

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eleventh Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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*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.

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

Friday, August 24, 2012/Bhadrapada 2, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

...(Interruptions)

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

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. 185, Shri M. Krishnasswamy.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members. Let the House run, please allow the Question Hour to take place.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be quiet. Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, all of you please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be quiet.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members please go back to your seats. Please take your seats. Please be quiet.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q.No. 185. Shri M. Krishnasswamy.

Rights/Safety of Clinical Trial Subjects

†

*185. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government has scientifically analysed the high number of deaths of subjects in clinical trials including Serious Adverse Events (SAE) in order to find out their causes in the country;

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

(c) the details of the provisions made in respect of the rights and safety of subjects participating in clinical trials along with the steps taken/proposed to make them aware of their rights;

(d) the details of inquiry conducted in the cases of illegal and unethical clinical trials along with the action taken/proposed by the Government against the offenders during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to review/examine present guidelines, legal provisions, approval procedure and monitoring mechanism for clinical trials in view of deaths of subjects and also reported irregularities in giving approval to conduct these trials in the country, and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Serious Adverse Events (SAEs) of deaths may occur during clinical trials due to various reasons. These deaths could be due to life-threatening diseases like cancer, cardio-vascular conditions like congestive heart failure / stroke and other serious diseases. They could also be due to the side-effects of the drugs or their administration to critically or terminally ill patients. Such deaths are investigated to arrive at the causal relationship, if any.

As per available data, the number of Serious Adverse Events of deaths in clinical trials reported during the last three years viz. 2010, 2011 & Up to June 2012 were 668, 438 & 211 respectively. However, SAEs of death due to clinical trials were 22 & 16 in 2010 and 2011 respectively.

Analysis of deaths during clinical trials has shown that they have occurred in following categories:

Sl.No.	Categories	No. of Deaths in 2010	No. of Deaths in 2011	No. of Deaths in 2012
1	Anticancer	226	139	66
2	Cardiovascular	368	229	82
3	Cerebrovascular	28	11	5
4	Antidiabetic	11	31	12
5	Antiviral/Antifungal	5	12	8
6	Others	30	16	38
Total		668	438	211

(c) Clinical trials of new drugs are regulated under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the Rules made there under. The requirements and guidelines for undertaking clinical trials are specified in Schedule Y of Drugs & Cosmetics Rules. Schedule Y also mandates the clinical trials to be conducted as per Good Clinical Practices (GCP) Guidelines issued by Central Drugs Standard

Control Organisation (CDSCO). Schedule-Y and GCP guidelines provide detailed provisions / safety measures to ensure that the rights, safety and well-being of trial subjects are protected. Clinical trial can be initiated only after the approval of CDSCO and the respective Ethics Committee. In all trials, a freely given informed written consent is required to be obtained from the people participating in the trials. During this process, the details of the trial, risks / benefits involved and the subject's rights are explained to the trial subjects.

(d) A statement indicating the details of inquiries and action taken thereon during the last three years and the current year is enclosed at Annexure.

(e) Following concrete steps have been taken to strengthen the approval procedures, monitoring mechanism for clinical trials as well to ensure that safety, rights and well-being of clinical trial subjects are protected:

- (1) 12 New Drug Advisory Committees (NDAC) consisting of leading experts from the government medical colleges, institutes from all over the country have been constituted to advise CDSCO in matters related to approval of clinical trials and new drugs.
- (2) Applications of Investigational New Drugs (IND) *i.e.* New Drug Substances which have never earlier been used in human beings, are evaluated by the IND committee, chaired by the Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research.
- (3) Registration of clinical trial in ICMR registry at www.ctri.in has been made mandatory since 15.6.2009.
- (4) Every approval/permission for conducting clinical trials now includes a condition that in case of study related injury or death, applicant will provide complete medical care as well as compensation for the injury or death and statement to this effect would be incorporated in the informed consent form.
- (5) Guidelines for conducting inspection of Clinical Trial sites and sponsor/Clinical Research Organizations (CROs) have been prepared and posted on CDSCO website.

- (6) A draft notification has been issued for incorporation of a new rule in the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945, which provides the following:
- (i) Medical treatment and financial compensation to the trial subjects in case of trial related injury or death;
 - (ii) Procedure for payment of financial compensation;
 - (iii) Enhancement of responsibilities of Ethics Committee (EC), Sponsor & Investigator to ensure that financial compensation as well as medical care is provided to the trial subjects who suffer trial related injury or deaths and such information is provided to the Drugs Controller General (India) [DCG(I)].
- (iv) Amendment of the format for obtaining informed consent of trial subjects to include the details of address, occupation, annual income of the subject so as to have information regarding socio-economic status of the trial subjects.
- (7) Draft rules have been notified on 17.07.2012 vide G.S.R No. 572(E) to incorporate Rules to have authority for clinical trials inspections by CDSCO and to take administrative actions like restriction on investigators/sponsors/CROs from conducting future clinical trials in case of non-compliance.
- (8) Draft rules have been notified on 17.07.2012 vide G.S.R No. 573(E) to incorporate Rules and Schedule Y-1 specifying requirements and guidelines for registration of Ethics Committee.

Annexure

Cases of Alleged irregularities in clinical trials and action taken in these cases during 2010, 2011 & 2012 (Till date)

Sl. No.	Year	Name of Firm	Name of Site/State	Drug	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2010	QUINTILES Research (India) Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore	Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Telavancin Versus Vancomycin	A team of officials from the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) had carried out an inspection of one clinical trial conducted at Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre (BMHRC) during 10th to 12th August, 2010. Findings of the inspection showed some deficiencies like non-payment of compensation to the trial subjects for participation, non-reporting of serious adverse events within the prescribed timelines etc. the DCG (I) issued warning letter to Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd on 23-12-2010 so as to ensure that

1	2	3	4	5	6
					such deficiencies/discrepancies are not repeated in future.
2	2010	Path (in Collaboration with ICMR), A-9, Qutab Institutional Area, USO Road, New Delhi 110067, India	1. Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh 2. Vadodara District, Gujarat	Human Papilloma Virus Vaccine (HPV Vaccine)	<p>This was a Phase-IV post licensure clinical trial. The trial was initiated by PATH (Program for Appropriate Technology in Health), an NGO. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat were the collaborating partners. 14091 girls received the vaccine in Andhra Pradesh whereas 10686 girls received the vaccine in Gujarat. Media reported death of 7 girls during the trial. The trial was suspended by ICMR on 7th April, 2010. A Committee appointed to enquire into "Alleged irregularities in the conduct of studies using Human Papilloma Virus Vaccine by Path in India" reported certain discrepancies in taking informed consent, Ethics Committee's approval, reporting of serious adverse event and monitoring, etc. in the conduct of the trial.</p> <p>Based on the findings of report, a warning letter has been issued to M/s. PATH on 03.07.2012 asking them to be careful while conducting clinical trial so as to ensure that such discrepancies/violation are not repeated in future.</p>
3	2010	M/s. Meril LifeSciences Ltd. Vapi, Gujarat.	M/s. Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre, Okhla Road, New Delhi	Bio MimeSirolimus Eluting Coronary Stent System	<p>The trial pertains to a clinical trial of medical device, which was already approved by the DCG(I) for manufacture and marketing in India. The investigations revealed that the site carried out the trial as per the requirements of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules except permission from the office of DCG(I). The Sponsors have been warned.</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	2011	Quintiles Research (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore	Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Tigecycline	M/s. Quintiles Research (I) Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore was permitted to conduct clinical trial by the DCG(I) on 21.04.2006. The approval of the Ethics Committee of the Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal was obtained by the investigator on 06.04.2006. A team of officials from the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) carried out an inspection of this trial at the said Centre during 28th February to 2nd March, 2011. Findings of the inspection showed some deficiencies like non-payment of compensation to the trial subjects for participation, non-reporting of serious adverse events within the prescribed timelines etc. The DCG (I) issued warning letters to the Principal Investigator and M/s. Quintiles Ltd. on 20-03-2012.
5	2011	M/s. Organon India	Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Fondaparinux	M/s. Organon India was permitted on 09.07.2004 to conduct clinical trial. It was taken over by M/s. Sanofi-Synthelabo, India. The inspection was carried out from. 03-03-2011 to 04-03-2011. The team of officials from the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) carried out an inspection of this trial at the said Centre during 3rd and 4th March, 2011. Findings of the inspection showed some deficiencies like non-payment of compensation to the trial subjects for participation, non-reporting of serious adverse events within the prescribed timelines etc. The DCG (I) issued warning letters to the Principal Investigator and M/s. Sanofi-Synthelabo (India) Ltd. Mumbai on 20-03-2012.

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	2011	Axis Clinical Limited, Andhra Pradesh	Axis Clinical Limited, (Unit No.1) 1st, 2nd, 3rd 5th and 6th Floor, H.No. 1-121/1, Sy. No. 66 (Part) & 67 (Part) Miyapur, Hyderabad-500050 & Unit No. 2) Plot No. 33 to 35, Mirra Hospital, 1st Floor, Alluri Seetaramraju Colony, Opp. JPN Colony, Miyapur, Hyderabad	Bio-availability & Bio-equivalent studies of Anti-Cancer Drugs (Exemistane 25 mg Tablets)	M/s. Axis Clinical Research, Hyderabad was reported to have conducted clinical trial of an anti-cancer drug on poor people without proper informed consent. The investigations revealed that the firm conducted bio-equivalence study on an already approved anti-cancer drug and there were certain irregularities with respect to informed consent process and review and decision making process of Ethics Committee. The permission granted to the firm for conducting bio-equivalence and bio-availability study was suspended on 22.08.2011. Consequent to this, the firm, on 04.07.2011, submitted corrective actions being taken by them including revised Standard Operative Procedures (SOPs) for subject recruitment process, informed consent process and review and decision-making process of the Ethics Committee. Based on further investigations and verifications, M/s. Axis Clinical Research, Hyderabad was granted 'NOC' to conduct bio-equivalence study subject to fulfillment of various conditions.
7	2011	Dr. Anil Bharani and Dr. Ashish Patel	Maharaja Yashwant Rao Hospital and Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Indore-452001, Madhya Pradesh	Tadalafil in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH)	An investigation was carried out by the office of CDSCO(WZ) and State Drugs Control Authority on 10-08-11 in respect of clinical trials conducted at M.G.M. Medical college and associated M.Y. Hospital in Indore. As per the investigation report, a trial was conducted by Dr. Anil Bharani and Dr. Ashish Patel with tadalafil in patients with group-1

1	2	3	4	5	6
					<p>pulmonary hypertension without permission from DCG(I). The study with tadalafil in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH) was initiated on 18-09-05 when the drug was not approved for the said indication in the country. However, the drug was approved in the country for another indication-male erectile dysfunction on 10.06.2003. In view of above, the CDSCO vide their letter dated 2.11.2011 stopped the clinical trial forthwith and debarred Dr. Anil Bharani and Dr. Ashish Patel from conducting any clinical trial for a period of six months.</p>
8	2011	<p>M/s. Cadila Healthcare Ltd., Ahemadabad; M/s. Emcure Pharmaceuticals, Pune; M/s. Intas Pharmaceuticals, Ahemadabad</p>	<p>MGM Medical College and Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, Madhya Pradesh</p>	<p>Fixed dose combination capsule of Paraxetine HCl controlled release and Clonazepam, Dapoxetine, Doxepin</p>	<p>An inspection was conducted by the CDSCO with expert to investigate the reports of irregularities in the conduct of clinical trials at Indore in mentally ill patients during 22nd to 25th December, 2011. Investigating team observed some discrepancies like non-maintenance of original Informed Consent Form / Case Record Form, irregularities in transcribing data from original source documents etc. with respect to Schedule Y and Good Clinical Practices (GCP) guidelines. Considering the findings of the inspections and clarifications submitted by the firm and the investigators, it has been observed that there have been certain irregularities as mentioned above in conduct of clinical trials which are not in accordance to the Good Clinical Practices (GCP) guidelines for clinical research in India.</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	2012	Dr. Hemant Jain	Chacha Nehru Hospital, Indore	Vaccines	<p>In view of above, the said firms and the investigators have been issued warning.</p> <p>In view of the reports of alleged irregularities in clinical trials conducted by Dr. Hemant Jain on 1883 children at Chacha Nehru Hospital in Indore, Madhya Pradesh from 2006 to 2010, a team was constituted to carry out detailed inspection of clinical trials conducted by Dr. Hemant Jain at above mentioned site to verify the compliance to Drugs and Cosmetic Rules and other applicable guidelines. The team carried out inspection from 15.04.2012 to 20.04.2012.</p> <p>As per the inspection report, out of 26 clinical trials, there were some irregularities in 23 trials. In remaining 3 clinical trials, there were no irregularities. The main findings in all the 23 trials were that the quorum of the Ethics Committee of MGM Medical College & M Y Hospital that reviewed and accorded approvals of the trial protocols was not as per requirement of Schedule Y to Drugs & Cosmetics Rules as no lay person/legal expert was present in the meetings of the Ethics Committee.</p> <p>Based on findings of the inspection, the concerned Sponsor/companies and Dr. Hemant Jain (Investigator), have been issued show cause notice on 07-08-2012. Further, the Chairman of the Ethics Committee of the MGM Medical College and M Y Hospital, Indore has also been asked on 07-08-2012 to explain the position on the observations made by the inspection team.</p>

[English]

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Requirement of Power

*186. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any State-wise assessment about the requirement, demand and supply scenario, both peaking and non-peaking of power for the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT wise including capacity addition likely to be achieved;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to fulfil the requirements;

(d) the investment required for meeting the demand of power; and

(e) the further steps proposed to be taken by the Government to find out the resources to achieve the required target of power generation during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) As per the report of Eighteenth Electric Power Survey (EPS) conducted by the Central Electricity Authority, the peak electricity demand in the country at power station bus bars (utilities) would be 1,99,540 MW and energy requirement at power station bus bars (utilities) would be 13,54,874 MU during the terminal year of Twelfth Plan (2016-17). State-wise/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

The report of Working Group on Power for Twelfth Plan has proposed capacity addition of 76,000 MW (excluding renewable) during Twelfth Plan to meet the peak as well as non-peak demand on the basis of likely capacity addition of 62,374 MW in the Eleventh Plan.

(c) As electricity is a concurrent subject, the development of electricity is the joint responsibility of Central and State Governments. The steps being taken by the Union Government to fulfill the projected requirement of power in the country, inter-alia, include:

- Rigorous monitoring of projects under execution - Projects under execution are being monitored at different levels to remove bottlenecks and to ensure that the projects are commissioned on time.
- Increase in manufacturing capacity of main plant equipment - In view of the increasing requirement of capacity addition to meet the demand, the capacity building of main plant equipment has been carried out in the country with the formation of several joint ventures for manufacture of main plant equipment in the country.
- The State Governments have been advised to tie up power through Case-I bidding or set up power plants to meet their requirement, based on their anticipated demand supply scenario.
- Efforts are being made to make the required fuel available.

(d) and (e) As per the Report of the Working Group on Power for the Twelfth Plan, the investment requirement for generation sector has been estimated to be about Rs.6,38,600 crore during the Twelfth Plan. This also includes advance action funds requirement for Thirteenth Plan projects. Power project developers, both in the public and private sectors, finance their power generation projects largely through internal resource generation and market mechanism i.e., issue of fresh equity capital and market borrowing.

Statement

All India State-wise/UT-wise forecast of Peak Electric Load and Electrical Energy requirement at Power Station Bus-bars (Utilities) for the terminal year of 12th Plan (2016-17) as per 18th Electric Power Survey (EPS) conducted by CEA

State/UTs	Peak Electric Load (MW)	Electrical Energy Requirement (MU)
1	2	3
Delhi	6398	37529
Haryana	10273	56681
Himachal Pradesh	1900	10901
Jammu and Kashmir	2687	16298
Punjab	12342	69410
Rajasthan	13886	77907
Uttar Pradesh	23081	138854
Uttarakhand	2189	12751
Chandigarh	426	2165
Northern Region	60934	422498
Goa	815	4853
Gujarat	19091	108704
Chhattisgarh	4687	24222
Madhya Pradesh	13904	77953
Maharashtra	28645	169353
Dadra and N. Haveli	944	6286
Daman & Diu	441	2817
Western Region	62015	394188
Andhra Pradesh	22445	129767

	1	2	3
Karnataka		13010	78637
Kerala		4669	26584
Tamil Nadu		20816	119251
Puducherry		630	3586
Southern Region		57221	357826
Bihar		5018	29447
Jharkhand		4616	27691
Odisha		5672	35772
West Bengal		11793	70352
Sikkim		144	528
Eastern Region		24303	163790
Assam		1817	8947
Manipur		346	1241
Meghalaya		445	2243
Nagaland		185	834
Tripura		340	1401
Arunachal Pradesh		135	552
Mizoram		285	936
North Eastern Region		2966	16154
Andaman and Nicobar		67	366
Lakshadweep		11	52
All India		199540	1354874

Supply of Unani Kit Medicines

*187. SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Council for Research in

Unani Medicine (CCRUM) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC), New Delhi for patenting and commercial exploitation of Unani drugs developed by the Council;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the royalty received from NRDC for supply of Kit Medicines during each of the last three years;

(d) whether supply of these Kit Medicines have been stopped leading to non-availability of these medicines in various centres of CCRUM; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government for early supply of Kit Medicines to CCRUM centres?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) For the purpose of patenting and commercialization of the medicines developed by the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) was signed between the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) and the Council on 4.8.1999, for 10 years. The validity of this MoA has expired. In accordance with the MoA, CCRUM gets 70% of gross earnings from premium and royalties arising from such medicines.

(c) NRDC does not supply Kit medicine to CCRUM. Therefore, there is no receipt of royalty by CCRUM from the NRDC for the supply of kit medicine.

(d) and (e) The procurement of Kit medicine was stopped since June, 2011 from private manufacturing companies. Instead, CCRUM started procuring 41 classical medicines from IMPCL, a Government of India enterprise for free distribution through its institutes/units/centres. Further, the Council has placed supply orders of 21 Kit medicines to IMPCL in June and July, 2012, after obtaining approved rates from the IMPCL. In the transition period there has been some shortage of supplies of Kit medicines.

Frequency level for Drawal of Power

*188. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the frequency level required to be maintained for drawing power/electricity from the grid, including Load Dispatch Centres;

(b) whether some of the State have reportedly been overdrawing power, resulting in dripping of frequency and consequently disruption/near-miss situation/collapse of the grid system;

(c) if so, the details of such States overdrawing power and the extent thereof in the recent past; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure grid discipline by the States including imposing of heavy penalties on the defaulting States?

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The frequency level required to be maintained for drawing power/electricity from the grid including Load Dispatch Centres is 49.7 to 50.2 Hz., as per Regulation 5.2(m) of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2010 as amended in March, 2012. However, as per the order of the High Court of Madras dated 16.5.2012 in Writ Appeal Nos. 1024 and 1025/2012, the frequency band of 49.5 to 50.2 Hz. is applicable to the State of Tamil Nadu till the disposal of Writ Petition No. 8509 & 8510/2012. It has, therefore, not been possible to implement the revised frequency band of 49.7 to 50.2 Hz. in other States as well because of technical considerations in enforcing different frequency bands in different States and the matter has been taken up in Supreme Court by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission.

