in the grip of this tradition. There is no law existed in this regard. Therefore, I would like to putforth this grey area also before you.

We have many a times brought legislation regarding old aged people but I would like to talk about those old aged women who are discarded from the house by their sons. I am happy that Government has brought a relief for all the old aged people and old aged pension is being increased. But I would necessarily mention the grief of a woman. A woman with bluish marks on her whole body had said with her folding hands that she could tell her agony on a condition that whosoever has committed this act with her should not be punished. Arrangement should be made for her only and she was saying because she was beaten up by her both sons but even then mother was praying to forgive those sons. Therefore, I would like to say it here that this law should be made more strict. It would not be appropriate to say only. It is the duty of everybody to take care of his parents. Women are very unsafe in their homes.

I would like to talk of jail regarding woman. The condition of jail is not appropriate for women. No further arrangement is made for women. When I reached in Jaipur jail then a cultural programme was organised there. In that programme a woman had presented five or six dances. She was young girl and I think she would be 20-21 years of age. In the mean time she fed milk to her child too. I asked as to why she was there? Then I knew that she was charged with four murder cases. I said her "Beta what was its reason? Then she told that she was being gangraped repeatedly when law had not listened to her, police had not listened to her then she had to take her own decision. She thought only one way to save herself. One day she invited them and gave poison to all of them. What punishment should be given to her? What should be talked in this regard?

Madam Speaker, from Jail to NRI, the condition of women is very pitiable. A woman is discarded from house during snowfall at 2 o'clock in the night. After solemnizing marriage women are not accepted. Leaving the children behind they leave for foreign country. They tell a lie here that they are not married whereas they are married. After solemnizing marriage they take girls with them and use them as domestic help. If they fell ill, then they are discarded from home. I appeal, there is a need to develop NRI. One thing has touched me most. When I remember that event, I still begin to weep. One day my vehicle was stopped at red light, I saw a begging woman. Her eyes were down and hair were hither and thither. It was looking that she was half mad or mad. I got down of my vehicle and talked her taking to other side then I knew that she was ex-*IAS* officer. When I conducted the survey the similar kind of other women then it was revealed that many of them are principals, educated. The husbands of these women take resort to divorce them if they are not fit mentally. Such women are on road today. Whether its reply is road today? I would like to ask as to why the provision of their rehabilitation cannot be made through making a law in this regard? I appeal to the House that something should be done to check the violence.

Madam Speaker, a small girl came, she had recited some lines.

"Hamko bhi dekho, hamko bhi jano,

Ham bhi hain insan, itana to mano."

This is my appeal that security should be provided against violence. Security is must to avoid rape. The comment that has been made by a judge of Supreme if Court, I think no other comment can be greater than it. He said—a woman dies, she dies once but a woman is raped then she dies at ever moment. That painful incident has taught us a lot but atrocity is still continue The House and all the world is seeing us. In this regard we all should come forward with a resolution because such an occasion will not be available again and again. I would like to tell that this woman day should not be confined today only but the House should be further concerned in this regard. I have indicated some points but some points have still been left. Whether women ever today are not killed by burning under witchcraft tradition? What will we say about this violence? We should be awoken in these conditions.

India is ahead in the eyes of law towards all kinds of violence, we have ratified protocol of all member nations of UN. In addition to, many laws are there. We have four arms. We have got constitutional rights, we have IPC rights also. We pass different kinds of Bills in Parliament time and again. Besides, some judgments of Supreme Court are there that take shape of law. Despite these four arms when we see towards feet then our condition also becomes the same as is felt by peacock to I see its feet. I am agitated today. Should I feel ashamed today? With whom I should be angry and with whom I should not. The people have sent us here by deliberating a lot. We have made so much arguments on one or other talk. We have neither to do politics on these talks nor to treat women only a subject of vote bank. We have to treat them as objects.

Madam Speaker, I would like to tell about Afijiniya of long ago. Afijiniya was belonged to Greece. Once upon a time famine was occurred there then Pandits said that until a girl is killed we will not get rid of this famine. At that time a most beautiful girl of 13 years age was identified. I would like to take you towards last scenario. During recitation of last Mantra Pandit says - Afijiniya you are lucky, from tomorrow altar will be made, temples will be made for you because you are being sacrificed for the country and dharma, if you have last desire then you should tell. She stops, hesitates, first says no and then says moving her neck slightly, yes, I have to say only this that the sisters of my coming generation should be given status of a person and not of an object. We are not demanding the status of person and security is begging. We people have reached here by doing lot of hardwork, Meeraji, you have also done very hardwork, we all have done hardwork, after lot of hardwork you have made given us vote and you have been giving it. After lot of hardwork you manage a house. I am hopeful because if a woman has no hope then wherefrom harmony will come, wherefrom equality will come, wherefrom your home and family will operate, how a better future will be built, how a new morning will come.

They are in the wait of a new morning and now this news should go from this country that the Indian Parliament has announced in one voice and has resolved that any type of violence, be it a domestic one to the outdoor violence and any kind of insecurity at any place won't be tolerated. Deterrent laws should be our priority.

Madam, I would like to request you that even if there is a Standing Committee of Parliament, you may kindly constitute a fresh committee, we require some minor changes in some laws and some new laws need to be enacted, we should do this thing in this term itself.

In the end, I would like to request all of you to change your mindset and come forward to help us in the process of decision-making with our participation whose strength has come up from 22 to 60 but that number is not enough. Now come up to give a call for a new India, a new morning, a new ambience, a new milieu and new tone and that call will be given in your sweet voice accompanied by a firmness to tell others that we want to go ahead with sweetness, beauty and firmness. I would like to make a request with folded hands that the Parliament should come forward to guide us.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Panna Lal Punia ji, Shri S.S. Rama Subbu and Shri Jagdambika Pal ji associate themselves with the matter raised by Dr. Girija Vyas.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ (Mohanlalganj): Hon. Madam Speaker, today it is International Women's Day. Every year a theme is decided by the UN and this year's theme is

[English]

'A promise is a promise: Time to end violence against women'

[Translation]

It is a very important year for women. Today even in India, National Women's Day is being celebrated. Today the poets will give vent to the agonies of women, women's organisation will take a pledge to do a new thing, aggrieved women will look to the law and some Government organisations will observe some formalities on this occasion. But the question is whether there will be something for the redemption of some, Mrs. Rachna or Sapna or something will be done to do some justice with a Dulari or Bitane of a village? Whether our so called politicians and policy makers will do something for us? I will quote these words - 'Abhi Jeevan Hai Tumhari Yahi Kahani; Aanchal Mein Hai Doodh Aur Aankhon Mein Paani'. Tradition of mystic poetry has exceeded more than fifty years, world map has changed several times, the shape of India has undergone a change, social set up also has

changed, political ways have also changed picture of rural areas and pomp and show of the cities has undergone a change but women's position continues to be the same even today. I come from a rural background and see that with the birth of a girl child in a village, grief grips the entire family.

In that very village if a buffalo gives birth to a female progeny, happiness is seen on the faces as the people say that it will add to their wealth. We are going ahead and have made our mark at the global level but how ironical it is that today the women are being pushed into sexual exploitation and even in that, the women are being tortured. How much pain they have for them? What to say of it, it is catastrophe. Women's life has become a menace with its increasing magnitude.

Hon. Madam Speaker, if you allow me, I want to present here the figures collected by the Central Government. Every 24 minutes, a woman is sexually assaulted. Every 43 minutes, a woman is abducted. Every 51 minutes, a woman is molested. But the complaints to that effect do not reflect in the police data. Every 54 minutes, a woman falls victim to rape. Every 42 minutes, a woman falls prey to dowry harassment. These figures are not concocted by me but these are the figures of crime against women which have been compiled by the Central Government. What is this irony today that woman is missing her existence amongst the deluge of slogans?

Madam, today entire house is welcoming women's Day but there are several such injuries of the previous years which are distressing the mind. In Delhi, a young woman who fell victim to a gang rape was entrapped and lost the battle of life. It was not mere a death but the total collapse of a country's faith on the system. It was the death of the feeling of security and safety on the roads of this capital city of the country. The death of a brave girl has become the index of our country's Government, its leaders, bureaucrats and police officers. That young girl who emerged as a signicator of injustice against women, first became a torch and then sensitized each section of our society.

Hon. Madam Speaker, the Government had to wake up. It immediately constituted Justice Verma Committee which itself mentioned that they collected 80 thousand data from abroad and within the country. They received suggestions from the workers of women's organisations,

scholars, women scholars, advocates and foreign professors which have been compiled by them in 631 pages. They had to present their report in 02 months but they had presented the same in 29 days. They expressed their regret on it. These figures they received from every section of the society. But the DGPs or the Senior Police Officers of the States did not send any suggestion. The Committee has appreciated the youth and has said that they had taught them all that and today the people of Special Categories had not taught them anything.

Madam, I would like to say that this report of Justice Verma ji which has come in the form of ordinance shall prove definitely a milestone. Even if this Report is not complete and has certain lacunas but it will be helpful for the women. On the women's day, I pay my tributes to that brave and non-fearing young woman Nirbhaya with these words:

"Tu Chup Hai, Lekin Gujregi Sada Yeh Ahsas Par Teri,

Duniya Ko Andheri Raton Mein Dhandas Degi Awaj Teri."

Madam, today it is Women's Day. If we do not speak of women empowerment, it will remain mid-way. Women are dependent on their husbands, sons and fathers and are on their mercy. But today, all the social organisations and Governments will tell us that they have done several things for the self-reliance of women. But, through this House, I would like to say that it will be the real day of empowerment of women when they stand on their own legs to earn their livelihood and flaunt churees (bangles) and bindis with their own earnings. Only then I will understand that they have been empowered.

Madam, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia had said that Dalits, downtrodden, aggrieved, Harijans, women, minorities and the tribals who speak their mother tongue, that day will be a meaningful revolution in this country which will free our Bharat Ma from all her humiliations she has been facing since last so many years.

Madam, Samajwadi Party is engaged in the realisation of Lohiaji's dreams. Today in our Uttar Pradesh, a helpline No. 1090 has been launched for those women who have fallen victim of violence and harassment. They are getting full cooperation of police. All possible efforts

are being made to help all those ladies who contact the helpline centers. Even in the field of education, today there is a provision of 30 thousand rupees for the Muslim girls and this amount is being disbursed duly. The girls who have passed High School, are being given twenty thousand rupees as Kanya Vidya Dhan. The girls who are pursuing their school and college education are being given medical assistance. In every development block of Uttar Pradesh, a degree college is being opened and a provision is being made that in a period of five years, that college will be given recognition for B.Ed.

Madam, even at the primary level, there will be provision of compulsory education for all girls. All the girls upto eighth class will be given free books and two uniforms every year.

Madam, in the end, I would salute all the women of this country and pay them my good wishes so that they may achieve that success and destinations which has been a distant thing for them to this day. I would like to say to all my sisters that one day every spark becomes an ember, everything turns into a rudder and the crushed soil that had been neglected as harmless, helpless and powerless, takes the shape of a tower one day. My salutes to all of you and all the women.

[English]

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (Bhatinda): Madam, on this International Women's Day, may I congratulate you and congratulate that huge population of our country which makes up half the population of this nation.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: I would also like to, on this day, talk about a few facts and figures which are hard and sad reality of the plight of these women. Like my hon. colleague, who spoke before me, read out some figures, I would also like to reiterate those figures. We live in a country where every 12 minutes, some woman in some corner is assaulted or molested; every 14 minutes, a girl is kidnapped; every 20 minutes, a rape occurs; and every 60 minutes, a woman dies a dowry death. What for me personally is more shameful of all is that the UNESCO Report says that 2,000 baby girls do not take birth in our country. They are killed even before they get a chance to

live a life. In this scenario, if we look at the conviction rate in cases of sex determination, it is less than one per cent. If we look at convictions in the courts, be it the case of murder, rape, assault or molestation, it is less than 23 per cent and the maximum is 25 per cent, and 75 per cent of the perpetrators of these crimes go scot-free. There is no fear of the law. There is no fear of doing wrong things to women. That is the reason why the safety and the security of our women is something that this House needs to be really concerned about.

I would also like to state that we live in a nation where 58 per cent of our women are still malnourished and the sad part is that Indians constitute 25 per cent of the maternal mortality rate, where the mothers die during child birth, of the global maternal mortality rate. Hardly 60 per cent of our women are educated.

In this scenario, when our Government puts aside barely Rs. 1,000 crore to improve the situation and to improve the things, which are drastically needed to be done, to enhance the status of these women, I think it is too little and too late. I also feel that if it takes an International Women's Day to talk about all these things, I would appeal to you, Madam Speaker, as a woman that at least, as I had requested earlier, put aside two days in every Session where specific women issues need to be addressed. It is because this one day and this little amount that our Government puts aside does not reflect the determination or the strong resolve that is required, and we do not want it to be mere words alone. Millions of women look up to us that this House here will do something concrete to make their life better, and to ensure that they feel safe and secure in their own country, which is enshrined in our Constitution. Then, why do we just stick to mere words and mere tokenism and do not do anything which is required, the strong resolve that is required, which needs to be reflected from here?

I appeal to you, Madam, to put aside certain days in every Session where these issues are discussed so that they remain in focus and something concrete comes out of it. I also appeal to the nation, to all the women and to all the men that please keep up the pressure on the Governments so that this issue remains in focus. It is only when the public does that, I am sure we can ensure the accountability or the answerability of the Police, ensure that the judiciary speeds up the cases, and ensure that

those poor victims who need to be rehabilitated are rehabilitated. That is the only way. This is the first time that this is being spoken about, and there are so many millions who do not even get an opportunity to voice these things, and they suffer from all this.

So, on this International Women's Day, on behalf of all the women of my nation, Madam, I appeal to you as a woman that please do not let this be just another day and just another occasion where we get to vent out our feelings. Let us make a resolve today that we will make a difference before this Fifteenth Lok Sabha comes to an end by ensuring that the laws are in place, that the women who just look for safe and secure environment gets justice and she gets that safe and secure environment that she is entitled to.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Dara Singh Chauhan.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Madam Speaker, I have also given a notice. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Dara Singh Chauhan ji, why are you not speaking?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sharad Yadav.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: There is no woman in his party. *...(Interruptions)* Kindly call him to speak.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, you called my name very slowly and I thought that you did not want to call me. It is correct that we are not women but we are definitely Ardha Nareeshwar means half women and half man.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sharad ji, the fact is that I had called your name but you stood up gingerly.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: No, no. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: But I assure you that we will hear everybody.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, I agree with all that has been said by Sushma ji, Girija and Susheela

Saroj ji. Sushma ji has given a suggestion that this discussion should continue for one year. Mahatma Buddha had said that if a society, a world develops, an individual also develops. Here by an individual I mean both a man and a woman. The fact is that whatever has been said by Sushma ji and Girija ji has been said by so many persons. Today in this House, we have Sushma ji and Girija ji but in the days of Mahabharata of which the correct knowledge is not there, when Bhishma Pitamah who was definitely a formidable character, was lying on his death bed and was telling as to how one should live his life in this world and what should they do after him, Draupadi burst into laughter. At this Arjun rushed to her and asked as to why she was laughing when Pitamaha was on his death bed and what sort of things she was telling. Krishna said that Draupadi was a very vigorous woman and he should listen to her as to what she was saying.

Arjun said that he spoke throughout his life and acted contrary to his words and at that moment, he was preceding. So Girija ji, it means that Draupadi is such a woman whose story is narrated in every house. Why this story is not taken up by the religious people? Sushmaji has rightly said that there should be a discussion on it. Discussion means that one should take out its quintessence and leave the redundant. There is not one thing in it. Madam Speaker, that country where mothers remain aggrieved, oppressed and harassed, cannot achieve prosperity in the history. How unfortunate is this country. That it was vanquished for 1100 years. We were defeated because we enslaved our women folk. Now I won't like to go into the details of it as to why she was enslaved. If Sushmaji permits Girija ji, I would certainly say that the largest factor of our women's tragedy is this world, this society. *...(Interruptions)* leave aside the system as it is not enough. I would say only this much that as Girija has said that a law should be enacted, it is correct. Our today's immediate duty will certainly be a practical reason. But can our women be redeemed for a distant future? How our mothers, sisters and daughters would be redeemed? Biological difference has been extended to that dimension that our women themselves have been saying that they are half of the population. But I say that you are not half of this nation but the whole country in its entirety. Sharad Yadav's body is the creation of his mother, what his father has contributed in it. I am right because the spirit of courage in me is on account of my mother. Though my father and

mother both were freedom fighters but in my life, I was never in good relations with my father and I had very cordial relations with my mother. She was very brave and some part of that I have in me as I cannot sleep at night if I do not find myself able to say a proper thing. Regarding mothers, Sushma ji has said, so there should certainly be an half hour discussion on it in a week. This tragedy is a horrible malady because the mother, sister and daughter of the poorest is tortured and harassed most. If they belong to a poor, helpless and indigent family, they are not given recognition, instead they become consumable goods. Birth of a beautiful girl in those castes becomes a sin, an offence, all of us living in the cities and villages know it. We talk of equality in Delhi. Since we have gathered in Delhi, certainly it was discussed more. In spite of so much discussion, this evil has been plaguing this country since thousands of years. But now the TV journalists have got this spectacle and they are showing only this. That is a good thing but would they initiate a discussion in this regard or continue to show it? In other parts of the world, small girls are not raped anywhere. What a strange country is ours that we have excelled in it. In which part of the world, rape is committed on the small girls of 3, 2, 4 or 6 years of age? Therefore, I won't speak much and summing up your two- three points, I would like to say our agony is not less than yours.

13.00 hrs.

The people who had assembled in Delhi, have certainly raised this issue and have taken it ahead but such things did not have any effect as such issues have been raised several times. Draupadi caused Mahabharata but where did the justice usher in this world, where was the equality established? What was the fault of Draupadi? She did not keep five husbands, but the mother of Arjun had asked her to do so. But Draupadi did not compromise anywhere, she brought it to the point of war. She tied her hair only after war.

Madam, I am to state only this that whatever Sushmaji has said is true and confirmed. If the House runs for a month then you do discuss for an hour every day. Women may speak in it but one third opportunity may also be given to men because we have also mother, sister. If we do not associate ourselves with her sufferings then it is very bad. Mother has given us birth, mother has given us body. She is to be saved and she is to be protected.

With these words I conclude my speech. I thank Sushmaji, Girija ji, Saroj ji and Harsimrat ji.

SHRI P. L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Madam, I associate myself with the issues raised by Shri Sharad Yadav.

DR. BALIRAM (Lalganj): Hon'ble Speaker, I am very grateful to you for giving me opportunity to speak on the International Women Day. On this day, we are discussing on women day not only within the country but in the entire world. But I would like to state that this discussion should not take place only on one day in a year but there is need to work for them. Today, there is exploitation of women, atrocities on women on every day. Whereas in Vedas and Puranas the woman is called the incarnation of Saraswati, Laxmi, Durga. On the other hand we think women only a means of entertainment whereas it should not be so.

Madam, today I would like to state that when there was Bahujan Samaj Party Government, behan Mayawati had taken stringent steps to impose ban on foeticide because today there are such machines which can tell whether it is girl or boy in a pregnant women. If it is girl, foeticide is done, if it is a boy they eat sweets and go to their home. Therefore, to impose ban on it she said that mostly poor people do so. Therefore, she said that if a girl takes birth in any society, twenty thousand rupees will be fixed in her name till she attains the age of 18 years. When that girl will become adult, will attain the marriageable age she will not remain a burden on her parents. A poor man still gets his daughter married with that money. Similarly, arrangement was also made for their studies. If a girl passes high school today, the study is discontinued tomorrow. But behan Mayawati ji said that if a girl passes high school and gets admission in eleventh class, fifteen thousand and one motor cycle will be given to her. When after one year she will go in 12th class, she will be given ten thousand rupees so that she may study well without remaining dependent on her parents. Therefore, today we have not only to discuss but have to frame such schemes that they may become self-dependent.

Though we talk of empowerment but the incidents taking place today whether in Delhi or in any corner of the country are shameful. It should be checked. Stringent actions should be taken against it. Steps should be taken to go forward. When we were studying in those days the number of girls in our class used to be more than the

number of boys and they were very brilliant. Today, if we give opportunity to women, they do not lag behind. But they do not get the opportunity. Today, you are sitting in the Chair of Speaker before us. Our Leader of Opposition, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj ji is also there and there are so many women ministers are here. Just now Shrimati Sushila Saroj ji was speaking here. There are four women of our party. Today, women are advancing in every field and there is need of their advancement.

Madam Speaker, I would like to request you that you put such a pressure that the Government make some policy and rule for it that the atrocities and exploitation on women are lessened. They may get opportunities to go ahead in every field.

Madam Speaker, while thanking you I conclude my speech.

[*English*]

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR (Barasat): Madam Speaker, please accept sincere appreciation from my Party towards your laudable efforts for empowering women. Today is a very special day for women all over the world.

Nahi samanya naari

jodi rakho parshe more sankate,

sansaye sammati daojodi kathina brate.

Thus spoke Chitrangada, the warrior princess of Manipur, through our Nobel Laureate poet Rabindranath Tagore. What did Chitrangada say?

"I seek to tread the meadows of this universe by your side,

I seek to tread the universe by your side in dream and reality,

With equal right and responsibility,

During peace and strife, with due respect."

That is the idea of every woman today in our nation, in the world. We want respect. We want rights along with responsibility. And today's woman has proved it. Eighth of March we celebrate as International Women's Day, in keeping with the struggle and success of Clara Zetkins who demanded equal rights, equal wages for equal work for women and she succeeded.

My appeal to you, my appeal to this House, my appeal to the whole universe is: let us celebrate womanhood throughout the year. Let us respect women throughout the year. Let us treat women as equal to the men folk. I appeal to the collective consciousness of the nation to respect women.

The strangest part is that we forget that the universe will stop, societies will stop and the nations will stop functioning if women do not perform a particular duty, which men cannot. Men can never become mothers: women can. The women are mothers.

[*Translation*]

They nourish the children, do household work, to work in the fields, do labours, carry weight and this way the society she makes, the same society bores her.

[*English*]

This is Shameful. The collective consciousness of the society should treat women as their own.

To quote another poet:

Vidushi Maitreyi, Khana Leelavati,

Sati Savitri, Kanya Arundhati

Baku Beerbala, Birendra Prasuti,

Antra taderi santati.

Anale dahiya, rakheja ra maan,

Pati putra saathe sukhe tyaje praan.

Antra taderi santati.

Think of Maharani Padmini. She gave up her life to safeguard the respect of the nation, of the clan she was fighting for. Think of Savitri who fought to get back her husband. You have to remember all these who fought for the prestige, for the valour, for the respect. Today these women are not being seriously taken care of. It is shameful that today in our country when every single girl and woman speaks in the voice of Chitrangadha, she is not taken seriously; she is not even allowed to live. She speaks in the same words, before and after birth, but she is not even allowed to bom. Today in our country, we are having female foeticide every day. We have to resolute from this august House today to mete out severe punishment to

those erring-specialists who kill these little foetuses in utero. But the strangest part is, at a particular time when the female foeticide takes place, the external phenotype of the baby is not even formed. So, there are some erring-doctors, specialist out there, fooling the innocent women using some machines, but actually at that particular age - 12 weeks or 14 weeks or 16 weeks of pregnancy - the phenotype, that is, whether it is a boy or a girl, is not even discernable. So, this should be taken up very seriously. We cannot kill the girl child before she is born and we cannot kill the girl child after she is born, because even after she is born, she is exposed to torture. She is exposed to mal-nutrition - 70 per cent of our rural women suffer from anaemia. The only answer to treat this anaemia is to give little bit of grams, little bit of iron and folic acid. But she is not getting that. She is working. To keep her family hearth burning, she herself is burning in the hearth and nobody is taking cognizance of that fact.

We have to seriously request the Ministry of Health to take care of this female foeticide. We are nowhere near meeting the MDG-5, which we were supposed to meet by 2015, to bring down the maternal mortality rate, to bring down anaemia in women - to address the maternal mortality rate so that we do not lose our mothers in child birth. They are trying to perform a physiological function of child birth, but we have failed there.

After birth, when a little girl is growing up every day, right from the age of two years, she is suffering at the hands of the society - voyeurism, stalking. They are abusing; they are hurling abuses at her; they are pulling her by her *dupatta*. We have seen the fight that Nirbhaya fought - what a fight! We salute from this House today, not only the Nirbhaya who lost her life, but all the Nirbhayas, who fight silently in every village, every town, every road, every school, every college and every office. Nirbhayas are fighting and we have to stand by them. We have to have a very strict rule; we have to have a very strict law. We know that we have the Ordinance; we know that we have an Amendment Bill waiting, in this regard. But the collective conscience of the nation has to stand up and stand by Nirbhaya in her battle.

From this august House today, during this discussion I would also like to extend my gratitude to the hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal, Kumari Mamata Banerjee for declaring today, the Kanyashree Scheme by which she

will be paying girl child of the BPL families, for her education, for opening the first womens' university of West Bengal.

We also have to rethink about the Armed Forces Special Powers Act, which subjects women in particular districts of particular States of this country, to shame. We also have to take care of all the women who are suffering from neglect and malnutrition; we have to give them equality.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Susmita Bauri. Kindly be brief; I have a very long list of speakers. Please be very brief.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI (Vishnupur): Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. Today is International Women Day. On this occasion, I congratulate you, all women MPs here and all women in the world. As some other members have stated prior to me, I also want to speak about women Clara Jetican ji. We people are still thinking, considering. But, Clara Jetican started it in the year 1908. Then, 15 thousand women took part in that movement and a resolution was adopted that we people have to do work. There was no restriction to work at that time. One had to work for the whole day. They started movement at that time and this day is celebrated since then. Sufficient time has passed but even today the plight of women is not satisfactory. All the members have told very well about his and I am also telling, whether it is social position or economic position, women are not well anywhere. We know that when a girl takes birth, it is very criticized and we all know it. So many incidents are taking place. There is Government law also but that work continues, that work continues in diagnostic centre. Therefore, the ratio of women-men has become so low. There are 970 women against 1000 men. In some States like Rajasthan and Haryana this ratio is much less. When we will reach in the year 2025, the boy will not get girl for marriage. Such a time is coming. Therefore, we have to think it very well that if we have to balance the society there should be women also. We have half share in the society. But we are very far away from that position.

We find that women are victims of malnutrition also. They themselves do not take food but feed all others. They should get food. I also demand from the Government that

malnutrition will only stop when we will be able to provide best food to children. The women literacy rate in women is very low. The literacy rate in Kerala and Mizoram is good and their economic condition is also good. They are self dependent. But when we look to other States the condition there is very bad. We have a group but they do not get much through that group. For example if they make something at home, where they will sell that. There are a lot of problems. There are schemes but their implementation is not proper. If we pay attention to ICDS centre you will find that Government money is going in that. The problem of malnutrition is very big. If we will properly implement the schemes only then this work will be done and our society will be healthy. Hon'ble Minister is sitting here. They have increased the funds also that need to be properly inverted.

'Asha' workers are there. They work for that. Our country is ahead in the matter of population. 'Asha' women work. They will get three hundred rupees at the birth of one child. They say that if you give birth to two children you will get 600 rupees. They will be motivated for more children for more money. You have to look into it also.

Please immediately bring the women Reservation Bill which has been passed in Rajya Sabha and lying pending. Because when the elections come we talk about 33 per cent reservation for women. ...(*Interruptions*) but it does not happen in reality.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude your speech.

SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI: It should be brought at the earliest. Other Bills get passed but the one thing which I would like to say is that an incident happened in Delhi. We are taking name of Nirbhaya. ...(*Interruptions*) many such incidents have happened in the country. You are diluting the Justice Bhavgava Committee Report. You should take all the recommendations of that report, this is my request. Only then we will have a good society, get honour, otherwise stringent laws will also be ineffective. There are so many laws for women but how many people get punishment. This is what I want to know. Everyone will be aware of laws and will get benefit of those laws. ...(*Interruptions*) many incidents are happening with the women in many States. Therefore, the State Government as is being told are starting these schemes but they should be given due regard only then schemes will be

implemented and they can lead a proper life. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (*Ghatal*): Madam, we congratulate you on the occasion of Women's Day.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you, very much.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: We congratulate you, congratulate Sushmaji, we wanted to congratulate Sonia ji but she is not here, even then we congratulate her. There are three personalities in our House.

[*English*]

who have a dominating influence.

[*Translation*]

We want to say with shame one thing

[*English*]

that we are living in a man-dominated society. Please accept it. This man dominated society is reflected in political, economic and social exploitation of the womanhood of the country. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing? Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not do all this.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, it is neither fair nor honourable to politicalize such an important occasion.

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: We agree that there is one woman in our Polit Bureau ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: You do not have to react.

[Translation]

You continue on the subject you were speaking.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, what is the question?

[English]

rape is not the only issue. Physical assault is not the only issue. The basic issue is that woman of the country is being exploited in all spheres of life.

[Translation]

Women does not get remuneration for their work. Women get less wages than Men. There is no maternity benefit for women and no security arrangements at work place.

[English]

They are not safe in Delhi alone. They are not safe anywhere in the country. They are not safe in their working place.

[Translation]

We also say that

[English]

unfortunately woman has been made a commercial object by the society.

[Translation]

See the news paper today.

[English]

half-clad woman is being shown.

[Translation]

see television

[English]

half-clad woman is there.

[Translation]

See 20-20 cricket match, cheer girls are there.

[English]

At least, stop this. Let us ask the Government to stop, at least, this. What I am saying is that freedom of the

country for 63 years has not given freedom to the woman to live. We believe there should be a movement by the women. There should be awakening of the women and we must support that. I am ashamed to say that this male dominated society is endangering the existence of life.

Nobody has said as to what is the proportion of women in our country. There is adverse sex ratio. The number of women is declining in the country. Women are less in number in this country than that of men. This is the consequence of the shameful social atrocity and economic exploitation in the country.

Therefore, let us not make this day a ritual. It has become a ritual. Look at the House. This day must be a day for dedicating ourselves to the struggle for the liberalization of women from poverty, from exploitation and from physical assault. Only then, this day can be fruitful for our discussion in the Parliament.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam Speaker, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate on a subject which initiated an effort to give some kind of message to the country.

As you said, on this International Women's Day, we have to take some pledge to see that good education is given to female. They are empowered and are lifted in the society. I come from a District called Krishnagiri which was formerly called Dharmapuri. In those days, when female infants are born, they used to feed poisoned milk resulting in the death of those female children. That kind of a system prevailed in my district in those days. As Shri Dasgupta has said, female population is going down because such kind of a thinking is there among the people. When female babies were born, they want to kill them which used to happen in those days. To emancipate this kind of a problem, our honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Amma, introduced the Cradle Baby Scheme to save female children. It was inaugurated in Dharmapuri itself which I want to mention here. The scheme is important because it was introduced to save the female babies.

As he said, we have to give good education to them. For that purpose, as soon as our Chief Minister assumed office for the third time, she introduced many schemes to help women. For example, free education is given to girls to study in post graduation courses in colleges as well as to encourage them for higher education courses. When

their marriage takes place, the Government has announced a scheme to give four grams of gold for purchasing *mangal sutra* and Rs. 25,000 as cash towards marriage expenses. Apart from that, if the girl is a graduate, she is given Rs. 50,000 as a grant. There are many such schemes which have been introduced.

Many hon. Members spoke about Women Reservation Bill in this House. I am very proud to say that when I was the Minister of Law in 1998-99, as per the advice of my leader, Dr. Jayalalitha, I introduced or piloted the Bill in this very House. At that time, hon. Vajpayee was the Prime Minister and I had introduced it during his period. That Bill is still pending. The House must seriously think about it and that Bill has to be passed to give ample opportunities to women. It is a very important point which I am requesting in this House.

Apart from that, to empower women, they should participate in politics also. I am very proud to say that our leader is a woman. She is taking bold steps in maintaining law and order in our State.

In the local bodies in our State also, out of ten Corporations, at least six are headed by women as Mayors. Therefore, in that way, our Party is encouraging women by giving them more opportunities in participating administration also.

SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON (Kanyakumari): Madam, on this wonderful occasion of the celebration of International Women's Day, I, first of all, wish you Madam Speaker, UPA Chairperson, Madam Sonia Gandhi and Leader of Opposition, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj and all women Members of this august House and each woman in the world.

Madam, I take this opportunity to congratulate and appreciate the Government of India for giving more opportunities for women in all fields including politics. Every year, there is a strong request to provide 33 per cent reservation for women while contesting elections, be it Parliament election or Assembly election. On behalf of women community, I urge the Government to fulfill this genuine demand. I urge the Government to fulfill the demand by passing the Women Reservation Bill during this Session itself. The entire women community of India will ever be grateful to the Union Government of India if the Bill is passed in Lok Sabha.

The former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Kalaigarnar, gives importance to women of Tamil Nadu by providing record rights to women to move out from home to public places. Our Indian women prepare special dishes for men but do not get equal rights.

In recent times, attacks and harassment of women are on rise and the people are committing the same mistake. In order to prevent physical harassment of women, the Government should instruct all the State Governments and Department of Police to pay special attention by taking action on complaints given by women so that women will feel free to come out in the public.

The Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi fought and dreamt for the freedom of women in Independent India. Every one in this House must take a resolution to grant full freedom to women for their empowerment and growth in their day-to-day activities.

Madam, I once again wish the whole House on the occasion of International Women's Day.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan may be allowed to associate with Shrimati Helen Davidson.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Thank you, Hon'ble Speaker Madam, today is Women's Day. This day is to give recognition to the struggle of women at international level. You have rightly said that, Hon'ble Sushma ji and all others have submitted their point. What you have said that few women which are seen here and there, they are not the only women. Women working in the fields, doing household works all this is to give recognition to women power. Sometimes, I think the word 'Nari' includes 'Na-Ari' which means that she is nobody's enemy. Therefore, 'Nahi Kisi ki Ari, wah hai Bhartiya Nari, Phir bhi yugon-yugon se Rahi Tadan ki Adhikari'. This question is before all of us that why the conditions are prevailing like this? When we talk about Women's Day or women upliftment then it is not that we have to hold their finger to give support. We have to generate self-respect and self-confidence among them and give recognition to them so that they can re-identify their capacity. They are still on the margin today but some women have come forward. They are trying to identify themselves. We have to give them that identity. Even if they do petty jobs, we have to generate self confidence among them.

Madam, I very well remember that when there was our Government and Hon'ble Atal Bihari Vajpayee was Prime Minister and Krishna ji also knows it, we started a women power award (Shri Shakti Puraskar). I remember, one ordinary woman from Tamil Nadu was among the recipient of that award. She was the woman who was making struggles for agricultural labourers. She was found out and awarded for her good work. When she came to receive award we saw her with grey hair, lean and thin and wearing only slippers. When she came on the stage to receive her award the Prime Minister of our country Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee bowed his head to her and greeted her with folded hands. This is the character of our country. Today this culture needs to be promoted in our country. I would not say in length but would only say that today the woman is coming out and trying to remove her weakness and moving forward to prove her capacity on the world canvas. As Sushma ji has said, only this much has to be done that security has to be provided to him. She does not want any thing more. I confirm what you said and also confirm what Sushma ji has said, and not only in this House but in the country do not differentiate in male and female. But an atmosphere is required to be created in the society. What a women wants? I want to say only this.

She doesn't want the luxury

But don't pave thorns on her way

She will make her way herself

But don't stalk and tease her.

She is the women saying this on the international Women's Day. If this happens, nobody can stop India from becoming super power. This much I have to say.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Krishna Tirath.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): Madam Speaker on this day.
...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): Madam, I want to say a few words. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, are you yielding?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: She started speaking. She is not concluding.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I have an impression that you will give me a chance. I am sorry.

MADAM SPEAKER: There are other Members to speak.

[Translation]

She is not concluding, but intervening.

[English]

It is not ending.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Thank you very much.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Madam Speaker, Today is an important day on the International Women Day ! on behalf of the government and my own behalf congratulate all the women lining in the country and abroad. Their power has been identified and recognised. Here the Hon. Members have said many things, the agony of their heart has surfaced. I know that after independence our country is the first country which gave voting rights to the women and gave freedom to elect. Baba Saheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar gave them equal rights in the constitution. Mahatma Gandhi has said that in this country anybody can live by avoiding the violent attitude and adopting non-violence, that is the women power, which can move forward with non-violence. So in this government I have created non-violence messengers from my ministry. We have 1.5 million elected women representatives in Panchyat Raj, Local bodies, who as a non-violent messengers visit different villages, tribal areas, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe areas and are doing the work to empower the women. Mahatma Gandhi ji had also said that the women will be leading non-violence. Rajeev Gandhi ji gave 33 percent reservation in Panchyati Raj, local bodies and now in many States. By giving 50 percent reservation to women in states like Delhi, women have come forward. Gurudas Das Gupta ji has left, he said that our society remained a male dominated society and I give an example of it. In all our words if we say 'female' then it already

contains 'male'. If we say 'women' then 'men' is in it. If we say lady, then it contains 'Lad'. In some words the male is. That is the power of women which takes all with her.

When the point of female foeticide was raised, I gave a message "if there is no girl there is no world". You may think yourself, ponder upon it, if the girl is not born the world cannot be created. So

[*English*]

"No girl No world".

[*Translation*]

With this slogan we have started the work of National Mission Empowerment of women all over the country in every district. I think we have to move forward with this programme. Today we talk about empowerment. The women are empowered. We have started a scheme—Rajeev Gandhi Empowerment of Adolescent Girl. 'Sabla'. It is yet a pilot scheme. Lakhs of 'Sablas' have come out in the country. They have got the power to speak their mind. They can point out their sorrows and griefs. But the mind set of men is required to be changed today. I have thought one thing more, which I want to express before the House through you. We want to come out only with a competent Scheme—Which will be named as—Rajeev Gandhi Empowerment of Adolescent Boy—Which will be called "Saksham". It is for those who are still child and with what thoughts their parent groom them, the old tradition which pleads for male dominance, of our male dominant country. At home seldom they are subjected to discrimination. The girl will not get milk and the boy will get the milk. The boy will not work and the girl will work. We will have to change this pattern and for it the women will also have to give thought. We too will have to discharge our responsibilities. The women of the country, whether they are living in the cities, villages or remote tribal areas, in forest or where ever they live, they will have to retrospect and rethink over it in order to make women empowered, so we all have to work together to move forward. When we talk about women and female foeticide, that women should confront that such thing will take place. I will not go out. I will not go for check up. Many times I have seen the male members of the family or her mother-in-law who is also a woman should think, and retrospect to it. So we will have to work together for empowerment of women. He said the women are not safe. We have passed the protection of women

against Sexual Harassment at work place bill in both the House. The women whether they are working in organised sector or un-organised sector, they will be given protection through this Act under which we are framing the Rules Under the National Mission Empowerment of Women 2010, which we have started, we have given a Performa to each district to know the present status of women and we train them after giving training. The House training, skill training, which is being given, how much its level has raised, in six months, we are working on it. The government will remain vigilant to it.

I again through you, all of us should dedicate this year to women safety and we all together men and women jointly give them a safe environment. Let her be brought up, advance and stand up at her own feet and become a good citizen of the country.

[*English*]

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Hon. Speaker, you have given me the opportunity to participate in this vital issue. You have given opportunity to all of us to apply our mind to think as to how the atmosphere has been so polluted today, after the Delhi Gang rape, which has made the entire international community to express it as a shameful act. What this House has to do, and what steps the Government has to take in this aspect, is a major issue. I don't want to go into the details of the Ordinance that has been promulgated. But at the same time, I would like to state that the responsibility of the Central Government and State Government is more important on this occasion. In my humble opinion, I think, the House should know as to what steps some of the States have taken. I was very closely watching the debate and the speeches of the hon. Leader of the Opposition and several sisters on the other side.

Madam Speaker, I had been in power in Karnataka for a short period of 18 months when we had given equal rights to women; we had given reservation of 50 per cent to the teaching staff, starting from the primary school up to the university level. I must recall that we wanted to give reservation in the very same House when I was heading the Coalition Government - I have myself moved Constitutional (Amendment) Bill for giving 33.3 per cent reservation for women in Legislatures. Not only that, all the jobs in the Government, starting from constable - in all

direct recruitments made by the Government - we have given 33 per cent reservation for women. We have extended all educational benefits to the tune of 33.3 per cent. I am not going to satisfy with the steps we have taken in those 18 months. I have also introduced a scheme for girl child. Our Government deposited Rs. 10,000 in her name the day she was born; and at the time of marriage, it will be Rs.3 lakh or Rs.3.50 lakh, according to the rate of interest; and the same should be utilized for the marriage of that girl.

Today, one of the most important things which I would like to bring to the notice of the House, through you, Madam, is about the advertisements with sexual connotations, which spoil the mind of young boys and girls. This is being done for the sake of earning the revenue. The Information Department is also handling this. It is the most important thing. So, my humble opinion is that somehow it should prevail that not to demonstrate such types of issues in the electronic media or in the advertisement which is going to spoil the minds of young boys.

It is very much essential and the need of the hour to stop such incidents of rape whether at the State level or at the Central level. I am not going to discriminate. For the first time we are seeing such types of shameful acts. This was one of the worst years where we are facing a situation where the entire country has witnessed such types of shameful acts, particularly, the capital city of Delhi.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude. Thank you so much.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: There is a global reaction to this. In this connection, let the Government take any radical steps for which we are all going to cooperate. Madam, you have given us an opportunity to apply our minds to cooperate with the Government and to extend all our support whether for reservation or for any radical steps which the House is going to take to provide equal rights to women and not to have any type of further sexual harassment to my sisters and daughters.

Madam, our philosophy is *Matra Devo Bhava*. That is our basic philosophy. We will remember that mother is God; she has given birth to us. It is very important and essential thing to see how further we move to protect the interests of our sisters and daughters. It is essential to

pledge ourselves today on this International Women's Day.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Madam Speaker, all the leaders including the leader of opposition have expressed their views on International Women Day. I support them. Madam as per our 'Shastra' and sanskriti I find "where the women are respected God lives there". In the cabinet of God the most powerful portfolios have been given to women. Durga is the goddess of Power, Laxmi ji is the goddess of Wealth and Saraswati is the goddess of learning's, they are worshipped in this manner. We gave an important place to women in ancient time. Lord Budha came to Vaishali about two thousand fifty years ago. He said, "Vajjinam Shat Ahrihanya dham

[English]

Seven virtues of Vijjiyan Leading not to decline.

[Translation]

The society which will follow the Seven Dharmas will progress and will not fall. Out of the Seven Dharmas one is that the society where the women and children are safe it will make progress. Today people are teaching us about Women empowerment. But the women empowerment was started from vaishali. During the time of Lord Budha in Budhism the women got the equal rights and powers. At present I find that women are occupying all the important posts, even then their plight is bad. What are the reasons and how it will be solved? Members in their speech were saying that the reason behind it is the atmosphere is of male dominated society. The women are suppressed from birth, foeticide are committed and equal right to education is not given when grown up. She is treated like a slave in the house and suppressed by saying 'Abla' helpless. But it is not so. All the sociologists of the world, elite persons, scientists all are of the opinion that the women in no way has less capabilities than man. They were kept suppressed 'Kanya Dan', 'Purush Dan', 'Go Dan', 'Swarn Dan' etc. are done in our society. The dowry system is a great evil for our country. To my mind these social evils can be treated only by revolution. As the differences between rich and poor should be abolished the difference between upper and lower be abolished, high and lower, Black and White are to be abolished, similarly there should be equality between men and women and the difference

should be abolished. The head of India bent with shame when the incident in Delhi took place. People pleaded to make 'Hanging' as a law. People shouted slogans for justice. The entire country was filled with rage, even after there seems no effect. Figures show that there was no effect. What type of society we have created? We will have to create such society where the men and women are equal and have the right of equality. The women are subjected to eve teasing, betrayal and rape. These three types of crimes are meted to women. Till these crimes are not uprooted the mindset of the society cannot develop and till that time India cannot keep its head high before the world. Today on the occasion of International Women Day we will have to resolve to bring revolution for equality of men and women.

International Women Day—Jindabad.

[*English*]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Madam Speaker, at the outset, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister Krishna ji, hon. Leader of Opposition Sushma ji, our Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee, our UPA Chairperson Sonia ji, all the women across the world and my mother also.

Today, the 8th March, is a special day for women, that is the International Women's Day. It is an occasion not only to celebrate but also to review as to how women face problems to assert for their place in the world and to ensure equality. This year, the focus is on violence against women. Women have been at the receiving end for ages. We often talk of women empowerment, equality of women and what not. But, what is the reality?

Women constitute 48 per cent of our country's population. If we put women and children together, they constitute nearly 70 per cent of our country's population. I would request all the hon. Members, cutting across the party line, to introspect about the improvement in the status of women in the last decade or so.

Discrimination against women has been there for centuries. In one way, it reflects our social values and ethics. A lot of introspection needs to be done on rendering gender justice in real sense of the term. There is a need to change the mindset of man. As is said somewhere correctly, we need to educate man to empower woman. If we want to remove subjugation, suppression and

discrimination against women, we need to tighten the laws and make them harsh. Penalties should be enhanced considerably and we should teach a lesson to everyone who indulges in crime or violence against women and who does not think of gender justice so that they would think twice before they act against women.

There is a need to ensure good governance. If governance is good, no one dare go against women. If message goes out that anyone who commits a crime or bends rules or laws is not spared, then we can see equality, gender justice and women empowerment.

In the end, I would request all of you to dedicate yourselves wholeheartedly to surge ahead in ensuring women empowerment in real sense of the term.

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (Anantnag): Thank you, Madam Speaker. I will just take one minute. The entire House has spoken on this subject in one voice. So, there is no dispute. I will just make two points.

Sushmaji has said: "The only solution to this problem is that we must instill fear in the minds of aggressors by making stringent laws. Everybody agrees on that. My question is this. Does it mean that we have to set the system right? There are loopholes in the system. Everybody wants to set it right. Everybody wants the same. The entire House says the same thing but still it is not happening. Still she is not getting justice. I think, the time has come when we have to overall or, at least, make some changes in the system. Whatever we feel, our concern will mean something to her only if she gets it on the ground. She will get it only, if we set the system right.

I would like to ask something from Sushma ji but she is not here. My colleague from TMC said and even Justice Verma said in his report: "Whether a woman belongs to Jammu and Kashmir; whether she belongs to North-East or any part of the country; she needs justice." I am grateful to Justice Verma that he had taken it up. He had said and recommended, "the rapes which take place in Jammu and Kashmir, and the rapes which take place in North East or any part of the country on women under the garb of Armed Forces Special Powers Act, they should also get justice". But they are not getting it because the people in uniform run away under the garb of Armed Forces Special Powers Act.

So, I would recommend to the Government to consider the Report submitted by Justice Verma, in which he had strongly recommended that even people in uniform should be tried under civil laws and not under Army camera. I would also recommend that woman is a woman whether she belongs to Jammu and Kashmir, North East or any part of the country, she should get equal justice.

This is my plea to the Government.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI (Banka): Madam Speaker, I on this auspicious day congratulate you and all the women members of the House and all the Hon. members. I am congratulating with heavy heart, because this day is the day of women empowerment but we have many sufferings in our life. The conditions we are passing, at the time of women empowerment, those condition of women are pitiable.

When we see our ancient history and Vedas and Puranas, we find that the women had much higher status at that time. They were given the right of reading and learning Vedas. They had the right of performing 'Havans'. In ancient age there were learned women like Gargi and Maitreyi. In inspirer of Mahakavi Kalidas was a woman and from her inspiratin he wrote books like 'Abhijyan Shakuntlam' and 'Meghdoot'. Ratnawali was also such a woman who gave inspiration to her husband the great poet Tulsidas that the love which he showed towards her in the darkness of night that much if he would have shown to God Rama, he would have become a great Yogi. Those reproachful words made him such a high scholar that he wrote epic like Ramcharitmanas. In our history in our Puranas it is written, where the women are respected, there lives the God. But the time changed, situation changed, Pardha system came in existence. The women were confined to pardha and from that time the dirty practices came with the passage of time. Today we are seeing the vast sphere of its and that is why we say that you the helpless women have only the story that you have to feed but your eyes, are filled with tears.

Today in a month the incidents of eve leasing are 554. About an average 4 incidents of rape cases take place a day. If we go through the figures, we will find these incidents full of shame. The recent incident that took place on 16th Dec., 2012 had ashamed all of us.

14.00 hrs.

That incident has made us to think over that after getting education and being an educated and a citizen of a cultured society, what type of society we have created. Today we are demanding for stern legislation against such type of heinous, and cruel incidents. Sometime we demand for hanging and some time to make the offenders physically cripple. When we are alone we are bound to think what is happening today in the society? The women after becoming a mother take care of the child in her womb. She bestows all her affection of motherhood, which build his personality. As a sister she ties the thread of safety on his wrist and as a wife participate in all his sorrows and happiness and brings the sense of happiness in life. In villages even today it is accepted that the boy will carry forward the dynasty. As such the girls are killed at the time of birth, that is the reason the ratio of women is going down. The falling ratio of girls is an alarm for us that the time to come is not good. In cities the educated people, today go to the diagnostic centers, where the girls are killed before their birth. The foeticide is an expending crime in the cities. Rules are there, but those are not being followed. The sex ratio is becoming uneven. It is a warning for us.

Madam Speaker, The women are subjected to malnutrition. They are enemic and as a result there of infant deaths are on the increase. Keeping all these facts in view, there is necessity of various types of programmes for the improvement in the condition of women. First of all the women will have to identify her own existence. The main thing is that the women should not become a part of consumerism culture in this changing environment, for which they are being compelled. There is need of retrospection and rethinking in the light of legal system and rules. Today the writings of great poet Jaishankar Prasad should be taken in one's life.

"Nari turn kewal shardha ho, Vishwas rajat nag pal tal mein,

Piyush shrot see bha karo, Jiwan ke sundar samtal mein"

MADAM SPEAKER: The discussion have decent ending.

[English]

Hon. Members, we have had an extremely fruitful discussion on the occasion of the International Women's Day.

We are the Parliament of India representing 120 crores men and women of the largest democracy of the world. We legislate, we exercise oversight on the Executive, and through our debates on the floor of the House we also change the mindset of the people. We must resolve to enact legislations for the safety, security, welfare and empowerment of women. We must also keep close watch as to how these laws are being implemented by the Executive.

More importantly we should also have at least one discussion as suggested on women issues in every Session to change the attitude of the people towards women.

This Parliament, the supreme body, today has sent a clear message that women in India will be empowered and will always be held in the greatest of respect.

14.05 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF THIRD REPORT
OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE, (2013-14)

RAILWAY BUDGET (2013-14)—GENERAL
DISCUSSION

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNTS—
(RAILWAYS), 2013-14

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS—
(RAILWAYS), 2012-13

AND

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS—(RAILWAYS),
2010-11

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The House shall now, take up Item No. 9 to 13 together.

Shri Ganesh Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Madam Speaker, yesterday while initiating the discussion on Rail Budget, I was saying that the country had great expectations from the Rail Minister. But he has disappointed in the same manner his predecessors had. That is why I said that this budget lacks foresightedness and is disappointing. After 17 years, Rail Minister, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal himself moved this budget while himself sitting on the driving seat. Till now he was travelling in AC-I class. But for the first time he has tried to run rail while on the driving seat. But I feel that in such a vast country, he has

14.06 hrs.

(*SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA in the Chair*)

failed to move the rail in the direction where it should have been moved. Actually, in his speech he has mentioned the challenges and the problems before the Railways, but when I deeply studied the Rail Budget, I found very slow effort has been made to mobilise all those facilities in the budget, it seems as if "much ado about nothing". It was felt that as Congress has got a chance to prepare Rail Budget after 17 years, it would keep the country in mind while preparing the Rail Budget. Today, railways have a network of 64000 kilometers. More than 12,335 trains are operating. There are more than 8000 railway stations. More than two crore people daily travel by rail. But I would like to know about the facilities being given. On the one hand you say that our railways have entered in one million club. Russia, China and USA are also in the same club. If today we compare our country with China, we find that China started railway network after India. In 1947 our network was 53396 kilometers. In 63 years we have been able to add only nine thousand kilometre more of new rail line. It is being said that we shall take our railways at world level ahead of China. The speed of freight route in China is 120 kilometer per hour, whereas it is only 26 kilometer per hour in our country. Their passenger trains travel at the speed of 300 kilometers per hour and here we are not able to run even at 80-90 kilometer per hour. This is the State of Shatabdi and Rajdhani trains. What to talk about the remaining trains. How can we compare ourselves with China. Our goods train moves with a freight of ten thousand tonnes and what is the position of our tracks. Our tracks are in bad shape. We should have taken up the work of

strengthening our rail lines. We should have worked for the protection and safety of our tracks. We should have also worked for the modernisation of our lines. We should have worked for mobilising the facilities for passengers. There was a challenge before us, how to complete the ongoing projects on time. But you have made provision in the Budget that we shall reduce the work on ongoing lines. You have also reduced pace of the work relating to gauge conversion. What more failure can be that only 30 per cent work relating to electrification of railway track could be completed.

Sir, on the one hand, your Government is daily increasing the rates of diesel and you are saying that you would impose fuel charge. You are going to recover 4200 crore rupees by imposing fuel charge and railway is spending only 840 crore rupees on this. Railway will be giving a surcharge of 840 crore rupees and will be recovering 4200 crore rupees from the people. Is it justice? You increased the passenger fair on 20th January and thereafter presented the budget and in that also you increased your revenue by cancellation of tickets, in tatkal and in reservation. That is why I am saying that this budget is totally directionless.

Shri Raghudayal, former Managing Director is living in Kankot. He has said that this time also the rail budget is as it used to become promises, same claims, same projects and no concrete effort has been made to recover it from its bad shape. If the rail budget is one the wrong track then accidents will happen. When the rail budget will go on wrong track, the situation is going to be explosive. The members expressed their resentment by coming into the well of the House during the Budget speech. Therefore, I would like to ask as to why this happened. Today, the Railway Minister is saying that they he has made arrangements to mobilize money. We shall take money from private sector. We shall mobilise money through PPP model. From where will you get money? The share of Railways is daily going down. Who will give you money and for what purpose? The manner in which you have presented a partisan Budget, I would like to make it clear that you should work seriously in this regard. Madhya Pradesh has a Rail network of five thousand kilometers. What you have given for a rail network of five thousand kilometers? I would like to tell you that you have given only two trains there. You have announced 66 new trains

and out of those 66 trains you have given only two trains and that also only once a week. I have no grudge against those areas or the MPs there, although they don't belong to my party. But I feel that partiality has been done somewhere and that is why I am saying all this. The two trains, one from Chandigarh to Indore and the other from Jabalpur to Yashwantpur which you have given are not sufficient. The frequency of 26 trains from Indore to Amritsar which used to run twice a week has to be increased. Jabalpur-Amravati has been converted into a daily train. 26 new passenger trains have been introduced but not a single train has been given to Madhya Pradesh. Out of eight MEMU trains, not a single train has been given to Madhya Pradesh. 57 trains have been extended. Jabalpur-Jaipur train has been extended upto Ajmer. After all what is this? Which type of budget it is? Why this biased budget? The Hon. Minister has given two new factories to Haryana, Chandigarh and Punjab. Two establishment factories have been given, an electrification job has been sanctioned, three new rail lines have been given, two lines have been doubled, nine express trains and two passenger trains have been given, four Demu-Memu trains have been given, three trains have been extended, the frequency of three trains has been increased. Rajasthan has been given 12 trains. We do not have any objection to it but somewhere, some partiality has been done. You have given nine trains to Delhi. I feel it is biased. That is why I say that you should look into it seriously.

Yesterday also, I submitted that this Rail Budget train which was moved by Pawan Kumar Bansal, Amethi, has gone to Chandigarh via Raibarielly has not gone towards Madhya Pradesh, whereas Madhya Pradesh is the heart of the country. If we do not strengthen Madhya Pradesh we will not be able to connect East with the West, North with South, because Madhya Pradesh is in the middle. The whole rail network operates through here. If that is weak then your rail network will always get obstructed somewhere or the other.

I would like to submit that on 22nd January, you increased fare by 21 per cent and imposed a surcharge of 6600 crore on the common man. You have fixed a target of recovering 4200 crore rupees by levying 5.8 per cent fuel charge on freight. Whereas the additional burden due to increase in diesel is only to the tune of Rs. 850 crore. In the reservation of ticket, cancellation and tatkal,

ten to hundred rupees have been increased. You are going to earn additional revenue of Rs. 486 crore through this.

Now, I would like to submit as to what happened to those important projects? Out of the 918 sanctioned projects of Railway you have agreed to give financial assistance to only 347 projects for which an amount of one lakh 47 thousand crore is to be given. But what happened to rest of the projects? One newspaper has written that hundred of projects were withdrawn. After all what is going on? On one hand you say that Pradhan Mantri ji has congratulated you that you have mentioned to increase the railway network, you have mentioned to provide more facilities. The Prime Minister has said that you are exercising economy measures. On other hand, you are blocking the ongoing projects. You are going to close the sanctioned 250 new railway lines, which are still lying incomplete. The conversion work of 225 lines is going to be stopped. You have said that only 347 projects will be given financial assistance. I would like to say that there is need for 9 lakh crore rupees. From where you will bring the money? You do not have money. You have not told the country. Hon. Rahul Gandhi had been to Bundelkhand and was saying that Bundelkhand is the most backward area. A rail line from Lalitpur to Singrauli was sanctioned in 1997-98 which is the lifeline of Bundelkhand and Vindhya area. It is a fact. It is a 541 Km. long rail line, it has not been completed till date, only 25 percent work has been done. It was decided to make this route from Lalitpur to Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Satna, Rewa, Sidhi and Singrauli, but nothing has been done on the route. An agitation is being staged there for connecting Panna to Satna. The MLA of that area had done 70 Km. foot march and thousands of people accompanied him. The people want that this important project should be completed at the earliest. Singrauli is the hub of coal and electrical power and the rail line will go from Lalitpur to Singrauli and the coal will be supplied through this route. Railway will earn more and expenditure will be less and the rates of coal will come down. These projects are very important, but you have not given it much importance. This year you are giving only 45 crore rupees. This is a scheme worth 1,000 crore rupees and you are giving only 45 crore rupees and you want to complete the work by giving less amount.

Last time Railway Minister had announced a factory in Sanchi, the area of our leader Sushma Swaraj ji, but nothing has been done in this regard. One year has lapsed, you have said to set up a factory at Misrod, but nothing has been done so far. You have announced a medical college in Bhopal, but nothing has been done. You have announced a day train from Indore to Rewa thrice a week and this train has started from 3rd March this year. It will run for 18 hours and there is no sleeper coach in this train. Who will sit in chair car for 18 hours, will he survive? I want to know what type of work railways want to do? My demand is that run this train on daily basis and attach sleeper coaches in it, only then this train will be made viable otherwise stop it.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Which is the train you are talking about?

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Indore to Rewa. Protection and security is a very big question, I will take it specially. Dr. Anil Kakodkar has submitted his report on railway security and Sam Pitroda has submitted his report on modernisation of railways. They have said that it will cost about 5.60 lakh crore rupees to bring the railways on track. It is the fact, but you have not given any importance. You are going to close 10,797 level crossings, close them, but whether you will construct under bridges or over bridges or not? You say that you don't have money. 3,700 crores rupees should have been provided to you from Central Road Fund, but you got only 1100 crores, from where the rest of money will come? You aspect that State Governments will share the expenditure, State Governments will share it only when you give them importance. I would like to submit that Madhya Pradesh Assembly has passed a resolution, including all Party MLAs, saying that Lalitpur-Singrauli rail line should be completed at the earliest. 1463, 1465 Rajkot train should be extended from Jabalpur to Satna, Rewa. Howrah Jabalpur Shakti punj should be extended upto Bhopal. Indore to Manmad rail line should be extended via Khargon Sedhwa. Gwalior- Sheyopur meter gauge should be converted into broad gauge. A new railway line should be constructed from Bhind to Koch via Lahar. A fast train should be introduced from Ujjain to Bhusawal via Bhopal. A new train should be introduced from Singrauli to Bhopal via Beena. A new rail line should be sanctioned from Sagar Makronia railway station to Bada Malehara

Chhatarpur-Khajuraho. Panna rail link should be connected with Satna. Bhopal-Howrah express should run on daily basis. A new train should be introduced from Ujjain to Varanasi via Bhopal- Katni. These are the proposals passed by the Assembly and I am putting them in this House. Similarly, a new rail line should be constructed from Multai to Natkher and a new train should be introduced from Singrauli to Katni-Satna. Rewa-Anand Vihar Rewanchal express should stop at Jaitwara. Indore-Howrah-Shipra express should run on daily basis. One other matter was also there. Indore- Pune train should run daily inspite thrice a week and it should stop at Chinchwad. Indore-Nagpur should be extended upto Raipur. Provisions should be made in the budget for construction of a new rail line from Indore to Dahod. The Prime Minister had laid the foundation stone. Railways have forget this project even after the Prime Minister had laid the foundation stone. A second platform should be constructed at Singrauli as it is a power hub, coal hub and a large number of passengers visit this area and there is only one platform on this station. It should have at least two platforms.

Sir, now I would like to submit something special in respect of my Lok Sabha Constituency. I met personally with hon. Pawan Kumar Bansal Saheb. I am also a Member of Standing Committee on railways. We had a separate meeting. All the members had given in writing. Standing Committee had also recommended, but it seems that your railway officers may have not told you. When I met you I had requested you but you also forget it. Our long time repeated demand was to have a train from Rewa-Satna to Mumbai and you also agreed to give it. Our people go to Mumbai for trade, medicine and treatment and they do not get seat in all the up-down trains originating from Mumbai. Allahabad is 200 Kms. far, Jabalpur is 200 Kms. far, the people of that area do not get any seat in any train. We have requested many times for VIP quota in all categories as earlier so that the people of that area may get some benefit. 2500 passengers daily commute from Satna railway station, but they are not getting reservation facilities.

Sir, we are demanding from long time for terminal and reservation facility at Satna. It is really necessary for that area. This facility should have been there. A train starts from Rewa to Anand Vihar. There is only one train which connects Delhi to our area and that is super fast train. The condition of that train is very bad. Our ex- MLA

Shri Prabhakar Singh was travelling by that train on 3rd March. His suitcase was stolen in Allahabad. When I myself travel by this train, I accompany two boys with me so that they may look after my luggage. Cacroaches, bedbugs and rats are found in plenty. The tap in toilet do not work and you cannot tolerate the bad smell. The travel is completed in such conditions. I had written to the Chairman of railway board and member traffic in this regard, but unfortunately they did not pay any heed. Even the condition of that train could not be improved. The condition is so bad and it is superfast train. On the one hand, you say that we will upgrade the trains to the world class standard, but how you will upgrade the trains to world class? You even could not change the coaches of these trains. This is the condition of superfast trains. You will certainly charge 6 money from the passengers, but will not provide facilities to them. You have upgraded 58 railway stations to the world class and you are getting the income of 50 crore annually from these stations. New Delhi is the railway station of the capital of India. Is it world class? No R.O. water is available there. Whatever you will give? There is nothing else otherwise bad smell? Allahabad is also a world class station. What happened there. The Kumbh pilgrims faced so much difficulties. Your railway bridge was collapsed. People suffered loss of life and many were wounded.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Railway bridge was not collapsed.

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Something was collapsed.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: You just see the facts, the bridge was not collapsed.

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Whatever I read in the newspapers, it seems that the railway bridge was collapsed, people were crushed under the bridge. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): This is not true.

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Now whatever it was, but accident was occurred or not, people died or not?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The bridge was not collapsed. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Hon. Member, withdraw your words.

SHRI GANESH SINGH: If the bridge was not collapsed, then I withdraw my words.

[*English*]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GANESH SINGH: I have requested in respect of the Intercity express starting from Rewa to Jabalpur that a stoppage should be provided at Baghai and Jhukehi. The public had staged an agitation pressing their demand for the new railway station at Ghunwada on the route of Jamuna and Maihar Katni under the Rewa- Satna rail route. But nobody has paid attention to their demand. Similarly, there are many villages across the railway line, their farms are across the line, but there is no facility for going across the railway line. Now you are removing the level crossings, but not constructing the under bridge. Similarly, there is a village ahead of Satna called Gobraon, Dhatura and Khera village ahead of Maihar. There are so many villages for which I have already written letters. Under bridges should be constructed at these points. Manikpur to Jhansi is such a rail route which has not been electrified yet and had not been doubled. All the trains running on this route are always delayed. What are the reasons. All the trains originating from Rewa and Satna are held at Naini railway station for hours. The railway staff of Allahabad station do not notice these trains. These trains are allowed to go ahead when a phone call is made. So, I request the railway Minister that there are some such tracks which are very busy. There is Banaras, Allahabad, Mumbai track which is very busy. Satna is a railway station which is 200 Kms away from Jabalpur and two hundred Kms away from Allahabad and situated in middle of this route. It is technical stoppage of many trains, but not a commercial stoppage. A train starts from Allahabad for Mumbai. Diesel and staff is taken from here, but the passenger are denied. Is this a justice? How will you run the railways?

Today the condition of railway is very bad. The catering system, cleanliness system, arrangement for safety of passengers is very bad and unauthorised vendors are in a large number. The quality of meals supplied by the railways is very bad. Who is the contractor of meals? Who is the cleaner of linen? It emits bad odor. Money is charged from the passenger and railways makes payments to them,

but why are they not doing work properly? Many a times, I myself made complaints, but no action has been taken so far.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please conclude now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Sir, I am saying that who will improve the situation? Whom shall I say to improve the situation? Pawan Kumar Bansal ji is a very senior Minister, he is very learned person and I expect from him that he will bring the railway on right track. But I do not seem it would be done. There is a big harsh role of railway officers in non- development of railways. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. You have made your point.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GANESH SINGH: These officers are not under your control. There is so much bureaucracy that they are acting in arbitrary manners. Until you control them, until they understand the problem of public, until they consider the proposals of the State Government, how you will take the railways on correct path. This is your first rail budget. May be you get less time, but you will bring supplementary demands of grants in the House. This rail budget will go to the Standing Committee. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Annu Tandon.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GANESH SINGH: They will make their recommendations. My request is to review it, reconsider it. Withdraw the increase of passenger fare. Remove the fuel charge. It should be as much as you are paying for that. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, nothing will go on record. I have given you enough time.

...(*Interruptions*)*

*Not recorded.

*DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (Anantnag): Unfortunately after 1947 Jammu and Kashmir State got disconnected from rest of the world as our road connectivity to Muzafar-ABAD (POK), Jammu-Sialkot, Kargil-Askardoo, Poonch-Rawalkote all closed down for political reasons. Our only link to rest of the country is Srinagar-Jammu Road. Four Prime Ministers laid foundation stones from both ends (Kashmir and Jammu) to connect Kashmir valley through Railway. Still this has not happened. I would urge upon the Railway Ministry to complete this long-standing project so that Kashmir gets connected to rest of the country. Physical connectivity can lead to mental connect which is the need of the hour.

And also connect erstwhile Doda District and Rajouri, Poonch and inter-connect valley of Kashmir through Rail.

I would also demand halt station at MONGHAL (Anantnag) which is the demand of the local population. I must also thank you Mr. Minister that you have given a lot of space to J&K State in your Budget speech.

*DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): I express my views on the Budget (Railways). New Railway Minister, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal immediately after taking over the reins of the Ministry has hiked the fares of railway passengers by 20%. This is unheard of in the annals of history of Railways in the country. As far as I am concerned, it is adding salt to injury as poor, needy and downtrodden are already reeling under acute price of essential goods, petroleum products.

Now with the Railway Budget, he has presented, he has hiked fares of other things, namely tatkal charges, reservation and cancellation charges. This not fair at all by any standards or norms.

Having expressed my displeasure on the Railway Budget and the State of Affairs of Railways, I would like to state that West Bengal has given a raw deal in the Budget. Except a few cosmetic additions, nothing concrete has been announced for West Bengal. No new rail line, no gauge conversion, no mention of doubling of line, no new survey, no mention of Tarakeswar-Mogre line which was proposed in last year, no new PRS. HWH to Serampore via Dankuni and Singur as proposed in the last year Budget. But there is no mention of it here.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

There is no mention of new lines and trains in economically backwardness district and Maoist affect areas.

As everyone is aware, Railways being the life line of our nation, it has a daunting task of catering to needs of the whole country. When Miss Mamata Banerjee was the Hon'ble Railway Minister, she did not increase the fares of passengers considering the plight of aam aadmi due to rise in prices of every items particularly essential food items, petroleum products etc.

Some features of the Railway Budget, I wish to appreciate. They are these. There has been a setting up of companies of women RPF personnel and another eight companies are going to be formed with a view to strengthen the security of women passengers and 10% RPF vacancies are being reserved for women.

An amount of Rs.100 crores has been earmarked for improving stations in New Delhi. I would suggest that Railways should also make efforts and earmark funds for improving the conditions of other major stations in other parts of the country.

Railway Minister has made an announcement for setting up of new coach manufacturing and maintenance facilities in various places but there is no mention of any place in West Bengal. I condemn this.

There is a mention in the Railway Budget that the safety fund is inadequate. If that is the case, where would the funds collection before the Railway Budget and where the Railway Budget would go. Would the Hon'ble Minister respond to this? How would he propose to ensure safety of Railways passengers with the Railway safety fund in inadequate?

I wish that Government generate more funds for safety and for other pressing purposes without hiking the passenger fares further or collecting indirectly through Tatkal, cancellation and reservation charges and burden the poor and downtrodden.

There is a need to ensure cleanliness in railway stations across the country. It is difficult task. I agree but efforts should be made in that direction if the Minister wants to improve the image of Railways in the country.

The Railways is the cheapest economic means of transportation in our country and it is an important vehicle

for the poorest of poor. It is an engine for growth. There is denying of the fact our Railway network is one of the largest in the universe. There is lack of toilets and waiting halls, benches etc. in most of the major Railway Stations and small stations.

I would strongly urge the Railway Minister to give utmost importance and priority to the pending projects an ensuring manned level crossing across the country and ensure its completion early.

In the end, I would only expect this Government and the Hon'ble Railway Minister to roll back the passenger fares particularly of sleeper class and also take back the hike in cancellation and reservation charges as it has burdened the poor to a very great extent. With these words I conclude.

[Translation]

*SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK (North Goa): Hon. Minister of Railways while presenting the budget for 2013-14 has said that Indian Railways is a very important organisation, which plays a unique role in connecting the nation. The nation got independence 60 years ago but still there are some important places of the country which are not connected with rail. Last year while speaking on rail budget, I have made many suggestions and demands, but not a single suggestion or demand is included in this Budget. For example, I have demanded for a new railway line from Solapur of Maharashtra to Tuljapur (only 48 K.m.) This line was surveyed earlier. Thousands of devotees visits daily for worship of Mata Tulja Bhawani. Lakhs of devotees visits this place on full moon. They face so much hardship due to lack of facilities. Hon. Khaire Saheb also made a demand in this regard. I demand from the Railway Minister to construct this rail line and get blessings of maa Tulja Bhawani and public.

Hon. Minister has not increased the fare directly but increased it in form of surcharge, cancellation charge, tatkal charge and as such increased the cost of food items and other goods resulting in increase in prices. Public is already facing problems due to price rise. You have presented an inflationary budget. The tickets are not being confirmed even after booking it in 6 months advance for rail travel. Trains are less and demand is more. The standard of maintenance, cleanliness and catering is falling

down. Public is already troubled due to non-availability of facilities from railways.

The entire country is concerned about the protection and security. An accident occurred at the time of 'Kumbh' in Allahabad. Many people were died and wounded. Who was responsible for security. There are unmanned gates at so many places, where accidents do take place daily killing the people. There is need for over bridge or under bridge. Konkan railways had applied a security measure by which the trains were stopped automatically. Accidents were avoided. Is this security measure has been fitted in all the trains. There is need to implement the recommendations of Dr. Anil Kakodkar and Sam Pitroda committees.

In the last Rail Budget speech, I made a demand for 'Palace on Wheels' train. Madgoan status was accorded the status of a world class station. But no progress has been made in this direction. There was a demand to convert Karamali Station into an Ideal Station. But no action has been taken till today.

I have been elected from Goa. Goa is considered an important tourist destination of the world. Not only from India, but tourists from all over the world come to Goa. The facilities at Konkan Railway are insufficient. Even booking tickets six months in advance are not confirmed. The trains are less and the residents are more. Therefore, I would like to present the following proposals in this regard:

1. Konkan Rail line be doubled to facilitate running of Goa-Mumbai, Goa-Manglore, Basai-Trivendrum.
2. Panji is the Capital of Goa. The nearest station for this is Karamali (Old Goa). The trains coming from Delhi, Mumbai and Manglore do not stop here. The train stops only at Madgaon station. Due to this tourists and the people of Goa have to spend three hours more. Therefore, I make a demand that all these trains be stopped at Karmali station. Many trains do not stop even at Thiwi station. It is the only station of North Goa. If the train does not stop here, people have to come back 40 kms from Madgaon. The existing rail facilities are insufficient.