(b) and (c) According to CERC, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, and Uttarakhand have generally been over-drawing power from the grid in the recent past resulting in dipping of frequency which may

be one of the factors leading to insecure operation of the Grid. The details of over-drawal of power in respect of

these States during the period 1st to 22nd July, 2012, are given below:

State	Schedule (Million Unit)	Drawal (Million Unit)	Overdrawal (Million Unit)	Overdrawal (%)
Punjab	2588.9	2696.5	107.6	4.16%
Haryana	1514.6	1753.7	239.1	15.79%
Rajasthan	989.0	1157.1	168.1	17.00%
Uttar Pradesh	2156.9	2792.3	635.4	29.45%
Uttarakhand	207.2	261.2	54.0	26.10%

(d) The Regional Load Despatch Centres (RLDCs) have filed petitions under various Sections of the Electricity Act, 2003/provisions under IEGC, 2010 against the States responsible for violating the grid discipline before the CERC. The CERC has ordered actions against such States/entities/ constituents and in a number of cases, penalties have been imposed for grid indiscipline.

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

[Translation]

**Violation of Mineral
Concessions**

*189. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of violations of the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 and the Rules framed thereunder have been reported from various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases during the last three years and the current year and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the erring companies in such cases had entered into agreements with the Government and if so, the names of such companies with whom agreements were signed during the last three years along with the reasons therefor; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. It is stated that as per the delineation of powers in the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) has powers to regulate the mining activities for major minerals (excluding fuel, coal and atomic minerals) in mining lease areas through Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 (MCDR), and the State Government concerned have powers to curb illegal mining activities for major minerals through Rules framed under Section 23 C of the said Act and also regulate mining of minor minerals in terms of Rules framed under Section 15 of the Act.

Accordingly, as per the delineation of powers and as per available information, details of violations of MCDR pointed out and action taken by the IBM in the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement-I and details of cases of illegal mining of minerals reported and action taken by the State Governments in the last three years are given in the Statement-II. However, details of names of the companies or persons involved in illegal mining are not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) Central Government does not enter into any agreement with any erring companies. The State Governments are responsible for controlling illegal mining.

However, the Central Government has taken the following steps to curb and check illegal mining in the country:

- (i) State Governments were asked to frame rules to control illegal mining as per Section 23 C of MMDR Act (so far 18 States have framed Rules).
- (ii) State Governments were requested to set up Task Forces at State and District level to control illegal mining since the year 2005 (so far 21 States have reported to have set up Task Forces).
- (iii) State Governments were advised to set up State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (SCEC) to coordinate efforts to control illegal mining by including representatives of Railways, Customs and Port authorities (13 State Governments have set up such Committees).
- (iv) All State Governments advised to adopt an Action Plan with specific measures to detect and control illegal mining including, use of remote sensing, control on traffic, gather market intelligence, registration of end-users and setting up of special cells etc.
- (v) Ministry of Mines has so far held five meetings with the State Governments to specifically review the action taken by the State Governments on illegal mining on 3.8.2009, 27.11.2009, 22.2.2010, 16.4.2010 and 21.9.2010. This periodical review has been dovetailed in the meeting of Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee meetings.
- (vi) A Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee set up under Secretary (Mines) on 4.3.2009 has held nine meetings on 24.7.2009, 22.12.2009, 18.6.2010, 22.12.2010, 3.5.2011, 20.9.2011, 16.1.2012, 27.3.2012 and 28.6.2012 to consider all mining related issues, including matters relating to coordination of activities to combat illegal mining.
- (vii) Railways have instituted a mechanism to allow transportation of iron ore only against permits issued rake-wise and verified by State Government, apart from taking measures to fence and set up check post at the railway sidings.
- (viii) Customs Department has issued instructions to all its field units to share information on ore export with State Governments.
- (ix) Ministry of Shipping has issued a direction to all major Ports to streamline the verification procedures for movement of consignment by road and rail to Ports for exports.
- (x) Government has notified amendment in Rule 45 of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988, on 9.2.2011 making it mandatory for all miners, traders, stockist, exporters and end-users to register with IBM and report their transaction in minerals on monthly basis for a proper end-to-end accounting of minerals. As on 11.6.2012, out of 9409 mining leases in the country, 8027 mining leases have registered online with the IBM. The IBM has suspended 1587 mines for non-compliance and initiated prosecution in 4 cases and recommended 21 cases to State Governments for termination. IBM has also requested the State Governments not to issue transit passes for movement of minerals to unregistered operators.
- (xi) Indian Bureau Mines had constituted Special Task Forces for inspection of mines in endemic areas by taking the help of Satellite imageries. Special Task Force conducted inspections in a total of 454 mines in the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Jharkhand and Gujarat and suspended 155 mines under rule 13(2) of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 due to serious violations. Further, the Indian Bureau of Mines have recommended for termination of eight leases.
- (xii) In so far as the online approval of mining plans and display of approved mining plans in the public domain is concerned, it is submitted that the Ministry is developing 'Mining Tenement System (MTS)' to automate the various processes associated with the mineral concession regime with features also to reflect the information as desired above.
- (xiii) The Central Government has also set up Shri Justice M. B. Shah Commission of Inquiry (COI) for illegal

mining of iron ore and manganese vide gazette notification dated 22.11.2010. The COI submitted its First Interim Report on 14.7.2011, which has been tabled in the Parliament alongwith the Memorandum

of Action Taken. The tenure of the COI has been extended till 16th July, 2013 by the Government. COI has so far visited Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Jharkhand, Karnataka and Odisha.

Statement-I

Year	Target	No. of mines inspected	No. of mines where violations pointed out	No. of violations pointed out	No. of violations rectified	No. of Show cause notices issued	No. of Violations rectified after issue of show cause notices	No. of prosecution cases launched	No. of cases where mining operations Suspended
2008-09	2500	2645	1031	1963	818	276	270	56	0
2009-10	2500	2371	797	1896	790	404	276	42	74
2010-11	2000	2177	685	1245	356	168	219	18	89
2011-12	2500	2563	1722	4013	1273	856	651	10	415
2012-13 (up to July)	2500	696	255	715	313	106	119	4	143

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines, Government of India

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State	Details of State - wise Illegal Mining cases				Action Taken Up to March 2012			
		2009	2010	2011	2012 (upto March)	Vehicle Seized	FIR Lodged	Court cases filed	Fine realized (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	11591	17882	13949	5964	844	18	519	12361.08
2	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0.05
3	Chhattisgarh	1078	2017	1841	1105	3363	0	8502	1336.539
4	Goa	9	13	1	0	459	0	0	18.628
5	Gujarat	5416	2184	2389	1096	2780	247	20	11707.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	Haryana	1372	3446	2022	0	103	467	21	907.767
7	Himachal Pradesh	1114	1213	1289	0	0	700	1306	1684.55
8	Jharkhand	15	411	594	216	136	285	30	48.843
9	Karnataka	1687	4949	4870	1821	77553	949	630	8397.407
10	Kerala	1321	2028	1948	1227	0	0	0	1142.201
11	Madhya Pradesh	3868	4245	5299	1848	0	2741	25610	6558.837
12	Maharashtra	8270	26563	28829	11813	91331	13	1	10465.37
13	Mizoram	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
14	Orissa	758	420	309	0	1823	39	36	5720.71
15	Punjab	73	754	194	120	61	67	0	386.266
16	Rajasthan	4711	1833	821	380	224	1250	48	1455.736
17	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Tamil Nadu	215	277	99	24	36814	1421	617	11603.37
19	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	683	0	0	38.5
20	Uttar Pradesh	0	4641	4708	0	0	0	0	1674.82
21	West Bengal	80	239	174	25713	3911	1479	430	0
Total		41578	73115	69337	25713	220085	9676	37770	75508.56

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines, Government of India

[English]

Cases of Deafness

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

(a) the total number of deaf persons in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the financial and technical assistance provided to the States to deal with the problem of deafness during

each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to check deafness and create awareness about its treatment at initial stage;

(d) whether the Government proposes to help deaf people with affordable Cochlear implants that can restore hearing for many deaf people; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) According to the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) 58th round (2002), nearly 291 persons per lakh population were hearing disabled in India. State/UT-wise details are at Statement-I.

(b) Technical assistance provided under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD) includes training of Master Trainers and developing Training modules for training of six levels of Medical/Healthcare service providers such as:

- District level ENT Surgeons and Audiologists
- District level Paediatricians and Gynaecologist
- Medical Officers of CHC and PHCs
- Child Development Project Officers (CDPO), Anganwadi Worker Supervisors (AWW), Multi Purpose Health Worker (MPW) Supervisors and Public Health Nurse.
- Anganwadi Workers, ASHA
- Primary Teachers

In addition, standardised lectures and Operational Guidelines are prepared and sent to States for aiding the

implementation of the Programme in the States and Districts.

Details of financial assistance provided in the last three years and the current year to States/UTs is at Statement-II.

(c) The National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD) was launched in January, 2007, on a pilot basis in 25 districts of 10 States and 1 Union Territory. The Programme now covers 184 districts of 16 States and 3 Union Territories till 31st March, 2012. Expansion of the Programme to the entire country is envisaged by the end of 12th Five Year Plan. The Programme aims at arresting loss of hearing through detection of causative factors and their effective management at early stages of life to prevent the onset of deafness. It includes strengthening of ear care services at all levels from Primary Health Centres (PHCs) through District Hospitals to Medical Colleges including services for rehabilitation and awareness creation.

(d) and (e) According to information received from the Department of Disability Affairs, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, there is no provision to supply Cochlear Implants under the Scheme of "Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP)". However, that department has a proposal to assist persons with hearing impairment with affordable Cochlear Implants.

Statement-I

Number of Deaf/Hearing Impaired persons

Number of persons with hearing disability per 100,000 persons for each State/Union Territory (NSSO, 2002)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rural	Urban	Rural & urban
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	235	176	223
2.	Himachal Pradesh	664	240	622
3.	Punjab	238	144	208

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Chandigarh	92	66	69
5.	Uttarakhand	344	80	283
6.	Haryana	233	209	227
7.	Delhi	64	31	40
8.	Rajasthan	192	152	182
9.	Uttar Pradesh	264	185	248
10.	Bihar	191	173	189
11.	Sikkim	981	156	894
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	584	6	503
13.	Nagaland	190	130	171
14.	Manipur	218	190	211
15.	Mizoram	227	155	197
16.	Tripura	105	178	113
17.	Meghalaya	323	104	294
18.	Assam	166	195	168
19.	West Bengal	314	396	335
20.	Jharkhand	205	132	191
21.	Odisha	603	431	582
22.	Chhattisgarh	424	340	410
23.	Madhya Pradesh	203	178	196
24.	Gujarat	335	237	298
25.	Daman and Diu	180	152	169
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	104	91	102
27.	Maharashtra	380	254	332
28.	Andhra Pradesh	377	222	333

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Karnataka	324	156	273
30.	Goa	445	198	376
31.	Lakshadweep	377	759	588
32.	Kerala	467	405	453
33.	Tamil Nadu	449	391	428
34.	Pondicherry	553	907	769
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	457	143	372
36.	All India	310	236	291

Statement-II

Funds released to the States under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD) in last 3 years

Sl. No	Name of States/UTs	Funds released (Rs in lakh)			Total Funds released (Rs. in lakh)
		Year			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Assam	33.40	33.40	108.68	175.48
2	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	0
3	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	0
4	Delhi	23.8	Nil	Nil	23.8
5	Andhra Pradesh	132.00	Nil	Nil	132
6	Karnataka	84.30	77.15	276.12	437.57
7	Gujarat	Nil	238.65	Nil	238.65
8	Tamil Nadu	117.1	19.80	408.62	545.52
9	Uttarakhand	20.55	Nil	Nil	20.55
10	Uttar Pradesh	37.65	Nil	Nil	37.65

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Manipur	19.20	Nil	Nil	19.2
12	Madhya Pradesh	34.00	Nil	Nil	34
13	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	65.70	Nil	65.7
14	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	141.90	Nil	141.9
15	Maharashtra	Nil	106.40	356.25	462.65
16	Puducherry	Nil	23.60	17.94	41.54
17	Nagaland	Nil	111.50	Nil	111.5
18	Meghalaya	Nil	31.55	Nil	31.55
19	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	30.25	45.74	75.99
Total		502	879.9	1213.4	2595.3

2012-13

In the current financial year, no funds have been released to the State/ UTs so far.

Irregularities in DGCA

*191. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the alleged irregularities, malpractices, corruption etc. reported to have been indulged in by certain officials of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Vigilance Commission

(CVC) and the former DG of DGCA had also sought action against officials involved in such malpractices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against erring officials and the steps initiated to curb corruption in DGCA?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) had forwarded 2 cases in the year 2009, 13 cases in the year 2011 and 5 cases in the current year of officials of DGCA in which disciplinary / criminal action had been proposed against them for alleged irregularities. These cases have been examined in the Ministry in consultation with Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and disciplinary action has already been initiated in all cases. Details in this regard are given in the Statement.

Statement**Year 2009 List of Disciplinary cases: 2**

Sl. No. of cases	Name & Designation	Subject	Disciplinary action recommended	Date of Advice of CVC
1	2	3	4	5
1	Shri Narender Singh, Assistant	For unauthorised absence from duty	Minor Penalty awarded	Not applicable being Group B official.
2	Shri Biplap Dutta, Controller of Airworthiness	Alleged violation of instructions on delegation of powers in the Aircraft Rules, 1937. vide S.O. 726 and exercised the powers exceeding his jurisdiction while granting approval to an NSOP holder.	Major Penalty Proceedings	27-01-2012 Action initiated on the advice

YEAR 2010**List of Disciplinary cases: NIL****YEAR 2011****List of Disciplinary cases: 13 cases**

1	Shri Pradeep Kumar, Assistant Director	Delhi Police (Crime Branch) has registered a case in the matter of pilot licence approval on fake DGCA result card.	Delhi Police has registered a case	-
2	Shri M.J. Bhattacharya UDC	Delhi Police (Crime Branch) has registered a case in the matter of pilot licence approval on fake DGCA result card.	Delhi Police has registered a case	-
3	Mohd. Kasim Ansari, Draftsman	Delhi Police (Crime Branch) has registered a case in the matter of pilot licence approval on fake DGCA result card.	Delhi Police has registered a case	-
4	Shri Raje Bhatnagar, Deputy Director	Complaint received for alleged misuse of official position for monetary gains. CBI has registered a Regular Case against Shri Raje Bhatnagar for entering into a	CBI has registered a case.	

1	2	3	4	5
		commercial dealing with a private company and the matter is with CBI. Disciplinary has also been initiated under CCS(Conduct) Rules, 1964	Major Penalty Proceeding	Advice of CVC has been sought on 28-05-12
5	Capt. B.S. Nehra, Junior Pilot	Permitting employment of member of family in airline industry without prior permission of the Government.	Major Penalty Proceedings	13/07/2012 Action initiated on the advice
6	Shri Charan Das, Joint DG	Permitting employment of member of family in airline industry without prior permission of the Government.	Major Penalty Proceedings	16/07/2012 Action initiated on the advice
7	Shri V.P. Massey, Director	Permitting employment of member of family in airline industry without prior permission of the Government	Major Penalty Proceedings	07/06/2012 Action initiated on the advice
8	Shri M.M. Kaushal Assistant Director	Permitting employment of member of family in airline industry without prior permission of the Government	Major Penalty Proceedings	13/07/2012 Action initiated on the advice
9	Shri R.S. Passi, Director and Shri A.K. Bhardwaj Director	Permitting employment of member of family in airline industry without prior permission of the Government For assisting daughter of DGCA officer to obtain licence without proper verification of flying hours	Major Penalty Proceedings Minor Penalty Proceedings	30/07/2012 Action initiated on the advice
10	Shri Rajiv Gaur, Assistant Director	Permitting employment of member of family in airline industry without prior permission of the Government	Major Penalty Proceedings	16/07/2012 Action initiated on the advice
11	Shri A.K. Sharan, Joint DG Shri R.K. Khanna, Deputy DG.	Undue favour shown to M/s. Touch Wood Flying Academy Co-accused in the above case for admitting the candidate to appear for Special exam.	Major Penalty Proceedings Minor Penalty Proceedings	Advice of CVC has been sought on 09-08-12
12	Shri R.K.Yadav, Assistant Director	Permitting employment of member of family in airline industry without prior permission of the Government	Major Penalty Proceedings	13/07/2012 Action initiated on the advice
13	Shri R.K. Khanna, Deputy DG Shri Sudipta Dutta, Director	Wrongful claim of HRA from Govt. For not initiating action for deduction of Licence Fee in the above case	Major Penalty Proceedings Minor Penalty Proceedings	21/06/2012 Action initiated on the advice

1	2	3	4	5
Year 2012	List of Disciplinary cases: 5 cases			
1	Shri T.K. Gopinath, Private Secretary Shri A.K. Sharan, Joint DG Shri Bir Singh Rai, Deputy DG.	Violation of AIC 2/ 1978 for getting free ticket for his wife For issue of AIC without verification For issue of AIC without verification	Major Penalty Proceedings Minor Penalty Proceedings Minor Penalty Proceedings	10/04/2012 Action initiated on the advice
2	Shri A.K. Sharan, Joint DG Shri Praveen Kumar, Section Officer (now posted in MOCA) Shri D.S. Sada, Assistant (now Section Officer)	Alleged error in preparation of List of flying schools/institutions/clubs which were eligible for grant of concessional rate for levy of fees. Alleged error in preparation of List of flying schools/institutions/clubs which were eligible for grant of concessional rate for levy of fees. Alleged error in preparation of List of flying schools/institutions/ clubs which were eligible for grant of concessional rate for levy of fees	Major Penalty Proceedings Major Penalty Proceedings Major Penalty Proceedings	The CVC advised this Ministry on 27-1-2012 to take action against officials. MoCA has requested CVC for further investigation
3	Shri CPMP Raju, Director	Violation of AIC 2/1978 for getting free ticket for his private journey with his family member. He also used mobile phone provided by a private airline	Major Penalty Proceedings	12/04/2012 Action initiated on the advice
4	Shri James George, Assistant Director	Permitting employment of member of family in airline industry without prior permission of the Government	Major Penalty Proceedings	16/07/2012 Action initiated on the advice
5	Shri J.S. Rawat, Joint DG and Shri D.C. Sharma, Director	Alleged wrong processing of application for Commercial Pilot License Alleged wrong processing of application for Commercial Pilot License	Minor Penalty Proceedings Minor Penalty Proceedings	Case returned to DGCA for seeking clarifications.

[Translation]

Expenditure on Health Sector

*192. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY:

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

(a) the per capita expenditure incurred on health by private and Government sectors during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the percentage of GDP estimated to be spent on the health sector by the private sector in comparison to the Government sector during the said period;

(c) whether the said imbalance on health expenditure has led to commercialization of the sector;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to make medical treatment available within reach of the common man, especially in the rural and non-metro cities in the present scenario?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The per capita public expenditure on health estimated from Economic Survey 2011-12 (both Central and States combined) during the last three years under Plan (inclusive of Centrally Sponsored Schemes) and Non-Plan is as below:

2009-10	-	Rs. 759.00
2010-11	-	Rs. 882.00
2011-12	-	Rs. 954.00

Private health expenditure in the country is not centrally maintained.