Prior to the advent of Konkan Rail, South West Railway used to operate in Goa. After converting that route into metre gauge, not much trains have been restarted. The consumer association of Goa forwarded their demands

upto Goa and Delhi. But even then no action was taken. I demand that:

1. A fast passenger train from Vasco-de-Gama to Miraz may be reintroduced.
2. A daily fast train may be started from Vasco-de-Gama to Tirupathy, Sikanderabad.
3. Vasco-de-Gama Bijapur-Sholapur-Bijapur Express may be run daily.
4. A daily Vasco-Mumbai CST may be started with 'Gomantak Express' name.
5. Vasco-Yashwantpur weekly train may be run daily. It should be named 'Doodhsagar Express'.
6. Vasco-Howrah Amrawati Express which used to run four times a week may be converted into a daily train and pantry may also be provided in that train.
7. Train no.17312/17311 which used to run between Vasco to Chennai once in a week, may be run twice a week and be named 'Doodhsagar Express'.
8. Sawarde Station of South East rail be developed as on Ideal station.

There is need to provide good facilities to the tourists coming from all over the world. The stations need repair. Two years ago, the railway minister, accorded the status of world class station to Madgaon station. But the work has not started till today. We demand to convert Karamali station, which is a Capital station, in to an Ideal station. I expect that by doing all these works on station, We will be making Goa, a world class tourist station.

[English]

*DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY (Bardoli): First of all, I would like to heartily thank the Hon'ble Minister of Railway, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal for presenting a very progressive and dynamic Rail Budget. The Rail Budget has brought its own share of optimism for the people of Gujarat as the State is set to get a Rail Neer bottling plant and I am thankful to Hon'ble Railway Minister for the initiative. I fully support all the proposals in the Railway Budget. Simultaneously, I would like to put forth some suggestions also to be incorporated in the Railway Budget proposals which are as follows:

Surat is a very important industrial and commercial centre in the country yielding huge revenues for the Railways. In Gujarat, Surat city is known as financially and economically developed city and has developed as an important industrial hub for Diamond Industries, Textile Manufacturing Units, Corporate Sectors like Reliance Group, NTPC, ESSAR Group, L&T, ADANI Group, KRIBHCO, a Fertilizer Complex to manufacture Urea, Ammonia & Bio-fertilizers, ONGC, a Public Sector Undertaking under Government of India at Hazira area in Surat. Surat is also having Asia's biggest Sugar factories. I would like to request that the funds for converting Surat Railway Station into a "World Class Railway Station" as announced earlier may kindly be allocated in the current Budget 2013-14.

Bardoli in District Surat has been the "Karma Bhoomi" of the "Iron Man of India, Late Shri Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel". Bardoli is also having the biggest Sugar factories and has developed as an important industrial hub for Diamond Industries and Textiles Manufacturing Units. I shall feel grateful, if Hon'ble Railway Minister considers Bardoli Railway Station under the "Multi Functional Complex Scheme".

A permanent post of A.C.M. at Class-I employee level at Surat Railway Station is absolutely required considering the size of traffic and commerce this city handles.

Goods Yard of Surat Railway Station should be shifted to Udhna or Bhestan Railway Station to solve the Surat intra-city traffic problem.

Number of daily trains from Surat to Ahmedabad and Mumbai is required to be increased to solve the dearth of trains in morning originating from Surat.

Frequency of Surat-Amarwati Express, Surat-Mahuva Express, Surat-Bhagalpur, Surat-Mujjafarpur Express, Amrawati Express, Surat-Puri Express, Bandra-Ajmer Express, Surat Tapti Ganga Train, Memo Train from Surat to Vapi, Bandra Ajmer Express, etc. should be increased mostly to daily basis as currently these trains are running once or twice a week only.

Railway may please provide and increase emergency quota of Surat in various classes in Surashtra Mail, Duranto Express, Bandra Bhavnagar Express, Trivandrum-New

Delhi, Bhavnagar Kakinada Express, Train No.2288 Kochivali, Sampark Kranti, Golden Temple Train, Flying Rani Express, Suryanagari Express, 2953 August Kranti Express, Baroda Express, Gujarat Mail and Aaravali Express, No. 2951 Rajdhani Express, Dehradun Express, Bandra Avadh Express, Gujarat Queen, Paschim Express for Surat due to which passengers are suffering badly.

Some of the Express trains, namely, Duranto Express, Trivandrum-New Delhi Express, Sampark Kranti, may be provided stoppage at Surat Railway Station and Valsad Vadodara Intercity at Udhna Railway Station.

In my constituency Bardoli, Umarpada and Mangrol Tehsils are mainly undeveloped and tribal areas. These areas have no industry and other modern sustainable employment sources for the people. A major chunk of population, especially younger people go daily to Kosamba, Ankleshwar and Surat, which are industrially developed areas, for employment and education. A narrow gauge train runs once a day and passes through Umarpada, Kosamba and Mangrol Tehsils of my constituency. Earlier this train used to run more frequently which has reduced drastically now. I would request to increase the frequency of this Umarpada-Kosamba train at least to twice each in morning and evening according to the convenience of general public to facilitate better commuting in this otherwise backward area and approve conversion of this narrow gauge line into broad gauge line in this Budget. In this regard, I submit a newspaper clipping published in, a leading newspaper 'Gujarat Mitra' to Hon'ble Railway Minister.

Another important point I would like to mention here is that more than one lakh people living in and around the area of Uchhal Tehsil in Surat which is served by Bhadbhuja Railway crossing situated near Songarh. The railway crossing opens only for 12 hours (from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.) during the day time and remains closed during the whole night. Due to this, vehicles cannot pass in an emergency situation during night. Most of the villages in this area are connected with this Railway crossing only to the outside world. The opening and closing of the said Railway crossing should be increased to 24 hours by posting permanent suitable staff for whole day.

The number of current ticket and reservation windows at Surat Station should be increased. The east side of

Surat Station should be developed for amenities. Provision of pure drinking water at platforms of Surat station should be made. RPF Police Station may be shifted to ground floor of Platform No.I at Surat Railway Station for better law and order situation. Entrance and exist gates of Surat Railway Station should be made broad and easily accessible for passenger. Udhana station may be developed as a terminus to ease traffic situation at Surat station and nearby Municipal areas.

There is an urgent need to construct Railway Over Bridge near, some of the Railway Stations like Sachin Railway Station, Sayan and Kim Railway Stations at Vadodara Division.

Gujarat Queen may be extended up to Mahesana along with provision of extra AC Chair car.

One more 2nd Class Sleeper Reservation Coach be added to Surat Bhusaval Passenger train.

One 2 tier AC Coach may be added to Tapti Ganga Train, Surat-Bhagalpur Express, Surat-Varanasi Express.

Railway Crossing gates at Gangadhra Bardoli Road, Godadara-Dindoli near Sachin village and Sayan are vary narrow which may be widened alongwith development of surrounding roads.

A few new trains may please be started. Surat - Nandubar-Surat MEMU/DEMU between 7.15 and 15.35 hrs; Surat-Sirdi-Nasik via Jalgoan, Surat-Amravati passenger Daily, Surat-Puri Express Daily, Local Train from Surat to Navapur on Bhusaval track may be started.

The implementation of construction of Udhna-Jalgaon double Rail Line may be monitored and supervised properly for early completion.

Vyara is the headquarters of the Tapi District and Vyara Railway Station has been declared as a modern Railway station during last financial year. At present, only a foot-over bridge exist on Vyara Railway platform. A foot-over bridge for connecting outer north and south side of Vyara and Tapi villages is required so that the natives may cross over the line without using railway platform. Earlier, there were two railway road crossings near Vyara Railway Station, which were closed and due to this the people from both sides are forced to walk about three kilometers to reach their destination. I would request to construct an

outer foot-over bridge from north side to south side of Vyara Railway Station to connect the two locations for convenience of the people.

At Vyara-Songarh National Highway-6, near Virpur village, there is only one Railway crossing, which results in heavy traffic jams on both sides of border in Gujarat and Maharashtra. As the area witnesses passage of heavy commercial vehicles and is also used by light vehicles of the natives of the area, an underpass structure below the railway line near the existing railway crossing is required and must be approved in the current Budget 2013-14.

I am sure, Hon'ble Railway Minister will kindly consider all of my suggestions and will incorporate them in the Railway Budget. I once again congratulate Hon'ble Minister for presenting an "Aam Aadmi Ka Rail Budget".

[Translation]

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON (Unnao): I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Rail Budget.

I want to say something special. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. Why are you wasting the time of the House?

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say one thing that if we see from political point of view keeping in mind 2014 elections and what opposition or media is saying, then we will find the budget to be not so interesting. Because they wanted that big dreams be weaved, tall claims be made, huge assurances may be given, but the fact is that I would like to thank the hon. Minister for presenting a very practical, pragmatic and a balanced budget. It deals not only today, but the safety aspect of tomorrow also been taken care of. The Planning commission has earmarked 5.19 Lakh Crore rupees for

railways in the 12th plan. It shows the importance of Railways. One Lakh crore rupee are to be mobilised through P.P.P. and Rs. 1.05 lakh crore through internal resources. I feel it is not an impossible thing. But I would like to urge upon the hon. minister that when we talk of mobilising internal resources, we must think about general rail fare. Plan investment for the year 2013-14 is 63,363 crore rupees, which is 3,263 crore more than the previous year. This move also shows its importance.

Just now our hon. member was saying that along with China and Russia, India has also entered into Billion Tonne Freight Club. In think the confidence with which the hon. minister was informing, we also felt proud. There is no doubt in the fact that the country is making progress and that is why we have come to a position where we can talk about Billion Tonne Freight, otherwise we would have talked about less freight. If there was no development, how we could have talked like this?

By not directly increasing the passenger fare and fixing a target of Rs. 94,000 crore by effecting nine percent increase in freight the government have done a right thing.

In this financial year a loan of Rs. 3,000 crore along with interest has be repaid to the Ministry of Finance. While informing all this, the happiness and the self confidence which was oozing out of his voice was very much clear. I am very happy that now Railway Ministry is in right hands and in right direction.

I welcome, the proposed 67 new express trains, 26 new passenger trains, 8 DEMU Services and extension of operational area of 57 trains. I hope that the new express trains such as Bandra Terminus-Ramnagar Express and Jaipur-Lucknow Express will pass through my Parliamentary Constituency. Their stoppage may also be provided in my constituency Unnao.

Alongwith this, the decision taken to fillup 47,000 vacant posts and clear the backlog of posts belonging to weaker sections and differently abled persons is commendable. The move was long awaited.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to say one thing more in this connection. I would request the government and this House, that the people with regard to whom I am talking should not be termed as handicapped. The word handicap feels insulting. I am of the opinion that such

*Not recorded.

brothers and sisters should be considered differently able. It would feel better. Generally, during discussion, why we call them handicap time and again.

The hon. Rail Minister has taken up the renovation of seventeen bridges in this budget, which I specially appreciate. The reason for this is that the bridge between Unnao and Kanpur was built in 1875 during British period. You can imagine its condition after so many years. We only pray that this bridge is also included in the list of 17 bridges so that we may not have to suffer further loss.

Why we need rail? People need it to go from one place to other and for transportation of goods. When goods are transported, industrial development takes place but there are many reasons for human movement. Tourism can play an important role for increasing the human traffic. The 104 places of religions or tourist importance having population of more than 10 lakh each have been selected for beatification. With this move not only the rail passengers will be benefitted, but development will also take place and people will get employment.

In this connection I would like to say that with a view to encourage recognition of the places of historical and religious importance in Unnao, we will have to promote tourism and Rail Ministry can help us a lot in this regard. What I mean to say is that my demand is justified I would like to request the hon. Rail Minister that keeping in view the tourism, rail network and facilities may be increased in Unnao and Unnao like all districts of India.

Unnao is the land of historical importance, land of martyrs and the land of literary people. There are very few places like Unnao. Unnao is called the land of Pen, kopen and Sword. It is the birth place of Luv-Kush, Jankikund, ancient temple of Mata Kushari Devi, 400 year old Imambara of Safipur, the fort of Raja Rao Ram Baksh, the fort of Raja Satan Pari, Birth place of Maharishi Parshuram, Pandit Suryakant Tripathy Nirala, Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Pandit Pratap Narayan Mishra, Shiv Mangal Singh, Suman, Ramai Kaka, Bhagwati Charan Verma and many other poets and literary people. It is a place of Amarshaheed Chadrashekhhar Azad, Amarshaheed Raja Rao Ram Baksh, Amarshaheed Gulab Singh Lodhi, Thakur Jassa Singh, Pandit Bishambar Dayalu Tripathy and Habibur rehman Ansari. All these freedom fighters, braves, and political people belong to Unnao. The proposal of running an educational train named Azaadi Express, so that all the

places connected with Freedom struggle could be linked with each other is a commendable step. This will give inspiration to our youths to visit those places and the development and employment of these places will get boost.

Mr. Chairman, through you I would request the hon. Minister that Unnao may also be included. From far off countries especially from Siberia, very beautiful birds come here in Priyadarshani bird Sanctuary. Unnao is not lacking in any way to become a very important district from tourism and Railway point to view. Even then there have been many short comings. The type of work which we wanted to do, has not taken place. Even after the apathy of so many years, I would not say that the ministry has not cooperated with us during the last three years. The stoppage of many trains has been provide here but that is not sufficient. We are not yet satisfied. I have given the whole list with regard to providing stoppage of trains and increasing the bogies of Local trains to the hon. Minister. I hope the voice of thirty lakh people of my district would have reached him through me.

I would like to give an example with reference to my Lok Sabha Constituency of Unnao that despite being a Junction, the common people there have to go to Lucknow or Kanpur to catch Express trains and Fast trains going to far off places. I would request that the stoppage may be provided at Unnao to the new trains which are going to be introduced.

I welcome the safety steps proposed by the hon. Minister. I welcome many measures like SPART, Self Propelled Accident Relief Trains, Crash worthy LHB. If everything is done in a proper way, then why accidents happen. Just now an hon. member was also mentioning it. Recently, I also went to Allahabad Mahakumbh. I personally felt the agony of people after meeting them. In that accident many old, women and children were killed. In addition to the compensation, hon. minister's thinking of giving more contingency margin in the future schemes is commendable. I welcome this move. I heard a lot about the arrangements made by Railway with regard to movement on platform. It felt good to hear all this. I came to know that the railways had made a very good planning alongwith the state government, but on that fateful day it was Sunday and there was huge rush of people who had come for a holy dip. There was a stampede of the people

who had come for holy bath. Two people were killed and many injured in that stampede. They were sent to hospital. The result was that the people who were responsible for making arrangements of Mahakumbh diverted the people towards railway station and that also towards civil lines, where only reserved rail passengers were to go. When the mob reached there, the arrangements there were not proper. As a result the mob increased on F.O.B. Had they informed the railways in time, sufficient arrangements could be made very easily and this accident could have averted. The people died in the stampede and also on the F.O.B. But they were counted as one incident. The railway was maligned for this, and I felt sorry for that.

We learn only one lesson from it that immediately at that very time coordination is made among people, such type of stigma will not be on anyone. Coordination is very important. In this accident several women and children died and the points put forward by the Hon'ble Minister are praiseworthy. I particularly thanks the Hon'ble Minister that by giving special attention on women safety he has said to recruit more women in RPF, but for increasing the number of women in RPF it is said to form four companies and to reserve ten per cent vacancies for women. In this regard, I want to request him that if you cannot reserve 35 per cent it will be very good if you reserve at least twenty per cent or twenty five per cent vacancies for woman because many women walk there and if the security women are more, the women will feel more secured.

What is said about a passenger? It is said that after booking the journey may be safe the passenger may get clean bad his washroom-bathroom are cleaned gets fresh food, timely get water and reach their destination safe. If you see in the Budget speech, the Hon'ble Minister has particularly discussed on it. From this it appears that his intention is very clear. It has raised not only hope but confidence also.

In the last, I salute the Rail Ministry that they have given the facility of free rail journey to our Jawans and Martyr and their aged parents to show honour to them and thank him on behalf of the Parliament.

It will be an important step to correctly implement this budget, so that Indians may get its benefits.

Sir, in this regard, through you, I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister that the survey may be carried out

soon of the two new lines, Unnao-Purwa-Maorawn-Lucknow and Safipur (on Unnao-Pilibhit section) Bithoor station, given in the new line survey list of Budget 2012-13. The people of our area are writing for it. I do agree it takes time, but now one year has passed. I hope that work will be started at earliest on it.

Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I support the Budget 2013-14 presented by the Hon'ble Rail Minister and conclude my speech.

*SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA (Chhota Udaipur): We talk differently at every time, sometimes made announcements keeping in view the elections and it takes 10 to 12 years to implement and complete the project. Even today several lines, are lying delayed by 10 to 15 years. Railway has never took any concrete step to complete these, we announce. Later on the amount increases due to delay and the work remains suspended due to increase in the amount.

In my view in spite of everything the Rail Ministry does not want to do anything and I want to tell the Rail Minister that narrow gauge line was started almost 150 years back. It was started from the oldest rail line Dabhoi-Miyagam of Gujarat. Slowly and steadily Pratap Nagar, Chhota Udaipur-Dabhoi-Chanaud-Chanpaner-Ankleshwar-Jambusar-Padra-Pawi Maits-Shivrajpur-Samlaya-Teeba-Malsar etc several narrow gauge rail lines were started. Even today some lines are operating.

Under gauge conversion project Padra-Janmbudar should be included and a new line should be laid to link them upto Dahej. I welcome the announcement of a new Rajpipla-Kewaia line in this budget and suggest that this line should be brought upto Tankhla because line exist upto Tankhala.

I am to request that by making Dabhoi N.G. heritage park, all the narrow gauge lines which were operating from Dabhoi, some are non-operative, heritage trains should be operated on all those narrow gauge lines or all lines may be converted.

It may be mentioned in the context of heritage corridor that India's one route railway training college is in Baroda of Gujarat. After construction of this corridor the local, national and international tourism will get promoted. The

*Speech was laid on the Table.

network of narrow gauge railway line exists there for a long time and its appropriate maintenance and protection is very necessary. We welcome new rail lines, new trains. Along with this, we want this also that the Rail Minister should pay attention on old rail lines and old trains timely, so that the bad condition of railway is improved and at the same time these are protected also. With the construction of heritage corridor in this area the tribal belt and the people of this area will get lot of facilities and development will also take place.

There are so many pilgrimages in the country where people go for warship. There is a saying in Gujrati "Kashi ka Maran aur Surat ka Lobhan" means that you are lucky if you die in Kashi and you are lucky if you eat food in Surat. There is a very famous Chanaud pilgrimage at bank of Narmada 16 kilometer from Dabhoi in Gujarat where people come from many parts of the country, Chanaud is an important place for worship. People come from far and abroad for Sarvapitra Shradh Pooja. There are three such place in the country, in Gaya only pitru shradh is performed, in Sidhpura only matra shradh is performed, but in Chanaud sarva pitra shradh is performed. For such a significant pilgrimage there was narrow gauge previously which is now non-operative. This non-operative narrow gauge line should be converted into broad gauge line and Dabhoi to Chanaud line should immediately be made operative.

When war of independence was going on in the country, several well known persons lived there secretly at Chanaud located at the bank of Narmada and Tantga Tope was also among them. I am to request that keeping in view the importance of this pilgrimage promote the importance of heritage line in this budget.

I draw the attention of the Hon'ble Rail Minister towards ignoring of an delay in the ongoing works of rail projects in most of the tribal dominated areas.

My Parliamentary Constituency, Chhota Udaipur represents the tribal dominated area in Gujarat. For making direct link between tribal areas of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, the project of starting a new rail line from Chhota Udaipur to Dhar is going on, it is going on with a very slow speed for a long time and its work is very much delayed. After the completion of this project it will prove very beneficial for the tribal area.

I request the Hon'ble Rail Minister that he should intervene in the matter so that the local tribal people of Chhota Udaipur and Dhar may be connected with the mainstream of the country. He should include this proposal in the rail budget to start a new rail line from Chhota Udaipur to Dhar and allocation of financial assistance for the project should be done so that the tribal region of West India is linked with rail.

At present, the train from Pratap Nagar to Chhota Udaipur is operating twice in a day, it should be operated five times in a day.

[English]

*SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharmapuri): At the outset, I would like to put it here that the Hon'ble Minister gave some happiness and some disappointment for the State of Tamil Nadu. The people of Tamil Nadu expected much from the Hon'ble Railway Minister being the last Railway Budget of the UPA II. However, I would like to say here that one should be happy with what he has got and pursue for what he has not achieved or got it.

I am thankful to the Hon'ble Railway Minister that finally the railways acceded to the much long pending demand of the people of my parliamentary constituency for a railway line between Morapur and Dharmapuri and included in the budget for Updating of the survey. This is the long pending demand of the people living in my constituency. If ^ this project is implemented, the people from the headquarter of Dharmapuri district i.e. Dharmapuri town and surrounding towns will be benefited and it would also generate a lot of resources for the Railways as these routes are highly economically viable because of the geographical structures connecting places of importance with regard to religion, commerce and tourism.

Following are the few railway projects concerning my Dharmapur parliamentary constituency which need your special attention as these have been hanging for many decades and I desire that these may be taken up on an urgent basis.

Through my earlier letter in connection with the previous meeting convened by you, I have made representation to augment or implement the following demands of people of my constituency and I reiterate

*Speech was laid on the Table.

again herein to consider and implement them on an urgent basis:

Construction of Rail over-bridges at following places are urgently required:

- (a) Adhiyaman Kottai Railway Gate falling on the Dharmapuri-Salem National Highway (NH-7)
- (b) Vennampatti Railway Gate in Dharmapuri town
- (c) Pennagaram Railway Gate (Kumarasamy Pettai Railway Gate)
- (d) Chenthalpadi Railway Gate
- (e) Buddireddipatti Railway Gate

Although, these rail over-bridges have been sanctioned, yet, there is an urgent need to complete these over bridges at above places. All these places fall under Bangalore Division of South Western Railways and under Salem Division of Southern Railway. The construction of these over bridges is very essential as public passing through these gates are finding it very difficult to commute.

There is also need to construct a level crossing at Sivanalli under Salem Division of Southern Railways. In the absence of level crossing at Sivanalli, people from more than 30 villages have to take the risk of their lives by crossing un-manned level crossing. There is a sizeable population in each of these 30 villages. The vehicular movement has increased and thereby the accidents have also increased at the above unmanned level crossing.

The route for the new train to be run between Nagarcoil-Bangalore-Nagarcoil announced in the budget for 2013-14 is via Madurai-Trichy-Namakal-Salem-Jolarpettai-Bangalore. However, if the route of the said new train is made as Bangalore-Hosur-Dharmapuri-Salem-Namakal-Trichy-Madurai-Nagarcoil, the demand of the several lakh rail commuters can be met. Therefore, it is urged that the route of the said new train may please be fixed as aforesaid instead of the route announced in the budget for the said train.

Railway station at Morappur is an ancient Railway Station under the control of Salem Division of Southern Railways which falls in my constituency. This station serves the people who are heading towards Chennai and other parts of the country and the State. Hundreds of people visit

the railway station regularly. Dharmapuri District is the most backward district in the State of Tamil Nadu. Due to this backwardness, the people of this district had to move from Dharmapuri to far away places for their livelihood and for better prosperity. However, the trains which are passing this Morappur station, do not stop over here i.e. Train No.3351/3352 Tata Nagar-Alleppey-Tata Nagar-Bokaro Express and 2695/2696 Chennai-Thiruvananthapuram, Chennai Express.

Another important Railway Station falling in my district is Bommidi. This station also serves the people of both Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri districts. However, this station does not have stoppage for train no. 6381/6382 Mumbai-Kanyakumari Mumbai as well as 7229/7230 Sabari Express running between Thiruvananthapuram to Hyderabad via Tirupati. It is painful and pertinent to mention here that when the Mumbai-Kanyakumari GST Express enters Kerala, it stops at all stations in Kerala, whereas it does not have a stoppage at many important stations in Tamil Nadu.

Dharmapuri Railway Station under control of Bangalore Division of South-Western Railway serves the people of both Dharmapuri and Kanyakumari heading towards Bangalore, Mumbai, Thiruvananthapuram etc. However, it does not have a stop for train No.6537/6538 Bangalore-Mangalore-Bangalore Express. Therefore, I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister to direct the concerned authorities to make a stoppage for this train at Dharmapuri.

There has been a popular demand for stoppage of train no. 16537/16538 running between Bangalore and Kanyakumari (Nagarcoil) Express at Dharmapuri, and also to enhance its frequency on daily basis instead of twice in a week as there is huge volume of passenger traffic between Nagarcoil and Bangalore daily.

Stoppage of train intercity running between Bangalore - Ernakulam-Bangalore (12677-12678) Mysore-Mayladuthurai-Mysore(16231-16232) at Palacode. It has been a long pending demand of the people of this area which is one of the biggest taluks in the Dharmapuri district. Palacode is a big commercial centre having big sugar mill, etc. Being a big commercial centre, the movement of people from here to many places across the state and other parts of the country is quite high. Moreover, passenger traffic to industrial towns like Coimbatore,

Tirupur, etc. from here is quite high. Therefore, if a stoppage is allowed for this train at Palacode, both the people and the railways will benefit immensely. Therefore, stoppage at Palacode for this train be provided.

Presently there is no reservation facility at Palacode railway station and the people have to visit Dharmapuri railway station which is more than 25 kms away from Palacode. In the absence of reservation facility at Palacode, the businessmen of this area, students and others are affected badly and they are forced to look out for other mode of transportation. Therefore, if a reservation counter is opened at Palacode railway station, both the people and the railways will benefit handsomely.

Dharmapuri being close to Bangalore, the capital of Karnataka, passenger traffic to and fro (Dharmapuri-Bangalore-Dharmapuri) is quite high as in the case of traffic to all other state capitals in the country from its neighbouring areas. Presently the said passenger train is only plying between Bangalore-Hosur-Bangalore. If this train is extended upto Dharmapuri, several hundreds of people can travel daily on both sides from Dharmapuri to Bangalore and Bangalore to Dharmapuri. Therefore, this train be extended upto Dharmapuri.

I urge upon the Hon'ble Railway Minister to look into these long pending demands of the people of my parliamentary constituency as he has considered the new railway line between Morappur and Dharmapuri.

[Translation]

*SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): There were much expectations from the Railway Budget this time. After a long time a minister from Congress party was to present the Budget. However, this time also no change was seen in the trend in Railway Budget. Assurance and claims that were used to be given, repeated in this Budget also while there is no concrete proposal to bring out the railway from its bad condition. 20 years back India was lagging behind China by 15 years in the matter of per Kilometer passenger. Now Chinese Railway has 90,000 kilometer Railway line and it is ahead of India by 50 years. Today, the economic condition of Railways is very bad. The Railways which could become a tool to bring on line our economy that is slipped into the conditions like those which were faced by Air India and thus has almost become a burden. The

Railway Minister had increased the passenger fares sometime back. Now he is trying to take credit of not increasing the fares. Passenger fares have not been increased in the Budget, however the travel has been made costlier adopting other means. 5 per cent increase has been effected in freight. India has become such a country in the world where freight charges are the highest. Freights are going to be regulated by the prices of diesel in future. Budget has given a signal that there is a likelihood of having upto 6 per cent increase in rail fares each year.

The people of my parliamentary constituency have been aemamo years together for introducing new trains and extending the existing train services. Train no. 22481/22482 a super fast train which runs between Jodhpur and Sarai Rohilla should be made a daily service while extending it upto Haridwar. Train No. 19027/19028 Vivek Express weekly train from Bandra to Jammu Tawi should be operated on three days a week. Train No. 12371/12372 Howrah-Jaisalmer weekly train should be operated 3 days a week. Surat to Chandigarh weekly express train via Ahemdabad-Jodhpur-Dagana-Sadulpur-Hisab-should be operated three days a week. Bandra to Haridwar Express via Ahemdabad-Jodhpur-Churu and Amritsar to Mumbai via Hissar-Sadulpur-Ratangarh-Jodhpur, Train No. 14705/14706 Delhi-Sarai Rohilla-Sujan Garh Salasar Express may be extended upto Ladnun while giving a stoppage at Chhappar, Train No. 12479/12480 Jodhpur- Bandra Surya Nagri Express may be extended upto Ratangarh-Sadulpur, Train No. 12721/12722 Dakshin Express from Hyderabad to Hazrat Nizamuddin may be extnde upto Bikaner, Jodhpur-Rewri passenger train No. 54809/ 54810 may be extended upto Delhi Sarai Rohilla, Train No. 05401/05402 Ludhiana-Hissar passenger train may be extended upto Degana, Train Non. 54815/54816 Barmer Jodhpur passenger train may be extended upto Rewari via Ratangarh, train declared in the budget Rattangarh-Bikaner passenger train may be made to run upto Sadulpur, Gorakhpur-Hissar Gorakhdham Super fast train may be extended upto Sadulpur, Bikaner-Gauhati via Rattangarh Super fast, Bikaner-Howrah via Rattangarh Duranto Express, Rewari-Bikaner passenger train, Bikaner Jaipur train via Rattangarh-Degana-train may be made to run via Phulera. Two rounds both ways of EMU train with seven coaches should be made each day Degana-Sadulpur. A

Rail over bridge should be constructed at manned rail crossing at the East-West side at C-142 and C-144, rail over bridge should be constructed at Manned rail crossing on Churu-Sadulpur rail line on Churu-Rajgarh road at the eastern side of Churu junction, Manned Level Crossing C-43 on Sadulpur-Hissar section should remain as it is, making sotibari halt in between Nohar-Deeplana (Sadulpur-Hanumangarh section), making Sardargarhia halt station at Sadulpur-Hanuman Garh section in between Gogamedhi-Bhadra at Km. 105 near the railway quarters, making Sardargarhia a halt station, making Sainiwas a halt station in between Jhupa-Siwani on Sadulpur-Hissar section. A foot bridge to connect colonies on the western side of railway stations at Sadulpur Junction and Sujagarh on North-Western (NW) Railway, construction of staircase on the foot over bridge which connects railway colonies located at Churu junction at platform No. 1 and 2. A foot overbridge may be constructed in the West of Tehsil Bhadra Station on the Sadulpur-Hanumangarh section, one additional ticket booking window should be provided at the reservation centres in view of overcrowding of passengers at Churu and Sadulpur junctions, construction of a drain for taking out the filthy water to some distant place from near the habitation site at K.C.142 at Sadulpur junction. Survey has since been conducted for laying new railway lines in respect of Sardar Shahr-Hameman Garh, Sikar-Nokha, Bhiwani-Pilani-Churu, Suratgarh-Sardar Shahr-Sadulpur, Churu-Taranagar-Nauhar under new railway line project declared in the budget. However, there was no discussion in the Budget over laying new railway lines even in one of the sections. These are very important railway lines which will help connecting a very large part by railway services. You are planning to replace unmanned railway crossing by constructing under passes. However, how will you manage the approach roads and other passages coming in between where there is no level crossing for distances over 40 kilometers while the fields of the farmers lie on the one side and their villages on the other. This is a very difficult situation faced by the farmers as to how to reach their fields.

In railways the hundred year old law is being implemented even today. The construction cost of underpass should be borne by railways. At present underpasses of the size of 4X3.60 metre are being constructed, however, it is not adequate for heavy vehicles

as such 5X4 metre underpass should be constructed in place of proposed size underpass. Demand for construction of rail underpass at the following places is being made for quite some time: Hanumangarh-Sadulpur section-Lalkhan ki Dhani-7, 9 RPM 60/4-5, Nauhar-Soti Bari 80/4-5, Sardargarhia-45 SMR and Dhani Berwal 105/ 5-4, Kalana to Momanvas-Dobi 102/12-14, Bhanau-Sidhmukh 136/13-14, Sidhmukh-Chabukia Tal 44/11-12, Sidhmukh-Chubakia Tal 146/1-6, Dhigarla-Ghanan 153/6-7, Chainpura Chhota-Hausiyawas 156/7-8, Khyali-Bhagala, Paharsar-Narwasi 165/7-8, Bhagela-Chainpura. Gulpura-Mithi-Reduvan, Gulpura-Loodi, Gulpura-Lutanasdasukh 169/13, at Sadulpur-Rewari section-Kistan-Bewad/Bhainsi, Bhojana-Bewad Kalri-Bewad, Rarhwa-Kandran 215/01, Rampura Shah 192/9, Gugalwa-Rampura 196/7-8, on Sadulpur-Rattangarh section. Ratansara-Khuderadikan-Jandava 309/0-1, Kharia-Khudera Charnan, near Juhanpura village and in the north of Sirsala village, on Hissar-Sadulpur section Laseri-Mithi Reduvan 56/5-6. From NH 65 to Lutana Poorna, Lutana Amichand and Lutana Sada-sukh- the villagers of these are sitting on dharna and are demanding construction of rail underbridge. On Rattangarh-Sardarshah section-Udasar-Mehrasar 34/1-2, Kalyanpura- Saajansar 37/1-2 and 38/1-2, Rattangarh-Bhanuda 5/1-2, Rattangarh-Sikrali 3/8-9, Pabusar-Malasar 19/2-3, Ruplisar-Maugasar 24/9, Ruplisar-Khileria 22/4, Ghotaria-Gogosar 14/7-8, Golsar-Gogansar 11/1-2, Nansaria-Kangar 7/3-4 are the places where demand for underbridges is being made and a sizeable number of people are sitting on dharna in support of this demand.

[English]

*SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH (Fatehgarh Sahib): First of all, I congratulate to Hon'ble Minister of Railways Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal for presenting balanced railway budget.

I appreciate the action taken by the Hon'ble Minister for special security providing the women perform their journey by railway. In these times the women of the country do not feel secure when they are moving alone from home. The Hon'ble Minister has taken steps for the security and dignity of the women passengers.

I appreciate the action taken by Railway Minister regarding the station serving a population of more than

*Speech was laid on the Table.

one million or those serving place of religious importance for immediate attention to all aspects related to cleanliness, progressive extension of bio-toilets on train extension of UTS, ATVM.

I have made a request to Hon'ble Rail Minister regarding upgrading of more railway stations. I also make a request for some genuine demands of my constituency.

Hon'ble Railway Minister going to establish Railway Bottling Plant in the country but ignored Punjab. I made a request that a Rail Neer Bottling Plant may be establish at Sirhind, Punjab.

Sirhind Railway Station was declared Adarsh Station in last budget and the work is going at a very slow pace. There is a need to complete the work speedily.

Khanna is known as a big Grain market in India, please declare a freight corridor at Khanna, Punjab and Khanna railway station also declared as Adarsh Railway Station.

I made a request to Railway Minister to provide Jansatabadi from Amritsar to Delhi and Delhi to Amritsar. It is a matter of record that two Satabadi are successfully running on Delhi Amritsar track but there is no train like Jansatabadi for middle class and poor people.

Escalators are moving successfully in Metro Station but a lift system may be provided at small station and junction for the handicapped and old age peoples.

A Mobile Ticket Van may be provided in rural and remote areas of my constituency.

There is no doubt the catering facilities have improved but Hon'ble Minister knows very well that it needs more improvement.

It is a matter of record that most of foreigners visit Punjab, they must do the Holy Darshan of Golden Temple. So there is need to set up facilities like a Executive lounge at Amritsar.

*SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA (Khajuraho): A discussion is being done in the House on the Rail Budget-2013-14 presented by hon. Railway Minister. Speeches made by the hon. members before me have spoken much about the budget. But one thing is definite that Railway is the carrier of development. The mere Railway connectivity

increases the possibilities of development of that area. But it is regretted that when we got independence, the Britishers left 54 thousand Kilometers of Railway lines but even after 65 years of independence we could only lay 11 thousand kilometers of Railway line. We need to consider and ponder over this fact. About 2 crore 30 lakh passengers travel daily through 12 thousand 180 trains. But this situation cannot be said satisfactory to bear the burden of our increasing population.

Even now there are only 7 thousand or some more Railway stations are in different parts of our country. The Government needs to give more attention to these numbers of stations and laying of new Railway lines.

The Government is ignoring the work of extension of Railways on the pretext of lack of resources. Recently Dr. Anil Kakodkar and Sam Pitroda Committee has been constituted to bring overall changes in Railways. They have made recommendations in their report. Though in view of that the Government is making only popular announcements but full attention is not being given on these projects announced. As per their estimates rupees 01 lakh 47 thousand crores are required to complete the projects announced earlier. The Government itself has confessed that Railway is facing financial crisis. Then why these announcements are being made. Government have said that it has not increased the fares but two months before presenting the budget it has increased Railway fares and managed to recover 6600 crores of rupees from Railway passengers. Railway is burdened with 3300 crores of rupees due to rise in the prices of diesel. For this Government have resorted to back door increase instead of direct price rise. The Railway Minister has tried to misguide the people of the country by exorbitantly increasing the reservation charges, tatkal sewa and ticket cancellation charges. The linking of price rise of diesel with rail fares and freight charges, the fares of trains and freight charges will rise in future also. It will increase inflation. Railway Minister has also proposed to increase 05 percent tariff on freight charges. This indicates the burden to be laid on the people in future. Therefore, it is wrong to say by the Railway Minister that no burden has been put on the people.

The Railway Minister has announced many new trains, extension of many trains but our State Madhya Pradesh has been ignored in this Railway Budget. Railway

*Speech was laid on the Table.

is the property of whole country. It should have inclusive and equal justice and equal extension for all. The overall development of Railway has obstructed due to special concentration on some State. Many area have left behind in development due to this. Therefore, there is a need to leave behind this trend of giving special attention to a particular area.

My own Parliamentary Constituency Khajuraho which is a world level tourist place, a huge number of tourists visit that place from all over the world. If a proper arrangement for their travel is made by Railway, it can boost the tourism there. I demand from the hon. Railway Minister to provide a status of world level Railway station to Khajuraho station and run new trains to link important places of the country, tourist places and capital of the country and other State capitals with Khajuraho Railway Station.

My area is a backward area and there is a need to increase passenger trains at local level for the development of this area. Along with that, there is a need to set up cement stepper making or other industries run by Railways. I have been raising again and again in the House that the people of my area are demanding to fulfill the important demands and other essential thing regarding Railways and have struggling for that. I would like to draw your attention towards all these demands.

For development of Katni Junction and providing passenger amenities, I demand to fulfill the demands pending for many years. The demands are as under:

There is a need to construct washing pit for operating new trains from Katni junction and for their proper examination and wash.

There is a railway goods shed in KMZ Mudwara under Katni junction, since it is situated in middle of city, people have to face huge difficulty. Hence, there is a need to shift this goods shed from there immediately. This demand is also very old.

Thousands of people from Katni and its nearby villages and cities go to Nagpur daily for health treatment. But the people have to face severe difficulty due to lack of proper rail connectivity for Nagpur. Therefore, direct train service should be introduced from Katni junction to Nagpur. It will make huge increase in railway revenue.

There is a long pending demand of R.U.B. at Kailwara railway crossing situated between KMZ and Mejhganwa crossing under Katni junction. Bridge should be constructed to fulfill this demand.

I demand for expeditious completion of ROB, which is already sanctioned at Majhganwa railway crossing between KMZ and Hardua and also at Lamtara crossing between Katni Junction and Patwara.

Katni is a very busy station. In view of very large number of passengers, I urge for opening of a full-fledged reservation hall, separate from the railway station, but in its proximity.

In view of heavy not in intercity plying from Rewa to Jabalpur, an additional AC Chair can coah in the train.

I demand for extension of 58221/58222 Chirmini to Chandiya train upto KMZ.

I demand for stoppage of 12141/12142, 11055/11056, 11059/11060, 12165/12166 at Katni Junction. A Proposal in this regard is already pending. I request for its expeditious approval.

Rajdhani Express between Damoh-Bhopal should run from KMZ Mudwara in place of Damoh so that the passengers pressure is somewhat eased.

Enquiry counter at Katni Junction is totally useless. Passengers find it difficult in getting trains related information at this counter. Therefore, this counter may be shifted to some more appropriate place.

For convenience of movement of passenger there is a need to construct over6 bridges at platform 1-6 at Katni Junction.

In view of demand and need of the passengers I demand stoppage of 12141/12142, (Patna-Rajindernagar-Patna), 11055/11056 (Godan Express), 12165/12166 (Ratnagiri) and 12539/12540 (Yashwantpur-Lucknow-Yashwantpur) at Katni Junction.

There is no trains in the morning for Katni from Rithi railway station under Katni-Bina railway section. It causes great inconvenience to the public. Therefore, I urge that Kulra-Banaras (11071/11072) and Damodar Express (12181/12182) should be stopped at Rithi railway station. These trains belong to Jabalpur Division and it gets shunted

at Jabalpur station. If these trains are provided stoppage at Rithi station it will be convenient for the passengers.

The Bhopal-Bilaspur passenger train should be provided stoppage at Patoda railway station.

In absence of a waiting room at Rithi Station the passenger face lots of difficulties, therefore, I demand that a waiting room be provided at the station.

There is acute shortage of passenger amenities at Khann Banjari railway station under Katni Junction. Passenger amenities should be provided at the railway station and weekly train passing through this station should be provided stoppage at Khann Banjari Station.

For years, people have been demanding for changing name of Khann Banjari railway station to Barahi.

The train passing through Katni Junction and Mudwara Station such as 15159/15160 (Sarnath Express, Akshipra Express (11905/11906), Samprak Kranti (12823/12824), Jaipur-Durg Express (18207/18208), Jammu Tawi-Durg (12549/12550), Kamayani Express (11072/11073), 18204/18205 and 18202/18203 trains do not touch Jabalpur. Therefore, I urge the Hon. Minister of Railways for allotting emergency Quota (E-Q) of all these trains to Area Manager NKJ Katni.

Very first railway line of Bundelkhand region connects Lalitpur, Tikamgarh, Chhattarpur, Panna, Satna. In absence of budgetary allocation the work on Lalitpur-Sigroli railway line has been pending for the last 15 years. I urge the hon. Minister for providing allocations for this railway line and get it completed expeditiously.

There is no interference in construction of Panna-Satna railway line. People are on war path demanding completion of this line. Therefore, in view of public demand work on this project should be started immediately and it should be completed as soon as possible.

There has been a demand for years with regard to upgrading Chhattarpur as a division. Lalitpur-Tikamgarh, Chhattarpur-Khajuraho, Chhattarpur-Sagam-Bhopal, Khajuraho-Panna station, new line, Satna-Manakpur, Satna-Reva-Singroli new line, Satna-Katni, Damoh-Hata-Panna-Khajuraho new line, etc pass through Chhattarpur. Therefore, Chhattarpur should be declared as a Division and I strongly support it.

The survey for Chhattarpur-Sagar-Bhopal railway line has been completed. But no provision has been made in the budget for construction of the said railway line. After construction of this line people of Bundelkhand region would have direct connectively to Bhopal.

Apart from it, budgetary allocation should also be made for Damoh-Hata-Panna and Damoh-Hata-Khajuraho new railway line so that work can be started.

There is a distance of 25kms between Chhattarpur and Ishanagar and on this route several villages fall such as Panotha, Rahodma, Dadari which are densely populated. In absence of any railway station people of this area face difficulties. In view of it, I demand for construction of a railway station between Chhattarpur and Ishanagar station, so that the people of these areas can avail train facilities.

Apart from construction of Chhattarpur Railway station, I demand for providing a reservation counter, godown, goods siding etc.

I hope that the hon. minister would seriously consider my demands and take necessary action for expectations completion.

[English]

*SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA (Ferozepur): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Railway Budget (2013-2014).

Sir, since we attained Independence, a person from Punjab has become the Railway Minister for the first time. People from Punjab and Chandigarh had great hopes from him. We hoped that justice, which has generally not been done to Punjab, will be done at least this time. However, Sir, all our hopes have been dashed to the ground as our just and genuine demands have again been ignored.

Sir, the Railway Budget has not lived up to the expectations of the people of Punjab. Train-connectivity of various areas of Punjab to Delhi and Chandigarh has not been provided. The people of Ferozepur had demanded a Shatabdi train to Delhi. However, only an Inter-city train has been provided which will not even have any First Class coach. This announcement has fallen short of our expectations.

*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

Fazilka lies on the Indo-Pak border. The demand for a Shatabdi train from Fazilka to Delhi has also been turned down.

Sir, a few passenger trains have been announced for Punjab and Chandigarh but they fall far short of our needs. Sixty years of indifference towards Punjab still continues. I urge upon the Hon. Minister to do away with this discrimination towards Punjab.

Sir, for the Annual Plan, a sum of 63,663 crores has been earmarked. The Government claims that 500 kms of new railway lines will be laid. However, Punjab doesn't find a mention here. Ferozepur needs to be connected to Amritsar by Railway network. Similarly, Patti needs railway connectivity with Ferozepur. The existing route is very long and circuitous.

Ferozepur-Amritsar connectivity is the need of the hour. It is a distance of only 100 kms. This long-pending demand has been conveniently ignored.

Sir, during the NDA rule under Shri Vajpayee, the Abohar-Fazilka rail-link had been announced. Work has started on this route after 15 years. When will it be completed?

Sir, there is an urgent need of railway over-bridges in Punjab. Sir, Punjab is a densely populated state. Muktsar is a major town. But, it has no railway over-bridge on the Muktsar-Amritsar road. Faridkot also needs an over-bridge. At Talwandi also, an over-bridge is urgently needed. Due to manned level-crossings, long traffic jams have become the order of the day. So, I request the hon. Minister to bail out the people of these areas by constructing over-bridges at these places.

Sir, the Jalalabad-Muktsar railway line is also the need of the hour. At some places, gauge-conversion is also needed. Chandigarh is the capital of Punjab. But it has no rail-connectivity with many areas & towns of Punjab. A Ferozepur-Chandigarh train is urgently needed. Fazilka-Chandigarh train via Muktsar is also the need of the hour. Kapurthala and Tarn Taran must also be linked by train to the capital city of Chandigarh. Sir, we want to be proud of the fact that the hon. Railway Minister hails from our state. However, the hon. Minister must give us the opportunity to feel so by accepting the genuine demands of Punjab. However, his refusal to connect Amritsar to Ferozepur has

been a dampener. He must provide justice and relief to the people of Punjab.

Chairman, Sir, Punjab is a thickly populated state. At several unmanned railway crossings, dangerous accidents take place. These result in loss of precious lives. Sometimes, even mini-buses carrying school-children have collided with trains and dozens of innocent lives have been lost. So, all unmanned level-crossings must be converted into manned level-crossings. It will also provide employment to the poor local people. It will also save human lives. At other places, over-bridges and under-passes must be constructed.

Chairman, Sir, doubling of railway lines at several places in Punjab is needed urgently. In Punjab, railway lines were mostly laid decades ago. Movement of lakhs of tonnes of stored wheat and rice is required. Hence, doubling of railway lines is the crying need of the hour. Single line creates problems for passengers as well as for the transportation of goods.

Sir, lakhs of vacancies are yet to be filled in the Railways. Railways, however, is dragging its feet on this issue. When will these posts be filled? Sir, the youth in Punjab is getting addicted to drugs. We must provide employment to our youth so that they do not go astray.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, you have got only one minute more.

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Chairman, Sir, I want to raise only two more points.

Sir, some old railway stations have been closed down by the Railways. Sir, these stations must be made functional again.

Sir, a train plies from Ganganagar to Sarai Rohila. Abohar, Malout, Bathinda, Gidderbaha and Mansa fall on the route. Sikh pilgrims visit Shri Hazoor Shahib. Halts of this train should be provided at these stations to cater to the needs of Sikh brothers. Trains that ply twice or thrice a week must be converted into daily trains. Their frequency must be increased. Sir, Ferozepur-Ganganagar train had been started. It passes through densely populated areas like Guru Har Sahai, Mandi Lado etc. These are 8 to 10 stations which are important and halts of this train must be provided at each station so that the people of the area can avail the railway facilities.

14.54 hrs.

(*MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair*)

Sir, in Ferozepur division, there are very few ticket counters at the station. Over the years, population has increased by leaps and bounds. Army too has its major headquarter here. So, more ticket-counters should be opened at the station. Defence people should have a separate ticket-counter so that civilians do not face problems.

Chairman Sir, Fazilka-Delhi and Ferozepur-Delhi Shatabdi trains must be started at the earliest. All district headquarters must be connected by train to Chandigarh so that people can gain out of it.

Sir, these just and genuine demands of Punjab must be accepted by the hon. Railway Minister. I will provide him a list of our other demands in writing.

*SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): I support the railway budget. However, following the tradition of previous rail budgets, the State of Sikkim has yet again not found a mention in the Budget speech of the Hon'ble Minister. We have been ignored for long and the people of Sikkim join me to raise our voice against this unfortunate neglect. It is disappointing that even after 37 years of joining the Indian Union, Sikkim is yet to be connected to the rest of India by rail.

For our beautiful mountain state, tourism is one of the most important service industries. We have created world-class tourist destinations and despite being denied a rail link for all these years, the number of tourists has been steadily increasing. To maintain this growth momentum, the rail link is very crucial.

The Hon'ble Minister has proudly announced that for the first time, the State of Arunachal will be brought into the rail network. It would be helpful if he can make a commitment to make a similar announcement for the State of Sikkim in his next budget speech. The work on the rail link from Sevoke in North Bengal to Rangpo in Sikkim, which was commissioned in 2010, must be hastened. Repeated questioning on this front only elicits words which sermonizes everlasting hope; with no action on the ground. I must impress upon the Hon'ble Minister to ensure speedy completion of the railway link. I cannot overemphasize

now strategic this rail link will become in time to come. Perhaps we who come from that area are able to appreciate this. Not so from New Delhi.

However, it cannot be ignored that railway projects in the mountains must be sensitive to the environment and the delicate balance of nature must be maintained. The mountains present a new set of challenges for constructing rail infrastructure and a specialized body should be entrusted with their management. For this purpose, as has been proposed in my earlier speeches and letters, I re-propose that a special mountain unit be created within the Railway Ministry, which oversees the execution of railway projects in the mountains. This must be further strengthened by linking it to research institutions like the IITs or NITs. We have one being set up in Sikkim, perhaps that can be called upon to play this all important role.

We share over 3,000 kilometers of Himalaya borders with China. China will soon bring a railway line to almost our border head at Nathu-La. It is a matter of great concern that China has almost encircled Indian border areas through rail and road network. Connecting Sikkim with the Indian rail network is not only important for our state's economy, but also strategically important for India. I urge the Hon'ble Minister to declare the Sevoke-Rangpo rail link a Project of National Importance with dedicated financial package.

The people of Sikkim, the Government and our leader and Chief Minister, Shri Pawan Chamling will support this venture as proposed for national and regional benefit.

With these words, I support the budget proposals and amendments.

*SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP (Kollam): The railway budget has a new vision and has given more importance to develop Indian Railways with modern technology.

The railway budget shows that while 65% of its income is generated from freight charges 27% is accrued from the passenger fare and rest of the 7% is earned from other sources. It also indicates 37% of its income is utilized for giving salaries, 18% for fuel, 16% for giving pension to the ex-employees and 29% of the income is utilized to meet other expenses. Even though the passenger fare has not been increased the freight charges has been increased through the railway budget.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks on behalf of the people of Kerala to Hon'ble Minister of Railways for acceding our request and introducing the two new passenger trains (i) from Punalur to Guruvayoor and (ii) from Shornur to Kozhikkode in Kerala. I would also like to express my sincere thanks on behalf of the people of Kerala for introducing two new weekly trains i.e. (i) from Mumbai Lokmanya Tilak to Kochuveli and (ii) from Visakhapatnam to Kollam. The amount of Rs.56 crore allocated for the establishment of coach factory at Palakkad will speed up the construction work. The budget allocation for the Rolling Stock Factory in Alleppey is a welcome move and will enrich the people of Kerala. It is heartening to note that the doubling up of railway line from Piravam road to Kuruppanthara has found its place in the time-bound completion projects. The doubling up work of railway line from Meenakshipuram to Palakkad, Gauge conversion work from Punalur to Edamon, the decision to complete 6 k.m. route from Ankamali to Kaladi in the Sabari line and the proposed survey for the Shornur-Mangalapuram third line are welcome move. Hon'ble Minister has tried to make budget popular as well as in consonance with the new age. The decision to set up a skill development training institute at Kollam under the Indian Railways is a matter of happiness for the people of Kerala.

Even though the railway is facing acute financial constraints Hon'ble Minister has taken care for safety aspects, women's protection, modernization of railway stations, ensuring clean food, diversification of ticket booking facilities, increasing the facilities of travelers etc. The budget aims to get an investment of one lakh crore rupees from private investors during the 12th Plan period. Our country has reached the billion select club of China, U.S. and Russia by attaining new strides in the freight sector of Indian Railways. The Budget envisages to earn resources through joint rail ventures in collaboration with ports, industries, mines etc. The budget also envisages to implement corporate safety project during the next 10 years. In order to increase the safety of the passengers fire extinguishers will be provided in the guard room, air conditioned coaches, pantry car etc. More women police will be appointed in lady's compartments. Ten per cent vacancies in the Railway Protection Force will be reserved for women. The decision to introduce e-ticketing facility through mobile, opening of internet reservation facility 23 hours in a day will help to reduce corruption and will

enhance the facility of ticket reservation. The decision to establish an Energy Management Company to encourage green power projects is a welcome move. It is heartening to note the Indian Railways has won the national energy protection award. The decision to prevent the use of plastic and encourage the use of recycled paper in catering service of the trains will be welcomed by the passengers. Hon'ble Minister has stated that he could find that railway stations and the trains are really dirty. The assurance given by the Hon'ble Minister to take necessary steps to get the railway stations and trains cleaned is really encouraging.

However, there is no mention of long distance trains or allocation of amount in the railway budget as expected by Kerala. Even though Kerala had sought for 25 new trains the announcement of few trains pained the people of Kerala. The amount allocated in the current railway budget for Kerala is only Rs.200 crore while the budget allocation during the last year was Rs.470 crore. The amount of Rs.68 crore allocated for completion of doubling up of the railway line is a very paltry sum. The amount allocated for electrification work in Kerala by the Indian Railways during the period 2013-14 is only Rs. 18.1 crore.

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Railways to the following discrepancies in the Indian Railways:-

It would be difficult to stand in the platforms because of the nauseating smell emanating from the human discrete in our railway tracks. The human discrete not only corrode the railway lines but also results in health hazard to the travelers. Hence the project of bio-toilets should be implemented at the earliest.

The railway coaches running in the Kerala bound trains are outdated and infested with rats and cockroaches. It is true even in the case of air conditioned coaches of Kerala bound trains. Many a times the air conditioner do not work resulting lot of inconvenience to the passengers. There have been number of instances where the bags of the passengers have been cut by the rodents. Many of the removable side glass of the toilets of the coaches have been missing resulting in lot of inconvenience to the lady passengers to go to the toilets. Even though the cleaning of the toilets have been privatized the toilets are not cleaned at various stations. Many a times there will not be water in the toilets of the trains. Pipes and taps are missing in

the toilets of a number of trains. Window shutters do not close properly resulting in entry of dust, cold and hot air into the bogies. It is, therefore, requested that the Kerala bound trains should be replaced with new coaches.

It has been told to the passengers in the air conditioned coaches that warm clothes issued to them are never washed/dry cleaned. It is needless to mention that it will result in spread of diseases amongst the passengers using such uncleaned warm clothes. Passengers are being told that the Indian Railways has dispensed with the issue of towels in the trains.

Coach display boards should be introduced in all platforms of atleast important railways stations so as to enable passengers especially elders to locate correct bogies and board the train.

The gauge conversion work of Kollam-Shenkotta railway line should be expedited.

Since a lot of foreign tourists are visiting Kollam, the Kollam Railway station should be modernized to that of international standard. Keeping in view the historical importance the Chinese Palace in Kollam should be renovated and protected as a historical palace.

The doubling up work and the electrification work of railway lines should be completed in a time bound manner.

With these words, I would like to support the Railway Budget 2013-14 introduced by the Minister of Railways.

* SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL (Mumbai North East): I demand Elevated suburban Railway Corridor from Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus to Kalyan Junction on suburban main line.

There is one weekly and one for other 4 days in week train to Jammu from Mumbai. It takes too much time to travel on this long route. Jammu is a holy place (Vaishno Devi) and Kashmir is the Tourist place, and the said route covers Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Dehli also. Hence, considering the volume of passengers on this route, one more AC Super Fast Train is necessary from Mumbai to Jammu.

Lakhs of people from India and foreign countries, as pilgrims and tourists visit the famous Shrines viz. Yamunotri, Gangotri, Kedarnath and Badrinath and religious places in

Haridwar, Rishikesh, Hemkund Sahib, Uttarkashi, Nandadevi, Ageshwar and most attractive and beautiful Garhwal Himalayas, Almora, Ranikhet etc. are important places of tourism. As there is no direct Super Fast Train between Mumbai and Dehradun and between Mumbai to Kathgodam, the passengers have to face too much hardships. Hence, daily superfast trains from Mumbai to Dehradun and Super Fast Train from Mumbai to Kathgodam via Mathura are very necessary.

The train Ala Express (Train No.4313) from Lokmanya Tilak Terminus, Mumbai to Bareilly, is running only once in a week. The quantum of passengers for this train is large. However, the train does not meet the heavy demand of the large waiting passengers, hailing mostly from district Chandusi, Bisoli, Tundla, Aligarh, Badaun, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Moradabad. These districts are having population about 20 to 25 lakhs and these people are affected due to the shortage of train service. It is, therefore, necessary to start daily Ala Hazrat from Lokmanya Tilak Terminus, Mumbai to Bareilly, for the convenience of the people.

New Daily Superfast Express from CST Mumbai-Trivandrum via Kottayam-Tiruvalla should be provided.

Frequency of 2201/2202 LTT Kurla-Kochuveli Garib Rath may be increased from Bi-weekly to Daily.

Tirupati being a holy place, lakhs of people from Mumbai intend to visit Tirupati, during all the seasons. However, there is no direct train available to go to Tirupati and the five indirect trains going to Tirupati are always crowded with passengers, keeping back a long queue of waiting listed passengers. Hence, the people of Mumbai always find very inconvenient and difficult to travel to Tirupati and they demand for a direct train from Mumbai to Tirupati.

Trains No.2188 Garib Rath Super Fast is presently running from CST Mumbai to Jabalpur, twice in a week to be extended upto Allahabad: The said train is officially extended upto Allahabad but still it is running upto Jabalpur only. There is no direct train from Mumbai to Ayodhya, the Holy birth place of Lord Shriram. Therefore, the said Garib Rath No.2188 train should be extended from Jabalpur to Ayodhya/Faizabad via Allahabad, Jaunpur, Shahganj, Ambedkar Nagar to Ayodhya and the services of the said train should be made daily.

The new train No. 12293 Duranto/Garib Rath has started w.e.f. 11th March 2012 is very useful for the passengers. However, it is necessary to be extended upto Varanasi, taking into consideration the demand of the people.

Train No. 2161 Lashkar Express running from Lokmanya Tilak Terminus, Mumbai. The rounds of the said train required to be increased by thrice in the week and the said train should be extended upto Mathura Junction, the Holy Birth place of Shri Krishna which will also cover Vrindavan etc.

There are only two trains for Kutch Bhuj region in Gujarat and there is no single super fast train on this route. The official time of the said train is 17:00 hours. The actual distance is only 850 kms. Therefore, it is necessary to start a Duranto train and one super fast train to Kutch Bhuj. In addition to this the Dadar, Mumbai to Bhuj train is required to run daily, considering the volume of the passengers.

There is a constant demand from the public for Train No. 12171 Dn. Running between LTT Kurla, Mumbai to Haridwar twice in a week. The volume of the waiting list passengers is also very high. Hence, this train should run daily, to meet the demand of public.

The special reservation quota is granted to number of categories of people. However, special quota is not awarded to the ladies. Taking into consideration the volume of lady passengers, it is necessary to have special reservation quota for the ladies.

Most of the time, the eatable items provided in the Rail journey are not warm and fresh. Most of the passengers are having complaints on this issue. On enquiries with the catering staff it is revealed that these items are not prepared or cooked in the canteens on platforms but obtained from outside. With a view to make available fresh and warm eatable items to the commuters they should be permitted to cook in the canteen on platform.

The present system of 4 months (120 days) advance reservation period is inconvenient for the commuters. It creates many problems to the passengers, since it is very difficult to chalk out journey schedule 4 months in advance. For the convenience of passengers the advance booking period is necessary to reduce it to 30 days or 45 days. It will help to solve many problems faced by long journey passengers.

Pantry car facility is necessary to provide in all mail/express trains which covers the journey for more than 12 hours. It is seen that in the trains which are running more than 1500 kms. are not provided with pantry car facilities.

There should be a separate coach for Tatkal Passengers, since they pay more than other passengers. This system was earlier in existence. However, it is stopped presently. The waiting list passengers ran into the reserved class compartments and this tendency causes number of inconveniences to the Tatkal Ticket Passengers.

Faizabad Express (12563/64) running from L.T.T. Mumbai to Faizabad only once in a week. Looking at the load of passengers on the route of the Faizabad Express Train, it should be made daily. The said train is the only direct train for two holy places viz. Allahabad & Ayodhya from Mumbai.

The eastern Mumbai suburbans and the areas of New Mumbai are developing very fast. The people of these areas have to go to Mumbai Central to catch train for Delhi. It is very inconvenient for them. Hence for the convenience of the citizen residing in eastern suburbans and in New Mumbai one train like Rajdhani Express from L.T.T. Kurla, Mumbai to Delhi should be started, for the convenience of the people.

Presently there are only 3 trains going to Chennai from Mumbai. There is no any other super fast train for Chennai. Hence, for the convenience of people one AC super fast train for Chennai from Mumbai is necessary.

For Mangalore there are only 2 trains running with heavy load of passengers. Considering the strong demand of people, one AC super fast train is required for Mangalore from Mumbai.

One more train is urgently required from Mumbai to Madgaon on Konkan Railway which covers the belt of Konkan Region.

In all the Mail and Express trains cleaning staff must run within the trains. The cleaning staff is not available even in Haridwar Express and Garibrath (1209/10) which causes inconveniences and creates problem to the passengers.

Frequency of Indore-Pune-Indore Express may be increased from the present 3 days in a week to daily, since

it always keep the considerable passengers on the waiting list in all category of classes.

Kindly give halt to Mail/Express trains at Kopar (high level) for the trains running through Vasai Raod station on Konkan Railway, as it will give benefit to use trains by the people residing nearby Thane.

The Railway passengers consisting of ladies and senior citizens find it very difficult to climb the steps of the Railway Bridges. With a view to provide some relief and convenience to such passengers the new Railway bridges should have ramps instead of steps. At the same time the old Railway Bridges required to be provided either with Lift Systems or with ramps system.

Previously, the local train service from Kurla station, Mumbai to Panvel, New Mumbai was in existence. But the same is discontinued since long. Navi Mumbai has developed rapidly and new residential complexes, educational institutes and medical colleges have been established in New Mumbai. New I.T. complexes, Government Offices, Commercial establishments, Iron market, fruit market, grain market and vegetable market have come up in New Mumbai. Apart from this, in the adjacent area of Bandra-Kurla complex, Bandra (East), number of Government Offices, Corporate Offices, I.T. park and Diamond Business centers are functioning and inviting number of people from outside.

Kurla is very near and convenient Railway station for these people. Kurla Railway station being acentralized railway station and well connected with other stations like C.S.T. Mumbai and New Mumbai and other places, it always remains overcrowded with Rail Commuters and it finds very difficult to catch trains to go to New Mumbai. Hence the Local Train service from Kurla to Panvel is absolutely necessary for the convenience of the people.

Construction of ROB at Vikhroli Railway station crossing is the urgent need of the people of Vikhroli, since it will connect the East and West parts of Vikhroli and reduce the traffic congestion on Ghatkopar and Vikhroli-Jogeshwari Linking Bridges. Construction of ROB at Vidyavihar Railway Station is also essential for convenience of the people.

The people residing in the Central Suburban from Ghatkopar, Bhandup and Mulund etc. do not have

convenient Rail route to go to Koparkhairane, Vashi and other places in New Mumbai. They have either to go to Kurla or Thane Railway Station to catch the train. To make them easy and to avail of convenient rail route, it is necessary to introduce ring round train route from C.S.T. to Thane to Koparkhairane to Vashi to C.S.T.

The present railway terminus at LTT Kurla and CST are over burdened and over pressured. To cater the ever demanding requirement of the Rail passengers, the time has come to search some other proper place for a new Railway Terminus. In this context, the Diva is the right choice for construction of a new Terminus. There is plenty of open land at Diva to construct a new Railway Terminus. Hence, it is necessary to chalk out proposal to construct new Railway Terminus at Diva.

Presently the DMU Rail service from Thane to Vasai is in existence. Taking into consideration the increasing need of the people of Thane and the looms owners and workers in Bhiwandi it is necessary to have a regular train service from Thane to Vasai, via Diva. Thane city is the district place of the vast Thane district. The office of the Collector of Thane is situated at Thane and all other related offices providing civil services are centralized at Thane. As such, the people of Thane District including remote places of Vasai and Boisar have to visit Thane for their various works. Hence, this route will be very fruitful to the people of Thane, Bhiwandi, Vasai and Boisar etc.

Presently all the ticket windows are crowded with passengers in a long standing queues. The main reason for these queues is that more than 50% of booking windows are found to be closed due to non-availability of staff. This position is require to be improved for the sake of convenience of the rail passengers. The passengers have to waste their valuable time in standing in the queues to purchase tickets. To solve this problem proper arrangements have to be done to keep open all the Booking windows.

For giving immediate medical treatment to the victims of Rail accidents, the availability of Medical Officers at the Railway Stations is necessary. Hence, the Medical Officers should be posted at least at the important Railway stations such as L.T.T., Kurla, Ghatkopar, Bhandup, Mulund, Thane and Kalyan railway stations etc.

It is observed that the Sleeper Class Compartments

are not properly maintained by the Railway Staff. The passengers are having serious and repeated complaints in this respect. Hence, the concerned official of Railway should be directed to maintain the Sleeper Class Compartment properly.

The height of most of the platforms on Local Railway Station in Mumbai is raised. However the height of the roofs of the sheds on platform are not raised proportionately. Due to which many times, during the peak hours it causes suffocation to the passengers. Therefore, it is necessary to raise the height of roofs of the sheds proportionately to the raised platforms.

The toilet facilities should be provided on both the ends of all the platforms, since the length of the platforms are now increased to accommodate the increased number of rakes.

All the FOBs should be connected with ramps/escalators/lifts for the convenience of the senior citizens and disabled passengers.

Most of the ticket windows are closed for the reason of lack of staff, which causes serious problems to passengers. It is, therefore, necessary to make provision to keep all the ticket windows open for all the times in the interest of passengers and Railway too, since it gives revenue to Railways.

There is need provide sufficient fund for the projects of Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation and Mumbai Urban Transport Projects and to complete the projects on priority.

Redevelopment of all the old Railway Stations should be done with proper planning.

The construction of platforms on the both sides of the track on crowded local Railway Stations should be undertaken.

A Special unit should be formed with the help of Railway Authorities and State Government to provide immediate medical help to the victims of Railway accidents.

Steps to be taken to increase appropriate number of lavatories, urinals and fans and lights and benches, taking into consideration the ever increasing number of suburban Railway passengers.

Efforts should be made to accelerate the working

system of Railway Claim Tribunal to get compensation early to the victims of Railway accidents. For immediate disposal of the claims, sufficient number of tribunal offices along with requisite staff should be created.

All suburban Railway stations should be provided with sufficient number of drinking water taps and all under construction Railway FOB and Sheds should be completed on priority.

Efforts should be made to provide sufficient number of foot over bridges and underground subways on the suburban Railway stations.

Taking into consideration the large number of passengers, there is a need of having an independent Zone for Mumbai suburban section.

The heights of the platforms of suburban Railway stations should be maintained ideally within the prescribed limits, keeping in view the heights of platforms vis-a-vis heights of coaches.

To give halt to mail/express train at Kopar Railway Station in Mumbai Division on Central Railway, I would request your honour to kindly consider the above suggestions and take suitable decision on the above issues, before declaration of the current Railway Budget and oblige.

* THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): Respected Deputy Speaker Sir, we are discussing the Railway Budget 2013-14. The reply to this debate will be given by Hon. Railway Minister of India, Shri Pawan Bansal ji. I have sought your permission to intervene in the discussion and you have kindly allowed me to speak. I thank you for that I don't wish to go into details but will only say a few words. More Hon. Members will speak on this and our Hon. Minister will come up with a detailed reply, he has presented the Railway Budget and one thing is clear that this year's budget is a very balanced budget which will have far-reaching impact. There is a proper direction in this budget. However, after the budget was presented, criticisms have poured in from different quarters, different political parties. While listening to these criticisms and analyzing the facts and figures, I have felt that I would be failing in my duties if I do not give answers to some issues. Sir, it has been

*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Bengali.

alleged that this Rail Budget is anti-people and it is a budget tailor made for Rae Bareilly. Sir, Rae Bareilly is part of a state; so if a work is done in Rae Bareilly, it is actually done in the state of Uttar Pradesh, I believe. But it is very surprising that the name of Rae Bareilly is being mentioned time and again deliberately, only to attack Congress President Sonia Gandhi ji. On one hand it is called Rae Bareilly's budget and on the other hand it is called a budget of deprivation. Naturally, I felt that there should be more clarity in the views and understandings of respected speakers who are raising the issues in this debate. I have great respect for all Hon. Members and I am no one to criticize them but when I look at the Rail Budget, I find that as alleged, the state of West Bengal has not been discriminated against. Sir, I hail from West Bengal. Once Barkat Gani Khan Chowdhury was the Rail Minister from this state. For the first time, people of Bengal witnessed that in what manner, utilizing the portfolio of Railway Minister, the lost glory and heritage of a state could be revived. He undertook a stunning turnaround. The entire state started to progress and prosper with the help of the railways. Under his leadership, people were introduced to a new dawn.

He was the Cabinet Minister of Railways. Since then, there have been three Cabinet Ministers from West Bengal viz Smt. Mamata Banerjee, Shri Dinesh Trivedi, Shri Mukul Roy. I am the Minister of state. There was another MoS, Railways after independence from Bengal, probably he was Parimal Ghosh. Naturally, the people of West Bengal expect a lot whenever a Bengali Cabinet Minister takes charge.

Sir, I want to remind everyone of the statement made by the former Railway Minister Shri Dinesh Trivedi. He had said that the Department of Railways, the railway system has gone into the Intensive Care Unit and he has to bring the railways out of that ICU. I repeat, this was said by Shri Dinesh Trivedi, who was in-charge of railways. Then, Shri Mukul Roy took over as Railway Minister, we found that the losses of the department have touched the sky in the passenger services it was to the tune of about Rs. 25,000 crore. Therefore, the burden of bringing out the department from the ICU now rests on the shoulders of our new Minister Bansal ji. He has to revive it and make it healthy again. He needs some time for this. He is no magician who can do wonders in merely 4 months I

(*Interruptions*) No, no this is just intervention. I cannot give the whole reply. Hon. I Minister is here. He is my senior.

I just want to say one thing. When Bansal ji is trying his best to refurbish the maligned image of railways, all of us should whole-heartedly cooperate with him and give him some more time to organise everything. He is yet to be tested and tried. He does'nt have any magic wand in his hand. Every problem cannot be solved in a jiffy, we must accept this fact and our Minister is also saying this very frankly. Sir, we have just introduced only 87 new trains as we did not want to follow a populist path. For the first time, it is announced in the budget that a committed fund has to be provided earmarked for the 347 pending projects so that these can be completed in a time bound manner while Insuring requisite funds for the 12th Five Year Plan. Sir, I am shocked to hear the criticisms and allegations that are being leveled against us by the Members of Trinamool Congress Party. They are saying that Bengal has been altogether neglected.

There are 3 railway zones in West Bengal - Eastern Zone, South - Eastern Zone, and North East Frontier Zone. In this years plan outlay, Rs.4742.91 crores Rs. 2853.9 crores and Rs. 4268.14 crores have been earmarked for the Eastern, South-Eastern and Northern Frontier Zones respectively. In spite of this, if anyone says that Bengal has been deprived, it cannot be accepted. When approximately Rs. 10,000 crores in all has been allocated for the 3 zones involving Bengal, one cannot possibly point a finger at us and if someone criticizes us for alleged neglect then I am sorry to say, but I think that the budget document has not been meticulously studied by Hon. Members. So I would request them to go through the budget once again.

Sir, you must be aware of the fact, that before Trinamool Congress came to power in West Bengal, agitations were held mostly on 3 issues - Singur, Nandigram and Jangalmahal. People of Singur had expected that some big projects would come up at Singur as the Railway Minister at that time was the Trinamool Congress leader. Since the closure of Tata Nano factory, they had hoped that the Rail Ministry would be setting up its factory on the disputed land and pay compensation to the displaced persons. A Kisan-Vision Project was announced in that year's Rail Budget. In the year 2009, the foundation stone was laid but since then there has been no progress so far. The location is also not suitable for any big construction

because the approach road is so narrow that trucks cannot smoothly enter into there. So the agency which had come forward to complete the project has withdrawn resulting in shelving of this Kisan-Vision Project. Thus people of Singur were disheartened as the promise made by the then Railway Minister was not fulfilled.