(b) As per Economic Survey 2011-12, the expenditure by Government (Central and State Government combined) on the health as percentage of GDP, during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is 1.36, 1.35 and 1.30

respectively, which includes expenditure on medical and public health, family welfare, water supply and sanitation. As per World Health Statistics 2012 brought out by World Health Organization (WHO), the private expenditure on health as percentage of GDP is estimated at 2.93 per cent in 2009 for India.

(c) to (e) The health care in India comprises of a mix of both public and private sector. While the private sector is generally guided by the profit motive, the underlying sentiment of the public health system in India is to provide accessible, affordable and accountable health care with special focus on the rural population. As per Economic Survey 2011-12, the expenditure on health by Centre and States combined has increased from Rs. 88050 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 115,426 crore in 2011-12 (BE). Public outlay on health is inter-alia dependent on the overall resource availability of the Government, competing sectoral priorities as also the absorptive capacity of the system.

Health is a State subject with States responsible for providing healthcare to their population. However, to strengthen the hands of State Governments, central funding is provided under National Health Programmes. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is the flagship programme, launched in 2005 to strengthen health system including augmentation of infrastructure and human resources to provide accessible, affordable and accountable health care in rural areas with special focus on marginalised and vulnerable population.

Since the inception of the Mission, Central funding to the tune of Rs.71086.23 crore has been provided (upto July, 2012) to the States/UTs. Under NRHM, about 1.50 lakh health human resources have been added, which includes 8230 Allopathic Doctors, 3083 Specialists, 10439 Ayush doctors, 66552 ANMs, 32915 Staff Nurses and 14913 Paramedics in States to fill in critical gaps. Over 8.66 lakh ASHAs have been engaged under the Mission to address preventive and promotive care and to act as a link between community and health facilities. As on March 2012, 20634 new construction have been sanctioned, in addition to 19586 works sanctioned for renovation of health facilities.

[English]

**Implementation of Valiathan
Committee Report**

*193. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented the recommendations of the Valiathan Committee Report about the functioning of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS);

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

(c) the time by which the Government is likely to implement the recommendations;

(d) the present status of vacant posts of senior doctors/doctors in AIIMS; and

(e) whether the Government has initiated any action to fill the vacant faculty posts in AIIMS and if so, the details thereof and the further steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The recommendations of the Valiathan Committee have been segregated in the following two parts:

- i. Part "A" – Recommendations not requiring structural changes (31 recommendations)
- ii. Part "B" – Recommendations requiring structural changes through amendment in AIIMS Act, Rules and Regulations (7 recommendations).

The present status of these 31 recommendations under Part "A" is as under:

Sl.No.	Status of recommendations	Number of recommendations
1.	Accepted and implemented	16
2.	Accepted in principle for implementation	10
3.	Long term futuristic	03
4.	Rejected	02

The Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare has appointed a Sub-Committee to examine the functioning of AIIMS which covers the recommendations of the Valiathan Committee. The Institute Body of AIIMS in its meeting held on 16.01.2012 decided to take a view after recommendations of the Sub-Committee are available.

(d) At present 298 posts of faculty are vacant.

(e) Recruitment to 96 posts of Assistant Professors has been undertaken recently. 178 posts of Assistant Professors created recently have not been advertised for recruitment.

Tout Menac in Hospitals

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of mushrooming of tout menace in various Government hospitals across the country particularly in Delhi, cheating poor patients and duping their hard earned money;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents reported from various Government hospitals during the last three years across the country, State-wise and hospital-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard and the results achieved therefrom so far?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Since Health is a state subject, no such information is maintained centrally. It is the responsibility of the State Governments

to ensure easy access of people to healthcare facilities.

However, a news report with headlines 'Hospitals stronghold of brokers' has come to the notice of this Ministry, which, inter alia, states that brokers are active in the Hospitals of East Delhi. This issue has been brought to the notice of Government of NCT of Delhi.

In so far as three Central Government hospitals namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Harding Medical College and its associated hospitals are concerned, no such case has come to the notice. However, the above Hospital authorities has taken various security measures which include constant vigil with the help of CCTV cameras including OPD and Registration areas; posting of security guards round the clock in all vital areas, putting up of posters in the important places in the hospital warning the people against touts/unknown persons.

Shares to Mining Project Affected Persons

*195. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether suggestions have been received from various quarters for allotment of shares to evacuees Projects Affected Persons (PAP) in the mining projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (c) In accordance with the National Mineral Policy, 2008, which provides that special care will be taken to protect the interest of tribal populations by developing models of stakeholder interest in mining projects and stakeholder consultations, the Government has introduced the draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill (MMDR Bill), 2011 in Lok Sabha on 12.12.2011 in which there is a provision for sharing of benefits with the local population which would enable monetary benefit to families affected

by mining related activities and creation, management and maintenance of local infrastructure in areas affected by mining related operations. The draft provision provides for:

- a. suitable compensation for all exploration activities to be payable to the person or family holding occupation or usufruct or traditional rights on the area of exploration
- b. all Mining Lease holders, including public sector undertakings and private sector companies to pay annually into a District Mineral Foundation set up at District level
 - i. a sum equivalent to royalty in case of major minerals (other than coal);
 - ii. a sum equivalent to 26% of profit in case of coal minerals; and
 - iii. in case of minor minerals a sum prescribed by the State Government.
- c. a portion of the amount paid into the District Mineral Foundation shall be used to make recurring payments to people affected by mining related operations.
- d. all mining companies to allot atleast one share at par to each person of the family affected by mining, so as to give a sense of ownership in the enterprise.
- e. all mining companies to provide employment or other compensation as stipulated under Rehabilitation & Resettlement policy.

Malnutrition

196. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to deal with the problem of malnutrition in an effective manner;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the World Bank aided 'ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project' (ISSNIP) to strengthen the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme has assisted in any way to curb malnutrition; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds provided and utilized by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition. The approach to 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 is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi 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), Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition.

Several of the existing schemes/programmes including ICDS have been expanded/universalized just before or during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Government has

recently decided to strengthen and restructure ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three and to launch an effective information, education and communication campaign against malnutrition.

(c) and (d) The World Bank assisted "ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project" (ISSNIP) is yet to be approved by the competent authority and hence question of fund utilisation and its impact on malnutrition does not arise at this stage.

[Translation]

CGHS Dispensaries and Empanelled Hospitals

*197. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

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

(a) the number of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) hospitals and dispensaries presently functioning in the country, State/UT-wise along with the number of dispensaries which are running in their own buildings the dispensaries running from rented accommodation;

(b) whether the number of CGHS hospitals and dispensaries is adequate keeping in view the number of Government employees in the country,

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to increase the CGHS empanelled hospitals and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to open new CGHS dispensaries at various places in the country to cover more Government employees, and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The details are enclosed as Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Government empanels private hospitals under CGHS periodically through a process of tendering and continuous empanelment scheme. The last such empanelment process was completed in July, 2011.

(d) There is no proposal for opening CGHS dispensaries in large number of places across the country.

As per the recommendations of 6th Central Pay Commission, the Government has a proposal for introduction of a health insurance scheme for the Central Government employees and pensioners on pan India basis. Further, a proposal has been mooted for opening one CGHS Wellness Centre each in the State Capitals of Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Goa and Pudduchery and Indore.

Statement

State/UT wise Number of CGHS Dispensaries & Laboratories with details of premises

State	City	CGHS Hospitals	Wellness Centres	Poly Clinics	Labs.	CGHS Dispensaries running in Rented Premises	Own Building	Govt. Building
Delhi	Delhi & NCR	4	88	3	34	15	44	29
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad		13	2	2	8	1	5
Assam	Guwahati		3	0	0	3	0	0
Bihar	Patna		5	1	1	4	0	1
Gujarat	Ahmedabad		6	1	1	2	0	4
Karnataka	Bengaluru		10	1	3	7	0	4
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu		1	0	0	0	0	1
Jharkhand	Ranchi		2	0	1	1	0	1
Kerala	Trivandrum		3	0	0	3	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal		1	0	0	0	0	1
	Jabalpur		3	0	1	1	0	2
Maharashtra	Mumbai		27	2	4	8	3	16
	Nagpur		11	1	1	6	2	2
	Pune		7	1	2	1	1	5
Meghalaya	Shillong		1	0	0	1	0	0
Orissa	Bhubaneshwar		2	0	1	0	0	2
Rajasthan	Jaipur		5	1	4	3	1	2
Tamil Nadu	Chennai		14	2	4	6	0	8
Uttarakhand	Dehradun		1	0	0	1	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad		7	1	1	7	1	0
	Kanpur		9	0	3	6	2	1
	Lucknow		6	1	3	7	0	0
	Meerut		6	0	2	3	2	1
West Bengal	Kolkata		18	1	5	6	1	12
Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh		1	0	0	0	0	1
Total		4	250	18	73	99	58	98

Medicinal and Aromatic Plants

*198. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

SHRI PREMDAS:

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

- (a) whether a number of medicinal and aromatic plants including ashtawarga herbs are either extinct or on the verge of extinction in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor indicating the details of the endangered medicinal and aromatic plants in the country;
- (c) whether the Government has launched any programme for the conservation of these medicinal and aromatic plants in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the activities taken thereunder; and
- (e) the financial and technical assistance provided for the conservation of medicinal and aromatic plants during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No firm data on the extent of threat to the medicinal and aromatic plants including ashtawarga is readily available. Under section 38 of the Biological Diversity Act 2002, the Ministry of Environment & Forests, in consultation with the concerned State Government, notifies any species which is on the verge of extinction or likely to become extinct in the near future as a threatened species and prohibits or regulates collection thereof for any purpose and takes appropriate steps to rehabilitate and preserve those species. Under the said provision of the Act, the Ministry of Environment & Forests has notified the plants which are on the verge of extinction so far only in the State of Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. These plants also include medicinal and aromatic plants. However, none of ashtawarga species have been reported extinct or on the verge of extinction in any of the said states.

According to the Botanical Survey of India (BSI), the medicinal and aromatic plants, like other groups of plants and animals, are threatened largely due to degradation of habitat and due to various anthropogenic factors and the threatened medicinal and aromatic plants are as follows:

Aconitum balfourii, *A. chasmanthum*, *A. deinorrhizum*, *A. falconeri* var *latilobum*, *A. ferox*, *A. heterophyllum*, *Acorus gramineus*, *Allium stracheyi*, *Amyris balsamifera*, *Angelica glauca*, *Anogeissus sericea* var. *numularia*, *Aquillaria mallaccensis*, *Aquilaria khasiana*, *Aristolochia bracteolata*, *A. indica*, *Arnebia benthamii*, *Atropa acuminata*, *Berberis affinis*, *B. apiculata*, *B. aristata*, *Bergenia stracheyi*, *Boronia megastigma*, *Capparis pachyphylla*, *Carum villosum*, *Cedrus deodara*, *Colchicum luteum*, *Coptis teeta*, *Coscinium fenestration*, *Dactylorhiza hatagirea*, *Dioscorea deltoidea*, *Elaeocarpus prunifolius*, *Ephedra gerardiana*, *Ferrula gummosa*, *Gaultheria fragrantissima*, *Gentiana kurooa*, *Gloriosa superba*, *Hedychium coronarium*, *Hedychium spicatum*, *Hyoscyamus niger*, *Hydnocarpus macrocarpa*, *Inula racemosa*, *Iphigenia indica*, *I. pallida*, *I. stellata*, *Jurinea dolomiaea*, *Kolanchoe roseus*, *Madhuca insignis*, *Myristica fragrans*, *Myroxylon balsamum* var. *pereirae*, *Nardostachys grandiflora*, *Origanum vulgare*, *Panax pseudoginseng*, *Picrorhiza kurrooa*, *Podophyllum hexandrum*, *Pogostemon cablin*, *Pterocarpus santalinus*, *Rauvolfia serpentina*, *Rheum emodi*, *Santalum album*, *Satureja horensis*, *Saussurea bracteata*, *S. costus*, *S. gnaphalodes*, *Swertia chirayita*, *Taxus wallichiana*, *Taxocarpus kurzii*, *Urginea indica*, *Urginea maritima* and *Vitex peduncularis*.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. The National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) of Department of AYUSH is implementing a Central Sector Scheme for "Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" since the year 2008-09 during the 11th five year plan. The objective of this Scheme is to provide support for Survey, Inventorisation, *in-situ/ex-situ* conservation, linkage with Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs), Research and Development, establishing quality standards and certification, capacity building, promotional activities etc. Under the Scheme financial and technical assistance has been provided for *in-situ / ex-situ* conservation including

resource augmentation in forest areas for conservation of medicinal plants. Herbal Gardens, School Herbal Gardens, Home Herbal Gardens, Medicinal Plants Conservation Areas have been established in different states and plantation of rare, endangered and threatened species have been undertaken in the forest areas under the scheme.

Financial assistance amounting to Rs. 1512.36 lakhs

in 2009-10, Rs. 3092.30 lakhs in 2010-11, Rs. 3896.56 lakhs in 2011-12 and Rs. 418.69 lakhs during the current year (till 31.07.2012) was released to different States for the conservation of medicinal plants under the Scheme. State/UT-wise and year-wise details of funds released by the NMPB for conservation of medicinal plants under the scheme are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Financial assistance provided for Medicinal Plants Conservation Area (MPCAs), ex-situ conservation, Herbal Garden, Home and School Herbal Garden and in-situ Conservation of medicinal plants including resource augmentation in forest areas during each of the last three years and current year, States/UTs wise

Sl. No.	States / Uts	2009-10 (Rs. In Lakhs)	2010-11 (Rs. In Lakhs)	2011-12 (Rs. In Lakhs)	2012-13 upto 31.07.2012 (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.00	0.00	133.69	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	51.92	0.00	0.00	
3.	Assam	320.00	3.00	0.00	
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	111.00	
5.	Delhi	3.93	5.40	89.31	
6.	Goa	0.00	5.00	0.00	
7.	Gujarat	363.64	799.39	88.00	250.19
8.	Haryana	6.00	150.00	0.00	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	32.00	485.00	293.99	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	366.50	30.71	0.00	13.50
11.	Jharkhand	10.52	30.00	99.67	9.06
12.	Karnataka	21.47	5.00	7.00	
13.	Kerala	29.84	170.40	442.25	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	262.30	769.99	
15.	Maharashtra	103.00	19.00	473.92	131.99
16.	Manipur	0.00	4.00	8.00	
17.	Mizoram	111.00	0.00	0.00	
18.	Nagaland	17.00	205.88	139.92	
19.	Orissa	5.00	0.00	166.62	

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Rajasthan	5.00	515.95	407.71	
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	317.17	4.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	2.00	122.27	0.00	
23.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	51.50	
24.	Uttarakhand	51.54	11.00	138.00	
25.	Uttar Pradesh	5.00	268.00	158.82	
26.	West Bengal	4.00	0.00	0.00	9.95
Total		1512.36	3092.30	3896.56	418.69

**Power Generation through
Renewable Energy Sources**

*199. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

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

(a) the quantum of power generation capacity addition from different renewable energy sources *vis-a-vis* target fixed in this regard alongwith its share in total energy consumption during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and proposed during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, year-wise, source-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of proposals received from the State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations for the development/ promotion of renewable energy sources along with the funds allocated/released and utilized thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the monitoring mechanism put in place by the Union Government to check optimum utilization of funds by the States/UTs; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the government including technological assistance provided to encourage the power generation from different renewable energy sources and to utilize its abundant potential in various States/UTs?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE

ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Renewable power generation capacity of 14,661 MW has been added in the country during the 11th Plan period against a plan target of 12,230 MW. This comprises of 10260 MW wind power, 1419 MW small hydro power, 1996 MW biomass power, 46 MW waste to power and 940 MW solar power. State/UT-wise targets for the capacity addition are not fixed. Year-wise, source-wise and State/UT-wise break-up of the actual capacity added along with its estimated share in total electricity consumption during the 11th plan period is given in enclosed Statement-I.

A capacity addition target of 29,800 MW for power generation from different renewable energy sources, which includes 15,000 MW from wind power, 2,100 MW from small hydro power, 10,000 MW from solar power, 2,000 MW from biomass power and cogeneration and 700 MW from urban & industrial waste to power - has been envisaged during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, and has been included in the plan proposals of the Ministry submitted to the Planning Commission. No year-wise break-up thereof has been fixed. Specific target for its share in the total electricity consumption has also not been fixed since electricity is a concurrent subject and the Electricity Act 2003 and subsequent guidelines under National Tariff Policy 2006, have made it obligatory upon SERCs to specify minimum percentages for purchase of renewable power (Renewable Purchase Obligations) in the area of each distribution licensee taking in account availability of the renewable energy resources in the region and impact on retail tariffs.

(b) Proposals are received from State Governments and UT Administrations for sanction of the eligible central financial assistance (CFA) for different categories of end users and beneficiaries (government bodies/ private developers/ industry/ NGOs/ individuals) under various schemes and programmes of the Ministry for promotion of grid-interactive renewable power projects as well as off-grid, decentralized renewable energy systems. Such proposals are received on a regular basis and those found complete in all respects as per guidelines are approved for sanction and disbursement of eligible CFA in line with provisions of the respective schemes/ programmes subject to availability of funds.

(c) The utilization of funds is an ongoing process. In most schemes funds are released to project developers only after completion of projects to ensure complete utilization. Some funds are released to developers through State Nodal Agencies (SNAs)/ State Departments in installments which are linked with projects' progress and further releases are made after utilization of installments released earlier. Details of funds released to various implementing agencies at the state-level under various renewable energy programmes, including those for power generation, during the last 3 years (up to 31.3.2012) and Utilization Certificates received against the same are furnished in the enclosed Statement-II.

To ensure proper utilization of the funds, the Ministry obtains periodic physical & financial progress reports, utilization certificates & audited statements of expenditure. The Ministry also holds periodic meetings with implementing agencies to review the progress of projects and the pace of utilization of funds and undertakes random inspection visits to project sites to ascertain the quantity and quality of project implementation and systems deployed, etc. In addition, periodic audit of the State Nodal Agencies (SNAs) is also undertaken.

(d) The government has taken several steps from time to time to encourage power generation from renewable energy sources and utilize its potential in various States/ UTs. These steps are given below:

- Provision of fiscal and financial incentives such as, capital/ interest subsidy/ generation based incentive, accelerated depreciation, nil/ concessional excise

and customs duties; to improve projects viability.

- Directives under Electricity Act 2003 to all States for fixing a minimum percentage for purchase of electricity from renewable energy sources;
- 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;
- Launching of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission to give a boost to deployment of solar energy systems, solar PV as well as solar thermal/ achieve reduction in cost of solar power.
- Support for sector specific seminars/ workshops/ training programmes.
- Publicity and awareness campaigns regarding the use of renewable energy systems/ devices through print, postal electronic media and exhibitions.

As regards providing technological assistance to the States/UTs, the Ministry has set up specialized technical institutions for providing necessary technological support/ assistance to interested stakeholders including States/UTs, for development of renewable energy.