Sir, let me talk about another project. You must have heard of Jangalmahal. Yesterday, Hon. Members from West Bengal were saying that nothing has been announced for Jangalmahal. Sir, one rail project is Bhadutala - Jhargram via Lalgarh, can be mentioned here. Sir, as you know, Lalgarh is the nerve centre of Jangalmahal. It came into focus due to the naxalite activities. People of that area had supported Trinamool Congress and had high hopes from Trinamool Government and its leadership as Smt. Mamata Banerjee had made tall promises when she was the Railway Minister. A decision was taken for a special rail project in that area worth 289 crore rupees. But that promise did not see the light of the day. The revised cost was not determined during her tenure. It was said that there will be cost - sharing i.e. half the cost will be borne by the State Government. But to date, not a single paisa has been released by the State Government. Thus this project too is about to be shelved. Even then Hon. Rail Minister Bansal ji has allocated Rs. one crore for this project which may not actually take off. This gesture of Bansal ji must be appreciated and I thank him for that. Money is not important, important is the intention. He at least made a provision in the budget for this project.

You are aware that review is done in railways at least thrice a year. Every project and provision is analysed. So fund is not a problem; it can be managed from even supplementary grant. But we should look at the intention, the will of Hon. Minister. When a promise made by the State Government was belied, the Railway Ministry took it upon itself - this is praiseworthy.

Sir, you know that Nandigram in West Bengal is a well known place. The then Railway Minister had declared that a Wagon Component Factory would be set up at Jellingham in Nandigram. with joint venture of Steel Authority of India and Burn Standard Co. Ltd. 35 hectares of land was identified, feasibility report was approved, proposal was mooted by the Registrar of Companies, road connectively was improved by Haldia Development

Authority, survey work was completed, permission was given by the Irrigation Department. But the road is yet to be widened because the district administration has not given us due sanction. Production is slated to be started by 2015-16. Despite of all the work has not started in a desired manner and so uncertainty remains there, this year's Rail Budget has allocated Rs. 10 crores for that project. So the question arises that why should we criticize a Government which is taking so much pain to extend a helping hand to all the pending projects of the state announced by the former Railway Ministers. Sir, out of the 347 projects that will be given committed funds in the 12th Plan, 67 projects belongs West Bengal. Sir, this Government did not ask TMC to leave Railway Ministry. They abandoned the Ministry out of their own will, and which might have been more dear to them. But 35 items have been allotted to West Bengal in this years budget. Out of the 67 new express trains, 6 new trains have been introduced in West Bengal in addition tgo passenger trains. This is no mean feat. Besides, 18 additional services have been extended to Kolkata and in 80 services, the number of rail coach has been increased from 9 to 12 ie. people will get the facility of 240 new coaches.

Sir, we know that railway overbridges are constructed on a cost - sharing basis. The name ROB itself signifies that it is a property of the railways. We were astonished to see that the bridge was inaugurated by Chief Minister of West Bengal without informing the railway department. This is ridiculous. She is a former Rail Minister. As such she should pay due respect to the rules and conventions of the Ministry; that was expected of her. But she did not follow any rule while inaugurating the bridge keeping us in complete darkness.

Sir, another issue is regarding the hilly areas of West Bengal, the Darjiling hills. We call Kanchenjunga the queen of hills. The area comprising Darjiling, Sikkim is a great tourist spot. The toy trains run in the area under the aegis of Darjiling -Himalayan railways. UNESCO has recognized the toy train as world heritage. For the last 2.5 years, this toy train service is not operational. It is plying in some routes, but the direct service from hill to valley has been completely stopped due to various reasons like land slide, earthquakes etc. The tracks have been badly damaged and have not been repaired. This toy train ride was the biggest attraction for the visitors. So I request the

Ministry of Railways, not only as an MoS, but also as a common man, an ardent nature lover, a tourist, to revive this service immediately because we have a special love and affection for Darjiling hills. Keeping the emotions of our people in view and the attachment which we have for that region, this toy train service should be started as early as possible.

Before concluding Sir, I'd just say that I congratulate the Ministry for this budget. Letters were written to all the Hon. Members of West Bengal when this budget was being prepared and their suggestions and proposals were sought. But barring a few, none had responded. I reiterate, we all want to take the railways to new heights. This is not our private property. Railways is a property of the nation, of the people of this country. This is Indian railways, this is our national pride. So I seek everybody's cooperation in our journey towards a new beginning. Let us come together to take railways forward. With these words, I conclude my intervention.

[Translation]

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Railway Budget. I seek your permission to speak from here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ok.

SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to thank Railway Minister Pawan Kumar Bansal, Minister of State for Railways Adhir Ranjan ji and Chairman Railway Board for granting OBC status to my area and modernisation of our stations. But the public of Jharkhand have many complaints. Rupees 9 thousand crore has been earmarked in Railway Budget for exploration of coal and iron ore. Our entire capital expenditure goes to only Jharkhand, specially to east Jharkhand or Odissa area. We have been used only and capital investment is only for exploration of iron ore or coal. 40 per cent of Railway Budget comes from Jharkhand in form of freight revenue. But if our number is less, the capital, expenditure is also less than one per cent. You leave the exploration of coal. You are also from that area, I request you to pressurize them that the expenditure of our area by railway is very regretful. Just now, the Minister had said that Punjab has so many trains, Bengal has so many trains, a lot of work is being done in UP then Sir, the rest of the county should also be taken care of.

There is no train from Bokaro, Ranchi, Dhanbad, Jamshedpur or Tata Nagar to Bangluru, Ajmer, Jaipur etc. I would like to say not only from a political party but from entire Jharkhand state that Jharkhand is being neglected for 25-30 years. If we got any train, that also passes from Jharkhand to Kolkata but not for Jharkhand exclusively. It has been a demand from my Parliamentary constituency that trains should be introduced for Bhagalpur, for Jay Nagar, for Amritsar, for Chhapra. The people of Jharkhand become happy on small things like overbridge. If your income is more from our area, the situation should not be as such that use ourselves for increasing the revenue, but not to provide any facility to passengers. Many years ago a halt of Purushottam express at Ghatshila was demanded, for which people are agitating for 30-40 years, but no arrangement has been made therefor.

If we want to develop Saraikela and Hazaribagh then we have to construct railway line in that area. We would like to say to Hon. Adhir Choudhary ji and Hon. Pawan Kumar Bansalji that execute small works in our areas like overbridge in Chakuliya, but that was also over heard. Five years ago a budget was passed but funds were not arranged in any budget for the Chakuliya to Buramala line which connects our eastern area of Jharkhand to Odissa. It was announced five years ago in Budget. By construction of this line, the distance to Odissa will be cut down from 200 kilometer to 80 kilometer only and will use eastern corridor for going to Vishakhapatnam or Chennai. Chakradharpur is the maximum revenue generating division. We would like to request Hon. Pawan Kumar Bansal ji to make arrangements for that. Two trains were announced from Santal Kanchi to Ajmer, that is also for Delhi via Kolkata. If the Jharkhand was in between Delhi and Chandigarh or somewhere else then it would be developed but this is regrettable. An intercity was announced in the last budget in Chakradharpur that also has not been started. It should be started at the earliest. We are not saying that do not create zones. You have created zones on political considerations but create at least one zone in Jharkhand. When you are earning so much money from our area then create it for that area also.

Secondly, the factories are set up at everywhere, all the things are supplied to railway factory from our Jameshpur-Tatanagar. Large industries like action, private industries are there but you are not taking any action for setting up of factories there.

If we have to fight the naxalism effectively, then railway is an important tool. On one hand, you explore minerals and do not spent money for development, then how naxalism can be countered. All the naxal area is inhabited by tribles. If you want to develop that area then bring rail to that area. Start railway work in a area;the naxalism will be rooted out from there. Trade will be increased there and employment will be created. I would like to say to the Railway minister, through you Sir, that it is not proper to neglect Jharkhand, East Odissa or Chhattisgarh like this. I would like to congratulate the Minister for giving exemption to the family members of the martyrs who won gallantry awards but there is a small lacuna because I was also a police officer and I got a medal from the President. They have created a differentiation between military and police medals. I want to say that police personnel were killed in the incident of Parliament attack and military personnel were killed while fighting with Maoism or elsewhere. It is not good to differentiate between the bravery of police and bravery of military. Bravery is bravery. I would like to request to consider this aspect seriously. Many police officers met me and made only this demand that we have also laid our lives for the service of our nation, so do not differentiate between police and military.

A few days ago, my son experienced the journey in unreserved compartment for going to Kumbhamela. I would like to say only this that we travel in AC or first class. One or two unreserved coaches are attached to every train. If we forget all other facilities, the number of such coaches should be increased and this will be a great step for the poor people. We see people board the train going to Chapra and Patna like animals. There is need to increase the number of unreserved compartments.

I would like to thank the Minister that he has paid attention towards cleanliness but your Minister himself said that Indian Railway is the biggest open toilet. If we want to take steps for better cleanliness, we have to restrict this open toilet system.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana):
Deputy Speaker Sir, I want to express my views regarding Railway Budget 2013-14. Today is International Women's Day also and as a women member, I want that hon'ble minister instead of ignoring this should pay attention to it.

Sir, In all the budgets presented upto now new announcement made in the budget are never fulfilled and new announcements are made. Railway also made few such promises last year which have not been fulfilled until now and new announcements have been made. Whether it is with regard to running of a new train or laying of new tracks. Railways already have pending projects for next ten years which have not yet completed. Other new announcements have been made. Railway is continuously lagging behind in the areas of safety, cleanliness and modernisation. The important project of dedicated freight corridor is not moving forward. Hon'ble Railway Minister is continuously announcing new schemes. MoUs were signed with IIM and NID regarding Railway coaches and Research work in the last year's budget but no progress has been achieved till today. There is 1663 kilometer long coastal border in Gujarat which is longest in the country. Hon'ble Minister Sir, Gujarat is the growth engine of the country. Therefore, I would like to say that there are 42 ports and 34 percent cargo of country is handled from Kandla Port only but injustice has been done with Gujarat by saying not to link the ports of Gujarat government. The matter of making Ahmedabad as Headquarter of Western Railway is still pending Gujarat has not got the facility of trains linking it with the North-South ports of India. The Okha-Guwahati train has not been yet started as daily train. No train facility is there to visit religious places like Chhapaiya-Sidi. The proposal to make Ahmedabad as world class station is pending till today. No long distance train has been made available to us. Gujarat has become Industrial State of country. Workers and middle class businessmen come to Gujarat from other states of India to different cities of Gujarat for work and business. There is a need to start new long distance trains for them as travel facilities but merely a rattle has been offered to Gujarat by giving only 4 passengers trains.

Ankleshwar has been said to be made Skill Development Centre but serious negligence has been made towards the demand of Railway facilities for Patan, Palampur, Mahesana to Mumbai in North Gujarat.

My Parliamentary constituency Mehsana which is biggest milk producing area, Industrial oil city and Unjha which is biggest Spice market of Asia and also a religious place and people from all over India are there but no provisions for their travel facilities and stoppage of all trains have been made for them. Gandhi Nagar which is the capital of Gujarat is also deprived of Rail facility.

Kadi which called cotton city and Bahucharaji which is a big religious place are also deprived of adequate rail facility. The number of trains to visit from Ahmedabad to Chansama via Kalol and upto Ranuj have been reduced. Those trains should be re-started because Maruti Industry is being set up in Bahucharaji with the co-operation of a Japanese company.

The matter of upgradation of Sabarmati Railway Station is pending even today and the traffic problem in Ahmedabad has not been solved.

As per the annuity the request of Gujarat to construct a Railway over bridge is still pending. Gujarat has been neglected in the matter of train frequency and starting of new trains. The work of laying rail lines from Rail development deprived Mehasana to Taaranga, Palanpur to Ambaji, Khedbrahma, Aburoad new Rail lines is still on the papers. The old promises of model stations at Kalol, Kadi, Unjha Bahucharaji have remained promises only. No progress has been made on those promises.

The requests made by Gujarat for Gauge conversation of rail lines have not been accepted. Injustice has been done with Gujarat in the matter of doubling of railway lines also.

About 26 requests of Gujarat government regarding supplying of drinking water to common people basic facilities like water to common people due to non-approval of these proposals. The rising new middle class which is called Aspirable India today but hon'ble Railway Minister has put a burden on their pocket by levying surcharge in this budget. Hon'ble Railway Minister has backed out from hundreds of projects and left almost 130 new Railway lines and 225 projects of gauge conversion incomplete. Passengers are not getting any guarantee of safety in this budget.

The announcement made to provide ten percent reservation to women in RPF is not enough in view of increasing number of incidents with women. Today is also International women's Day and 33 and 50 percent reservation is said as reservation in many local institutions and other places. We would like that ten to twenty percent reservation should be announced for women. Railway ministry has not made any progress on the recommendations of Khanna Committee. They have made the travelling by railway more costly by increasing the

fares. Indian Railways is not running on right track. Therefore, I say that this Railway Budget is anti-people. The operation ratio of Railway should be clarified and our points should be taken into consideration. Today, is 2013 and much time has passed from 2009. Four Ministers have changed. We have put our demands to every railway Minister but those are still lying pending. I hope as the hon'ble Minister is also sitting here on the occasion of International Women's Day, he will pay attention to our demands. This is my request to him.

*SHRI KAMAL KISHORE "COMMANDO" (Bahraich): The Hon'ble Railway Minister has presented a very good Railway Budget. I support it and draw attention of hon'ble minister towards the following development works regarding North-Eastern Railways in my Parliamentary constituency. Additional grants are required for the implementation of these projects. My Parliamentary constituency is very backward in view of development and economically, therefore, it is requested that additional funds should be allocated for this area by granting special status to it so that all the schemes which are in the public interest could be completed.

The pace of gauge conversion between Gonda to Bahraich is very slow. This project was started 10 years ago and work is in progress. The Railways should allocate adequate funds for speedy completion of the work.

Bahraich - Nanpara - Nepalganj road have been sanctioned but due to paucity of funds work has not been started on this project. This rail-route lines Nepal and India from Rupaidiha border and thousands of passengers travel to and from this route. If this rail route is constructed the Railway Department will be benefitted very much and its revenue will also increase.

A survey has been conducted for gauge conversion of Budhwal-Bahraich line. Case file is pending with Planning Commission in this regard. I request that the work of gauge conversion may be implemented at the earliest so that the poor people of this area could also get the benefit of Railway travel on broad gauge.

In view of the passenger's rush, an additional express train between Delhi and Mumbai, an additional express train between Delhi w and an additional train between Delhi and Gorakhpur should be introduced.*

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Bhraich railway station has become a model station but to this day, no work has been started. On this station, all the facilities should be made operative at the earliest so that the passengers may get adequate benefit thereof.

In the meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Railways, held on 22.01.2013, the issue of conversion of Sahjanwa- Dohrighat section into broad gauge had been discussed and so far as I know, the survey regarding the gauge conversion of this section as a dream project has been completed. On the demand of the local population, this project needs to be made operational at the earliest.

The gauge conversion of the rail section between Gonda and Sitapur via Bhraich is also very necessary. Since mostly the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes live in this area, these poor people will also get the opportunity and experience of railway journey with the gauge conversion of this section.

Doubling of the railway line between Gorakhpur and Lucknow has been almost completed. Therefore, running of important trains like Rajdhani Express and increasing of speed of the trains on this railway line is very much required.

Due to excessive traffic load, stoppage for the Intercity at Jagatbela station needs to be provided along with the provision of reservation and passenger amenities. It will add to the revenue of the railways.

Since last several years, there is a bridge-cum-passage at Suheddev Chittora near Sapne Bhatta at Km. 8 on Bahraidu - Gonda railway section. It needs to be redesigned and constructed at the earliest on the earlier pattern.

In Bhraich district, a yard and a coach-cum-wagon factory should be constructed with appropriate infrastructure and other facilities. The State Government can provide land and other facilities.

A monitoring system should be set up at the zonal railway level to ensure punctuality and monitoring of important trains.

A railway halt has been sanctioned for Kailashpur and Gaighat which is to be constructed from MP LADS funds. In this regard, the help of the railways is also required.

Early completion of Budhwal-Bhraich railway line and its extension upto Nepalganj, Shrawasti, Sivasia, Tulsipur and Gorakhpur after the gauge conversion of this section is required.

Provision of the facility of railway reservation at Barhaz Bazar Station in Devalia district and its up gradation as model railway station is required.

To run other high speed trains between Gorakhpur-New Delhi and Gorakhpur-Mumbai, the zonal railway should prepare proposals to send the same to the Central Government.

Bhraich district is short of railway coaches in the trains passing through this district and the general public faces great difficulties in their journey. Therefore, more coaches should be provided on the passenger trains in this State.

The State of cleanliness in the trains is not satisfactory to this day, it needs improvement.

Criteria of money allocations for different regions and projects may be indicated.

Zonal railways prepare their survey reports at the zonal level in respect of the new rail lines/gauge conversion/doubling/electrification projects on the basis of the demands of the people and their representatives and these reports are sent to the Railway Board for their examination. But what surveys have been conducted hitherto in Bhraich region of Uttar Pradesh.

A railway halt station at Gaighat between Mihinpurva and Raiboghe railway stations is very much required.

In between Gonda and Bhraich station, there is a need of gauge conversion between Purva and Gorakhpur railway stations.

The work on making Bhraich a model railway station is making a very tardy progress. In the public interest, it needs to be speeded up.

For the convenience of passengers, the stoppage of express trains at Matera railway station is urgently required. The passengers have to cover long distances for railway reservation. Therefore, provision should be made to set up a reservation counter at Mihipurva railway station.

Station Advisory Committees should be set up on all the railway stations.

Provision should be made for the availability of tickets for Gokul Express at Bichhia railway station.

Under North Eastern railway, the auction of unusable scrap is required at several places.

A cowshed and passenger night shelter should be provided on the land lying vacant at Bahraich railway stations so that it may prove to be a new mile stone in social work.

Railway reservation center is very much required for the convenience of passengers at Badhalgang, Urua and Gola railway stations of North- Eastern Railway. The railway administration should take immediate action in this regard.

The doubling of railway line between Gorakhpur and Lucknow has been almost completed. Therefore, the speed of all the important trains running on this route needs to be augmented so that the passengers may reach their destinations comparatively earlier.

*SHRI SAJJAN VERMA (Dewas): I welcome the Railway Budget for the year 2013-14. This Budget is certainly beneficial for the common man. Therefore, all the people across the country have welcomed it whole heartedly. After a period of 17 years, the charge of the Ministry of railways has come in the hands of a congress man. For that matter, the people of this country were very much worried if a tough railway budget will be presented, whether the railway passenger fares will be increased but the Minister of Railways Shri Pawan Bansal has enamored the people of this country by presenting a very simple railway Budget. In this Budget, no efforts have been made either to increase the passenger fares or to impose any surcharge on the general public but provisions have been made for all the things like as to how the passengers get quality food in the trains and better quality of cleanliness in the trains and how to improve the railway stations and provide better security to the passengers. Announcements have been made for the survey for the new rail lines and a step has been taken in the direction of completion of the old projects.

There are some deficiencies also in this Budget to which I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister.

*Speech was laid on the table.

For example, the decision of closing thousands of unmanned level crossings has not been taken wisely because several level crossings are at such places where on one side of it there are houses of the farmers and on the other side, their fields where from how they can bring home their produce after reaping their harvest. The second point is that in the rural areas, hospitals are at distant places and in case one has to take a patient to the hospital, he has to go a long way of several kms because railway crossings remain closed for traffic.

I, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister to develop such a system as the gate at the level crossings closes automatically ten minutes before the train arrival and opens up after the passing of trains.

Besides this, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to some problems of my parliamentary constituency with this hope and belief that these would be solved at the earliest.

In the last year's Budget session of 2012-13, an announcement had been made for the survey of railway line from Ramgang Mandi to Jhalawad via Agar upto Ujjain. Since then one year has elapsed but the survey work has not yet started. Therefore, it is requested that directions may kindly be issued to get a survey office opened at the earliest in Agar (Shajapur). It may be known that this railway line covers my parliamentary constituency Dewas and my area Ujjain which is a reserved area for SC.

In the Budget Session of 2013-14, a request had been made for the survey of a new railway line from Devas to Bhopal via Haatpipalie- Sonkatchh- Ashta Schore (this area is deprived of a railway line) and that request has been accessed. Therefore, directions may kindly be issued to get the survey work started at the earliest.

Stoppage for the Puri- Balsad train may be given at Shujalpur Train No. 19325 and 19326 Indore-Amritsar may be given stoppage at Shajapur. Also the train No. 19053 and 19054 Surat-Muzzaffarpur train should be given stoppage at Shajapur. Train No. 19239 and 19238 Indore-Nagpur-Indore should be given stoppage at Berchha. Also the train No. 14323 and 14324 Indore- Habeebganj-Indore should be given stoppage at Berchha. Train No. 11472 Jabalpur-Indore-Jabalpur over Night should be given stoppage at Kala peepal. At Shajapur District headquarter,

Reservation tickets and general tickets are issued from the same counter. These may be separated. Train No. 59379 and 59380 Indore- Maksi-Indore stops for four hours at Maksi, it may kindly be extended upto Shajapur.

Road underbridge (subway) level crossing No. 80 Ujjain-Bhopal section near Shajapur may kindly be constructed. Also the Road underbridge (subway) level crossings No. 31 Indore-Devas Section near Devas may kindly be constructed.

I, therefore, request that in view of the public interest, the aforesaid demands may kindly be fulfilled.

*SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): I express my views on the Railway Budget for the year 2013-14. In this Budget, the Minister has not given a new perspective for provision of rail services in more and more areas by extending rail services. In this budget, only those people have been considered for giving facilities and services of railway for whom these are already available. It is unfortunate that the rail routes created during the British rule, have not been substantially extended. We have proved ourselves a failure in making the rail services available for those who have not hitherto seen it. Even after a period of 65 years of independence, we could not do it. All those proposals which were sent by the peoples' representatives or Members of Parliament have not been taken into consideration and have also not been implemented. Provision has not been made in this budget for the new railway lines and provision of rail services in the forest areas, hilly and inaccessible areas which are the habitats of tribal and rural people in respect of which the former Ministers had made announcements. For example survey was conducted from Ballarshah to Surjagarh. Aarmori-Vedasa, Garhchiroli survey has been completed. Survey was conducted for Manikgarh-Adibbad new rail line. Announcement for it was made in 2008-09. The State Government has also sent letter to give its share. Even then, provision has not been made in the Budget. In 2008-09, an announcement had been made to run Sevagram Express as Link Express between Ballarshah and Mumbai. To this day, 7 coaches of this train have not been linked from Ballarshah Wardha station. Only 3-4 coaches are being dispatched with a passenger train. Since last 5 years, it is going on. A separate train of 7 coaches should

be run. Nandigran Express runs between Nagpur and Mumbai. There are several other trains for Mumbai from Nagpur. These trains take a time of 12-13 hours via Nanded while this train takes 22-24 hours. For the journey between Nagpur and Mumbai, this train is rarely used. In view of this situation, this train may be run between Ballarshah and Mumbai via Nanded. It will run in profit whereas this train presently passes through Manmad. So here some coaches may be detached from this train and it may run for Mumbai and Pune as link express. Among the new trains, shuttle train or Memo trains may be run from Ballarshahi to Nagpur via Chandrapur-Wardha. This route has heavy traffic. I demand the extension of some trains. Telangana train which runs between Secunrabad and Kagajnarag should be extended upto Chanda fort or Ballarshah. G.T. Express runs between Chennai and Delhi. It may kindly be extended upto Amritsar. Yashwantpur-Bilaspur Express should also be extended upto Howrah and its run should be increased from thrice a week to daily.

The distance between Chandrapur station and Chandafort station must be about 1.5 km. To connect these stations, a new railway line is required for this distance of 1.5 km. Announcement may kindly be made for the necessary survey. In some cities, goods sheds are at the railway stations. These should be located at a distance from the railway station and the city. In Vani city, the pollutants like coal etc are boarded in the middle of railway station which is causing a lot of problem for the city. These goods should be located at a distance of 5 km. from the railway station.

The main gates which exist on many railway routes are being closed. It will create difficulties to the farmers. They should be provided with Gateman or as an alternative under bridge should be constructed there. Rail Gates should not be closed. There was gate near the PipalKhuti Station on Vani Adilabad route which was closed, this gate should be reopened. Electrification was done from Balarshah to Chanda fort - Nagbheed route while another railway line's gauge conversation was carried out, but the stations (platforms) that exist on this line are old their level need to be raised. Gauge conversion is being carried out on Jabalpur-Nainpur-Balaghat route which should be completed urgently by providing maximum possible funds for this purpose. A new train from Hyderabad to Howrah via Chandafort should be introduced train services should

*Speech was laid on the table.

be operated on Manikgarh to Ganhchandur line. The lines which are being used by goods train only. They should be examined to see whether passenger trains can be operated on them, and start ply via passenger train there. Gauge conversion should be carried out of Murtizapur-Yawatmal railway route while providing for conducting survey for introducing new rail line for Yawatmal to Vani.

Atrocities inside the railway coaches, attacks, insecurity of ladies and the murders are being committed on train by throwing out the victim and the incident of looting in the train which are coming to the fora should be controlled and with that end in view CCTV cameras should be installed in every coach while the number of CCTV cameras installed at stations should be increased.

*SHRI RAKESH SACHAN (Fatehpur): This Railway budget has ignored my area Fatehpur District. Fatehpur is situated on Delhi - Howrah main line and has a population of 40 lakh while people here are facing difficulties as a result of the apathy shown by railways towards it.

The number of commuters travelling to Kanpur and Allahabad daily in connection with their jobs and other business causes between 15 to 20 thousand. In addition to this, large number of students, male and female both travel daily to these places for their education, Keeping in view the difficulties being faced by these people an Intercity Express train should be introduced from Allahabad to Fatehpur-Kanpur in the morning. It will provide facility to the people while the railways will earn revenue as a result of it. The train from Kanpur to Allahabad for which declaration was made in the budget for 2012-13 has since been started.

There is a direct train North East Express for Fatehpur in the morning which leaves Delhi at 6.50 am there after only Lal Quila Express is the only direct train which leaves from Delhi in the night. Similarly from Fatehpur, there is Prayagraj Express which leaves for Delhi at 10.50 hrs. at night there after only Toofan Express is there which leaves Fatehpur in the morning. Through from morning to night some 15 trains pass Fatehpur, however, as they do not stop at Fatehpur, passenger are constrained to travel to Kanpur for catching the long distance trains. As a result of this passenger have to suffer loss in terms of money and time beside the discomfort they have to bear in doing this.

While the Railway also suffer revenue loss. Railways stand to gain if Mahabodhi, Lichhavi, Jharkhand and Swarnjayanti Express trains are given a stop at Fatehpur both ways, at the same time the long distance passenger will be saved of the difficulties they have to face in the absence of this stoppage.

There is only one booking window at Fatehpur railway station, the number of which should be increased. In addition to this a separate counter should be opened for MST. The number of reservation counters available at Fatehpur railway station should be increased while removing the difficulties being faced here and the corruption which is rampant here.

In view of annual income railways are getting from the Fatehpur Railway station, this station should be developed as model station. Level of platform no. 04 should be raised and should also be provided with shade.

Stoppage should be given of Swarnjayanti, Sangam and Jharkhand Express trains at Bindki Road Station. A Stoppage should be given at Khaga Station of Jharkhand express.

Railway over bridge should be constructed at Kunwarpur-Bindki road, Oung, Khaga and prominent roads of Behrampur Railway station. The over bridges under construction at Fatehpur and Bindki Railway stations should also have stairs to make it convenient for the passenger to reach these stations directly.

A enquiry office should be started a Fatehpur station. Fatehpur-Kanpur passenger train which leaves at 7 am and reaches Kanpur at 10 hrs. remains parked for the entire day, then leaves Kanpur at 6 pm for Fatehpur where it arrives at 8.30 pm. Then again it remains parked for the entire night. This rake should be made to take another round from Kanpur to Fatehpur. It will make it possible to use it during the day and at sometime railways revenue will also go up.

During winter season Chauri- Chaura, Toofan, Lal Quila and Janta Express trains operation is suspended for 2 to 3 months due to fog. It causes a lot of inconvenience to the passengers at Fatehpur. Therefore, instead of suspending operation of these trains they should be made to operate upto Kanpur.

to Ajmer Sharif via Fatehpur. Allahabad Mumbai Express which goes upto Jhansi via Fatehpur-Kanpur and which is operated on seasonal basis should be operated daily.

Chauri-Chaura Express should be made to stop at Bindki (Fatehpur) while coming and going both ways. A new rail over bridge may be sanctioned in Kanpur city on Kanpur- Banda rail line a Jhahanabad-Ghatampur road (Marg).

All the platforms at Fatehpur railway station should be provided 2 water coolers each with a view to make available cold water to the passengers during summer season.

184 km. long new railway line should be laid upto Bindki via Itawa-Oraiya-Bhognipur-Ghatampur-Jehanabad-Bakewar. It will help this backward area to develop. In addition to this, pressure on Delhi-Howrah line will be reduced. Railway support will expedite completion of new power plants which are being set up at Ghatampur and Bhognipur which in turn will make the railway revenue go up.

Level of Ghatampur, Kanpur city station should be raised and provided with shade and adequate arrangements for supply of water are made there. A direct EMU train may be started from Fatehpur to Lucknow via Kanpur which should leave Fatehpur in the morning and come back to Fatehpur in the evening.

I have already raised in the previous rail budget the problem relating to railway of District Fatehpur. However, no progress has been made in this regard so far.

Therefore I would urge upon you that railway should take immediate action to solve these problems so that the people of Fatehpur could get benefitted from it while at the same time railway may get excessive revenue.

[English]

*SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO (Guntur): At the very outset, I would like to highlight a fact that this is the first Budget presented by a Congress Railway Minister in 15 years.

The new Railway Minister, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal may be having his own compulsions in running his Ministry and hence his reasoning for hiking the fares of railway

*Speech was laid on the Table.

passengers by 20%. When I think of over 90% poor and downtrodden who use railways as the cheap mode of transport, I think that it is not the right thing to do. Instead he should have thought of increasing the revenue of Railways by some other means for implementation of various schemes, including improving the safety of passengers.

Now, I would come to Guntur division, a part of South Central Railways and which has been neglected in this Railway Budget.

Taking care of Guntur division would undoubtedly help and rejuvenate the growth, sustenance and development of the Guntur division as this all important division finds no place in the 2013-14 Rail Budget.

Now, I would state about doubling and electrification project of Guntur (Nallapadu)-Nadikudi-Nalgonda-Bibi Nagar, which has been awaiting appraisal of the Planning Commission. If and when implemented, this project would not only satisfy the aspirations of the local travelling public of my parliamentary constituency, Guntur but would also reduce already super saturated Vijayawada-Kazipet section. It may be aptly explained in road traffic parlance as touching *bumper-to-bumper*.

Next, there is a mention in this year is Railway Budget about the introduction of a bi-weekly Express train between Kakinada and Mumbai but unfortunately, there is no mention of its route. Hence, it would not be out of place to request the hon. Minister to see that this bi-weekly Express runs via Guntur-Nadikudi-Nalgonda and Bibi Nagar or via Guntur-Guntakal-Wadi so that the people of my parliamentary constituency, Guntur are benefited.

There is no dearth of trains to Shirdi Sai Nagar via Vijayawada-Kazipet-Secunderabad route. There is a proposal in this year's Budget to increase the frequency of the Train No.17213/17214-Narasapur-Nagarsol (Near Sai Nagar Shiridi) Train No. 17213/17214 to daily. Here, I would like to mention and to draw the attention of the hon. Rail Minister, Shri Bansal that he may instruct the authorities to see that this train passes via Guntur-Nadikudi-Nalgonda and Bibi Nagar-Secunderabad, which would be of immense help to the people of the region.

If there is one train or route which is very essential, it should be Guntur-Chennai-Guntur. Unfortunately, there

is no direct train between Chennai and Guntur and vice versa from dawn to dusk. There is also a need for a Guntur-Chennai-Guntur Intercity Express train starting at Guntur in the early morning hours.

Previously Secunderabad-Tenali-Secunderabad, Nagarjuna Express is running between Tenali, Guntur-Secunderabad, which caters to the needs of the passengers of this region. To the dismay of passengers in the Guntur region, after the extension of Janmabhoomi Express to Secunderabad via Guntur, Nadikudi, Nagarjuna Express was stopped with the result passengers of the region are put to a lot of inconvenience and hardship to get any accommodation in the long distance run Janmabhoomi Express between Visakhapatnam-Secunderabad. As the hon. Minister is aware, there is an ever growing rush between Tenali, Guntur-Secunderabad and hence, an immediate and urgent measure should be taken to revive Nagarjuna Express.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that there is only one night Narayanadri Express between Secunderabad and Tirupati, which runs via Guntur. Though there is a Guntur-Tirupati Passenger Train, it takes long hours to reach Tirupati and that too, there is no reservation facility.

Added to this, there is no express train connecting Bapatla, Chirala, Ongole, Nellore route from Guntur during the day time. Hence, an Intercity Express train between Guntur-Tirupati-Guntur has become absolutely essential as the same would help the student community and workers and employees to reach their destination in between where the train starts and where it ends.

Likewise, regarding women, 10% RPF vacancies are proposed to be reserved for women. I wholeheartedly appreciate this effort of the Railway Minister. Another redeeming feature is about issue of passes for freedom fighters. As per the announcement, their passes can now be renewed every 3 years. Earlier, renewal was done every year.

I would also make a request of manning all the unmanned level-crossings of the country, which may be a Herculean task but for a dynamic and innovative Minister like Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, nothing is impossible or

unattainable. Next comes the cleanliness of railway stations, which I think, would be taken care of under the new Railway Minister's regime. I would strongly urge the Rail Minister to ensure safety and security of rail travelers.

Coming to my constituency, Guntur. I would say that I have brought out the deficiencies and shortcomings with high hopes that the able Railway Minister, who has the foresight and will to change the map of railways in the country, would correct the same in the Supplementary Railway Budget which would make the traveling public and people of my parliamentary constituency, Guntur and the region to benefit.

Almost all the projects, I have raised are viable. Hence, I would like to plead and request the hon. Minister on behalf of the people of my parliamentary constituency, Guntur as well as on my own behalf to consider the issues raised by me and ensure its implementation as early as possible.

SHRI LALIT MOHAN SUKLABAIIDYA (Karimganj): Thank you, Sir. The entire nation is congratulating the hon. Minister of Railways for announcing a realistic Budget for 2013-14.

Sir, I am glad to say that it is for the first time that Arunachal Pradesh will be taken into the Railway Map and my State Assam will get first ever double lining from Kamakhya to Bongaigaon.

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will continue the next day. Now we will take up Private Member's Bill.

...(Interruptions)

15.30 hrs.

MOTION RE: THIRTIETH AND THIRTY-FIRST
REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE
MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Private Members' Business. Prof. Saugata Roy.

[Translation]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move:—

"That this House do agree with the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Reports of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 27 February and 6 March, 2013, respectively, subject to modifications that para 6 and sub-para (iv) of para 7 of the Thirtieth Report relating to allocation of time to resolutions, be omitted."

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Reports of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 27 February and 6 March, 2013, respectively, subject to modifications that para 6 and sub-para (iv) of para 7 of the Thirtieth Report relating to allocation of time to resolutions, be omitted."

The motion was adopted.

15.35 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL—INTRODUCED

(i) Destitute Children (Rehabilitation And Welfare) Bill, 2011*

[English]

SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT (Mumbai North-Central): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the rehabilitation and welfare measures of destitute children and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the rehabilitation and welfare measures of destitute children and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: I introduce* the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 08.03.2013.

15.35½ hrs.

(ii) Writers And Artists' Social Security Bill, 2011**

[English]

SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT (Mumbai North-Central): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for social security and welfare measures for writers and artists and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for social security and welfare measures for writers and artists and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: I introduce the Bill.

15.36 hrs.

(iii) Persons With Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection Of Rights And Full Participation) Amendment Bill, 2011*

(Amendment of section 33)

[English]

SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT (Mumbai North-Central): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: I introduce the Bill.

15.36 ½ hrs.

(iv) Prevention of Bribery in Private Sector Bill, 2012**

[English]

SHRI VARUN GANDHI (Pilibhit): I beg to move for

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

leave to introduce a Bill to establish bribery as a criminal offence and to promote effective practices to prevent bribery in private sector and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to establish bribery as a criminal offence and to promote effective practices to prevent bribery in private sector and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VARUN GANDHI: I introduce the Bill.

15.37 hrs.

(v) Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2012*

(Insertion of new section 304AA)

[*Translation*]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to produce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860."

The motion was adopted.

[*Translation*]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: I introduce the Bill.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Item number 26, Shri Satpal Maharaj — Not present.

15.37½ hrs.

(vi) Lakshadweep Coconut Tree Climbers (Welfare) Bill, 2012*

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Sir, I

beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for welfare and protection of coconut tree climbers and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for welfare and protection of coconut tree climbers and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: I introduce the Bill.

15.38 hrs.

(vii) Disclosure of Lobbying Activities Bill, 2013*

[*English*]

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO (Bolangir): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to set up an Authority for registration of lobbyists; to provide for disclosure of lobbying activities that influence legislative and executive decision-making in order to increase transparency in governance and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to set up an Authority for registration of lobbyists; to provide for disclosure of lobbying activities that influence legislative and executive decision-making in order to increase transparency in governance and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: I introduce the Bill.

15.38 ½ hrs.

(viii) Jute Growers (Remunerative Price And Welfare) Bill, 2013*

[*English*]

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR (Barasat): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of remunerative price for raw jute to the jute growers.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 08.03.2013.

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insurance of jute crop free of cost and for overall welfare of jute growers and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of remunerative price for raw jute to the jute growers, insurance of jute crop free of cost and for overall welfare of jute growers and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR: I introduce the Bill.

15.39 hrs.

(ix) Nationalisation Of Inter-State Rivers Bill, 2013*

[English]

SHRI RAMEN DEKA (Mangaldoi): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for nationalisation of inter-State rivers for the purpose of equitable distribution of river waters among the States and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for nationalisation of inter-State rivers for the purpose of equitable distribution of river waters among the States and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAMEN DEKA: I introduce the Bill.

15.39 ½ hrs.

(x) Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2013*

(Amendment Of Section 304a, Etc.)

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

[English]

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.40 hrs.

(xi) Child Welfare Bill, 2013*

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of children and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of children and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Sir, I introduce ** the Bill.

15.40½ hrs.

(xii) Compulsory Military Training Bill, 2013*

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to make military training compulsory for all able-bodied persons and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to make military training compulsory for all able-bodied persons and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 08.03.2013.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 08.03.2013.

[*Translation*]

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.41 hrs.

(xiii) Fodder Bank Bill, 2013*

[*Translation*]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for establishment of a fodder bank for making available fodder and water to animals in places affected by natural calamities like famine, drought or floods and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for establishment of a fodder bank for making available fodder and water to animals in places affected by natural calamities like famine, drought or floods and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

15.41½ hrs.

(xiv) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2013*

(Insertion of new articles 16A and 16AA)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Sir, I propose to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the constitution of India.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 08.03.2013.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.42 hrs.

(xv) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2013*

(Amendment of The Eighth Schedule)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Sir, I propose to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Constitution of India.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.42½ hrs.

(xvi) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2013*

(Insertion of New Article 72a)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Sir, I propose to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 08.03.2013.

15.43 hrs.

(xvii) Powerloom Sector (Welfare) Bill, 2013*

SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE (Bhiwandi):
Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection and welfare of the weavers, workers and small entrepreneurs engaged in powerloom sector and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection and welfare of the weavers, workers and small entrepreneurs engaged in powerloom sector and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.43½ hrs.

(xviii) Bureau of Accountability Bill, 2013**[English]*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi):
I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for establishment of a Bureau of Accountability to suggest measures for rooting out corruption; making administration efficient and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for establishment of a Bureau of Accountability to suggest measures for rooting out corruption; making administration efficient and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: I introduce the Bill.

15.44 hrs.

(xix) Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 2013***(Amendment of section 2, etc.)***[English]*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi):
I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1952.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: I introduce the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi):
Sir, I have to make a request. I had made it even earlier.
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: First complete it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Sir, first listen to me. If you do not want to change the convention. Let it not be changed. What I want to say is that in the ordinary Bill, you have written the subject but in respect to the Constitution Amendment Bill, What problem you have got to write the subject? You ask me that

[English]

Those infavour may say 'Aye'

[Translation]

Who knows as to what is my subject in it? Sir, What is the difficulty? Just add one line in it regarding the subject on which you seek to amend the constitution.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Next time this improvement will be done.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: It is in the ordinary Bill but they do not write it in the constitution Amendment Bill. ...(Interruptions)

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PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dumdum): Sir, you give the orders. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have said that next time, this improvement we will make.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Sir, this convention should change. ...*(Interruptions)* If something wrong is being done, what is the difficulty to make a mention of it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have said that next time, this improvement we will make.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

15.45 hrs.

(xx) Constituion (Amendment) Bill, 2013*

(Insertion of new article 30A)

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Item No. 44, Shri Sudarshan Bhagat: Not present.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Kindly tell us. ...*(Interruptions)*

15.46 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR

Numbering of Private Members' Bills

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi):

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I myself do not know. ...*(Interruptions)* I have put in several bills, I do not know as to which one is this? ...*(Interruptions)* It is the biggest problem. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, I have to inform this House that the request made by Shri Jai Prakash Agrawal regarding the mention of the objective making amendment in the Bills in the list of Business, has not been found to be feasible. However, it has been decided that from now onwards, in the list of Business of Private Members, Bills, All the Private Members Bills and no of each such Bill should be mentioned so that the members may refer to them to know the objective of the Bill.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Very good. ...*(Interruptions)*

15.47 hrs.

**MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL
 EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE (AMENDMENT)
 BILL, 2010**

(Amendment of Section 2, etc.) – contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now, take up No. 45. Shri Arjun Meghwal to continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I rise to speak on the amendment proposed to be made in MNREGA through a Private member Bill by the Hon'ble Member Shri Hansraj G. Ahir. Amendment of Hasraj ji seeks to know as to why this restriction of 100 days, why only 100 days and why only one person in a family should be given employment. This Bill seeks to make that amendment and it has been brought at a very opportune moment. While speaking on it last time, I was saying that it was an amendment with a limited purpose but I would like to add to it in the presence of the Hon'ble Minister that here are some such works which cannot be done with 60-40 ratio.

[English]

Sir, 60 per cent is the labour component and 40 per cent is the material component.

[Translation]

Even in your area, at several places, this problem might be coming up in the plateau as to how to raise this 60 percent Labour component. I would like to say that even in this regard, there should be an amendment as an exception. For example at several places in Bikaner Rajasthan, there are such works where labour component comes to more than 60 percent and in some works, the labour component stays at 40 percent and the material component goes upto 60 percent. Here I would like to say that it is like a hard and fast rule as we have enacted a law and if we do not maintain the 60-40 ratio, we won't give your installment. Earlier we thought that this ratio should be maintained at the state level but later on we came to know that this ratio should be maintained at the district level. Now the information is coming in that this ratio should be maintained at every gram Panchayat level. Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, it is not possible. Here I would like to give an example in the presence of my colleague Jitender Singh ji from Rajasthan. Our DRM of Bikaner railway division took a very good initiative to tell as to why railway underbridges and FUBs cannot be constructed under MNREGA. We raised this issue in our district monitoring committee. We gradually persuaded the district collector and when agreed, he sanctioned the proposals. In my area, 21 RUBs have been constructed after dovetailing them from MNREGA. Which have provided a throughfare for the farmers to come to their fields. Earlier it was a longway and they were trespassing and now it has given them a facility. So it was something very good. When the railway budget was to be presented, it was my letter which was referred to by the railway minister Pawan Kumar Bansal ji and he was saying that they would also get some work done even by the R.D. The work is the same but even in that, there are obstructions. He is saying that it is not an amendment in MNREGA. I also met Jai Ram Ramesh ji and asked him as to what sort of amendment he wanted. He said that this ratio of 60-40 cannot be maintained. I am telling that with regard to MNREGA, several corruption charges are being levelled and many difficulties are being faced. After reaping his harvest if a farmer wants to take his produce to the market, you ask him to trespass or go through the level crossing where he continues to wait for a long time. So why do not you construct foot underbridges wherever it is feasible. It will be used by the rural famers and provide easy access to

the local population. If the provision of 60-40 ratio is coming in its way, it should be amended. There are several such things which are being obstructed by the 60-40 ratio.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, many complaints are received from the JCB in respect of the work being done. At several places where 60-40 ratio is not maintained the Sarpanchs get the work done by the JCB and the problems are faced later on at the time of payment. I would like that his ratio of 60-40 should be amended. Secondly, it has been mentioned in MNREGA Scheme that the persons would be given job cards on their demand. Here Hansraj ji is asking as to why there is a restriction of 100 days and why only a person in the family should be given employment? I would like to mention that even in the job card, there is a bungling because they ask whether form 6 has been filled and when a person has not asked for the job card, why should he be given work. The people prepare even bogus job cards. Here, through you, I would like to give a suggestion that there should be an amendment in MNREGA and everybody should be given job card under MNREGA on the lines of ration card for every citizen even if he makes use of it or not and one who likes to do the job, will do it. Otherwise the people who assist them to get job, indulge in corruption even in this regard as the job cards are not issued so easily. Thirdly, you also shall have to make an amendment for area specific planning. This you cannot prototype. About the desert area, you will say that 60-40 ratio will be applicable but at several places in the area, it won't be applicable. You will ask them to create a perennial well in their area. We don't know whether it would be successful in our area? Whether there would be different criteria for fisheries, deserts and river area. There should be a prototype scheme. Hukumdevji who is sitting here and has visited several villages in my area, will affirm that during rainy season, these villages remain waterlogged and there is no drain to drain out the water. Under NREGA you can take the work of water drainage through pipelines then why not you like this, that you make a well in the patal, water will get recharged below also. But they say that the law comes in the way. We can do drainage only through pipeline. People dig the pipeline. Wherever further it will flow they will say that the bad smell of our village has come to this House, has come to that house. There is NREGA to construct infrastructure in rural areas. You will

make available employment, but infrastructure should also be provided in rural areas, so that money of the country can be used and infrastructure may also be constructed.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, through you, I am to state that whenever we go in the field, we listen four- five types of complaints in NREGA. First complaint is that work is not given on time, Hans Raj has brought Bill to solve it. Why job card to every citizen in the rural areas like Ration Card. Whosoever want will do the work. As a ration card holder, who wants to take he takes, if he do not want to take may not take. Therefore, first complaint is that the work is not given on time.

The second complaint is that full payment is not received of the work. They have made it task based. These will be one group in which there will be this many people, then the work will be distributed. In this way, it happens that the strong person says that do work in my group. He himself do not work. Three men work and the names of the remaining person he gets written in the register. In this way it happens that work is done by only three men but the payment is claimed of seven-eight persons. There is need to change this task system so that the complaints of corruption are received less.

One complaint is that payment is not received on time. This is a big complaint. Though, we have said that payment will be received through post office or bank. But payment is not done timely because post office does not have the required resources to do timely payment. To whomsoever you want to give work in the rural area, RRB or someone else, you open more branches or appoint such representative who does payment of NREGA. You will have to make such type of system otherwise payment will not be done depending on post office. Payment is not done for months. Therefore, there is not timely payment.

The fourth complaint comes that in the absence of social audit the corruption has increased. These are some such things which need amendment. I want to tell the hon. Minister that when this NREGA came then the line department, PWD, forest department, irrigation department, used to do lot of work, but now a days line department do not work. Forest department people do not work. I said to irrigation department people to clean the canal in my area, but they do not work. They say that work cannot be done,

because you do not allow machines. If you do not increase irrigation facility in villages, then what is the purpose of NREGA? I am to state that this is the need of the hour that there should be amendment in NREGA. We welcome the amendment which Hans Raj ji has brought. Hon. Minister is sitting here perhaps he has note down all things. He will bring full amendment with holistic approach. You gave me time to speak, thank you very much.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon. Deputy Speaker, I am grateful to you that you gave me an opportunity to speak on the amendment in MNREGA brought in by Shri Hans Raj Ahir ji.

Sir, I was listening the speech of my colleague Arjun Meghwal ji in detail. Whatever he has said here are very logical, timely and very important also.

Sir, this was implemented in the year 2005. I think you had started this scheme from Trivendrum. Fortunately, in the last Lok Sabha, I was a member of Consultative Committee of Ministry of Rural Development. Hon. Raghuvansh Prasad ji were its minister. Therefore, I got the opportunity to go there. After going there we saw that the points on which Arjun Meghwal has just now expressed concern, spoke about bungle, we found there the same bungle at the place of their origin. It was a team of Members of Parliament. All went here and there. Some went in the exhibition. We saw that Pradhan was making cards sitting beneath a tree. When it was inquired from the labourers who were working there that where was their card and where it was placed, they replied that it is kept deposited with Pradhan. If this bungle is found on large scale at place from where this scheme was started and from where it was inaugurated, then what condition would have been of this scheme during the last seven years, you yourself may imagine.

The point is that first this scheme was named National Rural Employment Scheme. After that the name of Mahatma Gandhi was added.

16.00 hrs.

I want to state that even otherwise also Mahatma Gandhi ji has become formality. His photos exist but we do not act upon his teachings. I think that after adding his name, you did not followed this scheme rightly. Now you have said that the biggest opportunity of employment in

the world is in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme. In my view it has not shown results. It will give results only when you will, while giving employment to common man link it with income that if he is doing work what is his income. Prices are rising day by day. Today the agricultural labourer is most sufferer. You have stated that you have given employment to eight crore people in the entire country out of which employment is provided to 47 percent women. Now we are celebrating International Women Day also today. If we see, in my view, even after the sixty-sixty five years of independence, we have not achieved that target of which our ancestors, former leaders had cherished the dream. That dream has not been fully accomplished.

Hans Raj Ahir ji has given an amendment that the wage of 60/- rupees should be enhanced. His amendment is that it should be done 150/- rupees. Then whatever State Governments may add to it, may add. This should be the system and you balance it. How and in what ratio the prices are rising. You should also increase the wage rate in the same ratio, only then this scheme will succeed. You have estimated that ten thousand crore rupees will be spent on this scheme every year then there is need to do it.

Hon. Minister you come from Bundelkhand region. There is poverty, the area lacks water, there is no cultivation, no farmers. In such a condition you will have to think on it seriously. So far as bungle in this scheme is concerned, I have seen in this very House that whether it is question hour or discussion, it has always been seen that bungle has been found in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh. I would like to say that in poor States where in reality the condition is very bad, investigation may be carried there by sending special team to find out that what bungle is done and where. You should also make efforts to remove this bungle.

You can bring one scheme in it. You have just linked it with agriculture, linked with Railway. I want that you certainly link this scheme with all those departments which are related with labour wage. The second thing is that I had seen in Uttar Pradesh long back, you must also be remembering that whenever there was drought or whenever such feminine like situations, we had implemented food for work scheme. You see that scheme also seriously. Today, from time to time only this has been

discussed in this House that we will give guarantee of 100 days employment. Now what will that family do for the remaining 265 days? We should think over it. I would like that if you give guarantee of 100 days employment, you give him guarantee of the whole year. There is need to move him further.

The other thing is that lots of complaints have been received. Whether it is digging of ponds or digging of canals, now you gave away the work of digging of canals also, the work of pavements has been given to PWD and the work of road department is seen by R.E.S. You gave these work also that you will get the work done from them. But at several places it has been seen that work is done by applying J.C.B. Gets payment on false job card. These complaints have been received continuously. In my view, the 60-40 ratio you have made it so, as Arjun ji has said that they passed the railway scheme and after making a proposal had planned to implement it that could not succeed. The second thing is that this much cubic meter deep will be dug only then it will be completed. In my view, that is also not logical and clear. I would like to state that when you give the reply, tell about it in much detail.

As you have given employment guarantee in rural area, the same way implement this scheme in urban area also. Even today there are such areas in the cities. There is need to link it with city scheme also, you will say that you see only rural development ministry and not cities. The labourers migrates when he does not get employment and he come to cities and their he gets more wages. Though, you may have to talk in the Urban Development Ministry, you formulate rural-urban employment guarantee scheme in such a way that there may be coordination between both departments and people could get employment.

Today is international women day. You have said that you have arranged to provide employment under MNREGA. But you ensure one third jobs to women. We should give one third employment to women under this scheme. Many women are such that they cannot go out. There are widows, there is none at home to look after them. This is an ambitious scheme. For implementing it there is need to remove the bungle wherever it exists. There should be minimum wage guarantee also and it should be linked with price rise. As the voice has been raised in this House from time to time. There is need to

decrease-increase the wages in the same ration. I will not speak much, because views on all basic things have already been said here in very detail. There is need to implement in a successful and good manner. I would like you to see it deeply. One important thing in it is that we receive complaints in it, we go in the meetings of vigilance monitoring committee, meetings of area Panchayat Samiti. which are convened in Blocks. In the meetings of district panchayats the block pramukh says this, Gram Panchayats receive money direct in their accounts. But the money of area panchayat, block, is not going to block. The money of district panchayats which should go from MNREGA, is not going. Proposal is sent to blocks, but the money is not given on that. This complaint is on large scale. I would like that you monitor and inquire all those States whose names I have taken and see that the funds allocated to area Panchayat, village panchayat are received by them or not? Whether the funds are released according to the proposals or not? If you ensure this arrangement then in my view Employment Guarantee Scheme will be successful.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, with these words, I conclude my speech. I thank you for the time you have given me. I would like to again thank Hans Raj Ahir ji that he has brought amendment bill here.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Mr. Chairman, I support the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Amendment Bill, 2010 brought by Hans Raj Ahir ji and also congratulate him that he has tried to enhance the objective of this Bill. I felt good of this also that this Bill is a little bipartisan, because this Bill was brought by UPA Government, Congress people. The BJP people also want that this Bill should be placed and publicized. It is accepted that this Bill is good. This is good for bipartisan country. Good work should be done by all together. Suggestions of many hon. Members have been received that go ahead with this. Perhaps in the year 1972 employment guarantee scheme was in force in Maharashtra, along with it in many other States also this employment guarantee scheme was started, because when the farmers do not have any work, such efforts have been done in every State. The problems was of funds and means, the problem of funds solved after bringing this legislation of Central Government. The separate employment guarantee schemes in States came together.

Hans Ram Gangaram Ahir ji brought this amendment on that basis only. He says that broaden the base of the Bill. At present, the names of all adult members of one family are included in a job card. Any one out of them can work. He says that why there should be this restriction? If there are five adult members in a family, out of these two may work three may work, they should be given the work.

The second thing he wants is that at present there is a provision in the law of 100 days work. He says that why hundred days? The number of working days in a year, there are 52 Sundays in a year. ...(*Interruptions*) It will be done slowly. Minus 52 days from 365 days, it comes 313 days. He says that work should get for all working days. If work is not given then unemployment allowance should be given as per the provisions in the Bill.

As a policy, I support it, but there are some questions relating to this full scheme. Politically this scheme was a game changer. It benefitted very much to Congress, UPA one, because this is scheme which has impact on the life of all people in rural areas, some improvement has also taken place due to it. This is a good scheme. I think that this is a anti poverty scheme, this should be supported. What we see after eight years of starting of this scheme? I was talking to the hon. Member, Meghwal ji is from Bikaner, he is an experienced person. Ahir ji is from Maharashtra, Chanderpur, tigers are there, he is an experienced person, what is there their experience? I also see in my State West Bengal, that you are doing hundred days work there. There is no other such State where average hundred days work would have done.

Earlier the Government in Bengal used to work on an average for 12 days at that time but after our Government came to power the work is being done for 33 days. We hope that by the end of the year the working would be for 50 days. We have to think when the Government is ready to provide then why the work should not done for an average of hundred days? On this point what the Minister or the Ministry of Rural Development has to say, be placed before the House.

Secondly, what is going on in this scheme? A group is formed. The group is told for a particular task, that you have to dig so much cubic feet earth and lift it, it is then seen that no group complete the work. If hundred cubic

feet is the standard the people only complete 40 to 50 cubic feet, the money to be paid for it is automatically amounts less. What happens then the strong men involved in it, says we will not do this work. We are in a group, give us our share also. Some people take money without doing the work. The officers are very happy at village levels. A poor man gets money without doing the work, he becomes happy and the paper work for the rest is done by the officer. The monitoring done over it, it is not good so far. What work can be done under it - construction of ways, digging ponds, plantation. These are the same specified work. I am to say that leave aside this list

[English]

it should be anything connected with rural development. It is for the local people

[Translation]

or leave it to Panchayat. What work they want to do. Some year back, I was the MLA from rural areas. There was a river, the water of % which was filled with high silt. We wanted to get it clean under MNREGA, but the DM told us that to remove silt from the water is not in their list

[English]

It may be a typical problem of one Constituency.

[Translation]

Why have you put restrictions on it. I want that the list of work may be made in more generalised form and the specific list should not be there. The target which was earlier, after our Government came in power in West Bengal, we have reduced that target. Perhaps earlier, it was 96 cubic feet. Because the people of Rajasthan are strong and stout whereas the people of Bengal are small in size. In our manual work. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are also a stout fellow.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, I am untypical. ...*(Interruptions)* The farmer of Bengal, we people are a little under nourished. Our height is also less. The people of North and North-West India have more aryan blood. We people are the mix of

[English]

Dravidian and proto-austroloid. In India the people

of many variety live. You cannot give similar type of work everywhere. As you are here from Khunti, the adivasi brothers of the country are stout. They are ahead in sports. We people cannot compete them. In hockey, the boys and girls, all perform well there. There must be some flexibility in it. Some flexibility should be brought in the scheme, it is my opinion.

Sir, there is one thing more. There is a question in MNREGA. The area from which I have been elected, it is particularly an industrial area. We have many jute mills. There are small villages. They are less in number. It has large Industrial area. The Labourers of Chatkal come from the villages of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The Bengali labourer fail to do the labourious work of Chatkal. In traditional Chatkal 80 percent of labourers are from Bihar and U.P. In a meeting, the owner- cum- Manager of Chatkal said that he was not getting the labourers. The wages of Chatkal should be increased. Because due to MNREGA, nobody is interested to come here. It is to see that MNREGA may not make people lazy. The people think we get so much by living in his own village, why he will do hard work in the jute mills of Kolkata. It is a matter of worry in another way. In my opinion, the fresh assessment of MNREGA is required keeping in view our socio-economic situation. It is to be seen that much work of infrastructure is still left in our villages. Earlier there was food for work, thereafter, there was Sampurna Gram Samridhi Yojana and then MNREGA came. It does not bear permanent assets, there should be balance. Shri Meghwal ji was just saying about 60 percent wage cost, 40 percent material cost. Have we made any assessment of the permanent assets made under MNREGA or how much money we had paid to people. It is not our aim to make people lazy, our aim is to give work to the people, they are given money and some permanent assets are built in the villages. For all these three, monitoring is required.

Shri C.P. Joshi, the Minister earlier to Shri Jairam Naresh had formed district vigilance and monitoring committee for every district. The district which I belong is north 24 Pargana. It is a big district. The number of MPs seats from there are five. I am the Chairman of that Vigilance and Monitoring Committee. But we do not get opportunity to visit different sites to see the work. The DM presents the report and on that basis we consider it. When we convene meetings it is attended by the MLA or the Chairman of

Panchayat Samiti. We convene meetings because the funds are not released without the meeting of Vigilance and Monitoring Committee. DM says that funds are blocked, so you call a meeting. I attend it. Some MLAs also attend it and some do not come. The Chairman of Panchayat Samiti attend it, because he has direct interest for the work that has to be done there. The people should get work, they are after it. We have to see how to increase the number of days of work for the people. As I have said in our Bengal the work was for 12 days now it is 33 days. We will make it 50 days, but why it is not 70-80 days? Shri Ahir ji is of the view that more work has to be given to people and it has to be for the whole year. It is good. We have to assess, that in the ongoing projects we have not been utilising the entire amounts. Fifty days work means half utilisation of funds. In spite of availability of funds the work is not being done to its full. In the Financial Memorandum annexed to the Bill, in it they have made an assessment of Rupees twenty thousand crores extra. I do not know on what basis they had made the assessment, perhaps it is estimated. Mr. Chidambaram has not increased even a paisa in the next year budget for MNREGA. Rupees 33 thousand crores have been allocated this year. I would like to know from the Minister, he can find it from the books, how much has been spent. ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Chidambaram used to say earlier

[English]

outlay is not important, outcome is important

[Translation]

It means what you show in figures that this much has been allocated if that is not spent then what is the benefit of it. It remains theoretical. Why the whole amount is not being spent? On the one hand you say that we have brought this scheme after the name of Mahatma Gandhi to eradicate rural poverty. It is a game changer. Saying all these things as Meghwal ji was telling Rs. 750 thousand crores have not been spent under the scheme. Perhaps due to this very reason, the amount this time has not been increased, but we have to make the assessment, As there always remains paucity of funds for every scheme. You are saying for food subsidy, in all for it only Rupees ten thousand crores have been allocated. We will discuss it during discussion on Budget. By making allocation of rupees ten thousand extra you claim for food subsidy. I support this motion because

[English]

in principle, it should be the democratic right of any person who want to work on any day of the year to get work from the Government.

[Translation]

It is a democratic right. He may work or not, it is another thing.

Meghwal ji comes from Bikaner. That area is entirely desert. It is difficult to work there because there is sand everywhere. There is no other work than plantation, digging wells, digging ponds etc. The people live there in difficulties. It should be our aim, how to uplift the face of the village by using the human resource of India. Only to bring in a scheme and for the sake of vote say that we have done so much. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now you conclude.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: I am concluding. Sir, is MNREGA doing well in your area? ...*(Interruptions)* All the tribal there have turned maoists. ...*(Interruptions)* I support this Bill in principle. I want it to be democratic but also want for the proper assessment of MNREGA. After eight years this much assets has been created and particularly the number of days the people worked? Why do we not spent the entire amount and how to make this scheme better? The political talks, are game changer and it is for votes. It is a way to approach the poor in the villages. It is all a slogan for votes. In fact, it is to see how the country can be benefitted.

Shri Hansraj G. Ahir comes from the most backward area, Chanderpur. The maoists have also reached Gadchirauli. There is sever poverty in the village. They knew what was the problem of poverty? In Maharashtra the other places are well but the region of Vidarbha is very backward. If we want to change India, how can we with the help of this legislation make universalization of MNREGA. This much we have to think.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Sir, the Standing Committee of Parliament on Agriculture visited the whole country. The Chairman of the Committee is Shri Basudeo Acharya ji. When we visited more than half of the States in the country, we used to invite agricultural

organisations along with the officials, which had a subject whether MNREGA had benefitted the farmers or not. We visited 10-12 provinces of the major States of the country. All had one voice that due to MNREGA, the conditions of farmers had worsen. It had bad impact on agriculture because the farmers do not get labourers. I being a farmer, associate my feelings with the feelings of farmers, can say that the number of amendments or revisions that may be carried out in MNREGA, it will only fetch benefits to the farmers if it is modified for the rural developments. The funds should be spent on village developments. But it should be modified. The MNREGA was mainly framed to create corruptions from top to bottom. Which with the passage of time may take shape of an Association of all corrupt people and the rule of corrupts may remain in the country from top to bottom. They are not concerned whether the farmers may die in the villages or it mayruin. I am also from village. You and me were elected MLA for the first time in 1967. I had been the Pradhan of Gram Panchayat in 1959-60 and remained in office for two terms. I had been the Block Pradhan and Chairman of Zila Parishad. I had seen the famine that took place in 1962 and 1967. At that time Shri Karpuri Thakur was Deputy Chief Minister. At the time of that famine a scheme was formulated with the name of Hard Manual Labour Scheme. The hard labour was later linked with Food for work scheme. We had been given five kilo wheat for work. We requested Shri Karpuri Thakur ji that the 5 kilo wheat which is given out of it one kilo wheat is sold for the purchase of pulses and vegetables. After it he linked the scheme with additional Rs. 2 along with 5 kilo wheat. The duty was also specified with it that a pit ten feet by ten feet with one foot deep will be dug and for it he will be paid five kilo wheat and Rs. 2 cash. The people showed the work with their hard toil. At that time, I got constructed the flood safety embankment in my village. That embankment was constructed in 1967. It is still strong. People may investigate it that the embankments are made so strong that it could not be damaged by floods. So I am to say that MNREGA be modified. The form in which it is at present it will lead the farmers to die, villages to ruin and the social corruption to rise. The MNREGA had played a leading role in all these three things and destructed the farmers. So I have sympathy with those poor. I had been fighting and perspiring for these poor farmers. During the time of Samajwadi Movement when I was in jail under the leadership of Dr. Lohia. At that time in mid day heat of

summer the roof and the walls turned and in that scrol me heated, we people for our pleasure beneath it used to sing:

"Dhoop Tap mein Mehnat Karte, Bachhe Tadap
Tadap Kar Marte,

Fir v pet nahi bharta, Jeevan Kat ta Ro-Ro kar,

Hum Ghalo Basayein Naya Nagar,

Hum Chalo Basayein Naya Nagar,

Jahana na hoowey Chot Badayee

Gale Milien Sab Bhai Bhai

Unch neech ka bhed na hoowey

Sukh ka hoowey dagar-dagar

Hum Chalo Basayein Naya Nagar."

Where had gone the dream of that new city. We had spoiled our youth in that jail, we had suffer a lot, but I am happy that the movement which we started had brought changes in the shape of Parliament. Today I find the people belonging to dalit, Shoshit, Scheduled Caste community sitting and walking dauntlessly on the carpets of our Parliament on which the queens and kings used to walk fearlessly that carpet I tell to myself that there was a time when sitting in such a manner was not available even in the marriage party. Today India has so much transformed, that I am rubbing my feet on that carpet. This change took place in India. I would like to request that can you modify it? You know that Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is for villages which was initiated by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Does Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna is not concerned with the earth work? The road cannot be constructed without earth work. It requires support of bricks. The bricks are made in the klins, where the labourers get jobs. Two to three hundred labourer work in the klins. They all are rural labourer. The wages they get in MNREGA. So it is my request to you to divert the entire fund to Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Make the village roads pacca. If the village roads are made pacca, it will develop the villages. The farmers will be benefitted in transportation. He will get fair prices for his produce. They will able to visit cities throughout the year, can go to hospitals, stations and the children of villages will get employment.

Under the district planning brick supports be fixed on village roads, P.C.C. work should be carried out so that there is no water logging and no slime. The geographical situation in Rajasthan and other deserted area is different. But we are from Bihar, Uttar Bihar living by the sides of rivers. From June to November, it has been notified by the Government that these six months are rainy season and no earth work can be undertaken during this period. Six months are elapsed in it. The working six months had gone in harvesting the Paddy crops and the three months in the farming the wheat crop.

The time left is three months. What work can be done in three months. Dug out the soil, construct a dam, than till up the pits with the same soil again, further dug the pit and increase the height of that dam and again fill up the pit. No work left otherwise. From where you will get soil? Come to my village and get the soil, which is not available. The people who supply the soil, charges five to six rupee for a maund. Who will allow you to take the soil from his field? Farmers do not allow you to take the soil from his field, than the bogus paper work is done and shown that earthen work has been done. Where is the soil work done? Farmer do not allow to take the soil because the fertility of soil is wasted. If the ponds are deepened which cannot be done without JCB machine. The planning officers should sit there and deepen the pond without JCB machine, I will give the entire money for that. It cannot be, because you cannot hire any labourer to carry that soil on head. Laborious workers are not available today. Ploughing labourer are not available, pitch axing labourer are not available, the labourers are not available who pick up the paddy seed on his shoulders, because they are literate, metric pass or BA pass. The literate son of farmer do labour work in fields due to non-availability of employment, but you engage him in this scheme. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What suggestions are you giving for MNREGA?

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Sir, rural roads should be paved and PCC should be done. There is a scheme for the farmers called National Agriculture Development Scheme, which is bringing green revolution and more food grain is being produced. Divert the funds from MNREGA to these three schemes, villages will be developed. Farmers will be made prosperous, labourers will get wages. Money and food grains will be

increased in the country, villages will be rejuvenated and corruption will be abolished from the villages.

Last thing, I would like to say that the money allocated to the Panchayats should be allocated to three bodies i.e. Panchayat, block committee and district committee. Panchayat should monitor the Panchayat level rural schemes, block committee should monitor the work of roads linking our block with another and district committee should monitor the work of long roads linking all the blocks with each other, then only this money will be used properly. Pay attention to one thing. I support the views expressed by all the members. Arjun Meghwal ji expressed his views very well for improvement. 82.7 percent people were living in rural areas in 1951, it decrease to 72.2 per cent in 2001 and then the percentage of decrease came to 10.5. These people left the villages and people are looking for them. We are farmers, we are looking for these 10.5 percent of people that where have they gone. The percentage of farmers in 1951 was 71.9, which came down to 54.6 in 2001 means 17.5 percent less. Agricultural labourers in 1951 were 28.1 percent, which came up to 45.6 percent means 17.5 percent more. What a critical situation is this? If you want to improve the condition of the villages, then pay attention to this aspect also. You see 17.5 percent farmers were decreased and 17.5 percent labourers increased. This system has implemented such schemes in the villages that the farmers became more poor and rendered exploited. The backward class is affected the most, who are dependent on agriculture and who are dalits, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. So, I humbly request this House to reconsider this scheme. This plundering scheme should be stopped and a farmer oriented and village oriented scheme should be framed and let it be discussed in the Parliament. Call the experts and representatives of poor rural people and frame the scheme with their consultation. Scheme should not be prepared by the white collared people sitting in the Planning Commission and so-called intellectuals, who do not have seen the villages, farmers, fields, Khalian, saw, ridge of the fields, the mud during the months of Sawan Bhadon, millet, paddy and wheat. They frame the schemes and you impose it on us. So, stop this scheme and make a village oriented scheme.

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

I welcome the Bill initiated by hon. Shri Hansraj G. Ahir in principle as it seeks to accelerate the rural economy. The existing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act needs, no doubt, re-orientation as it does not address the rural people's need in full. There are many shortcomings in the implementation of the Programme under the Act. Many irregularities like delayed payments, short payment of wages, fudging of records, etc. are surfacing in various States. Muster Rolls are being prepared and fraudulent entries are also made in the records as if the works were done when no actual works were executed.

Sir, no tangible assets are being created and what was created is not endurable. In the answer given by the hon. Minister, even though he has stated that State and District level Vigilance Monitoring Committees are entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the Schemes, the local audit by the District level authorities is not effective because they collude with the implementing agencies. So, I strongly feel that the flaws in the system should be removed.

At the same time, I do not discredit the Programme in Tamil Nadu. The State Administration is implementing the Programme effectively. *The Hindu*, a national newspaper has recently highlighted the efficient way of implementing the Programme by the Tamil Nadu Government. The credit definitely goes to the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchithalavi J. Jayalalithaa. Actually the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu wants to ensure that any programme be it Central or State intended to benefit should fully reach the beneficiaries. Recently, hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has also raised the wage component from Rs.100 to Rs.132 daily and the number of working days has also been increased from 100 to 150 days in a year. This measure aims to mitigate the sufferings of the poor labourers in the delta region of Tamil Nadu. Their earning capacity was crippled due to drought caused by the non-release of water by Karnataka.

Now, coming to the Bill, I have a few reservations about the provisions of the Bill. Linking the provision of providing employment on all working days, except public holidays, has no relevance in the rural scenario. Public holidays have nothing to do with the execution of work. In fact, the labourers have to work according to the existing provisions of the labour laws. Weekly holidays and no

work on festival days are the working norms. In fact, given the financial resources, no Government will be able to provide employment on all the working days except holidays. To expect the work force to work on all the days is next to difficult, if not impossible.

Another issue on which I dissent with the hon. Member relates to providing employment for all the adults in rural areas. As I have earlier said, our resources are limited and are non-elastic. We cannot provide employment for all adults in a family.

No doubt this is a flagship programme and I have no hesitation in praising the programme but certain issues need to be sorted out. Already due to rapid urbanisation and migration from rural to urban area, getting labourers to perform the work in agricultural fields proves to be a difficult task. During seasonal agricultural operations, labourers have to be fetched from far away places. This results in rise of agricultural cost operations. Labour which is an important input becomes scarce. Hence, the best modality in implementing the programme under the Act and also to address the labour shortage is to modify the programme from the existing system to the PPP mode. Under this revised procedure, farm labourers can be hired and allowed to work in private land also during the seasonal time. Small and marginal farmers can hire the required labourers under the programme and the only obligation for them is to pay 25 per cent of the daily wage to each labourer engaged in this field. The rest 75 per cent of the wage component will be paid by the Government under the programme.