- The Solar Energy Centre, which is a part of the Ministry, acts as the technical focal point for solar energy sector.
- Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), an autonomous institution of the Ministry, is the technical focal point for the wind energy sector.
- Sardar Swaran Singh National Institute of Renewable Energy (SSS-NIRE) has been set up at Jalandhar recently to act as technical focal point for bio-energy sector.
- The Alternate Hydro Energy Centre set up at IIT, Roorkee provides technical services in small hydro power sector.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise, year-wise and source-wise details of actual grid-interactive power generation capacity added alongwith its estimated share in total electricity generation during 11th Plan period

Sl. No.	State/UT	Small Hydro Power					Wind Power				
		MW					MW				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.98		6.00	4.60	26.40			13.60	54.40	54.05
2	Arunachal Pradesh		16.08	5.72	5.42	0.39					
3	Assam	25.00				4.00					
4	Bihar		4.20		5.20	4.50					
5	Chhattisgarh			1.00	1.00	1.20					
6	Goa										
7	Gujarat			5.60	3.00		616.4	313.6	297.33	312.80	789.85
8	Haryana			7.40							
9	Himachal Pradesh	21.00	68.30	69.40	63.15	134.19					
10	Jammu and Kashmir			17.50		1.20					
11	Jharkhand										
12	Karnataka	47.50	99.45	123.00	142.90	99.10	190.3	316	145.40	254.05	206.65
13	Kerala	25.00	10.75		3.00	12.80	8.5	16.5	0.75	7.35	
14	Madhya Pradesh	20.00			15.00		130.4	25.1	16.60	46.50	100.50
15	Maharashtra	1.50		24.00	29.80	6.20	268.2	183	138.85	239.05	416.65
16	Manipur										
17	Meghalaya	0.32									
18	Mizoram		7.00	12.00							
19	Nagaland	8.00									
20	Orissa	25.00	12.00	20.00							
21	Punjab			8.65	21.95						
22	Rajasthan						69	199.6	350.10	436.70	545.65
23	Sikkim		8.00		5.00						
24	Tamil Nadu		0.35		6.50	26.50	380.7	431.1	602.22	997.40	1083.46
25	Tripura										
26	Uttar Pradesh										
27	Uttaranchal	29.45	22.80	5.00	1.20	36.20					
28	West Bengal										
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands										
30	Chandigarh										
31	Dadar and Nagar Haveli										
32	Daman and Diu										
33	Delhi										
34	Lakshadweep										
35	Pondicherry										
Total		204.75	248.93	305.27	307.72	348.18	1663.5	1484.9	1564.55	2349.25	3196.66

Total Estimated Annual Electricity Generation from Renewables (BU)

Total Annual Electricity Generation in the Country (BU)

Estimated Share of Renewable Power in Total Electricity Generation during the year

MW-Mega Watt

BU-Billion Units

Bio-Power					Solar Power					Total				
MW					MW					MW				
2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
36.50	12.66	20.00	7.50					2.00	19.75	38.48	12.66	39.60	69.50	100.20
										0.00	16.08	5.72	5.42	0.39
										25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
			9.50	6.00						0.00	4.20	0.00	14.70	10.50
33.00	9.80	43.50	32.00	18.00					4.00	33.00	9.80	44.50	33.00	23.20
										0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
				20.00				6.00	598.89	616.40	313.60	302.73	321.80	1408.74
		1.80	28.00						16.80	0.00	0.00	9.20	28.00	16.80
										21.00	68.30	69.40	63.15	134.19
										0.00	0.00	17.50	0.00	1.20
									4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
8.00	31.90	42.00	29.00	76.00			6.00		3.00	245.80	447.35	316.40	425.95	384.75
										33.50	27.25	0.75	10.35	12.80
			1.20	8.70					2.00	150.40	25.10	16.60	62.70	111.20
38.00	71.50	37.70	184.50	200.70				4.00	16.00	307.70	254.50	200.55	457.35	639.40
										0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
										0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
										0.00	7.00	12.00	0.00	0.00
										8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
				20.00					13.00	25.00	12.00	20.00	0.00	33.00
8.25		34.50	12.00	16.00			1.00	1.00	7.00	8.25	0.00	44.15	34.95	23.00
	8.00		42.00	10.00					5.00	192.50	69.00	207.60	350.00	483.00
										0.00	8.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
75.00	43.20	62.00	92.50	44.50				5.00	10.00	455.70	474.65	664.22	1101.40	1164.46
										0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
79.00	172.00	194.40	25.50	52.00					12.00	79.00	172.00	194.40	25.50	64.00
			10.00						5.00	29.45	22.80	5.00	11.20	41.20
		16.50					1.10	0.02	1.00	0.00	0.00	17.60	0.02	1.00
										0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
										0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
										0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
										0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
				16.00			0.05	2.04	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.05	2.04	16.43
										0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
										0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
277.75	349.06	452.40	473.70	487.90			8.15	25.06	905.37	2146.00	2082.89	2330.37	3155.73	4942.61
										25.210	27.860	36.947	39.903	51.226
										722.626	741.167	799.850	845.434	923.203
										3.49%	3.76%	4.62%	4.72%	5.55%

Statement-II

State-wise details of funds released under various renewable energy programmes during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 and Utilisation Certificates (UCs) received against these.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Amt. released	UCs received	%	Amt. released	UCs received	%	Amt. released	UCs received*	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	14.22	13.61	95.71	38.91	29.66	76.23	45.61	12.07	26.46
2	Andman and Nicobar	0.02	0.02	100.00	0.02	0.01	50.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	53.67	53.52	99.72	68.52	56.11	81.89	66.62	53.74	80.67
4	Assam	23.29	11.48	49.29	10.51	4.59	43.67	18.37	0.01	0.05
5	Bihar	3.99	3.30	82.71	7.75	5.68	73.29	7.29	1.23	16.87
6	Chandigarh	24.12	24.12	100.00	34.71	34.53	99.48	51.27	0.06	0.12
7	Chhattisgarh	21.51	21.25	98.79	36.19	16.23	44.85	52.54	18.93	36.03
8	Dadra Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Delhi	37.86	22.35	59.03	148.95	26.22	17.60	213.38	36.21	16.97
11	Goa	0.55	0.05	9.09	0.17	0.03	17.65	1.41	0.00	0.00
12	Gujarat	12.89	10.46	81.15	21.19	15.04	70.98	18.14	2.39	13.18
13	Haryana	2.63	0.94	35.74	5.71	3.05	53.42	4.91	3.00	61.10
14	Himachal Pradesh	7.21	5.43	75.31	15.46	6.98	45.15	16.55	4.89	29.55
15	Jammu and Kashmir	10.49	3.08	29.36	55.80	33.50	60.04	102.48	48.48	47.31
16	Jharkhand	7.40	7.10	95.95	1.99	1.38	69.35	17.90	0.54	3.02
17	Karnataka	21.74	20.54	94.48	30.41	16.86	55.44	51.20	3.02	5.90
18	Kerala	4.66	4.45	95.49	16.10	5.01	31.12	13.96	0.06	0.43
19	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.89	0.02	0.14	8.76	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20	Madhya Pradesh	19.26	18.51	96.11	36.28	26.37	72.68	38.13	8.13	21.32
21	Maharashtra	65.90	61.62	93.51	142.37	89.72	63.02	200.21	41.91	20.93
22	Manipur	2.09	1.86	89.00	3.43	1.22	35.57	3.85	1.49	38.70
23	Meghalaya	3.19	3.17	99.37	7.68	3.65	47.53	5.84	2.05	35.10
24	Mizoram	1.62	1.62	100.00	3.54	0.82	23.16	1.24	0.00	0.00
25	Nagaland	0.62	0.62	100.00	1.93	1.93	100.00	11.53	9.86	85.52
26	Orissa	21.63	20.14	93.11	9.16	8.42	91.92	35.32	3.25	9.20
27	Puducherry	0.20	0.16	80.00	0.12	0.03	25.00	2.04	0.01	0.25
28	Punjab	9.49	7.85	82.72	9.95	0.93	9.35	14.92	9.45	63.34
29	Rajasthan	13.64	5.43	39.79	42.84	0.00	0.00	78.48	2.98	3.80
30	Sikkim	5.41	3.26	60.26	4.22	3.65	86.49	10.50	0.00	0.00
31	Tamil Nadu	18.72	13.92	74.36	29.43	11.90	40.43	54.24	2.81	5.18
33	Tripura	11.90	11.37	95.55	1.99	0.96	48.24	5.04	0.00	0.00
34	Uttar Pradesh	24.20	19.12	79.01	68.83	19.57	28.43	71.91	12.1	16.83
35	Uttarakhand	19.95	17.46	87.52	39.57	18.40	46.50	22.54	0.74	3.28
36	West Bengal	36.22	34.22	94.48	41.11	9.72	23.64	41.23	1.76	4.27
		500.28	422.02	84.36	948.75	452.19	47.66	1287.43	281.17	21.84

* UCs in respect of year 2011-2012 will become due on 01.4.2013.

[English]

Population Control

*200. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

YOGI ADITYA NATH:

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

(a) whether as per a report of the United Nations, India's population is likely to surpass China by 2025 and India's population is likely to be 1.7 billion in 2060;

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

(c) the details of the States where, as per the latest census, population growth is more than the national average;

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to provide more incentives for population control, especially in the States where population growth is more than national average; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per estimates projected by the United Nations, population of India is likely to surpass that of China by 2025 and the country is likely to have a population of 1.7 billion by 2060.

Government of India has been implementing the National Rural Health Mission since 2005 in line with the policy framework of population stabilization as envisaged in National Population Policy-2000, by helping to create a robust service delivery mechanism to address the unmet need for family planning. Government of India is also addressing the social determinants of health, paramount among which are female literacy, women's empowerment and age at marriage.

(c) As per the provisional population tables based on Census of India, 2011, the growth rate of the population in 18 States/UTs has been higher than the average population growth rate of the country during 2001-2011. State wise details are given in Statement.

(d) and (e) 264 High Focus Districts having weak health indicators pertaining to maternal health, child health and family planning, have been identified across the country for focused attention and supportive supervision.

The interventions for population stabilisation include the following:

1. The services of ASHA are now being utilised to deliver contraceptives at the doorstep of beneficiaries in 233 districts of 17 states. ASHA charges a nominal amount from beneficiaries for her effort to deliver contraceptives at doorstep i.e Re 1 for a pack of 3 condoms, Re 1 for a cycle of OCPs and Rs.2 for a pack of one tablet of ECP.
2. With a view to ensuring spacing after marriage and between 1st and 2nd child, services of ASHAs will be utilized for counseling newly married couples to ensure spacing of 2 years after marriage and couples with 1 child to have spacing of 3 years after the birth of 1st child. The scheme is operational in North East

states, Gujarat, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

3. The Prerna strategy (Responsible Parenthood Practices) of Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (JSK) promotes population stabilization by encouraging delayed marriage (after the legal age) among girls, by rewarding and publically honouring the women who marry after the legal age and ensure proper spacing in the birth of their children.
4. The Santushti strategy provides for private sector gynecologists and vasectomy surgeons an opportunity to conduct sterilization operations in Public Private Partnership (PPP).
5. Under the Compensation package for sterilization, an amount of Rs. 1500/- is provided for each case of vasectomy for all categories in all States and Rs. 1000/- for tubectomy to all categories in High Focus States and BPL/SC/ST population in Non High Focus States in public health facilities. However for APL categories in Non High Focus States, a package of Rs. 650/- has been provided for tubectomy only in public health facilities.

Statement

State wise Decadal Growth Rate during 2010-2011

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Decadal Growth Rate
1	2	3
	India*	17.64
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.71
2.	Uttarakhand	19.17
3.	Haryana	19.90
4.	Delhi	20.96
5.	Rajasthan	21.44

1	2	3
6.	Uttar Pradesh	20.09
7.	Bihar	25.07
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.92
9.	Manipur*	18.65
10.	Mizoram	22.78
11.	Meghalaya	27.82
12.	Jharkhand	22.34
13.	Chhattisgarh	22.59
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20.30
15.	Gujarat	19.17
16.	Daman and Diu	53.54
17.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	55.50
18.	Pondicherry	27.72

* Includes estimated population of Paomata, Mao Maram and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur for 2001 & 2011.

Source:

1. Primary Census Abstract, Total Population, Census of India-2001.
2. Provisional [Population Totals, Paper-I of 2011, Census of India-2011.]

Empowerment of Women

201. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Poorna Shakti Kendra (PSKs) and State Resource Centres for Women are established under National Mission for Empowerment of Women;

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

(c) the manner in which these PSKs and SRCWs play a role in the upliftment and empowerment of women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Poorna Shakti Kendras (PSKs) have been set up under the National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) as a part of the pilot projects of convergence in a few districts. The State Resource Centres for Women (SRCWs) are mandated in all states/UTs under the National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) which is a centrally sponsored scheme under the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

(b) So far the PSKs are functional in 142 Gram Panchayats in District Pali, Rajasthan. Separate structures for SRCWs have been set-up in 7 states (Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Puducherry, Rajasthan and Mizoram) while 12 states (Jammu & Kashmir, Chhattisgarh, Chandigarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Bihar, Kerala, Uttrakhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Sikkim, Goa) are utilizing their existing structure for undertaking the functions of SRCW.

(c) The PSKs are set-up in Pali District, Rajasthan as the convergence and facilitation centres for women at the village level through which services to women at the grassroots level are being facilitated. The activities of the PSKs are being managed by village level functionaries called the *Mahila Gram Samanvyaksm* Rajasthan. The PSKs have been instrumental in creating awareness on Government schemes/programmes; legal rights and entitlements and organize women into collectives and bring social issues affecting women such as female foeticide, child marriage, domestic violence etc. to community platforms for discussions.

The SRCWs are mandated to promote holistic empowerment of women in the state cutting across sectors by facilitating government and other stakeholders involved in women empowerment issues to implement gender sensitive programmes, laws and schemes through

effective coordination. The SRCWs are mandated to facilitate adoption of appropriate government measures through the State Mission Authorities (SMAs) headed by the Chief Ministers of the concerned states.

Vocational Training in Tribal Areas

*202. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provides Grant-in-aid to State Governments/Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for running vocational training centres for Scheduled Tribes (STs) under the Scheme 'Vocational Training in Tribal Areas' in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the criteria fixed for allocation of grants under the said scheme; and

(c) the Grant-in-aid provided to State Governments/NGOs during each of the last three years and the current year under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides grant-in-aid to State Governments/UT Administrations/

Autonomous Bodies and Non-Governmental Organizations under the Central Sector Scheme of 'Vocational Training in Tribal Areas'. The main objective of this scheme is to upgrade the skills of ST youth in various traditional/modern vocations to enable them to gain suitable employment or become self-employed. Funding under the Scheme is availed by setting up and running Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) mainly in remote areas/ rural areas deficient in facilities or by supporting vocational training for STs in already existing institutions in townships/ districts subject to the maximum assistance @ Rs. 30,000/- per annum per ST trainee which includes monthly stipend of Rs. 700/- to the trainees. The vocational training programmes are of one year duration. This scheme is need-based, demand-driven and no State-wise allocation is made. The grant-in-aid to implementing agencies is considered based on the availability of funds under the scheme and receipt of complete proposals as per the provisions of the scheme which *inter-alia* include recognition/accreditation of VTCs under 'Modular Employable Skills' from the Regional Directorate of Apprenticeship Training of State Governments/UT Administrations or recognition under 'Craftsmen Training Scheme' from National Council of Vocational Training.

(c) The following grant-in-aid has been released to State Governments/NGOs during the last three years and current year:

(Rs. in lakh)

Grant-in-aid released to State Governments				Grant-in-aid released to NGOs			
2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on date)	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on date)
Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
-	600.00	600.00		200.00	87.94	179.56	98.16

[Translation]

Golden/ Diamond Triangle Tourist Spots

*203. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether some tourist places have been designated as 'Golden Triangle' and 'Diamond Triangle' in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and names of tourist spots included on these triangles;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to popularise these places along with the funds allocated for their beautification; and

(d) the extent to which it is likely to help in the inflow of tourists in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) No tourist spots in the country have been officially designated as "Golden Triangle" and "Diamond Triangle". However, Delhi-Agra-Jaipur Tourist circuit is generally referred as "Golden Triangle". Similarly, tourist circuit "Puri/Bhubaneswar-Lalitagiri-Udaygiri-Ratnagiri-Puri/Bhubaneswar" is referred by Odisha Tourism Development Corporation as "Diamond Triangle"- Some of the important tourist spots in Golden Triangle are Red Fort, Qutab Minar, Humayun Tomb in Delhi, Taj Mahal, Fatehpur Sikri in Agra and Hawa Mahal, Amber Palace, Jantar Mantar, City Palace in Jaipur.

Some important tourism spots in Diamond Triangle are Lingaraj Temple in Bhubaneswar, Buddhist complex in Lalitagiri and Ratnagiri, caves in Udaygiri and Jagannath Temple in Puri.

(c) and (d) Development and Promotion of tourism spots including their beautification are primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism grants central financial assistance to the tourism projects identified in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory administration during the prioritization meetings, subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority, and adherence to Scheme Guidelines. Statewise details of projects sanctioned during the 11th Five Year Plan are given in the enclosed Statement.

The Ministry of Tourism also promotes India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets through print and electronic media campaigns, tourist literature, and publicity collaterals and also through its India Tourism offices located in India and abroad.

Statement

Number of Projects* and Amount Sanctioned*
during 11th Five Year Plan.

(Rs. in crore)			
Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	52	244.62
2	Arunachal Pradesh	62	174.25
3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
4	Assam	26	95.94
5	Bihar	18	57.59
6	Chandigarh	19	30.99
7	Chhattisgarh	11	45.58
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0.24
9	Daman and Diu	1	0.12
10	Delhi	27	78.29
11	Goa	8	77.90
12	Gujarat	17	86.36
13	Haryana	35	99.78
14	Himachal Pradesh	45	128.79
15	Jammu and Kashmir	145	391.17
16	Jharkhand	21	67.27
17	Kerala	40	163.53
18	Karnataka	31	140.48
19	Lakshadweep	1	7.82
20	Maharashtra	23	162.96

1	2	3	4
21	Manipur	36	137.82
22	Meghalaya	28	61.64
23	Mizoram	33	79.59
24	Madhya Pradesh	59	203.19
25	Nagaland	75	176.96
26	Odisha	40	127.95
27	Puducherry	20	74.75
28	Punjab	16	66.69
29	Rajasthan	28	125.41
30	Sikkim	86	213.68
31	Tamil Nadu	49	160.78
32	Tripura	48	91.56
33	Uttar Pradesh	44	168.39
34	Uttarakhand	31	198.68
35	West Bengal	48	149.54
Grand Total		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).

Conditions of Women Inmates

204. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Women (NCW) team had visited various prisons, protective Homes and Mahila Thannas in Madhya Pradesh and other States and suggested some measures for improving the conditions of women inmates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the follow-up corrective action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether NCW has found/detected some deficiencies/irregularities in the prisons; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Women (NCW) has visited some prisons/ Women's Prison/ District Jail for Women/ Nari Bandi Niketan/ Women's Correctional Home in some States/ UT Administrations as detailed below:

2008-09 Central Jail, Lakhimpur, Assam

2009-10 (i) Sawai Madhopur Jail, Rajasthan

(ii) District Jail for Women, Shillong, Meghalaya

(iii) Jowai District Jail, Meghalaya

(iv) Sikkim State Prison, Rongyek, Sikkim

(v) District Prison, Namchi, Assam.

2010-11 (i) Central Jail, Kota, Rajasthan

(ii) Thiruvananthapuram Jail, Kerala

(iii) Puducherry Jail, Puducherry

(iv) Central Prison, Bangalore, Karnataka

(v) Nari Bandi Niketan, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

(vi) Banda District Jail, Uttar Pradesh.

2011-12 (i) District Jail, Gaziabad, Uttar Pradesh

(ii) Sub Jail, Sada Vasco, Goa

(iii) Women's Correctional Home, Alipur, West Bengal

(iv) Yerawada Women's Prison, Pune, Maharashtra.

The major recommendations made by NCW for improving the conditions of the women inmates are as under:

- (i) State Commissions for Women may help the inmates of the jail to get legal aid for speedy disposal of the cases and further follow up on these cases.
- (ii) Counselling and psychological support be given by State Women Commissions and its partner NGOs.
- (iii) Setting up of a Special Cell for women in hospital to get speedy treatment.
- (iv) Separate kitchen for the female wing in the jail to improve quality of food.
- (v) Inmates be given vocational training such as stitching and embroidery etc. and the children be provided with some education related training.
- (vi) Provision of recreational facilities such as TV Sets.
- (vii) Need for regular review of cases of women.
- (viii) Improve sanitation conditions.
- (ix) Opening of regular Middle Schools.

(c) 'Prisons' is a State subject under Entry-4 (Prison Reformatories, Borstal Institutions and other institutions of like nature) in the State List (List-II) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the management and administration of Prisons falls in 3% the domain of the State Governments.

Further, as per Section 10 (3) of the National Commission for Women (NCW) Act, 1990, the NCW is required to forward reports concerning State Governments to the respective State Governments who shall cause it to be laid before the Legislature of the State along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the State

and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations.

Thus, the recommendations were brought to the notice of the concerned State Authorities by NCW for taking corrective action by the respective State Governments.

(d) NCW has found following deficiencies after the visit to Jails/ other institutions.

- (i) Overcrowding.
- (ii) Lack of neatness and cleanliness.
- (iii) Lack of recreational facilities such as TV sets.
- (iv) Non-functioning of women desk at police stations.
- (v) Security and welfare of lone inmates housed in the jail.
- (vi) In some Jails, economic activities were confined only to some crafts such as agarbati making, bakery and tailoring.

(e) The management and administration of prisons is a State subject. Chief Judicial Magistrate/ District Magistrates have been given the responsibility to closely monitor the administration and management of prisons under their jurisdiction and to inspect the same periodically. The Ministry of Home Affairs in the Government of India has, from time to time, been interacting with the State Governments through advisories, conferences, meetings etc on various aspects of prison administration including appropriate security measures in prisons.

[English]

Thermal Power Projects by NTPC

2071. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) has announced a major investment

initiatives for setting up four thermal power projects in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh during Twelfth Five Year Plan;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

NTPC Limited is actively considering major investment initiatives for setting up thermal power projects in the country during 12th Five Year Plan. Out of these, three projects are in Madhya Pradesh and one project is in Chhattisgarh.

(b) and (c) The details & present status of these projects is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

New Projects – under consideration by NTPC at Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh

Sl. No.	Project/ Capacity (MW)	State	Fuel Type	Present Status
1.	Khargone 1320 (2x660)*	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	In-principle land and water commitment available from the State Government. FR approved. Applied for coal linkage.
2.	Gadarwara-I 1320 (2X660)*	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	In-principle land and water commitment available from the State Government. FR approved. Applied for coal linkage.
3.	Barethi 1320 (2X660)*	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	In-principle land and water commitment available from the State Government. FR for 6x660 MW was approved earlier, is now under revision for 2x660 MW. In-principle coal linkage is available.
4.	Lara-I, 1600 (2x800)	Chhattisgarh	Coal	Land and water confirmation available. Coal envisaged from Talaipalli captive mine. Land acquisition under progress. The project is under Bulk Tendering of 800 MW Supercritical units.

* Various inputs like land, water & fuel and other necessary approvals/clearances from statutory bodies are to yet to be tied up, so commissioning schedule can not be indicated.

Exploitation of Children in Juvenile Homes

2072. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of instances girls in juvenile homes being subjected to sexual abuse, physical and mental exploitation and used

as bonded labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government conducts periodical inspection and reviews of juvenile homes being run by the State Governments/Non-Governmental Organisations; 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 per the information received from National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), they have taken note of 91 instances of abuse/exploitation of children, including girls, in Juvenile Homes and have referred the same to the concerned State Governments/District Administrations for remedial measures. State-wise instances of alleged abuse/exploitation of children (including girls) in Juvenile Homes as dealt by NCPCR are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Section 34 (3) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 [JJ Act] provides for mandatory registration of all Child Care Institutions (CCIs) housing children in need of care and protection with the intent of enforcing minimum standards of care, under the Act and Rules there-under, for the services provided for children in these Homes. The JJ Act and Central Model Rules there-under provide for mechanisms for stringent monitoring of quality of services in the Homes, including Observation/Special Homes, through Inspection Committees set up by the State Government at State, district and city levels and Child Welfare Committees (CWCs). Further, the Rules provide for setting up of Children's Committees in every institution which are, inter-alia, also: encouraged to report incidents of abuse and exploitation, if any. Besides, Rule 60 of the Model Rules framed under the JJ Act also prescribes comprehensive measures to respond in case any kind of abuse, including sexual abuse, neglect and maltreatment is noticed in the CCI.

To ensure that children in all the Homes receive the best of care, and are not subject to abuse and neglect, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has been strongly urging the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to identify and register all CCIs under the JJ Act and set up functional inspection committees, where not available.

Further, representatives from NCPCR and the Ministry of Women and Child Development also conduct inspection of Homes run by the State Governments/NGOs and the

outcome of these inspections is shared with the respective State Governments for remedial action where required.

Statement

State-wise instances of alleged abuse/exploitation of children (including girls) in Juvenile Homes as dealt by NCPCR

Sl. No.	State	Number of instances
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
4.	Bihar	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	3
6.	Delhi	12
7.	Gujarat	1
8.	Haryana	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	11
11.	Maharashtra	7
12.	Mizoram	1
13.	Orissa	7
14.	Punjab	3
15.	Rajasthan	4
16.	Tamil Nadu	4
17.	Uttar Pradesh	22
18.	West Bengal	1
	Total	91

**Resolution against Sri Lanka
in the UNHRC**

2073. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India voted in favour of resolution against Sri Lanka on Human Rights in the UNHRC session held recently;

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

(c) the likely impact of China voting against the resolution, on the relations between India and Sri Lanka; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to strengthen the bilateral ties with Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) India voted in favour of the resolution 'Promotion, Reconciliation and Accountability in Sri Lanka at the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC), Geneva on 22 March, 2012. The vote was in line with the Government's consistent stand to advance the objective, namely, the achievement of a future for the Tamil community in Sri Lanka that is marked by equality, dignity, justice and self-respect.

(c) and (d) India enjoys close, cordial and friendly relations with neighbouring Sri Lanka with whom it shares historic, civilisational and cultural links. Today, India is Sri Lanka's largest trade partner overall and Sri Lanka is India's largest trade partner in South Asia. India has emerged as the largest foreign direct investor in Sri Lanka. India also contributes to the largest number of tourists arrivals in Sri Lanka. The close relationship has been further strengthened by high level visits, including those of the Minister of External Affairs in January, 2012; Joint Parliamentary Delegation in April, 2012; Minister of

Rural Development and Drinking Water and Sanitation in July, 2012; Minister of Commerce, Industry and Textiles in August, 2012; and Minister of Culture in August, 2012.

Ultra Mega Power Projects

2074. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is speeding up construction of certain Ultra Mega Power Projects in the country in the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

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

(c) the details of amount allocated and utilized during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) So far, Four UMPPs namely Sasan in Madhya Pradesh, Mundra in Gujarat, Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Tilaiya in Jharkhand have been awarded to the successful bidders and are at different stages of development. Presently, there is no proposal for setting up of an Ultra Mega Power Project in the state of Haryana. Two units of 800 MW each of Mundra UMPP have been commissioned. The remaining units of Mundra and other awarded UMPPs are expected in 12th Plan (except the last unit of Tilaiya UMPP, which is likely to come in 13th Plan) as per schedule in the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). The Joint Monitoring Committees (JMCs) consisting of the members of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) & Procurers have been set up for regular monitoring of these projects.

(c) Under the UMPP initiative launched by the Ministry of Power, no financial allocation has been

envisaged from the Government. The projects are given to the bidder with the lowest levelized tariff. Further, the responsibility for achieving financial closure and tying up of funds for meeting the requirement of the project rests with the identified developers.

Use of LNG

2075. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to use Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) at Brahmapuram Thermal Power Station; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Power (MOP)/Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has not received any proposal from Kerala to use Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) at Brahmapuram Thermal Power Station. However, an application for allocation of gas for proposed Brahmpuram CCGT (1026 MW) power plant by KSEB, Kerala for 12th Plan has been received in CEA. In view of reduced production of gas in the country, additional gas is presently not available for allocation to new gas based power plants.

Safe Corridor from India to Pakistan

2076. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken up the request for a safe corridor to Sikh pilgrims from Dera Baba Nanak, Gurdaspur Punjab to Kartarpur Sahib Gurudwara, district Narowal in Pakistan, with the Government of Pakistan at the highest level; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Government of Pakistan thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) During the meeting between External Affairs Minister and the Foreign Minister of Pakistan on June 27, 2008 it was proposed to Pakistan side that a small team from India could visit Pakistan to discuss the modalities for visa free travel through a corridor to Kartarpur Sahib Gurudwara in Pakistan. However, no response has been received from Pakistan side till date.

Development of Bio-Energy

2077. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bio-energy is the main source of power in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments along with the achievements made for the development of bio-energy during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is promoting off grid/distributed power generation in rural areas through biomass gasifiers to meet the unmet demand of electricity in villages and captive power generation in rice mills and other industries. Besides, power is also generated from biogas plants in rural households.

(c) The details of funds released and utilized by the State Governments and other project developers along with achievements made under biomass gasifier and biogas based programmes for rural areas during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of funds released and utilized by the State Governments and other project developers along with achievements made under biomass gasifier and biogas based programmes for rural areas during the last three years i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and current year i.e. 2012-13 (as on 31.07.2012)

Sl.No.	Financial Year	Biomass Gasifier based power generation			Biogas based power generation		
		Physical Achievements		Funds	Physical Achievements	Funds	
		(in kilowatt)		(Rs. in lakh)	(in kilowatt)	(Rs. in lakh)	
		Rural	Industries	Sanctioned and Utilized	Sanctioned	Utilized	
1	2009-10	1082	11085	395.0	129	54.0	49.1
2	2010-11	1067	13434	349.0	137	183.5	106.8
3	2011-12	1120	12705	466.0	1900	537.8	208.0
4	2012-13	320	2760	18.6	4	Nil	91.4*

*Utilized from amount sanctioned during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Ambulance Ratio to People

2078. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) has laid down any norms regarding ambulance to people ratio;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the ambulance to people ratio is pathetically low in India and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to assist State Governments to augment their ambulance fleet and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that ambulance to people ratio is maintained as prescribed by the WHO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) No such norms have been laid down by the World Health Organisation (WHO).

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

(c) No.

(d) Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) financial assistance is provided to State/UT Governments based on the requirement proposed by the State for ambulance and emergency healthcare services in their annual Programme Implementation Plan. The model for implementation of the programme/particular activity is selected by respective State/UT Governments depending upon their requirement and suitability. Under NRHM, States have been provided with 7218 Emergency Response Services/patient transport ambulances and 7167 other ambulance services as on 31.03.2012.

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

**Deaths of Infants due
to Immunisation**

2079. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of infants have died due to adverse effect after immunisation during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government was procuring these spurious vaccines from private suppliers; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government against these private suppliers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Serious Adverse Events following Immunization (AEFI) including deaths are being reported due to strengthening of AEFI monitoring system. AEFI are monitored by Government to build confidence of the community in the Immunization Programme as all serious AEFI including deaths following immunization may not be related to vaccination. The reasons of death of children due to AEFI during last three years is under:

Reasons	2011	2010	2009
Injection Reaction	0	1	0
Programme Error	6	11	4
Vaccine Reaction	4	10	6
Co-incident	67	78	53
Unclassifiable	56	38	53
Total	133	138	116

(c) The various measures taken by the Government in this regard are as under:

- From time to time, State Governments are given instructions by the Central Government on 'dos and don'ts' to minimize AEFI due to programmatic error.
- Supervisory visits are made to monitor and review immunization programme so as to minimize AEFI deaths due to programmatic errors.
- All reported AEFI cases are analyzed by District/State/National AEFI committees and in case of any programmatic error immediate actions are taken.

To strengthen AEFI reporting the following measure are also being taken:

- Guidelines for AEFI were revised in 2010 and the revised guidelines have been disseminated.
- Training of officers associated with immunization at various levels has been carried out so that AEFI deaths due to programmatic errors are minimized. During this training emphasis has been given for immediate case management of any AEFI cases.

(d) The vaccine are procured from DCG(I) (Drug Controller General of India) licensed government and private manufacturer having cGMP (Comprehensive Good Manufacturing Practice) certificate. Further before supply to the states, these vaccines are inspected and tested in Central Drug Laboratory, Kasauli. Hence no spurious vaccines are procured.

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

Power Congestion

2080. SHRI RAJAIHA SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power utilities prefer short-term contracts to ward off congestion; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Power utilities generally prefer long-term contracts to ensure certainty of access in transmission corridor. As per the regulations of

Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), long-term access to transmission system is accorded higher priority over the medium term and short-term transactions. In the event of curtailment of power flow due to transmission constraints or grid security, short-term transactions are curtailed first, followed by medium term contracts and then long-term contracts.

(b) Relevant extracts of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Grant of Connectivity, Long-term Access and Medium-term Open Access in inter-State Transmission and related matters) Regulations 2009 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Extract from Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Grant of Connectivity, Long-term Access and Medium-term Open Access in inter-State Transmission and related matters) Regulations 2009.

Regulation 25. Curtailment

- (1) When for the reason of transmission constraints or in the interest of grid security, it becomes necessary to curtail power flow on a transmission corridor, the transmissions already scheduled may be curtailed by the Regional Load Despatch Centre.
- (2) Subject to provisions of the Grid Code and any other regulation specified by the Commission, the short-term customer shall be curtailed first followed by the medium-term customers, which shall be followed by the long-term customers and amongst the customers of a particular category, curtailment shall be carried out on pro rata basis.

[Translation]

Supply of Power

2081. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce any bill regarding open market competition among power companies under which any power company will be free to supply power to any area;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the cost estimates for the supply of power by the private companies in the Capital Delhi;

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

(e) if not, whether the Government is working on any plan to ascertain the cost of power likely to be incurred by those companies and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam. Section 14 of the Electricity Act, 2003 already provides that the Appropriate Commission may grant a licence to two or more persons for distribution of electricity through their own distribution system within the same area subject to the conditions mentioned therein.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) As per the provisions of the Electricity Act, tariff is determined by the Appropriate Commission. In this case Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) is the Appropriate Commission and Government of National Capital Territory is the Appropriate Government. Based on the tariff order for FY 2012-13, the cost estimate for supply of power by the private companies in the National Capital Territory of Delhi are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Financial Year 2012-13
1.	Tata Power Delhi Distribution Ltd.(TPDDL)	589.11 paise/Unit
2.	BSES Rajdhani Power Limited (BRPL)	604.21 paise/ Unit
3.	BSES Yamuna Power Limited (BYPL)	646.05 paise/ Unit

(e) and (f) Do not arise in view of reply to (c) and (d) above.

[English]

Access to Healthcare

2082. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to recognise access to health care as a fundamental right of the citizens;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to introduce community health insurance in rural areas; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. There is no such proposal.

(c) The issue of treating access to health care as a fundamental right of the citizen requires an enabling environment in terms of adequate health infrastructure and resource availability.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal. However, Ministry of Labour and Employment has launched Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) on 1st October, 2007 to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30000/- per annum on a family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. The scheme became operational from 01.04.2008. RSBY has since been extended to building and other construction workers {registered under the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1996}, street vendors, beedi workers, domestic workers and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) beneficiaries who have worked for more than 15 days during the preceding financial year.

Sahariya Tribe

2083. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Sahariya tribe is recognised as Primitive Tribal Group in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh but the persons belonging to the same tribe are considered dalits in Uttar Pradesh; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) "Sahariya" does not appear in the list of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PTGs) in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. However, "Seharias" and "Saharias" is included in the list of PTGs in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh respectively.

Supply of Medicines

2084. SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the patients at Government hospitals are forced to purchase medicines from the market as the hospitals are not supplied with adequate medicines;
- (b) if so, the cases reported in the country including Karnataka during the last three years; and
- (c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Health is a State subject and no such information is maintained centrally.

In so far as the three Central Government hospitals in Delhi namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and its Associated Hospitals are concerned, medicines are provided to the admitted patients free of cost. Medicines to OPD patients are provided from the pharmacy of the hospital as per formulary of the hospital. In case some

medicines are not available in the hospital store, it is made available by local purchase through prescribed chemists.

[Translation]

Infertility among Indian people

2085. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the findings of a study which states that infertility among Indian people has increased drastically during the last five years and their sperm count has not only declined but also their quality has been affected due to genobiotics emanating from chemical industries;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The studies have revealed that the use of various types of genobiotics adversely affect the semen quality.

(c) Government has taken steps to curb environmental pollution to check the above problem.

[English]

Blood Banks

2086. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the

Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blood banks in the country, State/ UT-wise;

(b) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to ensure the quality and standards of blood in these blood banks;

(c) whether periodic audits of blood banks have been carried out in order to check the quality of blood;

(d) if so, the details along with the outcome thereof during the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise; and

(e) the number of blood banks found guilty of non-compliance of guidelines along with the action taken/ proposed by the Government against them during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) A statement giving the number of licensed blood banks in the country, State/UT-wise is enclosed.

(b) The blood banks are required to comply with the provisions relating to blood banks under the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules 1955 to ensure quality and standards of blood. These blood banks are periodically checked by the Regulatory Authorities to ensure their quality and standards.

(c) to (e) The States/UTs of Chandigarh, Goa, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Lakshadweep, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand have given NIL information. The information received from the following States is as under:

State	Cases on Non-compliance	Action Taken
1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	2009-2010-2 cases 2010-2011 -1 case 2011-2012-4 cases 2012-2013 - Nil (upto 31.07.2012)	Prosecutions were launched.