Similarly, big farmers can hire the required workers to work in their farms and is liable to pay 50 per cent of the wage component to each labourer engaged in his farm and the remaining 50 per cent will be paid by the Government.

I have already moved a draft Bill seeking an amendment to MGNREGA on the lines which I have just stated.

By adopting this methodology, we can achieve twin objectives. The first one is that the land owners will get sufficient work force to carry out agricultural operations and he will pay wages according to his ability, either 25 per cent or 50 per cent. The second one is that the wage bill of the Government will be reduced to a great extent and

at the same time it will ensure that work is provided to the needy and willing adult force. Of course, factors like determining the number of labourers to work in a farm may be worked out. The greatest benefit which, I feel, flows from the alternative strategy is increasing farm or agricultural productivity. This will be a great fillip to the rural economy and to the country's GDP.

I hope this Government will give serious consideration to my suggestions and implement it with the haste with which it needs to be implemented.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Sir, I support the motion brought by our hon. Member of Parliament Shri Hansraj ji for amendment in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005. It is a necessary amendment that why employment for hundred days only. Employment is not available for 365 days in villages, so the number of days for employment should be increased. Employment should be available for the whole family instead of one person from a family. The ratio of earth and cement should be changed to forty earth and sixty cement. The aim of MNREGA is very good that families of unskilled people of villages are provided employment of physical labour for hundred days. It is a very good thing, but something else is seen. MNREGA has become the synonym of corruption. Corruption of crores of rupees by way of scam is being done in MNREGA in connivance with officials, office bearers and middlemen. When we visit our area we see that thousand of ladies are digging the pond in summer season. They are climbing up the slop of the pond having basket of earth over their head and soaked in sweat and panting. We are celebrating today women day here and the women there are in a pitiable conditions. Those women are working there, who are anemic and victim of malnutrition. We cannot stand in that summer, but they are forced to work in that condition. When the question of wages come, they are not paid enough. We ask them how much wages you are getting, they reply fifty or sixty rupees. It is injustice to them. This is exploitation of their poverty.

Our friend, who brought this amendment, says that their wages should be enhanced. Just now Hukumdeo ji said that digging a pond is not a simple work. Pond cannot be dug without big machines. Blisters occur on their palms,

how she will work? We should ensure good wages and nutritious meal to the women. Women are working hard and that is spoiled in one or two rains whether it is earthen road or pond. What is the benefit of the country by such a work. The works being done through MNREGA are spoiled in one- two rains. During rainy seasons the earthen road is washed away. Some concrete works should be got done. Long lasting assets should be constructed so as to benefit the country.

China has made efforts to provide employment to the people by scientific sources. We have been digging pits for 65 years and we should do like China. We should encourage manufacturing of scientific equipments in collage industry as China do. Why not we use 'Ambar Charkha'. Ambar Charkha provides very good livelihood, but it is not seen today. Women can work while silting in houses. It is not necessary to do earthen work in summer.

The women may get employment in their houses by doing work on Amber Charkha. Such a thing should be done. The side effects of MNREGA is also falling on agriculture. The labourer which were readily available earlier for agriculture are not available now in the required number and also on time. It is my suggestion that MNREGA should be linked with agriculture. When the labourer will work in the field half the wages will be given by the Government and half borne by the farmer, in such a situation he will earn more. The work of agriculture will be more and the crop will be better. I raised a question during zero hour that the wild animals such as 'Neel gai' etc damages the crops. During night these animals enter into the fields in herds and destroy the crop. In reply to it our Forest and Environment Minister said that we will protect the crop by engaging watchmen under MNREGA. But nothing has been done so far.

I want to say through you that the crops are damaging and the tanners are leaving the agriculture because the crop is ready to harvest and if the farmer do not go to the field for an hour or two the entire crop is damaged. In our area the situation is so worst that the people are leaving agriculture and are migrating to cities to work as labourer. The persons who are engaged for the security of agriculture under MNREGA, they should also be included to it and the corruption in MNREGA should also be curbed and the labourer should get better wages. This much I have to say.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I stand in support of the amendment motion moved for MNREGA by Shri Hans Raj Ahir

"Ashkon ne jo paya hai, Geeton mein wah diya hai
Fir v suna hai duniya ko mujhse kuch gila hai
Jo tar se nikli hai dhun, wan sabne suni hai
Par jo shak par gujri hai, wah is dil ko pata hai
Hum Auron ke live hain phool, lave hain khushboo
Par apne ko sirf ek daag mila hai."

After great thinking and pondering upon a vessel of nectar in the form of MNREGA has emerged on the surface of the village life. The objective of this vessel filled with nectar was to provide at least hundred days employment to the rural population, who are living idle due to lack of work and are facing poverty due to non-availability of work. It was a good scheme. The idea behind it was well. The policy was also good, and I cannot say that there was any drawback in the intention but the scheme which has come on the ground is full of faults.

I have read Premchand's Godan. In 'Godan', Budhia is a pregnant woman. She was ready for delivery, she was crying but her husband and son Ghura were baking potatoes on fire. Gurva, the father was not leaving the place because he was afraid if he left to take care of Budhia, his son will eat the potatoes. The son was not going to help his mother that in his absence the father will eat the potatoes.

17.00 hrs.

The way through which I pass, and find the garbage on the side of National Highways, where the dogs are searching for their lives. The cows are searching for their lives and the small kids are also searching their lives in that garbage. The dogs pull bread from the mouth and the son of a man is snatching bread from the dogs mouth. The situation today is such a miserable.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir. I do not know what is the situation in Andhra Pradesh. I do not know the situation of Karnataka. I am also not aware about the situation in Rajasthan. I am not aware about the situation in West Bengal. I come from Bihar, so I can say that MNREGA is not alive. It is dead. If I say correctly, today I am standing

to pay my homage to it. I want to say it because I come from Nawada Lok Sabha Constituency. I am Chairman of Anusharman Nigrani Samiti. Collector is its Secretary. In its meeting I asked how much amount had been spent under MNREGA? The number of schemes? Tell the name of these schemes. I would investigate into it. Three collectors have been transferred but so far the list of name of schemes had not come out. When I asked, the collector every time used to say that he will reply in the next meeting. When the next meeting held it was said that half of it had been prepared and half was being prepared, it will be placed in the next meeting. When asked in the third meeting it was said that it was just to present before me. But it never presented.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, today the agriculture is going to ruin. Many generations of labourers have suffered old age. The new generation, with the age of 18, 20, 22 years have the certificates of BA and MA. They do not want to work on soil. The sons of farmers also do not know their fields. The aged men are working in the fields. I am talking it with full responsibility that gang are working in every Panchayat. A gang, which has its convenience with the officials. The money is extracted from the educated youths by providing them job cards. Those boys may work anywhere but they are paid Rs. 20, 25, 30, 40 for the work, but the work is not being done. It is only an irony, anything else? I want to say this because in democracy the public is the God and Almighty. But when in democracy the public is turned as vote bank, it become as commodities, a market good, and can be purchased and sold like market goods, then any scheme which is good for the society, started with good intention and result oriented, the approach is right but it cannot be implemented.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have seen villages in rural life. They are isolated. The labourers are not there. They have migrated. The daughter-in-laws, daughters and wives are there but husbands are out of the town. In such a situation, the wages are less, those should be enhanced. Now the wages of the labourers are Rupees 150, 200 and 250. In Haryana, the wages of labourers are Rs. 250/-. But what assets are being created. We have increased the wages of labourers. We have given them the rights. But have we fixed the hours of their working, the quantum they have to produce and how much assets to create but the result is zero. Even the crows are not living in the villages, they have also moved to cities. The men had gone to

cities, people had moved to cities, crows had moved to cities and they remain crowing all the nights. The crows are not in villages, because they do not get food there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What are your suggestions?'

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have suggestions. You too belong to the village and you too have suffered the same agony. My suggestion is what you have made MNREGA. People will come, they will apply for work and we will provide them work for 15 days and allowances for 15 days as unemployment wages. Perhaps, hardly anyone would have got unemployment allowance. He will apply in fifteen days. Had you seen the labourers. They had no cloth on their body, had worn-torn clothes, they will give their applications to officials. They had to pay for writing the applications and had to pay for getting it sanctioned.

You did not trust on your chief. I don't say it as to why you have not trusted on. You entrusted the responsibility to Post office and bank. Are they swan, are the people of bank "Dharamraj"? Whether the people of Post office have come from "Nakshatra Lok", Whether they are symbol of honesty? What is going on, instead of resolving problem you have been running from problem, you have been abandoning the problem. Therefore this MGNREGA which is being examined by us and we are saying about it with pain the scheme was very good, it was implemented to alleviate the poverty of villages but people has made it failure, corruption has made it failure. I pay my tribute to it. This I am saying in the House with great sorrow. There are measures to reform it and measures are that MNREGA will have to be linked with schemes of the states. It will have to be linked with earth work like schemes such as PMGSY, the schemes of Water Resources Department and guarantee will have to be given as to how much money will be spent, how much work will be done. Until or unless it is done, we cannot give guarantee in this regard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, Mahatma Gandhi had said that when you prepare any scheme you should think about that person who is hungry for a long, whose body is covered with torn and dirty cloths. You should see whether any measure are there in your scheme to wipe his tears. You should see whether any fund is available for this

purpose in that scheme. If it is not so then you should think over it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, your bell creates awareness in our minds. I know you don't like this. But I would like to conclude after saying one thing. I would like to say that today we are submitting this point before you that a new class is being created. A new middle class is being created. New middle class, which has money, is pushing back old middle class. The middle class is comprised of worker as well as master too. He does some work of his own and get some work done by workers. He has coordination of master and worker both. You did not think about worker and master of that farmer. If you do not link MGNREGA with farming work of farmers, with agriculture of farmer and with rural life then I would like say this great responsibility that today the incidents of rape being taking place in rural life and in the life of society will not stop. Today liquor bottles are seen here and there. 80 per cent of rural people consume liquor. All the rural life has affected of liquor. This illegal money, easy money is destroying our social life.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, regarding MNREGA, I through you Sir, would like to urge up on the central government that this situation should be reviewed calling all the leaders of political parties. After review, it should be revived on the basis of its present elements, otherwise MGNREGA has been died. We all are raising funds for this but nobody is caring it. Whether the poverty has been alleviated so the money is not being spent.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, concluding my point. I, through you Sir, would like to urge up on that MNREGA should be revived through linking it with social life, rural life and with the farmers along with rural system and rural life of India, so that this valuable scheme can make welfare of all, can improve the life of all. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, three more members are there to speak on this Bill. If the House agrees, we can extend the time for this Bill by half-an-hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I extend the time for this Bill by half-an-hour.

Shri Ramen Deka.

SHRI RAMEN DEKA (Mangaldoi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise here to support Ahir ji's Bill. MGNREGA needs wide amendment and there is wide scope of amendment. My esteemed colleague, Prof. Saugata Roy said that this was a game changer. I do appeal to the Government, let it be a changer of the livelihood of the poor. It should not be a game changer for election. I come from a very backward State of Assam. It is a bottleneck in the communication system. You all know that. We have floods regularly. Some people say that it is a festival in Assam because in regular intervals we have flood. The life span of embankments in Assam is over. It needs repairing. As a Chairman of the District Vigilance Committee, I urge the District Committee to give the work of repairing of embankment to MGNREGA. But they refuse because that is not in the scope of MGNREGA. If it is in the scope of MGNREGA then we can repair many embankments. It will benefit the farmers because floods inundate the ploughing fields due to embankments.

Further, afforestation was under the scope of MGNREGA. But afforestation was not covered. Recently, the forest cover diminished. Forest cover is diminishing and there is alarming global warming. We talk in seminars and we talk in meetings that global warming is going on at an alarming rate. But we cannot give the money of MGNREGA for afforestation. I am surprised to notice that in Uttar Pradesh only 4 percent forest cover is there. The largest population of the country is having only 4 per cent forest cover. You just think of it. So, MGNREGA money can be given for afforestation but it was not done.

The hon. Minister Jairam Ramesh ji, Minister of Rural Development said money is no problem. It is all right that money is no problem but what about the implementation? In my district Nalbari, a CBI investigation is going on regarding MGNREGA. Another CBI investigation is going on in Golaghat District. Why? There is corruption. We must see the implementation part. A National Level Monitor goes there but nothing happens. I raised this matter many a times under Rule 377. From here an NLM goes but they do not do anything. I wrote a letter to the hon. Minister in this regard. When Assam was inundated by flood - the World knew that there was flood - but an NLM went to the Nalbari District and he submitted a Report. Roads are inundated, how did he investigate the alleged corruption?

He was sitting in a hotel or a circuit house and he prepared the report. Then the hon. Minister sent another person there. These things are going on. You must look into the implementation part.

Our Brahmaputra River bed is coming up. MGNREGA can do something there. People can work in the river basin so that they can consume more water and flood will not come. These are the things including village roads to be done under MGNREGA. As hon. Bholu Singh ji said, that there is corruption there and there is corruption in Panchayats. It is a fact. They will choose a road in ploughing fields but they will not choose a route in village. They will not choose a road which connects schools. They will not choose the road connecting other villages. They will choose a road where people do not go. In my constituency, in Rangia, one road has been constructed under MGNREGA by spending Rs. 26 lakh and nobody is going through that road. What is the use of that road? There is asset building. How much assets we have created under MGNREGA? It is worth Rs. 33,000 crore. Last year, we spent Rs. 28,000 crore. Just analyse how much assets we have created? One more amendment is required.

Sir, we come from Assam. Our hon. Member and ex-Minister, Shri Handique is sitting here. He will be very well conversant with this fact that our roads are connecting villages and there is no land. So, tractor must be used there. You are not allowing them to use the tractor to carry things. By head load we cannot prepare roads.

So, these are the things to be rectified. I do support the Bill moved by Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir and this amendment should be done with wider scope covering wider network of villages.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki. Not present.

Shri Virender Kashyap.

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to mention some points regarding Amendment Bill on MGNREGA, 2005 introduced by Shri Hansraj Ahir. There is a need of some amendments therein.

Sir, I come from Himachal Pradesh which is a hilly state. Regarding work of MGNREGA in hilly state, I see

and I am specifically talking about Himachal Pradesh, that workers are not available there and due to non availability of labourers, the Gram Pradhans are utilizing the funds under MGNREGA according to their own will, fake job cards are being made there.

The second thing I would like to say that the condition of rural area particularly in our hilly areas is not improving therefrom, there is a need to add some points therein. Hon. Minister is sitting here. I would like to draw his attention that earlier when Jayram Naresh ji was Minister for Forest and Environment and Dr. C.P. Joshi ji was Minister of Rural Development, then I raised two points in this House many a times. I raised these points through zero hour as well as rule 377. I had also written a letter to Hon. Minister. In that letter I had submitted that in Himachal Pradesh and in other hilly states wild animals are destroying crops in the villages as had been referred by my colleague Dr. Mahendra Singh ji. I would like to bring to your kind notice that monkeys in Himachal Pradesh are at large numbers, they destroy crops, Pigs, elephants and antelopes destroy crops in the night. I had brought this thing to the notice of Hon. Minister and the state government had sent a resolution to the central government that an item should be included under MGNREGA. Under this item watchmen should be appointed there to provide employment to the local people and to protect our crops in hilly areas from wild animals. In our Himachal Pradesh the farming is very rare. One family has land not more than four or five bighas and if brothers are separated then the land is reduced to two or two and half bighas. People grow crops, grow potatoes, tomatoes, vegetables in the field, the monkeys destroy it within 15 minutes. Pigs destroy it in the night.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your suggestion?

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: My suggestion is that you should get watchmen appointed there so that the money can be utilised properly and the local people get employment also and crops can be protected there. The ill effect of these things is that the rates of land there have been increased manifold. The land which cost was five thousand rupees per bigha has become five lakh rupees per bigha.

People are selling their land and thus becoming landless. Secondly, my suggestion was regarding forests of Himachal Pradesh. Just now our colleague from Assam

Ramenji was saying in this regard.

I would like to say that fire watchers should be engaged there from April to June as fire broke out here and there because there are pine forests. Madam Chandresh Kumar ji is sitting here, she knows very well, fire broke out there in three months and forest worth millions-billions of rupees are burnt to ash. The forest department has no arrangement to save the forest from fire. So, my suggestion is to engage the fire watchers which will provide employment and the forests worth millions-billions of rupees, we rear these trees like our children, are being destroyed in 10-12 years, will be saved. The most important thing is that the flora and fauna are being destroyed totally. We can save that also. I would like to say that hundred day employment is said under the MNREGA, it will not be successful. It is being mentioned at many places and there is no doubt that whenever the question on MNREGA is raised, the entire House and all the members say that corruption is being committed there. It may be that corruption is being committed in most of the States. I can say that there has been BJP Government in Himachal Pradesh for the last five years led by Professor Dhumal and people were benefitted a lot. Corruption will be rampant there, where its implementation is not done properly by the head of the State. I agree that haunts of corruption may have developed there but proper monitoring will be helpful for the public. So, this hundred days limit should be increased to two hundred days so that people may get livelihood for at least half of the year in 365 days.

Similarly, when you started it in hilly areas, you have said that it will be 60-40 ratio, 60 per cent is labour component and 40 per cent is material component. But I would like to say regarding hilly states that we have constructed short paths because we do not have roads. So we tried to construct these paths with concrete and connected all the villages with Pucca ways. It needs more money. Therefore, Mr. Minister reverse the ratio to 60 per cent for material and 40 per cent for labour component or make it fifty-fifty and this will benefit our hilly States.

With these words, I thank you for giving me time to speak. I am fully hopeful that you will engage watchman under MNREGA to save our crops from wild animals and engage fire watchers for three months to save our forests. With these words I support the resolution brought by Shri Ahirji.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on a very ambitious scheme launched by Congress and UPA Government. It is beneficial for the fields and khaliyans of the country and for the young people who migrates to the different parts of the country due to non-availability of employment. We represent the same area. We represent that area where no industry exists and our traditional industry the sugarcane industry also had gone one by one to the sugarcane industries federation of Uttar Pradesh. Whether it is a corporation or a industry has become sick. The eastern Uttar Pradesh which was called the biggest Manchester, which was the biggest producer of sugar, today is lagging behind. This ambitious scheme has guaranteed the people, above 18 years of age of every village of the country for providing employment. This has not been framed as guarantee scheme but congress and UPA has made it a law and gave a right to the public to have employment. This has been a demand for employment for everyone, but first time in India the Government have made it a law. It was demanded to treat the provision of employment as fundamental right. If no employment is provided then one should be paid unemployment allowance. I will not name anybody, all the different political parties use to add this thing in their manifesto, but that become a document of past. It was made possible through the welfare schemes of the country to provide employment to the youth of any village or unemployment allowance. It is implemented by the Congress UPA Government which made it a law. I congratulate Manmohan Singh and Shrimati Sonia Gandhi for doing so.

Just now my colleague Kashyapji was saying a very good thing with very seriousness that this hundred days work will not do anything. It should be increase upto 365 days. Similarly, our hon. Hukmadeo Narayan Yadavji had mentioned about the corruption. An act was enacted in 2005 to implement MNREGA in each and every village of India.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House that 146 lakh work has been taken up till date and out of these 146 lakh work only 60 per cent work has been completed. 20 per cent rural connectivity has been provided and 20% work has been done like construction of wells, ponds etc. People had to face so much difficulties during draught situations when ponds in

village go dry. Imagine the condition of Bundelkhand from where the Hon. Minister comes. Draught situation prevailed there for years together. People commits suicide due to starvation. I do not want to go in detail. The individual beneficiaries got only fourteen per cent work done.

Hon. Kashyap ji, this year the Government have fixed an outlay of rupees 39000 crore in the Budget. It was rupees 41000 crore last year. The year before that it was rupees 40000 crore, but how much was spent? On average not more than 42 days were spent in the State till date. They could not generate work for more than 42 days. Whose responsibility is this? If we are guaranteeing work for hundred days, then we have to ensure to provide hundred days work to the people. The Central Government have released rupees 2,18,000 crore so far to the States, how much money has been utilised? Only 70% was utilised. Purchases were made in the name of material component like stationery. Almirah, Chair-table then Sir, it is called corruption. That is we are saying that corruption is being committed and if corruption is being committed in villages, it is the responsibility of BDO, COD and maximum of the district Magistrate. We are giving money and allegations are leveled of corruption on us. We want to say that if you want to make this ambitious scheme transparent, then the State Governments have to strengthen their will-power to check that corruption. A nexus has been developed. Today job card is kept with the employment provider agency.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your suggestion?

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Sir, I have a very good suggestion that any State may conduct inquiry through CBI. Jairam Ramesh ji had made a statement that we have written to the States for CBI inquiry as there is corruption.

Sir, today one to one and half crore rupees has been spent on digging of a pond. Rupees six lakh are being spent on construction of toilets under MNREGA in Vidisha, the area of Leader of Opposition. If we do not consider this thing in the House that what is the statement of sanitation department? Earlier, it was rupees 4500 for individual beneficiary, now it has been increased to rupees 9500.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): He is leveling wrong allegation.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Sir, whatever I say, I say with responsibility.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Say in short.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Sir, I will say in short. ...*(Interruptions)*

Shahnawaz saheb is very learned and very capable person. There is no doubt. That is why he has been designated as party spokesperson.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not a MNREGA subject.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Sir, he very well knows that Jagdambika Pal is speaking correctly. But he has to fulfil his duty to oppose me. He is smiling because he knows I am talking a truth.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You talk about MNREGA.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Sir, I wish to give a suggestion. Sir, through you I would like to know from the minister that whether he will prepare some mechanism for this purpose? We have enacted the law of MNREGA for all the States to guarantee the employment and have released funds as per your requirement. When you conduct social audit and issue UC certificate, we will consider it again. There is demand driven scheme and implementation of which is entrusted to the State Governments. And if Hukumdeo Narayan ji say that the collector of Bihar is not listening to him. ...*(Interruptions)* I am saying a very serious thing, I think the entire House would be agree with me. It is not the question of any party, I am not criticising any State. What mechanism will be evolved, what will be the way out. You will release fund to irrigation and forest departments for monsoon session, which starts from first July to Seventh July. Forest department will spent crores of rupees under MNREGA. There are 14 per cent forests in all and you can say 21 per cent by remote sensing. The ecological system is disturbing today. This mechanism that you release funds for employment under MNREGA. Somebody pressurise you. ...*(Interruptions)* there was the Government of Bahujan Samaj Party. ...*(Interruptions)* The district council Chairman, collector pressurised and released one and half crore rupees for irrigation. They got released five crore rupees three times. Whether CBI inquiry will be conducted? I say to Shailendraji that get it inquired and all the facts will

come out. This is the hard earned money of the Janta. We provide guarantee for employment that every youth of the country should get employment. ...*(Interruptions)* Dhananjay ji, I am telling a truth. ...*(Interruptions)* It should not be named, whosoever have done so. But I am telling. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You give some suggestions.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, you know the situation of Jharkhand that the funds of MNREGA going in the name of conversion is not paid to the labourers directly. The work is being done by JCB machines in the States. Today the contractors are executing the work. Shailendraji, it is the matter of concern that how to stop them? The Janta send us by election. We are responsible to the public. Whether you will evolve any mechanism? We have given money to the State Government, now it is the responsibility of State Government. When we ask you to do something, you say bring the UCO. ...*(Interruptions)* conduct social audit. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What should be done to correct it. Tell me in a line.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: You said that whatever is being done, you are agree with that. The MNREGA is being questioned and it is our commitment to ensure that every unemployed youth of the villages of the country should get employment for hundred days. I say such a mechanism should be evolved that prepare the project for hundred days instead demand for hundred and fifty days. 60-40 ratio was talked about, basically it was prepared for the payment of wages. So, the 60 per cent was for wages and 40 per cent was for material component. But how many times you will dig the ponds, construct the wells. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Jagdambika ji, please conclude by giving your suggestions.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Dhananjay ji, I agree with you. You should agree with me that there is need to create those permanent assets. State Government should take stringent action against those who are involved in corruption by making an inquiry and destroy the nexus by appointing a nodal officer or by constituting a task force.

...(Interruptions) conduct CBI inquiry in some districts. This is my suggestion.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I will not make a long speech because I rise to say important things in less words. ...(Interruptions) many a times Pal Saheb meet me on television, I involve in question answer with him.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when I go to my constituency to see the MNREGA work, I feel sorrow. Pal Saheb was praising MNREGA very much that it was made first time. The work which was not done by Nehruji, Indiraji, Rajivji, that is done by Manmohan Singh ji. ...(Interruptions) He is not leaving anything for Rahulji. Pal Saheb was making speech then he forget that a senior leader like Indira ji, has been the Prime Minister of this country. Rajiv Gandhi ji had dreamt about this country ...(Interruptions) Manmohan Singh ji is not appointing you as Minister and you are praising him so much. ...(Interruptions) so much senior person is being neglected.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Speak on MNREGA.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this MNREGA scheme was made before the elections, which is a very good scheme. Inquiring into this scheme is being talked about. CBI inquiry is being demanded. CBI do not have credibility itself what inquiry it will conduct? Nowadays CBI inquiry has become a fashion. Each and every time CBI inquiry is demanded. You will conduct CBI inquiry. CBI is in your control this much we know. How you control it, it is not the time to explain. ...(Interruptions) The question is that MNREGA scheme was prepared to provide employment to the youth. They are not getting the employment. Employment was provided in Railway, you are denying for that. Ten lakh Government posts are lying vacant. You are not providing employment to SCs/STs whereas their posts are lying vacant. MNREGA scheme was prepared. What is the condition of the economy of the country. It will be discussed by Hukmadeo babu in discussion on Budget. I rise to say that I have been to Bhogalpur in Diayara area, Bakhadpur, Khawaspur area, I saw the road was constructed under Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana. They have dug the drain alongwith the road and left the earth on the road. The pucca road also got blocked. Connect the MNREGA with

some positive work. You said that you will connect it with railway. If we construct road with the cost of five lakh rupees and MPLAD scheme, we need soil and bricks for filling and then CC road is constructed. We say it PCC in Bihar and probably you say CC road in UP. ...(Interruptions) we somehow upgrade it.

Tenders for this scheme are invited in my constituency also. When estimate is prepared first it is for earth work, then for bricks. Can MNREGS be covered under PMGSY? If earth work and laying of bricks is got done out of MPLADS funds and then a 6 inch CC layer is laid, the quality of roads would be fantastic.

The Government has empowered MPs. MPs are Chairman of Monitoring Committee. The post is so decorative that he should display it on his vehicles. But no one is ready to listen to him. Nobody may be listening to Pal Saheb, as Samajvadi Party is supporting their Government, so he can't make more noise. ...(Interruptions) If he does so, it will be troublesome. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Speak on MNREGA, why you are diverting somewhere else?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there can be a speech without human? I am putting some humour to it. ...(Interruptions) I want to say that I am on my legs to give concrete suggestions. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You conclude in five minutes.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, MNREGS is not a scheme, wherein, funds are allocated out of contributions of Congress party. It is tax payers' money. You are in the Government. You have been mandated to spend it. But it does not mean that you will spend it here and there uselessly. It will lead to corruption. You will be accountable. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You look here and speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The friendship should not be so intimate.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, I want he should be made the Minister of Rural Development, but he is not getting a chance. Water table is depleting, well are getting dried up, tubewells are getting dried up, there is no water in ponds. I would say that dig up wells and ponds under MNREGS. Digging of drainages should be stopped altogether, as no one clean these drainages. And it is not a development work. Drainage is dug up in villages, water gets stored up in this drains which spreads diseases. Therefore, my submission is that large ponds, wells should be dug up under this scheme. Water flows into the river. I have seen that people carry sand from the river. It so happens in Bhagalpur also. Water is less in the river. In Bhagalpuri dialect, we will say that let chitka be constructed. If checkdams are constructed out of funds from MNREGS it will be good, it would be useful. Please do not count achievements under MNREGS. If you do it, people will not forgive you. The Government has promised that it will provide thousands of crores under it and it would go down in the history that there was a Government which wasted crores of rupees under a scheme. If a scheme is prepared, please take some suggestions advice from us. But you do not want suggestions. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please give your suggestion.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: I will conclude in two minutes. Make better use of this scheme. Let this scheme function in the interest of the country. Pal Saheb is part of the Government, he still keeps giving suggestions. At least listen to him. There is no proper democracy within Congress that the party asks its MPs as to what should be done under this scheme? The Ministers should take feedback from MPs also. They ask about the manner in which Governance should go on. Why things have gone so bad? They implemented such a big scheme, still why they lost election in Gujarat. Do good work so that you will get opportunity to move ahead. People have voted them to power and if they do not do good work, do not work in national interest then it would be one kind of long draught for them as after 1991, they came to power in 2004. They are not going to come to power. I want to tell them that the

public would decide as to who will come to power. Please use it properly. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude your speech.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would thank you as we have taken up a very good issue for discussion. I get encouraged after seeing you in the Chair. I have told Hukmadeo ji that since our residence is very near so we would be coming here in the evening and sit for sometime. I would remember that I got an opportunity to speak on a good issue and through you I would give some suggestions on MNREGS to the Hon. Minister that much is not required to be done under MNREGS. These officers do not know much. Only thing is that they speak good English and Members got impressed. Ask the MPs who are down to earth. Dadaji, too speaks very good English, but he is clown to earth. Please take suggestion from us and then call a meeting with the Minister of Rural Development. Suggestions would be ours and implementation would be done by the Government. But if we are not even listened to then nothing is going to be done.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with thanks to you, I hope that the Government will take steps for checking of corruption in MNREGS. And what I say will not go unheard, unnoticed. It is my hope from you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a very good subject. Our colleague Shri Hansram Gangaram Ahirji has introduced the bill on this subject and our 12 hon. Members have expressed their views in this regard. Views are the biggest power of the universe. I have seen, the members of both sides, treasury benches as well as opposition have praised this Act. Our happiness increases manifolds, when our leader of opposition, Shri Advani ji of BJP praises this MNREGA scheme in U.N.O. (Interruption) Definitely, the Chairperson of U.P.A. Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and the Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Advani ji went there on behalf of the country.

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am not saying anything wrong and it is all there in records

...(Interruptions) Whether we see Kashyapji from Himachal Pradesh or the other members, reply to the question was also given by our colleagues. He said that in the federal structure, if the Chief Minister of a State is running the state efficiently, then he is doing the job of bringing the last family of the village in the main stream under MNREGA. I heard all these views from the hon. Members of this House. When Bhola Singh ji said this, a thought strike my mind that the Chief Minister of Bihar who claims that he is running his state efficiently, because ours is a federal structure, it has the power of Central Government as well as that of the State Government. It is a point to ponder when the Chief Minister of a State does not give power to his M.P. to make all the information related to MNREGA available.

The Government of India, UPA Chairperson Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh implemented this law in 200 districts of the country in the year 2006. Its results were visible. Thereafter, in the year 2007 and 2008 it was implemented in 130 more districts and now in the whole country where there is rural population, it has been implemented. Under this law eleven crore families of more than two lakh fifty thousand Gram Panchayats of seven lakh villages are getting employment.
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the Minister speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: The bill introduced by our colleague Hansraj Ahirji is about a demand driven scheme. The provision has been made under this scheme that the people who are dependent on agriculture, may not have to migrate to the cities, they should get work in the villages itself through Panchayats, get unemployment allowance. Shrimati Sonia ji and the Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh ji has made laws for this purpose. Rai Saheb has given very good suggestion, Shilender Bhai has given a good suggestion. Singh Saheb from Assam has given a very good suggestion ... (Interruptions) Thereafter, and what Shahnawaj bhai said, we also made efforts. Many replies have been given by one member to the other. There are not many articles in this Act. It has only 34 articles. Its preamble is that every semi-skilled worker of any village must get work. After a lot of deliberations the percentage of wages of the labourers has been fixed. As you have

raised the problem of Bikaner. There were many complaints of corruption. The CBI enquiry was initiated in many States. We have been demanding in many states. There were many misappropriation in many districts in U.P. during the period of previous Government. Our hon. Minister wrote a letter in this regard. It is the responsibility of both Centre as well as the state that the benefits of the schemes should reach every person in a transparent and honest manner and we hope that we shall get permission from U.P. also. Our Meghwal ji was of the view that RUV be made as we have maintained the percentage at Gram Panchayat level, so that there should not be any external pressure on the people of village with regard to the scheme which they have made because all the States today, have accepted Panchayati Raj. We all MPs have the target. If we see, we are in the biggest Maha Panchayat of the country. The Gram Pradhan is also in the biggest Maha Panchayat. We have to strengthen it. You must have read that our Father of Nation Mahatma Gandhi had said in his famous talisman that when I see agony in the eyes of the poorest of the poor, I see helplessness in his eyes, my heart searches for a solution and this scheme is the solution to that problem. That last man, the poorest of the poor resides in the Gram Panchayat. That percentage can't be in RUV for development of village.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many suggestions have been received. I would like to say that our former Chief Minister respected Shri Jagdambika Pal ji has also said something about monitoring. He has given some examples where corruption has taken place. I told this because Government of India gives guarantee of implementation. There are many such States. Rajasthan Government has made arrangements of 50 days in the State. Maharashtra Government gives a guarantee of 100 days. If we see today only eight percent families have worked 100 days.
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please talk in brief.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH (Jaunpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, all the hon. Members have said the same thing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please don't interrupt. He has given the answer.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is saying that he is accepting the advice of everybody.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, where is he accepting the advice. ...(Interruptions) There was no exact ratio. They were asking to increase the ratio. There was also talk of providing assured work. You are not giving any assurance in this regard. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: As it is an Act, there can be no amendment in the Act. It is a good subject and people are associated with it. I will request my respected colleague to kindly withdraw the bill.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, the subject on which I had brought Amendment Bill was not replied to by the Hon. Minister. The Minister has replied to the allegations but failed to give reply about the main objectives. I was saying that providing hundred days employment should be replaced by throughout the year. One another proposal was also brought by us that presently employment is being provided to one member of the family is wrong. Any member of the family who asks for work should be given it. You kept mum over it. I would like to shed some light on it. It has the potentiality of minimizing corruption. In villages each member of the family does not get work. A village ordinarily consists of some 20-25 houses. The member of these households can go to work. They get work under MNREGA. So, if you provide work to one member of each family that will make available work to only 20-25 people in the village, if you provide work to maximum number of people, that will help stopping the practice of maintaining such bogus registers. No bogus names will be entered in the registers. Only the genuine people will get work sans corruption. You are not thinking over it seriously. Everybody from the rural area is not demanding work. Therefore, one member from each family will be provided work you please stop it. We are against it. Our view is that this should not be done. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly be brief.

...(Interruptions)

18.00 hrs.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Secondly what is the reason behind putting these words hundred days

employment guarantee in MNREGA? Do not give guarantee. How it can be called Mahatma Gandhi employment Guarantee Scheme? It should not have guarantee for hundred days employment. Therefore, the condition of hundred days should be deleted. You are repeatedly saying that farmers should be taken care of.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly be brief.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: I want that the skilled workers living in villages should also get work. They are not getting work. So please go for maximum days work and checking corruption. If you make clear this point, I will accept this point.

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: I have realised the feelings, intention and policy of the Hon. Member. I wish to state that you brought the Bill for two things. Today's situation is like this that more than seven lakh of villages and gram panchayats exceeding two and a half lakh that we have in our country, that is to say if we look about it's position in each State, we will find that the work given by any State does not exceed 50 days.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be brief.

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: Only eight per cent people in the country are such who have worked for hundred days under it. When 92 per cent people are such who are not getting work for hundred days, in this situation we cannot go beyond hundred days. Secondly, all the adult members of the family having job card can work under it. There is no restriction in that. I would urge the Hon. Member to withdraw the Bill.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Sir, I beg to move that leave may be granted to withdraw the Bill to amend the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to amend the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: I withdraw the Bill.

18.01 hrs.