1	2	3
Punjab	Total 5 Cases	Blood banks were 3 directed to stop their functioning/operation due to non-compliance of deficiencies and conditions licence and as per provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Rules 1945.
Haryana	2009-2010 - 5 cases 2010-2011 - 6 cases 2011-2012 - 3 cases 2012-2013 - 2 cases	2 blood banks licenses cancelled. 14 blood bank licenses suspended.
West Bengal	2011-2012 - 16 cases	5 blood bank licenses suspended. In other cases show cause notices are issued.
Jharkhand	2009-2010- 1 case 2010-2011 - 1 case 2011-2012-2 cases	Licence suspended Licence suspended Licence cancelled in one and licence suspended in one case

Statement

Number of Licensed Blood Banks in the Country up to 31st March, 2012

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	No. of Govt. Blood banks	No. of Private Blood Banks	Total No. of Licensed Blood Banks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	2	1	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	70	194	264
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	1	8
4.	Assam	39	25	64
5.	Bihar	38	29	67
6.	Chandigarh	3	1	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	19	24	43
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	1	1
9.	Daman and Diu	1	Nil	1
10.	Delhi	22	43	65
11.	Goa	2	2	4
12.	Gujarat	31	122	153
13.	Haryana	19	44	63
14.	Himachal Pradesh	19	1	20

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	2	27
16.	Jharkhand	24	19	43
17.	Karnataka	39	139	178
18.	Kerala	34	129	163
19.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	51	79	130
21.	Maharashtra	81	212	293
22.	Manipur	3	Nil	3
23.	Meghalaya	6	2	8
24.	Mizoram	8	2	10
25.	Nagaland	4	Nil	4
26.	Orissa	67	21	88
27.	Puducherry	3	10	13
28.	Punjab	49	48	97
29.	Rajasthan	47	40	87
30.	Sikkim	2	1	3
31.	Tamil Nadu	96	175	271
32.	Tripura	7	Nil	7
33.	Uttarakhand	21	4	25
34.	Uttar Pradesh	94	118	212
35.	West Bengal	74	39	113
	Total	1007	1528	2535

[Translation]

Capacity Building for Service Providers

2087. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented the scheme for Capacity Building for Service providers in tourism sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of people trained under the said scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the State Governments for the purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Tourism has been implementing the Scheme of Capacity Building for Service Providers by supporting programmes for the training of existing service providers in the Tourism & Hospitality Industry, as also for the persons aspiring to join it. These programmes are largely driven by the Ministry of Tourism and delivered through expert institutions including the Indian Institute of Tourism & Travel Management, Institutes of Hotel Management, Food Craft Institutes, Haryana Institute of Public Administration, India Tourism Development Corporation and the Domestic India Tourism Offices.

However, the State Governments too are eligible for assistance for conducting the programmes covered under the Scheme. The Statement enclosed indicates assistance sanctioned and released to the State Governments in the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and the current year.

The utilisation of funds released to the implementing agencies including State Governments is monitored in the review meetings held from time to time and further funds,

if admissible, are released on receipt of Utilisation Certificates.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Amount of Central Financial Assistance (All Rupees in lakhs)							
		2009-10		2010-11		2011 -12		Current Year	
		Sanctd.	Released	Sanctd.	Released	Sanctd.	Released	Sanctd.	Released
1	Andhra Pradesh	73.95	59.16	-	-	-	-	12.96	6.48
2	Arunachal Pradesh	17.00	13.60	3.56	2.85	-	0.71	20.00	16.00
3	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Himachal Pradesh	-	19.91	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Jammu and Kashmir	86.10	62.70	-	-	20.00	16.00	51.00	48.5
7	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	158.60	45.09	-	-
8	Kerala	18.00	14.40	63.44	30.00	-	-	-	-
9	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	52.86	45.00	-	-	-	-
10	Manipur	16.33	13.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Meghalaya	20.00	16.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Nagaland	75.10	44.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Odisha	52.86	50.00	-	-	105.73	55.45	-	-
15	Sikkim	68.00	54.40	20.00	16.00	-	-	-	-
16	Tripura	68.05	54.44	17.50	14.00	-	-	-	-
17	Tamil Nadu	38.50	30.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Uttar Pradesh	21.15	10.57	63.00	42.07	-	-	-	-
19	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	NCT of Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Puducherry	-	-	15.17	12.13	-	-	-	-
23	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	152.25	76.13	-	-
24	Assam	-	-	-	-	13.26	6.63	-	-

[English]

**Anaemia and Malnourishment
among Young Mothers**

2088. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is high incidence of anaemia and malnourishment among young mothers with little or no access to child planning especially in the rural areas as compared to urban areas;

(b) if so, the comparative details thereof in each State in the Eleventh Five Year Plan especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the funds allocated and spent in the urban and rural areas in Andhra Pradesh compared to other States for the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The incidence of anaemia and malnourishment are not being recorded in young mothers. However, as per National Family and Health Survey – III, the prevalence of anaemia and malnourishment (with BMI less than 18.5) among 15-19 years old women is 55.8% and 46.8% respectively. Disaggregated data for rural and urban young mothers is not monitored.

(b) The comparative State wise data on prevalence of anaemia, malnourishment and child spacing is provided at Statement-I and II.

(c) The State wise funds allocation and expenditure under Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health programme is provided at statement-III.

Statement-I

*Percentage of Women age 15-19 with anaemia
Percentage of women age 15-19 with specific body
mass index (BMI) levels, 2005-06*

Sl.No.	State	Women BMI <18.5	Women Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²
1	2	3	4
1	Assam	41.9	67.8

1	2	3	4
2	Karnataka	51.4	51.3
3	Meghalaya	16.0	46.5
4	Tripura	41.9	59.8
5	Tamil Nadu	47.9	49.7
6	Manipur	19.3	30.4
7	Nagaland	24.6	NA
8	Delhi	32.2	49.7
9	Rajasthan	48.7	53.9
10	Madhya Pradesh	47.4	52.1
11	Andhra Pradesh	44.7	68.3
12	Punjab	39.2	41.4
13	Uttarakhand	42.9	59.3
14	Jammu and Kashmir	35.7	53.4
15	Uttar Pradesh	42.4	48.6
16	Kerala	36.2	34.7
17	Goa	48.1	39.1
18	Sikkim	18.4	64.1
19	West Bengal	49.6	62
20	Mizoram	14.7	39.4
21	Chhattisgarh	51.6	58.7
22	Haryana	45.8	57.7
23	Orissa	44.9	61.4
24	Himachal Pradesh	53.6	42.7
25	Arunachal Pradesh	20.6	51.2
26	Maharashtra	52.1	51.7
27	Jharkhand	47.8	67.2
28	Bihar	52	66.4
	India	46.8	55.8

Statement-II

Percent distribution of births in Mothers aged 15-19 years during the five years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, 2005-06

Sl.No	State	Months since preceding birth						Total
		7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+	
1	Assam	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
2	Karnataka	23.0	22.6	40.1	12.5	1.7	0.0	100.0
3	Meghalaya	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
4	Tripura	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
5	Tamil Nadu	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
6	Manipur	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
7	Nagaland	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
8	Delhi	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
9	Rajasthan	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
10	Madhya Pradesh	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
11	Andhra Pradesh	10.0	30.5	45.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
12	Punjab	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
13	Uttarakhand	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
14	Jammu and Kashmir	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
15	Uttar Pradesh	31.9	18.8	40.6	8.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
16	Kerala	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
17	Goa	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
18	Sikkim	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
19	West Bengal	23.8	20.1	43.4	7.3	5.4	0.0	100.0
20	Mizoram	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
21	Chhattisgarh	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
22	Haryana	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
23	Orissa	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
24	Himachal Pradesh	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
25	Arunachal Pradesh	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
26	Maharashtra	23.3	22.8	52.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
27	Jharkhand	16.1	32.6	33.7	9.6	8.0	0.0	100.0
28	Bihar	13.5	14.5	54.1	14.5	3.4	0.0	100.0
	India	22.5	23.0	41.6	10.6	2.2	0.1	100.0

* Not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Statement-III*Statewise Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRHM for 11th Five Year Plan*

Sl. No.	States	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.60	13.01	9.01	10.71	12.56	12.76	16.82	8.23	20.11
2	Andhra Pradesh	628.43	608.94	505.18	663.37	638.73	700.13	717.30	708.32	764.91
3	Arunachal Pradesh	47.99	44.50	47.62	43.95	36.51	57.69	51.14	57.32	66.16
4	Assam	637.84	602.16	547.47	638.94	606.89	698.32	906.72	813.83	763.71
5	Bihar	685.16	350.24	423.25	777.70	821.18	783.19	860.29	649.71	326.20
6	Chandigarh	6.48	6.45	4.11	8.04	5.31	6.47	9.86	7.59	8.25
7	Chhattisgarh	222.60	190.85	197.77	259.35	249.72	162.12	292.01	261.65	240.41
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.08	2.36	2.85	3.45	3.28	3.86	4.27	3.27	4.62
9	Daman and Diu	2.79	1.98	2.43	3.07	2.60	2.41	3.51	2.33	3.46
10	Delhi	77.73	55.31	51.06	100.37	99.62	55.68	121.25	83.03	75.89
11	Goa	11.71	5.07	6.92	13.52	14.09	8.89	12.90	12.43	18.59
12	Gujarat	369.20	394.93	306.81	414.07	342.81	495.43	464.90	500.55	634.27
13	Haryana	137.25	115.79	98.57	166.20	165.02	187.73	179.72	206.17	336.78
14	Himachal Pradesh	67.32	52.41	56.55	77.74	64.21	94.84	97.07	115.41	167.81
15	Jammu and Kashmir	87.02	160.45	75.27	102.24	76.48	111.94	134.94	130.34	155.59
16	Jharkhand	266.54	159.15	124.99	294.00	247.27	299.30	349.39	179.34	195.45
17	Karnataka	393.94	297.32	275.29	461.83	437.64	428.94	505.17	436.86	680.64
18	Kerala	236.40	293.86	144.03	253.61	222.88	331.20	284.34	237.62	385.19
19	Lakshadweep	1.79	1.08	0.62	2.13	1.22	2.18	2.09	1.09	2.86
20	Madhya Pradesh	689.95	617.09	645.70	609.02	707.88	686.97	705.88	604.79	741.28

(Rs. in crore)

2010-11			2011-12			Total (Rs. in crore)		
Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20.28	15.84	17.66	22.64	8.85	37.31	76.05	58.49	96.85
816.11	810.23	693.82	931.80	934.11	692.37	3757.00	3700.34	3356.50
66.67	73.76	78.64	56.02	75.82	89.14	265.77	287.91	339.24
894.01	736.45	1093.37	851.35	877.39	1035.14	3928.86	3636.81	4138.01
977.40	1035.18	1454.98	1122.10	787.28	1140.51	4422.65	3643.59	4628.13
11.20	6.91	9.25	11.72	8.69	10.75	47.31	34.94	38.83
345.73	327.24	308.60	392.54	421.63	482.58	1512.26	1450.99	1391.49
4.77	6.30	5.76	5.92	4.81	6.07	21.49	20.02	23.15
3.92	3.06	3.96	4.98	2.57	5.10	18.28	12.54	17.37
136.74	108.48	90.13	146.27	102.36	90.41	581.37	448.80	363.16
16.68	17.21	18.37	20.47	19.88	26.63	75.28	68.68	79.39
528.69	556.79	722.26	600.61	620.98	766.41	2377.48	2416.06	2925.18
203.94	219.69	287.78	233.52	297.34	285.08	920.63	1004.01	1195.93
110.68	113.22	164.74	123.89	197.20	149.28	476.69	542.45	633.23
153.87	173.80	210.76	175.54	252.48	249.39	653.60	793.55	802.96
398.78	356.90	381.09	458.88	487.46	419.41	1767.61	1410.12	1420.25
551.80	586.38	700.62	612.69	672.66	754.42	2525.43	2431.07	2839.91
308.59	253.41	385.95	345.37	582.51	423.64	1428.31	1590.28	1670.02
2.28	2.54	3.44	3.99	1.62	4.10	12.28	7.54	13.21
766.66	784.40	996.80	870.83	959.47	950.62	3642.34	3673.64	4021.37

Statement-III*Statewise Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRHM for 11th Five Year Plan*

Sl. No.	States	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21	Maharashtra	603.58	672.52	550.76	779.15	587.43	873.15	860.39	559.72	1044.71
22	Manipur	65.91	49.27	40.99	66.34	56.58	62.06	90.09	81.45	64.11
23	Meghalays	61.26	43.04	32.70	65.48	44.76	51.27	85.75	79.78	75.13
24	Mizoram	37.46	32.67	56.22	40.24	37.44	54.26	50.72	49.87	58.66
25	Nagaland	55.20	44.75	43.45	57.96	56.23	57.65	78.30	73.87	64.26
26	Orissa	383.52	387.16	295.07	392.88	388.05	334.05	457.57	470.18	646.74
27	Puducherry	9.41	4.71	7.14	11.31	5.12	7.29	11.32	12.04	13.34
28	Punjab	161.69	107.84	111.64	185.89	183.03	190.06	209.58	359.53	241.41
29	Rajasthan	571.89	660.90	537.65	596.53	798.15	909.16	633.19	748.96	1001.74
30	Sikkim	17.49	34.27	13.39	21.44	19.88	50.62	26.73	25.80	35.73
31	Tamil Nadu	430.31	546.56	392.74	515.70	501.60	534.42	568.68	639.10	691.93
32	Tripura	85.62	79.04	38.28	88.32	77.58	68.73	125.20	111.98	81.10
33	Uttar Pradesh	1325.09	1258.77	956.47	1727.59	1474.91	1546.08	1867.65	1965.82	2230.74
34	Uttarakhand	91.33	89.20	72.74	100.16	98.44	132.48	117.75	130.85	144.00
35	West Bengal	544.73	525.23	335.33	639.93	539.79	563.75	678.81	741.25	730.24
Total		9023.36	8508.87	7010.07	10192.23	9625.09	10565.10	11581.30	11470.18	13216.05
Others (Training and Central Component under NRHM)										
Grand Total		9023.35	8508.87	7010.07	10192.23	9625.09	10565.10	11581.30	11470.18	13216.05

Note:

Expenditure for the F.Ys 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12 are provisional.

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

(Rs. in crore)

2010-11			2011-12			Total (Rs. in crore)		
Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
981.28	903.36	1271.63	1078.51	1309.24	1462.69	4302.91	4432.28	5202.95
98.67	67.98	68.21	88.49	61.29	65.88	409.50	316.59	301.26
88.95	52.50	91.99	94.25	62.31	107.72	395.69	282.40	358.81
62.15	70.49	77.33	63.46	67.13	71.89	254.03	257.59	318.36
82.47	66.40	81.84	83.31	88.00	111.81	357.24	329.24	359.02
494.09	549.44	664.37	568.53	693.89	721.03	2296.60	2488.70	2661.26
13.94	16.32	17.36	15.17	15.83	19.43	61.18	54.01	64.56
246.77	252.81	339.34	276.56	336.45	382.71	1080.48	1239.67	1265.19
743.41	863.97	1172.06	824.17	1045.55	1040.35	3369.19	4117.53	4660.96
35.54	32.94	33.45	34.01	27.07	31.95	135.21	139.97	165.15
659.92	702.09	825.22	765.42	774.89	917.15	2940.02	3164.25	3361.46
116.91	85.47	105.43	117.46	68.39	107.77	533.51	422.47	401.31
2079.73	2191.36	2693.30	2224.00	1863.69	1999.49	9224.07	8754.54	9426.07
129.16	147.39	206.31	169.95	208.45	212.90	608.37	674.32	768.44
771.41	680.79	836.69	870.31	931.34	901.71	3505.18	3418.41	3367.71
12923.26	12871.11	16112.63	14263.72	14848.55	15772.86	57983.86	57323.79	62676.72
			27.80	111.88	77.15	27.80	111.88	77.15
12923.26	12871.11	16112.63	14291.62	14960.43	15860.01	58011.65	57435.67	62753.87

Allocation and Expenditure under Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health for F.Ys. 2007-08 to 2011-12

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Approval	Expenditure	Approval	Expenditure	Approval	Expenditure	Approval	Expenditure	Approval	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. High Focus States											
1	Bihar	100.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	39.05	0.86	44.05	0.00	1504.38	200.64
2	Chhattisgarh	4.00	99.06	3.62	30.04	0.00	12.67	10.00	0.00	18.50	1.98
3	Himachal Pradesh	13.00	0.00	13.20	0.00	0.00	1.45	39.85	12.36	312.66	194.90
4	J & K	8.08	8.30	61.45	0.00	34.32	0.17	41.82	36.58	5.12	10.15
5	Jharkhand	161.84	0.00	161.85	157.24	7.70	0.00	20.34	253.66	312.28	279.29
6	Madhya Pradesh	85.03	33.75	83.97	37.38	55.76	38.51	114.76	185.66	143.83	47.19
7	Orissa	36.00	1.04	42.30	1.88	16.65	0.00	36.30	2.30	938.57	669.50
8	Rajasthan	182.00	0.16	133.00	135.06	100.00	68.59	12.00	6.85	104.25	215.50
9	Uttar Pradesh	344.05	124.61	344.05	495.29	174.36	162.53	311.00	0.00	1286.22	256.25
10	Uttarakhand	58.56	0.00	25.20	0.00	120.00	22.06	195.90	188.79	921.38	771.40
	Sub Total	992.56	286.91	888.89	856.89	547.84	306.85	826.02	686.21	5547.18	2647.20
B. NE States											
11	Arunachal Pradesh	0.62	0.00	14.40	0.00	1.00	1.00	57.80	6.09	11.33	37.43
12	Assam	49.37	53.46	9.70	21.81	13.56	1.95	144.79	16.42	257.17	72.98
13	Manipur	18.69	0.00	14.70	14.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	4.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14	Meghalaya	22.00	1.24	36.51	0.00	16.60	0.10	70.34	10.47	41.27	49.40
15	Mizoram	6.56	2.57	8.55	6.65	1.00	1.00	12.60	6.58	63.28	33.90
16	Nagaland	0 00	0.00	5.40	0.00	12.50	0.00	27.50	17.90	36.00	32.27
17	Sikkim	3.59	0.00	2.48	0.00	6.40	1.46	2.90	1.70	9.50	8.81
18	Tripura	0.00	0.00	52.50	2.33	24.62	8.55	42.74	32.06	129.47	22 12
	Sub Total	100.83	57.28	144.24	45.10	75.68	14.06	358.67	91.22	554.02	261.91
C. Non-High Focur States											
19	Andhra Pradesh	87.28	0.00	125.00	3.18	10.80	0.00	60.00	0.00	1204.58	704.17
20	Goa	1.00	0.00	3.00	0.17	2.00	0.29	1.00	0.00	57.91	9.39
21	Gujarat	108.04	43.08	117.39	62.74	394.39	17.65	199.20	151.86	979.14	1065.73
22	Haryana	23.52	9.63	91.16	73 45	26.90	6.08	40.65	12.10	241.14	123.70
23	Karnataka	50.26	0.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	135.00	52.32	820.70	785.37
24	Kerala	191.39	0.00	89.31	63.75	89.31	111.44	50.00	18.45	577.40	319.76
25	Maharashtra	157.77	10.28	168.96	87.02	141.58	50.36	281.94	183.07	3509.41	3676.01
26	Punjab	16.61	12.91	27.07	11.72	38.23	17.56	95.97	9.66	674.85	420.26
27	Tamil Nadu	352.66		238.00	21.91	28.00	0.00	1 97	000	1197.17	22.26
28	West Bengal	0.00	413.20	181.96	544.52	92.96	95.00	12.60	0.00	1059.75	241.74
	Sub Total	988.53	489.09	1081.84	868.47	824.17	298.38	878.33	427.46	10322.05	7368.38
D. Small States/UTs											
29	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.85	11.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
30	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.00	0.56	129.64	78.02
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.96	34.75
32	Daman	0.00	0.00	2.55	0.00	2.00	1.48	3.25	0.00	8.97	4.76
33	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.00	1.20	0.00	54.25	0.00	29.09	0.80
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.43	1.87	16.18	0.00
35	Puducheny	0.73	0.76	20.69	4.40	19.12	6.55	66.87	66.45	38.62	30.60
	Sub Total	0.73	0.78	24.04	4.40	22.62	8.03	150.80	68.88	342.31	159.96
	Grand Total	2082.85	814.05	2119.01	1774.86	1470.31	627.32	2213.82	1273.77	1678.56	10437.46

Note:

Expenditure figure for F.Ys. 2007-08 to 2010-11 is as per Audit Report

Expenditure figure for F.Y. 2011-12 is as per FMR.

FMR - Financial Management Report.

[Translation]

**General Assembly Resolution
on Terrorism**

2089. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any resolution was passed in the General Assembly of United Nations to combat the challenge of terrorism and to check the violation of Human Rights recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the restrictions imposed, if any on the member countries of United Nations as a result thereof; and

(c) the name of countries which are yet to support the said resolution along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The UN General Assembly adopted by consensus a resolution [A/RES/66/171] on 'Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism' on December 19, 2011. The resolution reaffirms its unequivocal condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomsoever committed, regardless of their motivation, as criminal and unjustifiable. The resolution urges states, inter alia, to fully comply with their obligations under international law and to protect all human rights including economic, social and cultural rights and respect the rule of law while countering terrorism.

[English]

Renaming of Trivandrum Airport

2090. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments including Kerala for change of name of airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the status of each proposal;

(c) whether the local representatives / authorities are likely to be consulted in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Proposals for renaming of airports have been received from various State Governments from time to time. However, no such proposal has been received from the State Government of Kerala for renaming of its airports. Presently the proposals of State Government of Bihar to rename Gaya Airport and of State Government of Punjab/Haryana to rename Civil Air Terminal Complex to be set up at Chandigarh Airport are with this Ministry.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The local representatives/ authorities are not consulted in this regard. Generally, the proposal has to be moved by the State Governments after obtaining the Resolution of the concerned Legislative Assembly. The views of local representatives/authorities may be taken care of by the State Assemblies while passing Resolution for renaming of airports. The proposals received from State Governments are considered in this Ministry in consultation with other Ministries/ Departments for taking the approval of Cabinet.

Haj Flights

2091. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the arrangements made/proposed to be made for Haj flights;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints of difficulties and harassment of the Haj pilgrims;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there are demands and requests for abolition of subsidy on airfare and freedom for global tenders; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Air travel arrangements by charter flights have been made for 1,25,000 pilgrims going on Haj through Haj Committee of India. The Haj Charter flights would be operated from 21 airports in India to Jeddah/Madina in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Air India and Saudi Arabian Airlines have been selected through tendering process to operate the charter flights.

(b) and (c) A few complaints like non receipt of baggage, delay in operation of flights, delay in providing refreshment/hotel accommodation etc. were received for Haj flights during previous years.

(d) and (e) Gradual reduction/abolition of subsidy on air travel of Haj pilgrims is under consideration of the Government. In order to reduce cost of air travel, the airlines are being selected through tendering process and the fare charged from pilgrims is also being increased gradually.

Conference on Power

2092. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Power Ministers' Conference was recently held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the detailed discussion held in the meeting along with the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has asked States to hike power tariff;

(d) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto; and

(e) the other issues discussed in the meeting including addition of power generation during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Planning Commission had convened a meeting of Energy Ministers

of States on 17.07.2012 with a view to consult State Governments on Energy Chapter of the Twelfth Plan.

(c) and (d) Planning Commission has been advising the States to revise the power tariff to meet the cost of power supply, failing which the operation of State distribution companies will be unsustainable. Most of the State Governments informed that petition for revising tariff is being taken up with respective State Electricity Regulatory Commission.

(e) The other issues discussed by Power Ministers in the conference included the problems of fuel supply, power generation capacity addition, environment and forest clearance etc.

[Translation]

Powers of CMO Incharge of CGHS Dispensary

2093. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of authorized powers to Chief Medical Officer Incharge in Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries in Delhi;

(b) the criterion on the basis of which the above Incharge can give permission to retired person suffering from various diseases particularly cancer and ailments related to bones for treatment in CGHS empanelled private hospitals; and

(c) the CGHS dispensary-wise details of number of cancer and orthopaedic patients in Delhi who have been permitted by CMO Incharge to take treatment from CGHS empanelled private hospitals during the last one year and current year so far?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Chief Medical Officer incharge have overall administrative control over the functioning of the Wellness Centres. They can grant permission to pensioner beneficiaries for indoor treatment in a private empanelled hospital on advice of Government

Specialists. However, it may be granted by them without advice of Government Specialists in case of emergency in Delhi and in case of statellite cities even in non-emergency. Further, if any specific procedure is advised by a private empanelled hospital, it must be countersigned by the concerned CMO In-charge before the services are availed to check possible misuse. They may issue medicines in chronic cases upto 3 months at a time. Moreover, they may incur an one time expenditure of Rs. 10,000 in addition to operation of imprest money of Rs. 2000/- for regular recoupmnt.

(b) Normally, the CMO In-charge is supposed to issue permission for Indoor treatment of pensioner beneficiaries (except Autonomous Bodies) on advice of Government/similar specialist for the line of treatment including the cases of cancer and ailments related to bones. However, they may also grant permission for indoor treatment without any specific advice provided they should have medical proficiency to diagnose such serious chronic cases. In statellite towns of Delhi-NCR area, because of paucity of Specialized Government medical care, they are empowered to grant permission for treatment in private empanelled hospital without advice of Government Specialists and without having medical proficiency to diagnose chronic cases.

(c) The detail is given below in the Tabular form:

Name of the Wellness Centre	Permission given by CMO I/C for Cancer patient	Permission given by CMO I/C for Orthopedic patient
Gole Market	6	2
R.K.Puram-III	7	4
Tri Nagar	1	1

Export of Iron Ore

2094. SHRI MADHU KODA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Government has permitted the export of 62 per cent grade iron ore (FE);

(b) the quantity and value of various grade iron ore exported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether there have been complaints regarding the difference in the quantity of iron ore exported during the last three years and the quantity permitted by the State Governments;

(d) whether the iron ore traders and mine owners are exporting the 62 per cent proportional grade iron ore by mixing the iron ores of the grade of more than 62 per cent and the grade of less than 62 per cent in violation of the rules thereby causing loss of national resources and also revenue; and

(e) if so, the corrective steps being taken by the Government to check the loss of revenue and that of national resource?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (c) Export of iron ore is regulated by the EXIM Policy of Government which provides that export of iron ore upto 64% Fe grade is free and any iron ore higher than 64% Fe grade shall be exported through MMTC Limited. Further the EXIM Policy provides that Iron ore concentrate and iron ore pellets produced by M/S Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited shall be exported by them only. The total quantity and value of iron ore exported during last three years is given below:

Year	Quality (in million tonnes)	Value (in Rs. crore)
2009-10	1234.31	3327.02
2010-11	996.53	43391.3
2011-12	573.521	28323.25

(Source TRU)

The State Government does not lay down quota for export of iron ore.

(d) Export of all grades of iron ore, including blended ore is guided by the EXIM Policy and there is no loss of revenue.

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

Indian Cultural Centres Abroad

2095. SHRI RATAN SINGH:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of misappropriation of funds in the Indian Cultural Centres functioning abroad come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the centre-wise details reported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the laid down process in this regard is not adequate to counter the problem of misappropriation of funds in these centres; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto along with other steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Fisherfolk Suffered due to NTPC Works

2096. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fisherfolk has suffered due to the ongoing NTPC works at Tikkavanipalem area in Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/to be taken to provide justice to the fisherfolk so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) In view of reply of (a), do not arise.

Gulf War Compensation

2097. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Indians who had fled Kuwait and Iraq after the Gulf War are still fighting to get compensation from the United Nations Compensation Commission (UNCC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether they were reportedly ill-treated by the bank and the special Kuwait cell for the promised compensation from the UNCC;

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

(e) whether the Government is aware of the instances of rejection of a number of application by the bank/Kuwait cell/UNCC on one pretext or the other; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for early release of compensation by the UNCC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No. The United Nations Compensation Commission (UNCC) has concluded its operations relating to individual claims of Gulf War victims in January, 2008. Since then, it is no longer entertaining any queries.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) The banks and the Special Kuwait Cell have not rejected any applications. It is the UNCC which has accepted/rejected the applications. UNCC's decision with regard to applications is final.

(f) Not applicable.

Public Health Cadre

2098. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

SHRI MANOHAR TRIKEY:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) whether Government proposes to link public health initiatives such as a separate public health cadre and a public health act for the disbursal of funds under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof mentioning there in the pros and cons of this;

(c) the role of the State Governments in this regard;

(d) whether the State Governments had agreed to the proposal; and

(e) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) No.

(c) to (e) 'Public Health' is a State subject. Therefore, creation of a public health cadre essentially lies in the domain of State Governments. Nevertheless, in order to promote health system reforms, States which do not have a public health cadre, can claim an incentive of upto 10% of the State outlay under NHRM by creating a separate public health cadre.

[Translation]

Solar Equipment to Rural Farmers

2099. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides assistance on solar equipment to the rural farmers and tribal people for domestic use and irrigation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; State-wise including Bihar; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries therefrom?

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

(b) Under the Off-grid Solar Applications Scheme of JNNISM, the Ministry is providing subsidy of 30% of the benchmark cost (Rs. 270/- per watt peak) of the solar photovoltaic (SPV) systems subject to a maximum of Rs.81/- per watt peak for distribution/ installation of solar lanterns and home lights and Rs.57/- per watt peak for SPV water pumping systems to individuals in the country including Bihar. The Ministry is also providing subsidy of 40% of the capital cost limited to Rs.108/- per watt peak for installing solar lanterns, home lights and small capacity PV plants upto 210 Watt peak by individuals through NABARD, Regional Rural Banks and other Commercial Banks. For balance 60% of the cost, the banks extend credit facility to the beneficiary at usual commercial rates.

(c) Upto 31st March, 2012, 910504 solar lanterns, 861654 solar home lights and 7771 solar water pumping systems have been installed in the country. This includes 50117 solar lanterns, 6528 solar home lights and 139 solar water pumping systems in Bihar. During 2011-12, Ministry sanctioned a project for installation of standalone SPV power plants aggregating to 8740 kWp capacity in 4115 schools and 9 examination centres. During the current financial year, the Ministry has sanctioned a project for installation of 560 SPV water pumping systems in six districts of Bihar.

*[English]***CEDAW**

2100. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had ratified the general recommendation No. 17 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) General recommendations under CEDAW are explanatory in nature & are made by the committee on specific topic. It is not required to ratify the general recommendations.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

MRI of Patients at AIIMS

2101. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY OF WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) reports of patients is made available to patients at All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) after a year;

(b) if so, the reasons for such an inordinate delay; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to break the nexus between AIIMS officials and agents of private MRI centres who are fleecing patients for MRI at exorbitant rates?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Report of patients i.e. written reports which are prepared after the MRI study is given to patients within 3-4 working days.

(c) In view of above, question does not arise.

*[Translation]***Power to Gram Sabha**

2102. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are working with the same spirit in the country for which they have been constituted; and

(b) if so, the extent to which the Gram Sabhas are exercising their powers and the extent to which the compliance is being made by the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) The functioning of the Panchayats is governed by the provisions contained in Part IX of the Constitution. As per Article 243G, States are to empower the 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. Similarly Article 243A states that a Gram Sabha may exercise such powers and perform such functions at the village level as the legislature of a State may by law provide. The functioning of the Panchayats and the Gram Sabha varies across States depending on the extent of their empowerment by the States. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj periodically reviews the working of PRIs with the State Governments in meetings, through field visits and other forums. Ministry of Panchayati Raj has issued guidelines to all the States for effective functioning of the Gram Sabha. The Ministry also awards Rashtriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Puraskar to encourage effective Gram Sabha.

Health Scheme for Rural Adolescents

2103. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate

any special scheme for the health of the rural adolescents of both sexes in all the districts of the country including Rajasthan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Yes. To address to the needs of rural adolescents, the Government has an existing Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health (ARSH) strategy, a component under Adolescent Health component. It focuses on awareness generation programmes and a service delivery mechanism for providing ARSH Services through the existing public health system. Under this Programme, State / UTs have to set up Adolescent Friendly Health clinics at District Hospitals, Sub-District Hospitals, Community Health Centres including mobile clinics, develop linkages with Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres (ICTC) and Suraksha Clinics for Counselling and testing for HIV and treatment of RTI/STI cases, clinics to focus on influencing the health seeking behaviour of adolescents and provide services such as Counselling on Sexual Health issues, Nutrition counselling, treatment for RTIs/STIs. IFA tablets and contraceptives.

The School Health Program (SHP) is another existing programme under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and caters to school going children and adolescents in the 6-18 years age group enrolled in Government and Government - aided schools. This programme includes screening, health care and referral when necessary for disease, deficiency and disability. The objective is to address the health needs of children. Identified children, who require further service support, are referred to secondary and tertiary facilities within Public Health Infrastructure.

The Scheme for Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene has been launched as a Central Scheme in November 2011 in 152 districts, on pilot basis, for better health and hygiene for adolescent girls (aged 10 to 19 years) in rural areas, including in 7 districts in Rajasthan.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also launched the Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS) Programme to meet the challenge of high prevalence (56% - NFHS-III) and incidence of anaemia amongst adolescent girls and boys.

(b) Health is a State subject, and Government of India supports (financially and technically) State health programmes without directly implementing them at State level. In addition to State Government budgets, States request for funds under NRHM which is projected in their annual Project Implementation Plans. Allocation of funds is made to States after appraisals. In annual Project Implementation Plans, States include district requirement for calculation of State budget proposal. Similarly, States decide district level allocation as per the decentralized implementation perceived under the National Rural Health Mission to address local needs.

Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health (ARSH) clinics in Rajasthan are located in the 12 High focus districts, the details of which are given in the enclosed Statement-IA. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-IB.

School Health programmes from different states are part of the annual Project Implementation Plan process. The financial allocation and utilization for the School Health Programme in the current FY 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Scheme for Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene: The scheme aims at ensuring that adolescent girls in the target group have adequate knowledge and information about menstrual hygiene and the use of sanitary napkins, that high quality, safe products are made available to them, and that environmentally safe disposal mechanisms are readily accessible. The scheme has been launched as part of the Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH) component under RCH II.

In the first phase, the scheme is expected to cover approximately 25% of the country's adolescent girl population (aged 10 to 19 years), i.e., 1.5 crore girls in 152 districts across 20 States. Out of these, supply of

sanitary napkins in 107 districts was envisaged initially in a Central supply mode, wherein sanitary napkins were to be supplied by the Government of India. The supply of sanitary napkins in the remaining 45 districts was envisaged in a Self Help Group (SHG) mode, wherein SHGs were to manufacture the sanitary napkins that are to be sold to adolescent girls. Procurement of sanitary napkins, whether through Central supply by the Government of India, or through SHGs, has to be done at a fixed price of Rs. 7.50/- per pack of six sanitary napkins. The sanitary napkins are provided under NRHM's brand, 'Freedays'. These napkins are being sold to adolescents girls at the rate of Rs. 6 per pack of six napkins by Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs). From out of the sale proceeds, the ASHA gets an incentive amount of Re. 1 per pack, besides getting a free pack of sanitary napkins per month and the balance Rs 5 is to be deposited in the State/district treasury. The scheme has taken off in 107 districts in the 17 States that are being supplied sanitary napkins through Central procurement.

Supply of sanitary napkins in 107 districts initially is being done in a Central supply mode, wherein sanitary napkins are being supplied by the Government of India. The supply of sanitary napkins in the remaining 45 districts is to be done through Self Help Groups (SHG), wherein SHGs are to manufacture the sanitary napkins that are to be sold to adolescent girls. District-wise and State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation program is evidence based programmatic response to the prevailing anaemia situation amongst adolescent girls and boys through supervised weekly ingestion of IFA supplementation and biannual helminth control. The programme, implemented across the country both (rural and urban areas) will cover 12.72 Crores adolescents. 5.74 Crore girls and boys enrolled in class VI-XII of government/ government aided and municipal school will be reached through the platform of Schools and 6.97 Crores out of school girls through the platform of Anganwadi Kendras. The programme is being implemented in 579 districts across all States and UTs (rollout is pan India across all states barring Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh

where it is being implemented in 5 and 20 districts respectively). A total of approximately INR 120 Crore has been approved for implementation of WIFS for the year 2012-13. State wise data on beneficiaries are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement-IA

12 High focus districts of Rajasthan

Sl. No.	District	DH	CHC	PHC	Total clinics
1.	Ajmer	0	8	46	54
2.	Bhilwara	1	16	63	80
3.	Karauli	1	7	24	32
4.	Jaipur	0	10	4	14
5.	Sri Ganganagar	0	11	8	19
6.	Bharatpur	0	12	11	23
7.	Rajsamand	2	7	0	9
8.	Tonk	0	11	31	42
9.	Udiapur	0	0	0	74
10.	Chittorgarh	0	0	0	32
11.	Alwar	0	0	0	25
12.	Barmer	0	0	0	30
Total		4	82	187	434

Statement-IB

Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHCs)

Sl. No.	State	No. of districts	Total Operational Clinics 2011-12	New clinics proposed (2012-13)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	2	6
2	Andhra Pradesh	23	475	16

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
3	Arunachal Pradesh	16	6	16	20	Madhya Pradesh	48	142	8	
4	Assam	27	38	61	21	Maharashtra	37	140	0	
5	Bihar	38	3	52	22	Manipur	9	0	67	
6	Chandigarh	1	0	10	23	Meghalaya	7	29	11	
7	Chhattisgarh	16	0	42	24	Mizoram	9	5	20	
8	Dadra and N Haveli	1	0	0	25	Nagaland	11	24	2	
9	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	26	Orissa	30	81	22	
10	Delhi	9	166	18	27	Puducherry	4	43	0	
11	Goa	2	30	0	28	Punjab	20	57	0	
12	Gujarat	26	55	100	29	Rajasthan	33	434	0	
13	Haryana	21	70	21	30	Sikkim	4	28	2	
14	Himachal Pradesh	12	24	0	31	Tamil Nadu	30	0	0	
15	Jammu and Kashmir	22	24	3	32	Tripura	8	26	1	
16	Jharkhand	24	166	0	33	Uttar Pradesh	71	0	0	
17	Karnataka	29	975	0	34	Uttarakhand	13	40	30	
18	Kerala	14	4	14	35	West Bengal	19	358	6	
19	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	Total			641	3443	515

Statement-II

State	Physical target		Financial approval
	Student	School	(Rs in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4

A. High Focus States

1.	Bihar	4,80,00,000. Programme include 0-19 years	101724	3,885.04
2	Chhattisgarh	3000000	34050	1,445.90
3	Himachal Pradesh	1097733	18383	419.53
4	Jammu and Kashmir	2120400	21579	2,283.05