SAFAI KARAMCHARIS INSURANCE SCHEME
BILL, 2011

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House shall take up Item no. 46. Shri Arjun Meghwal.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, I beg to move:

"that the Bill to provide for comprehensive and compulsory insurance of Safai Karamcharis against any mishap connected with their work, to give them economic protection, to safeguard their interests and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I am on my legs to speak on a very important subject, today about the weakest section of society i.e. the Bill to provide for comprehensive and compulsory insurance of safai karamcharis against any mishap connected with their work, to give them economic protection, to safeguard their interests and for matters connected therewith. I thank you very very much for providing me an opportunity to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Meghwal ji, you kindly sit down now. You will continue it next time.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the House agrees, the sitting of the House may be extended till the Zero Hour is over.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the House towards an important matter. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is being implemented in the entire country. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be brief.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is long drawn affair which may go still further. However, work on it has come to a halt, the funds which were required to be sent from the Centre are

not being given. Work is lying incomplete for two years. The preparatory work relating to the roads under construction, such as bricks and kharanja digging has since been done. Road is full of filth and the villagers find it difficult to walk on those roads during rains as a result thereof. Therefore, it is requested that work may be completed at the earliest. I take round of my area while I am in Madhubani and Darbhanga in Bihar. The roads which were taken in the first phase in the year 2002, half of them are lying incomplete. The money spent on them gone waste. So in order to get the Prime Minister Rural Road Scheme completed on warfooting, the Centre should release the funds in respect of the works which are incomplete. The Centre should cooperate to the fullest extent to ensure coordination with the States in the interest of getting the scheme completed. The neglect shown by the Central Government in this regard is something beyond toleration. I condemn this attitude. Central Government should desist from it. It should extend full support to the State Governments so that this scheme can be completed.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is National Highway which goes towards Chandrapur from Nagpur. Some work was going on that and some of that has already been done. A Toll Plaza has been set up there illegally while a private company is collecting the toll there. All the vans, vehicles, migrants etc. going towards Nagpur using that high way have to shell out toll unnecessarily. Company is collecting toll for the work it had never done. That work had been completed during the term of NDA Government which had been done under Golden National Corridor Scheme. Now a company called orient has constructed an approach road and a bridge by the side of that road for highway involving an expenditure of Rs. 210 crore. The toll plaza should have been set up on the road which was constructed by them. However, they did not do that and have set up the toll plaza on the road which was constructed during the NDA Government and they are collecting toll there. They collect an amount of around rupees 70 to 80 lakhs daily. The vehicles etc. which go towards Nagpur from Chandrapur, they bring with them cement, coal and steel etc. the industries of which are there. Thus collection of around Rs. 80 lakh is made daily by way of toll tax which is illegal. They did not construct that road at all. Actually that work was undertaken when the NDA Government was there. This is being done by submitting false affidavit in the court.

High Court has ordered to close that toll plaza. Even after closure of toll plaza, the NHAI officers have allowed them to reopen it. It is a very serious matter. I am putting before you a very big matter of corruption. Not a single line is wrong. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What do you want?

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Sir, they are making recovery for the road they had constructed. It is being done in connivance of officers, Directors, Chairman, MD etc. of NHAI. corruption is being done in the recovery. I would like to say that there is loot between the two cities of Nagpur and Chandrapur. You should ask the government to stop this loot. Untill this loot is stopped, till than we will understand that. ...* are involved in it. ...(*Interruptions*) I met the minister. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are expending the matter. If you tell that to whom you met, than the matter will go for the whole day. This is not the meaning of zero hour. Zero hour does not mean that you will speak for hours together.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Sir, I met C.P. Joshiji Saheb and gave him full details. But he did not replied till date. Hon. Minister is not here. Nothing has been replied to me. I am writing for two months. Recovery is being done for four months about 20 crore rupees per month is recovered from there. About 100 crore rupees has been recovered so far and this process will continue for 30 years. They will recover about eight to ten thousand crore rupees for that point and there is possibility of corruption. I am submitting this paper. I am speaking in Lok Sabha and speaking with responsibility. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What do you want?

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: It should be stopped. This toll plaza should be closed. I demand this.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity, to speak on a very important matter.

Sir, Government of Rajasthan had made a mineral policy in the year 2009 and they floated tenders on first come, first served basis for allotment of lease for sand stone. They received 87 applications and there was a condition that the lease will be given for at least five

hectare. According to the Rajasthan mineral policy 2011, fifty percent mines were for reserved category and rest fifty percent were to be allotted on the basis of auction. There was a condition of allotment of lease of mines for at least five hectare. The chief minister passed a motion in cabinet on 23 Nov.,2012 lowering the condition of five hectare to one hectare and made an amendment in the Rajasthan mineral policy. They have added a new condition that the mine of Badekateja village of Jodhpur district will be allotted only to those who have a sand stone factory in Mandore Stone Park in Jodhpur. The full benefit of this amendment of Rajasthan government had gone to ...*. 50 out 87 applicants were ousted due to this condition. Out of 37 application, 17 were Rajasthan.* ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not make allegations. Do not make allegations by name.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Mines have been allotted to them. Chief Minister of Rajasthan is holding a constitutional post.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The name shall be deleted.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: I am coming on that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Come directly. You speak what do you want.

SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA (Faridabad): The matter is in Supreme Court, CC committee is examining this matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: O.K. He was to speak and he spoke. You are not to reply. The government has to reply.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: The chief minister of Rajasthan is holding a constitutional post. I demand from the Home Minister of government of India to order an inquiry by CBI and the allotment should be cancelled.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rajendra Aggarwal and Shri Virender Kashyap associate themselves with the subject raised by Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to raise an important matter. The relevance of this subject increases more as today is the international Women Day and hon. Women members, Madam Speaker and other members

* Not recorded as ordered by the chair.

* Not recorded as ordered by the chair.

have passed a resolution regarding safety and empowerment of women on the international women day. Hon. president of India is honoring the courage of Nirbhaya as women power today in President House and Mischel Obama, the first lady of America is also honoring the courage of Nirbhaya in USA.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What do you want to say, tell me?

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I have just started speaking on the subject. That incident of 16th December has compelled whole the world and our country to consider that the security, empowerment of women are the very necessary part for the society today and after 16th December It seems that the system of Delhi Police has not changed. A women journalist was molested on the road in this Delhi, the capital of the country and it took 15 hours to lodge the complaint with police, because her complaint was not registered for 15 hours. After that incident the 96 percent women feel unsafe in Delhi and justice Verma had reported the same, then we have to think certainly on the subject. If there are 141 cases of rape in 145 days.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Tell your demand from the government.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: My demand from the government is that the police should be made answerable for the safety of women as we are agitated after the incident occurred in the capital of the country. It should be their responsibility for the safety of women in the capital. On the other hand, the murderers of girls in womb, who do feticide.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It do not have any concern with the subject. You are raising two subjects, whereas you have to speak on one subject.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: It is the one subject. What are the reasons that the ratio of boys and girls in 1000: 866. It is also an important reason, whether it is Maharashtra, there are 1000 boys and 837 girls. In U.P. there are 832 girls on 1000 boys. I think, they should also be safeguarded as the percentage is going down.

[English]

SHR RAMEN DEKA (Mangaldoi): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise here to raise a very important issue of my constituency Mangaldoi, Assam. Udalgiri,

Darrang and Kamrup rural districts fall in my constituency and NH-52 pass through my constituency which connects Arunachal Pradesh. Arunachal Pradesh is located in Indo-China border. North Kamrup, Darrang and Udalgiri fall in Indo-Bhutan border. The only connectivity is NH-52. The residents of border area do not have any accessibility to district Headquarters and sub-divisional Headquarters. The only lifeline is NH-52.

So, I would urge upon the Government to connect Udalgiri, Darrang and Kamrup districts falling in Indo-Bhutan border area by a border road which will give easy accessibility to sub-divisional and district Headquarters to the residents of the above-mentioned border areas.

It will help us to have a proper vigil of the border areas. These districts are located at strategic points and hence, there is a need for a proper connectivity from the point of view of both external and internal security. Hon. Minister, Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar is here. I think he will take note of it so that a border road is constructed which will give connectivity to the border areas. This is important from the defence point of view also because if a war breaks between China and India, only NH-52 is there to move the war equipment. There is no alternative route. So, we must have an alternative Highway which connects Arunachal Pradesh with Darrang so that our military personnel can make use of this.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Rajendra Agarwal and Dhanajay Singh are associated with Shri Raman Singh.

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, everybody intends to have at least once a holy dip in river Ganga. Prayaganj, known as Allahabad is the most pious place in Hindu religion. The devotees going for a holy dip in Prayaganj Sangam Mahakumbha pass through pitiable condition. They find no place in trains. Women and old age people and children have to go to other stations for catching trains. For years, people of my constituency have been demanding for a direct train to Allahabad. Ujjain and Allahabad both are famous pilgrim centres known as Saptami. There is a need to connect both these cities via Guna so the passenger living in adjoining areas of Maksi-Guna-Manikpur railway station can be benefitted. Maksi-Ruthiyari-

Guna-Makhedi-Katni-Manikpur section falls under West Central Railway. Out of it, Ruthiyari-Katni section is electrified and there is no need to change direction of engine on this route. For providing train connectivity for the benefit of people of Rajgarh, Ujjain Devas-Shajapur and Guna parliamentary constituencies falling under West Central Railway a new train between Ratlam-Ujjain-Allahabad via Maksi, Byavra, Ruthiyari, Guna, Malkhedi, Katni should be started by connected above rail sections.

Therefore, I urge the Hon. Minister of Railways to start a new train between Ratlam-Ujjain to Allahabad via Maksi, Byavra, Ruthiyari, Guna.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): I request the Hon. Minister of Parliamentary affairs that the issues raised by the Hon. Members in Zero Hour should be referred to the concerned ministries and the concerned ministries should take action thereon. Last year, we have observed that the funds under MNREGS were directly given to the village panchayats and not to the area panchayats or zila panchayats, whereas, the scheme provides that the funds should be given to area panchayat also apart from zila panchayats. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as you are aware, all the Hon. Members are members of District Vigilance Monitoring Committees but despite repeated requests, it is not being implemented properly. I have also requested the Hon. Minister in this regard. In fact, area panchayat is a link of development in rural areas. In my State, there is two tier system. First, funds are directly given to pradhan, second to BDS, who is member of area panchayats, who remains idle, helpless. He has no job. If the said fund is given directly to the area panchayat, the BDS can get the work done, he will have some job to do, and area will see development. I conclude my speech with these points.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ravneet Singh and Shri Dhananjay Singh are associated with Shri Shailendra Kumar ji.

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): Sir, I am thankful to you for having permitted me to speak on such a serious issue. I am sure all the Members present here would support me on this issue, March month has set in and the problem of drinking water has started all over the country. Andhra and Telangana are facing more difficulties. The Government of India and the State

Government are investing required amount of funds for solving water scarcity and that is why people are facing more and more problems. As per norms, each person should get 140 litre water, whereas, as on date, per capita available water is just 70 litre. That too, it is of poor quality and consequently number of people are falling sick. Water contains large quantity of fluoride.

Sir, I want that this issue be taken seriously and the Government should invest more funds for providing clean drinking water to the people.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Sir, it is International Women's Day today. This morning several Hon. Members, including hon. Speaker, the leader of the Opposition, Hon. Girija Kumari Vyas and some male members, including Shri Sharad Yadav, also participated in the debate. Since it is Women's Day, therefore, it is necessary to give a message on this day. What I want to say is that acting upon what our Hon. Speaker Madam has said, we have decided to ensure dignity and security to our women. But see now it is only 6 O'clock and not a single lady Member is present in the House. Today newspapers including the Times of India, have published a survey report that 98 per cent women in Delhi do not feel secure after sunset. Women are not safe here. A senior member Shri Jagdambika Pal ji, who is Chairman of a committee and also former Chief Minister has also said that women are not safe here in Delhi. Even after a case of molestation, it takes 16 hours to lodge an FIR. The survey has also revealed that sexual harassment takes place at the place of work and there is no machinery for complaints redressal. The incident of 16 December was very sad. Whole Delhi was on boil. Nirbhya has become a worldwide issue. America boasts of her courage. Still our condition remains unchanged. It is so sad that I had to speak such words even on the eve of Women's Day. You are aware that the Government has brought an ordinance in place of a new Bill, which was stated to be brought. The Bill could not be given a final shape because of some disagreement on certain issues between the Ministry and Ministry of Law and Justice. In view of it, I want to know whether the Government is serious over Women's security? I want action should promptly be taken in cases of any incident concerning women so that such things do not occur in future.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Bihar treats all religions as equal but Bihar is backward so far as sugar industry is concerned East-West Chamapran, Sitamarhi, Mujattampam etc had sugar mills. Earlier, there was a sugarmill in Varshleganj in my constituency Nawada. Queen Victoria used to have sugar from this very sugar mill. This mill was famous for producing finest blend of sugar. But shutting down of these sugarmills the life of sugarcane farmers has become miserable in these areas.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the farmers even today worship the vehicles used for lifting their produce. People still go to that sugar mill and pray that it be reopened. But the State Government of Bihar says that these mills will remain shut till they produce ethanol as they say that it is not feasible to run these mills unless they produce ethanol. Therefore, permission should be granted for production of ethanol. In this very House, our Minister of Agriculture had announced that though he does not want but in view of proposal of the Bihar Government he would consider granting permission.

In absence of sugar mills at Varshaleganj 30-30, 40-45 years old girls are unable to get into wedlock. They are not able to get married and children are finding it difficult to pursue their studies. Consequently life in this area has become monotonous and pitiable. Various kinds of violent incidents are taking place. People are jobless. Therefore, my submission is that the Government should sympathetically consider issuance of licenses for production of ethanol so that sugar mills can be opened and existing mills can resume production and happiness returns to Bihar again, especially Nawada.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Sir, I am thankful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak. The work of setting up an ordnance factory for meeting the needs of armed forces, was started in 1999 in Rajgir, Nalanda with a capital outlay of Rs. 501.42 crore. It is unfortunate that though the Government speaks of self-reliance in meeting the strategic needs of armed forces, yet the work of setting up an ordnance factory at Rajgir, Nalanda has not yet been completed, whereas, it was started some 13 years ago. And it was scheduled to be completed in 2005. I urge the Government for fixing responsibility in such type of gross negligence leading to inordinate delay in completion of the said factory and

further I request that appropriate steps be taken for expeditious completion thereof.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak during zero hour. Nalanda issue came up during Budget, so I am thankful to the Government that at least it worries about it, but it forgets Vikramshila. I represent Bhagalpur. I had met the hon. Prime Minister in this regard. A survey team was sent from the Ministry of Culture. Excavation work is not yet over. Why the Government forget Vikramshila it comes to my mind. Through you, I would like to raise the issue concerning negligence of Vikramshila.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are aware that Vikramshila is the heritage of ancient civilization. The Government should pay proper attention to it, complete excavation work be carried out. The Government has set up a university in the name of Nalanda. Since the Government is setting up several central universities, why it cannot setup a separate university at Vikramshila? Then Government has started a train after this name. Perhaps you, too, may have travelled by it. But the Government has not done anything else in the name of Vikramshila. Since I am an M.P. from Bhagalpur, therefore, people of my Constituency ask to take up this issue. I urge the Government to allocate funds for this purpose. Bihar has been allotted two Central Universities but a University should be opened in the name of Vikramshila. Vikramshila is not only of Bihar, it is a whole country's heritage. The Government should pay attention to it. I won't accept its negligence. The Government should allocate at least 100 crore for its maintenance. It should be developed on the line of Nalanda. When I visited Pakistan with the hon. Speaker, I saw that Takshila is well maintained though other parts totally ruined. But Takshila is well taken care of. Often the Govt. of India says that it is economically well and hence it protects its heritages. I want to ask why Vikramshila is being neglected? Is the Congress not in power? It has been wiped out entirely from mouth because of Bhagalpur riots. Is Congress taking revenge of it?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What do you want from the Government?

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: I urge the Government to pay adequate funds, at least Rs. 100 crore

and a Central University be set up in the name of Vikramshila. I know that the Government is in deep waters. Not one, two universities have been allotted to Bihar including one in Motihari. I am thankful to the Government and I request the Government to set up Vikramshila a Central University. I request the hon. Minister to represent my this demand.

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (SALEM): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise an important issue pertaining to my constituency.

There is a long-pending demand for the establishment of a Common Facility Centre at Salem in the premises of Salem Steel Plant which is situated in my constituency where nearly 2,500 acres of land is kept vacant and not utilised by the SSP.

The MSME has already sanctioned a financial grant of Rs. 12.76 crore to this Common Facility Centre to install required plant and machineries. But this fund is not utilised so far and no action is taken till date. In Salem Steel Plant, the accumulated steel value of various products, right from raw materials to finished goods is about 60,000 metric tonnes, which is being kept idle. It is worth about Rs. 800 crore. The authorities are saying that it would be sent to various States on orders. But what the local Association, i.e. the Salem District Small Scale and Tiny Industries' Association says is, if the raw materials and products of the Salem Steel Plant are utilised in the district itself, a number of units will come up and more employment opportunities will be provided to the unemployed youth. And, more employment opportunities will be provided to the unemployed youth. But, so far, the SAIL has not taken any initiative in this regard.

So, I urge upon the Government, in particular, both the Ministry of MSME and the Ministry of Steel to start down-stream industries at the Salem Steel Plant by which the Salem Steel Plant can regularly market their products for the consumption of the proposed MSME units.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your demand?

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: So, both the Ministries should take necessary action to solve the problems faced by the MSME units in Salem. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Sir, I am greatly thankful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak. In January, 2013 the Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare launched a 'Time to care' scheme for remote and hilly areas which are bereft of health services. Under this scheme, it was provided that health services would be provided at distances of 30 minutes walk from the residence of people in such areas. Opening of seven such health sub centers was proposed. Under the said schemes Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal, Rajasthan and Gujarat have been identified, but not Andaman and Nicobar Islands. In Andaman and Nicobar Islands, there are at least 200-300 remote, backward tribal, forest and revenue villages. These are Pilon, Barmachar, Narayan Tikri, Bandnata, Gopalnagar etc. In these areas, even today there are no health services. It takes 3-4 hour in reaching Health Sub-Centers from these villages. One has to go by Dongi via sea. Sometimes, patients die on the way as it takes lot of time in reaching there. In my islands, 500 trained nurses, ANMs, Health Workers are sitting idle. They are not getting jobs.

I would like to draw attention of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare that four unemployed nurses went to the Ministry with me and gave a letter demanding opening of health sub centers in 200-300 remote, forest, revenue, tribal villages, where such centers are not existing. So that people of these villages can get treatment and at least one nurses, one ANM and health workers be appointed and these sub-centered should provide health services on the lines of PHCs.

In the end, I would like to say that long back recruitment was made in PHC/CNC and now the population has increased so much. Therefore, more nursing staff should be reconstructed for these PHCs/CHCs.

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH (Jaunpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak. Since you are in the chair, I thought it is quite necessary to raise this important issue during zero hour. I hope you would direct the Government to ponder over seriously to issue raised during the zero hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Government is sitting here. It is paying attention.

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Since the Government does not pay attention, therefore, I am requesting.

Sir, you too hail from rural area. Most of the MPs hail from rural areas. Most part of their constituencies fall in rural areas. We find that most of the houses in these areas are made of thatch. They may have one pacca room, still they have 8-10 thatched houses. Their live stock food grains are kept in these very thatched houses. Now, March month has set in. Summer has started and we find fire often breaks out during summer months. Entire village gets burnt. Immediately after some months in June/ July, they have to face fury of floods.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw attention of the Government that Central Reserve Fund should be created in each district so that the sufferers of natural calamities whose houses get burnt, get washed away, who have to pass through long process for getting compensation can get immediate relief. The process is such that the district administration sends proposal to the State Government/ Central Government and they get relief after a period of one and a half year or two years.

My submission is that the Government should pay attention to it, consider this issue. The Government should set up Central Reserve Fund in each district so that such problems can be solved immediately and the poor men do not have to run from pillar to post.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I hail from Meerut in Western Uttar Pradesh. Sugarcane is grown here in abundance. But the farmer in this area is perplexed and is on war path. Irony is that sugar mills do not lift sugar cane on time and payment is also not made on time. Arrear of Rs. 800 crore of farmers of Meerut division who have dumped their sugar cane 15 days before or even earlier is outstanding. The hon. Supreme Court is one of its order has ruled that the sugar mills should pay 15 per cent interest on means of payment

made after 15 days from the date on which sugar cane was lifted. Is the order of the hon. Supreme Court being complied with? Who is responsible for ensuring compliance of order of the hon. Supreme Court? Can unorganised farmer fight himself for his rights?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the sugar mills have no fear of contempt of order of the hon. Supreme Court and that is why they linger on the payment of sugarcane growers till next crushing season. The differential price of Rs. 75 per quintal of the crushing season 2009-10 has not been paid to the farmers so far. Last year only, the apex court has ordered payment of arrears in three installments. The payment was to be made on 7th June, 7 July and 7 August, 2012. But these orders have not been complied with.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, farmers face explanation and harassment in this way. He receives payment for sale of his produce in installments after several months and he gets no interest, instead he pays interest on his money. In case of default in payment of power bill, his power is disconnected. Nonpayment of installment results in challan of farmers by the administration and moreover they face humiliation.

I, urge the Government to intervene in this regard. The differential price of 2009-10 should be paid to the farmers. Timely payment to the farmers should be ensured. In case of delay in payment interest should be paid to the farmers and in case of non-payment to the farmers recovery of loan should be deferred.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on the 11th March, 2013.

18.41 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 11, 2013/Phalguna 20, 1934 (Saka).

Annexure-I*Member-wise Index to Starred Questions*

SI.No.	Member's Name	Question No.
1	2	3
1.	Shri Banerjee, Ambica	172
2.	Shri Baske, Pulin Bihari	169
3.	Shri Biju P.K.	161
4.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	175
5.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	178
6.	Shri Dudhgaonkar, Ganeshrao Nagorao	170
7.	Shri Gaikwad Eknath Mahadeo	163
8.	Shrimati Gandhi Maneka	165
9.	Shri Ganeshamurthi, A.	163
10.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	180
11.	Shri Karwaria, Kapil Muni	164
12.	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	174
13.	Shri Patel Deoraj Singh	176
14.	Shrimati Patil Bhavana Gawali	170
15.	Shri Patil Raosaheb Danve	162
16.	Shrimati Patle, Kamla Devi	165
17.	Shri Pradhan Nityananda	177
18.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	161
19.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	179
20.	Shri S. Alagiri	167
21.	Shri S.R. Jeyadurai	167
22.	Dr. Sharma, Arvind Kumar	176
23.	Shri Singh, Ijyaraj	171
24.	Shri Singh, Rakesh	168
25.	Shri Singh, Ratan	171
26.	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	166

1	2	3
27.	Dr. Singh, Sanjay	166
28.	Dr. Solanki, Kirit Premjibhai	164
29.	Shri Taware, Suresh Kashinath	173
30.	Dr. Venugopal P.	169
31.	Virendra Kumar	173
32.	Shri Viswanathan P.	178

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

SI.No.	Member's Name	Question No.
1	2	3
1.	Shri Pratap, A. Sai	1859
2.	Shri A.K.S. Vijayan	1853, 1920, 1943
3.	Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji	1945, 1993, 2042, 2057
4.	Shri Adhi Sankar	1985
5.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	1953, 1993, 2042, 2057
6.	Shri Agarwal, Jai Prakash	1920, 1969
7.	Shri Agrawal, Rajendra	1884, 1926, 1994, 2006
8.	Shri Ahir, Hansraj G.	1879, 1982, 2038, 2050
9.	Shri Ahmed, Sultan	1949, 2059
10.	Shri Ajmal Badruddin	1963
11.	Shri Amlabe, Narayan Singh	1908
12.	Shri Ananth Kumar	1955
13.	Shri Anant Kumar, Hegde	1983, 2038
14.	Shri Angadi, Suresh	1916, 1968, 1987, 2035, 2036
15.	Shri Azad, Kirti	1901

1	2	3
16.	Shri babar, Gajanan D.	1945, 1953, 1993, 2042, 2057
17.	Shrimati Badal, Harsimrat Kaur	1991
18.	Shri Bajwa, Pratap Singh	1849, 1998
19.	Dr. Baliram	1934
20.	Shri Banerjee, Ambica	2024
21.	Shri Baske, Pulin Bihari	2033
22.	Shri Bhagat Sudarshan	1978
23.	Shri Bhagora Tarachand	1909
24.	Shri Bhujbal Sameer	1940
25.	Shri Biju P.K.	1860, 1992
26.	Shri Biswal Hemanand	1867, 2037, 2063
27.	Shrimati Botcha, Jhansi Lakshmi	1886, 2014
28.	Shri Bundela Jitendra Singh	1926
29.	Shri C, Sivasami	1908, 1957, 1987
30.	Shri Choudhary Harish	1931, 2023, 2038
31.	Shri Chaudhary Jayant	1944
32.	Dr. Chavan, Harishchandra	1872
33.	Shri Chauhan Sanjay Singh	1904
34.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	1988, 1999
35.	Shri Chitthan, N.S.V.	1989, 2029
36.	Shri Choudhary, Bhudeo	1900
37.	Shrimati Choudhry, Shruti	1847
38.	Shri Das, Bhakta Charan	1928
39.	Shri Das, Khagen	2042
40.	Shri Das, Ram Sundar	1921, 2065
41.	Shrimati Davidson, J. Helen	1936, 2049

1	2	3
42.	Shri Deka, Ramen	1960
43.	Shri Deo, Kalikesh Narayan Singh	1862, 1944, 2012
44.	Shrimati Devi Rama	1986
45.	Shri Dhanapalan K.P.	1876, 2028, 2037
46.	Shri Dhotre, Sanjay	1947
47.	Shrimati Dhurve, Jyoti	1845, 1997
48.	Shri Dias, Charles	1972
49.	Shri Dubey, Nishikant	1863, 1988, 2048
50.	Shri Dudhgaonkar, Ganeshrao Nagorao	2018
51.	Shri Gaddigoudar, P.C.	1878, 1955, 2003
52.	Shri Gaikwad, Eknath Mahadeo	1989, 2029
53.	Shrimati Gandhi, Maneka	1899, 1985
54.	Shri Gandhi, Varun	1961
55.	Shri Gopal, L. Raja	1967
56.	Shri Gowda, Chandre D.B.	1965, 2035, 2036, 2060
57.	Shrimati Gulshan, Paramjit Kaur	2042
58.	Shri Hazari, Maheshwar	1881, 2021
59.	Shri Hussain, Syed Shahnawaz	1855, 2015
60.	Shri Jadhao, Prataprao Ganpatrao	1917
61.	Shri Jadhav Baliram	1905, 2016, 2026
62.	Shrimati Jardosh Darshana	1850
63.	Shri Jawale, Haribhau	1908, 1935, 2048
64.	Shri Joshi, Mahesh	1935
65.	Dr. Joshi, Murlil Manohar	1918, 1983

1	2	3
66.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	1841, 1994, 2049
67.	Shri Judev, Dilip Singh	1852, 1940, 1988
68.	Shri Kalmadi Suresh	1950
69.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	1921, 1995
70.	Shri Karwaria, Kapil Muni	2065
71.	Shri Kateel, Nalin Kumar	1864
72.	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	2025
73.	Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena	1891
74.	Shri Kowase Marotrao Sainuji	1964, 2049
75.	Dr. Kumar, Ajay	1948, 2058
76.	Shri Kumar, P.	1987
77.	Shri Laguri Yashbant	1931
78.	Shri M. Krishnasswamy	1857, 1902, 1915, 1942
79.	Shri Madam Vikrambhai Arjunbhai	1873, 2038
80.	Shrimati Mahajan, Sumitra	1922
81.	Shri Mahato, Baidyanath Prasad	1992
82.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	1853, 2032
83.	Shri Mahtab, Bhartruhari	1947
84.	Shri Majhi, Pradeep	1907, 1910, 1912, 2030, 2034
85.	Shri Mani Jose K.	1888, 1896
86.	Shri Meena, Raghuvir Singh	1911, 1927, 2044
87.	Shri Meghwal, Arjun Ram	1861, 2046
88.	Shri Mitra, Somen	1895, 2038, 2064
89.	Shri Munde, Gopinath	1882, 2037

1	2	3
90.	Shri Muttemwar Vilas	1976
91.	Shri Nagar, Surendra Singh	1974
92.	Dr. Naik, Sanjeev Ganesh	1919, 1982, 2039
93.	Shri Nama, Nageswara Rao	1908, 1973
94.	Shri Naranbhai, Kachhadia	1939, 1997
95.	Shri Nirupam Sanjay	1842, 1987, 1991
96.	Shrimati Noor, Mausam	1892, 1908, 2010
97.	Shri Owaisi Asaduddin	1856, 1913, 2000, 2034, 2057
98.	Shri P.R. Natarajan	1871
99.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	1938, 2052
100.	Kumari Pandey Saroj	1854, 2041
101.	Shri Pangi Jayaram	1893, 1976, 2011
102.	Shri Paranjpe Anand Prakash	1989, 2029
103.	Shri Patel Deoraj Singh	2026
104.	Shrimati Patel, Jayshreeben	1908
105.	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V.	1907, 1910, 1912, 2030, 2034
106.	Shri Pathak Harin	1914
107.	Shrimati Patil, Bhavana Gawali	2018
108.	Shri Patil C.R.	1911, 1980
109.	Shri Patil, Khatgaonkar Bhaskarrao Bapurao	1989, 2029
110.	Shrimati Paatle, Kamla Devi	1996
111.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnamp	1915, 1922, 1980
112.	Shri Pradhan, Amarnath	1896, 1973
113.	Shri Pradhan, Nityananda	2027

1	2	3
114.	Shri Premchand Guddu	1903, 2026
115.	Shri Premdas	1923
116.	Shri Punia, P.L.	1877, 2061
117.	Shri Raghavan M.K.	1954, 2067
118.	Shri Rahaman, Abdul	1913, 1987, 2035
119.	Shri Rai, Prem Das	1897, 1990, 1992, 2013
120.	Shri Rajbhar, Ramashankar	1951
121.	Shri Rajendran, C.	1866, 2002
122.	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	1858, 2066
123.	Prof. Ram Shankar	1975
124.	Shri Ramkishun	1981
125.	Shri Rana, Jagdish Singh	1885, 2062
126.	Dr. Rane, Nilesh Narayan	1848, 1944, 1976
127.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	2009
128.	Dr. Ratna, De	1924, 2042
129.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	2020
130.	Shri Roy, Arjun	1918, 2038
131.	Shri Ray, Rudramadhab	1896
132.	Shri Reddy, Gutha Sukhender	1962
133.	Shri Reddy, M. Sreenivasulu	1890, 1944, 2057
134.	Shri Reddy, M. Venugopala	2039
135.	Shri Roy, Nripendra Nath	1846, 1853
136.	Prof. Roy, Saugata	1956, 2068
137.	Shri S. Alagiri	1986, 2022
138.	Shri S. Semmalai	1920, 1959, 2069
139.	Shri S., Pakkappa	1865, 1976

1	2	3
140.	Shri S.R. Jeyadurai	2036, 2060
141.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	1868, 1976
142.	Dr. Saha, Anup Kumar	1939, 1977
143.	Shri Sampath, A.	1926
144.	Shri Sardinha Francisco Cosme	1896, 2070
145.	Shri Saroj, Tufani	1921, 1934, 2047
146.	Shri Sayeed, Hamdullah	1854
147.	Shri Shanavas M.I.	1911, 1990, 2031
148.	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	1920, 1988, 2040
149.	Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar	1908
150.	Shri Shetti, Raju	1992
151.	Shri Anto Antony	1937, 2051
152.	Shri shukla, Balkrishna Khanderao	1933
153.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	1869, 1944, 2037
154.	Dr. Singh Bholu	1932
155.	Shri Singh Bhoopendra	1851, 1908
156.	Shri Singh Ganesh	1984, 2066
157.	Shri Singh Ijyaraj	2023
158.	Shri Singh Jagdanand	1925, 2043
159.	Shrimati Singh Meena	1934
160.	Shri Singh Pradeep Kumar	1920, 1952, 2055
161.	Dr. Singh Raghuvansh Prasad	1894, 2056
162.	Shri Singh Ratan	1917, 2038
163.	Shri Singh Ravneet	1970, 2038
164.	Shri Singh Sushil Kumar	1906, 2053
165.	Shri Singh Uday	1887, 1954, 2007

1	2	3
166.	Shri Singh, Yashvir	1920, 1988, 2040
167.	Singh, Lal Chaudhary	1909
168.	Shri Singh, Dhananjay	1941, 2054
169.	Shri Singh, Rewati Raman	1940, 1971, 1988
170.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan <i>alais</i> Lalan Singh	2038
171.	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	2022
172.	Shri Singh, Uday Pratap	1985
173.	Shri Singla, Vijay Inder	1958
174.	Shri Siricilla, Rajaiah	1875
175.	Dr. Solanki, Kirit Premjibhai	2021
176.	Shri Sugavanam, E.G.	1880, 1991, 2004
177.	Shri Sugumar, K.	1883, 2005
178.	Shrimati Sule, Supriya	1919, 2039
179.	Shri Swamy, N. Cheluvaraya	1866, 1870, 1954, 1981, 1988
180.	Shri Tagore, Manicka	1889, 1911, 2008, 2051
181.	Shrimati Tandon, Annu	1843
182.	Shri Tandon, Lajji	1844, 1918, 1932, 2038
183.	Shri Tanwar, Ashok	1968, 2064
184.	Shri Taware, Suresh Kashinath	2017

1	2	3
185.	Shri Thakur, Anurag Singh	1913, 1930, 2045
186.	Dr. Thambidurai, M.	1902, 2063
187.	Shri Thomas P.T.	1908, 1944
188.	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	1846, 2032
189.	Shri Tomar, Narendra Singh	1874, 1944
190.	Shri Tudu, Laxman	1929
191.	Shri Udasi, Shivkumar	1979
192.	Shrimati Upadhyay Seema	1881, 2021
193.	Shri Vardhan, Harsh	1881, 2021
194.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	1929
195.	Dr. Venugopal P.	1908, 1987, 2001
196.	Shri Verma, Sajjan	1959
197.	Shrimati Verma, Usha	1881, 2021
198.	Shri Virendra Kumar	2019
199.	Shri Vishwanath, Adagooru H.	1990
200.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausahab Rajaram	1898, 1992
201.	Shri Wankhede Subhash Bapurao	1946
202.	Shri Yadav, Dharmendra	1945, 1953, 1993, 2042, 2057
203.	Prof. Yadav, Ranjan Prasad	1966
204.	Shri Yaskhi, Madhu Goud	1910, 2030
205.	Yogi, Aditya Nath	1988, 2055

Annexure-II*Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions*

Finance	:	163, 166, 170, 174
Health and Family Welfare	:	165, 169, 173, 178, 180
Mines	:	161
New and Renewable Energy	:	171
Panchayati Raj	:	176
Petroleum and Natural Gas	:	162, 167, 168, 172, 179
Tourism	:	177
Tribal Affairs	:	175
Women and Child Development	:	164.

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Finance	:	1841, 1842, 1843, 1847, 1855, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1861, 1862, 1864, 1871, 1877, 1878, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1906, 1907, 1909, 1913, 1920, 1927, 1930, 1941, 1947, 1948, 1955, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1965, 1969, 1974, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1986, 1994, 1995, 2003, 2006, 2008, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2021, 2025, 2029, 2030, 2035, 2036, 2040, 2042, 2045, 2046, 2051, 2053, 2056, 2058, 2059, 2065, 2067
Health and Family Welfare	:	1876, 1879, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1899, 1911, 1914, 1917, 1923, 1924, 1939, 1942, 1944, 1953, 1971, 1976, 1982, 1984, 1985, 1987, 1988, 1991, 1993, 2026, 2027, 2033, 2037, 2039, 2057, 2061, 2070
Mines	:	1845, 1912, 2062
New and Renewable Energy	:	1844, 1849, 1850, 1852, 1865, 1866, 1874, 1886, 1892, 1919, 1922, 1925, 1938, 1940, 1951, 1968, 1972, 1990, 1998, 2002, 2012, 2019, 2032, 2048, 2055, 2069
Panchayati Raj	:	1863, 1867, 1901, 1903, 1904, 1931, 1935, 1967, 2013, 2020, 2041, 2043, 2047, 2064
Petroleum and Natural Gas	:	1846, 1851, 1853, 1856, 1860, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1873, 1880, 1881, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1887, 1888, 1902, 1910, 1915, 1916, 1918, 1926, 1928, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1945, 1952, 1954, 1959, 1962, 1970, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1978, 1980, 1996, 2007, 2009,

		2024, 2034, 2038, 2050, 2052, 2054, 2060, 2063, 2068
Tourism	:	1848, 1875, 1921, 1936, 1943, 1964, 1989, 2000, 2004, 2011, 2044
Tribal Affairs	:	1854, 1897, 1900, 1929, 1992, 2017, 2028, 2031, 2049
Women and Child Development	:	1872, 1882, 1905, 1908, 1937, 1946, 1949, 1950, 1957, 1963, 1966, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2005, 2010, 2022, 2023, 2066.

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