1		2	3	4
5	Jharkhand	6782635	41311	2,226.52
6	Madhya Pradesh	Not detailed		0.00
7	Orissa	6446786 students	59010	1,575.85
8	Rajasthan	88,02,361 children studying in class 1 to class XII	79,006	423.66
9	Uttar Pradesh	6 crores (estimated) 2-14 years of which 3 crores are enrolled in schools (both data are estimated on average)	1,47,895	7,239.78
10	Uttarakhand	Not detailed	17131	631.02
	Sub Total	126349821	372194	20,131.60

B. N E States

11	Arunachal Pradesh	14523	1680 (with 30 or more students) out of total 4078 schools in the state	0.00
12	Assam	4286413	46283	1,862.50
13	Manipur	263580	3878	85.62
14	Meghalaya	179547	3222	126.62
15	Mizoram	Not detailed		81.79
16	Nagaland	184905 (estimated)	2176	313.83
17	Sikkim	167780	788	38.69
18	Tripura	709716	4334	18.85
	Sub Total	5805464	62361	2,527.92

C. Non-High Focus States

19	Andhra Pradesh	2086486 students in rural areas and 1500000 children under UHCs	21166 institutions in rural areas and 280 institutions in UHCs	2,395.61
20	Goa	230000	2500	68.28

1	2	3	4	
21	Gujarat	15567222	49797	1,500.00
22	Haryana	9635547 students	25770 Schools (17965 government, 385 government aided and 7420 non-government and non-aided)	182.26
23	Karnataka	8991400 students	67574 Schools	737.98
24	Kerala	4885928 students	13888 schools (8980 new schools)	577.49
25	Maharashtra	1,16,27,732 students in regular School Health checkup and 16,50,192 additional students of XI and XIIth std students	101758 Schools	1,245.69
26	Punjab	2661549	19827	743.16
27	Tamil Nadu	9200000	42769 schools	1,186.69
28	West Bengal	18011552	81608	3,342.05
Sub Total		82897416	426657	11,979.21
D. Small States/UTs				
29	Andaman and Nicobar	77760		44.16
30	Chandigarh	227934	187	48.15
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	67685	314	53.79
32	Daman	15800	84	11.56
33	Delhi	Not detailed		5.90
34	Lakshadweep	15465	44	5.50
35	Puducherry	69471	236	5.44
Sub Total		474115	865	174.50
Grand Total		215527816	862077	34813.22721

Statement-III

Sl. No.	State	No. of Central Supply Distt.	Name of District for Central Supply	No. of SHG Distt.	Name of SHG District
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	Adilabad, Nizamabad, Chittoor	6	Medak, Kanmnagar, Warangal, Nalgonda, Mahboobnagar, Rangareddy
2	Assam	7	Goal Para, Dhubri, Barpeta, Kanirup, Marigaon, Nagaon, Sonitpur	0	
3	Bihar	9	Saran, Bhojpur, Buxar, Rohtas, Kairnur (Bhabua), Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Aurangabad, Gaya	1	Vaishali
4	Chattisgarh	5	Bilaspur, Janjgir, Raipur, Mahasamund, Durg	0	
5	Gujarat	4	Surat, Kheda, Vadodara, Bharuich	4	Dahod, Anand, Narmada, Tapi
6	Haryana	0		7	Mewat, Sonipat, Jind, Yamunanagar, Panchkula, Sirsa, Faridabad
7	Himachal Pradesh	4	Bilaspur, Mandi, Hamirpur, Una	1	Solan
8	Jammu and Kashmir	7	Baramuilah (Erstwhile Bandipura), Rajouri, Udhampur, Kathua, Kupwara, Doda (Erstwhile Kishtwar/Ramban), Poonch	0	
9	Jharkhand	5	Ranchi, Bokaro, Giridih, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad,	1	Lohardagga
10	Kerala	7	Kasargod, Wayanad, Kannur, Mallapuram, idukki, Kottayam, Palakkad	0	
11	Karnataka	6	Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Mysore, Bagalkot, Belgaum	3	Chamaraj Nagar, Bijapur, Bellary

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Madhya Pradesh	8	Bhind, Morena, Sheopur, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna, Vidisha, Sagar	1	Dewas
13	Maharashtra	8	Nandurbar, Dhule, Akola, Buldana, Satara, Latur, Amravati, Beed	1	Osmanabad
14	Orissa	4	Dhenkanal, Bhadrak, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur	1	Ganjam
15	Punjab	5	Moga, Ferozpur, Muktsar, Bhatinda, Faridkot	0	
16	Rajasthan	7	Jhunjhimu, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Ajmer	0	
17	Tamil Nadu	0		10	Namakkal, Karur, Madurai, Shivaganga. Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Kanyakumari, Tanjavur, Trichy, Nilgiris
18	Uttarakhand	5	Uttarkashi, Rudrapayag, Tehri Garhwal, Haridwar, Garhwal	0	
19	Uttar Pradesh	13	Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, Moradabad, Unnao, Sidharthnagar, Basti, Gorakhpur, Faizabad, Rae Bareli, Sultanpur, Maharajganj, Rampur	0	
20	West Bengal	0		9	Malda, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Purulia, North Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Coochbehar, Uttar Dinajpur, Paschim Medinipur
Total		107		45	

Statement-IV

Sl. No.	State	Target of Beneficiaries
1	2	3
1	Assam	4243095
2	Bihar	24913113
3	Chhattisgarh	301340
4	Jharkhand	5100009
5	Jammu and Kashmir	854148
6	Madhya Pradesh	7660532
7	Orissa	4000000
8	Rajasthan	8984321
9	Uttar Pradesh	4746046
10	Uttarakhand	1922037
	Subtotal	62724641
11	Arunachal Pradesh	88000
12	Manipur	313693
13	Meghalaya	359891
14	Mizoram	132389
15	Nagaland	121470
16	Sikkim	72500
17	Tripura	774105
	Subtotal	1862048
18	Andhra Pradesh	4000000
19	Goa	51100
20	Gujarat	5503282
21	Haryana	1687425

1	2	3
22	Himachal Pradesh	700000
23	Karnataka	1674928
24	Kerala	3100000
25	Maharashtra	9707038
26	Punjab	1923077
27	Tamil Nadu	5864754
28	West Bengal	18051880
	Subtotal	52263483
29	Andaman and Nicobar	60852
30	Chandigarh	
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	54235
32	Daman and Diu	
33	Delhi	1545335
34	Lakshadweep	
35	Puducherry	169598
	Subtotal	1830020
	Total	118680192

[English]

Counterfeit Drugs

2104. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no uniformity on the constituents of a substandard, spurious, falsely labelled, falsified and counterfeit drug;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether India has brought the matter before the World Health Organisation (WHO) to put in place a mechanism to define counterfeit medical products;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether WHO has evolved any mechanism to define counterfeit drugs; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the benefits India can reap through such new mechanism?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) World Health Organisation (WHO) had a defined counterfeit medicines in 1992 as per WHO guidelines for development of measures to combat counterfeit drugs. However, due to seizure of Indian Generic Drugs at European Union Ports as counterfeit medical products for violation of Intellectual Property Rights and not for being substandard/spurious, India and other likeminded countries have raised objections regarding restrictions on trade in Generic Medicines leading to access and affordability issues in the rest of the world. Pursuant to 63rd World Health Assembly Resolution, a Working Group was established by WHO in June 2010 which recommended setting up of a Member State Mechanism to examine, from a public health perspective, excluding trade and intellectual property considerations, matters regarding Sub standard, Spurious, Falsely Labelled, Falsified and Counterfeit Medical Products.

(f) India, being a large exporter of good quality and affordable medical products to large number of countries, stands to gain through this mechanism.

[Translation]

Construction of New Ward in AIIMS

2105. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to demolish the old private ward and to construct a new ward in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi;

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

(c) whether the treatment in AIIMS is becoming more expensive day by day and becoming out of reach of the common man;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The IIT Rurkee has evaluated the seismic stability of the existing private ward block in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi and recommended extensive retrofitting requiring stripping down the building right to its foundation and exposing the steel structure for strengthening with a time frame of 12-15 months. Because of added advantage of increasing the height to Ground + 8 floors and making provision for basement parking it was decided that demolition of the old building and reconstruction of new building is more practical and faster than retrofitting the same building. The new building is supposed to have some additional advantages like more private rooms, parking space for 350 cars, patient facilitation service for central admission, dedicated space for department of hospital administration, dedicated fire tower, state of art facilities to minimize infection and to improve patient care, value added services like cafe, patient information system etc.

(c) No.

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

[English]

Development of Places as Tourist Hub

2106. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal to develop Madurai, Thanjavur, Ayodhya and some other religious important places as tourism hub;

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

(c) the time by which the above places are likely to be developed as tourism hubs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) Development and promotion of various tourism destinations & products including religious tourism is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT)

Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects identified in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds, inter-se-priority and adherence to Scheme Guidelines.

The Ministry of Tourism does not earmark any funds to develop important religious places as tourism hubs. The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned funds to the State Governments of Tamil Nadu & Uttar Pradesh during the 11th Five Year Plan for the following tourism projects for tourism infrastructure development in Madurai, Thanjavur and Ayodhya.

Sl. No.	Name of project	Year of Sanction	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in Crores)
1.	Development of pilgrimage heritage circuit Madurai-Rameshwaram-Kanniyakumari as a Mega Project in Tamil Nadu.	2010-11	36.47
2.	Development of Thanjavur under Mega Tourism Project in Tamil Nadu.	2010-11	14.75
3.	Revitalization of Ayodhya (Faizabad) as a special Tourist Destination	2008-09	4.98

[Translation]

Expansion of Airports at Border Areas

2107. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated or proposes to formulate any scheme for expansion of the airports situated at border areas, particularly the airports built for smaller air crafts, keeping in view the security aspect and emergency situations;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the locations identified for the purpose, airport-wise along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Development of airports is a continuous process which takes into account the commercial viability,

strategic importance, traffic potential/ demands, commitment of airlines to operate through the specific airports etc. There is no specific scheme under Ministry of Civil Aviation for expansion of airports situated at border areas. However, Ministry of Defence also undertakes development/maintenance of airports in border areas keeping in view the security aspects. A list of airports in border areas developed by Airports Authority of India (AAI) is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

<i>Border Area Airports Already developed</i>				
Sl. No.	State	Airport	Status	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Assam	Silchar (CE)	Operational	
2	Gujarat	Bhuj (CE)	Operational	

1	2	3	4	5
3		Kandla	Operational	
4	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu (CE)	Operational	
5		Srinagar (CE)	Operational	
6	Manipur	Imphal	Operational	
7	Punjab	SGRDJI Airport, Amritsar	Operational	
8	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer (CE)	Operational	
9		Bikaner (CE)	Operational	
10	Tripura	Aggartala	Operational	
11	West Bengal	Bagdogra (CE)	Operational	

**Operational Cost of Aluminium
Production**

2108. SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the operational cost of each aluminium production company established during the last three years;

(b) whether there is an increase in the operational cost during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the operational cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) The major primary producers of aluminium in the country viz. National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), HINDALCO Industries, Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) and Vedanta Aluminium Limited have declined to provide

detailed information regarding their operating cost on account of commercial confidentiality.

(b) Yes, Madam. The primary producers have informed that their operating costs have risen substantially particularly during the year 2011-12.

(c) The increase in the operating cost is mainly due to the following:

(i) Increase in prices of major raw materials and energy inputs viz Calcined Petroleum Coke, Coal Tar Pitch, Aluminium Fluoride, Caustic soda, Fuel oil, etc.

(ii) Increase in transportation costs.

(iii) Increase in the price of coal by the Coal Companies.

(iv) Increase in employee remuneration and benefits.

(d) The primary producers endeavour to reduce their operating cost through a slew of measures like reducing power consumption by adopting energy conservation methods, reduction in specific consumption of raw materials through various means, modernization of equipments, increase in current efficiency, reducing fallen anodes in smelter, improving productivity of workers, etc.

As energy cost is substantial in aluminium smelting, all the primary producers of aluminium have been brought under the ambit of a new initiative launched by the Government of India for energy conservation and assigned a target to reduce specific energy consumption from its base line value within a defined period i.e 2010-11 to 2013-14, to be monitored by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Ministry of Power). Besides, the Government also reviews from time to time the rates of various duties including import duty on raw materials required for production of aluminium, with the objective of reducing the overall operating cost of primary aluminium producers.

Consumption of Salt and Sugar

2109. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

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

(a) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) has urged the Government to raise awareness about the need to reduce the per capita consumption of salt and sugar in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government is proposing to issue directions to various companies engaged in manufacturing of food products in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The Fifty-fifth World Health Assembly called on WHO to develop a global strategy on diet, physical activity and health (WHA55.23).

The overall goal of the Global Strategy on diet, Physical Activity is to promote and protect health by guiding the development of an enabling environment for sustainable actions at individual, community, national and global levels which, when taken together, will lead to reduced disease and death rates related to unhealthy dietary patterns and physical inactivity.

WHO has urged guidance from the Member States on the formulation of guidelines, norms, standards and other policy-related measures and to identify and disseminate information on evidence-based interventions, policies and structures that are effective in promoting, among other aspects, health diets in countries and communities. Guidance on reduction in salt consumption by the population and individuals is an example.

(c) and (d) Under National Programme for Prevention

and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, CVD and Stroke (NPCDCS), no such actions have been taken so far.

[English]

Tribal Areas under Sixth Schedule

2110. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the conditions of tribal areas mentioned under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the initiatives taken by the Government for the development of these areas;

(c) whether the Government has incorporated the views of tribals to the implementation of Sixth Schedule;

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

(e) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Government during each of the last three years and the current year under the Sixth Schedule, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Special Area Programme for the socio-economic development of all Scheduled Tribes in the country. These schemes/programmes are meant for welfare of the tribal people, including those living the tribal areas in the State of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram & Tripura. This Ministry also allocates 10% of its total plan allocation in a year to the North-Eastern States including the VI Scheduled Areas.

(e) Funds under the schemes/programmes of the Ministry are released to the State/UT Governments and not district-wise or area-wise. Funds released to the VI scheduled states during the last three years & current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Funds released during last three years & current years**(1) SCA to TSP*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (23.8.2012)
1.	Assam	2883.00	3500.00	5475.00	0
2.	Tripura	1431.29	1879.00	2244.00	977.50

(2) Article 275(1) of the Constitution

Sl.No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (23.8.2012)
1.	Assam	1240.77	3517.96	3419.00	0
2.	Meghalaya	0	2100.00	2798.00	0
3.	Mizoram	441.00	922.96	1056.00	0
4.	Tripura	780.00	1358.73	1250.00	509.95

(3) Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of State/UT/ University	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Amt.	Hostel	Seat	Amt.	Hostel	Seat	Amt.	Host	Seat
1	Assam	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Mizoram	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	392.33	2	200
4	Tripura	664.00	12	1200	0	0	0	1553.83	11	550
5	Mizoram University	0	0	0	0	0	0	182.00	1	100

(4) Scheme of Upgradation of Merit

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Amount	Bene.	Amount	Bene.	Amt	Bene.
1	Tripura	3.12000	16	3.120	16	3.12	16

(5) Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas (States)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Amt.	Centre	Bene.	Amt.	Centre	Bene.	Amt.	Centre	Bene.
1	Assam	0	0	0	150.00	10	500	0	0	0
2	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	9	700
3	Mizoram	0	0	0	152.88	5	500	0	0	0

No grant has been released during 2012-13 to 6th Scheduled States in respect of schemes mentioned against Sl. No. 3,4 & 5.

(6) Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Amt.	Bene.	Amt.	Bene.	Amt.	Bene.	Amt.*	Amt. Bene.
1	Assam	2510.12	70149	2881.26	78505	4210.81	82876	4210.81	
2	Meghalaya	1006.57	58283	2717.23	64110	2752.38	70521	2752.38	
3	Mizoram	1571.26	37873	1633.93	38706	3732.93	44878	3732.93	
4	Tripura	538.26	17828	380.40	16744	1358.95	18584	1358.95	

* Only 1st instalment released with out receipt of proposals from State Govts. The beneficiaries has not been yet been reported by State Govts.

*(7) List of Voluntary Organisations/Non Governmental Organisations Funded during 2009-10 to 2011-12.
Under the Scheme of Grand-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisation*

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl.No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (As on date)
		Amount Released	Amount Released	Amount Released	Amount Released
1	Assam	9673291	6129056	11255657	0
2	Meghalaya	49119045	61925620	64255259	0
3	Mizoram	2824526	2419836	7724400	0
4	Tripura	6584729	4874370	3297751	0
Grand Total		68201591	75348882	86533067	0

(8) Grants released under the Scheme of Coaching for Scheduled Tribes during 2009-10 to 2011-12

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl.No.	State	2009-10 Amount Released	2010-11 Amount Released	2011-12 Amount Released	2012-13 (As on date) Amount Released
1	Tripura	900000	0	0	0

(9) List of Non-Governmental Organisations Funded during 2009-10 to 2011-12 under the Scheme of Vocational Training Areas (NGO)

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl.No.	State	2009-10 Amount Released	2010-11 Amount Released	2011-12 Amount Released	2012-13 (As on date) Amount Released
1	Assam	5400000	3120000	11860000	4920000
2	Meghalaya	3288000	0	0	4896000
Grand Total		8688000	3120000	11860000	9816000

(10) Amount released to States under the Central Sector Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (Earlier known as Scheme of Development of Primitive Tribal Groups PTGs) (PTGs) during 2009-10 to 2011-12.

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2009-10 Amount Released	2010-11 Amount Released	2011-12 Amount Released	2012-13 (As on date) Amount Released
1	Tripura	461.800	315.700	627.400	0

Anaemia Cases in Rural Areas

2111. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there are large number of anaemia cases in rural areas of the country;

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

(c) whether these anaemia cases risk the pregnant women and children the most;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes. As per National Family Health survey-III (2005-06), the prevalence of anemia among children (6-59 months) and women (15-49 years) in rural areas of the country is 71.5% and 57.4% respectively.

Anemia is a multifaceted problem. Besides nutritional factors namely iron, folic acid, B₁₂, vitamin C, protein, the other causes for anemia are parasitic infections, malaria, physiological status namely menstrual cycle in adolescent girls, pregnancy and lactation. The other reasons are (i) frequent pregnancies with shorter intervals, (ii) faulty feeding practices & lack of dietary diversification, (iii) illiteracy, (iv) poverty, (v) socio-economic conditions, (vi) poor hygienic conditions, (vii) genetic factor.

(c) and (d) Nutritional anaemia is one of the most important causes of maternal mortality and foetal loss. Intra uterine iron deficiency is known to cause irreversible changes in brain development. Consequently in early childhood, Iron Deficiency Anemia is associated with poor attention and concentration.

(e) In order to make a dent in prevention and control of anemia, the Government has adopted life cycle approach by providing iron and folic acid tablets having 100 mg of elemental Iron and 0.5 mg of Folic Acid for at least 100 days to Pregnant & Lactating women, iron and folic acid syrup having 20 mg of elemental Iron and 100 mg of Folic Acid per ml of liquid formulation to 6 months to 5 years children, small tablet having 30 mg elemental Iron and 250 mcg of folic acid to Children 6-10 years. In a newly launched initiative, adolescent girls are provided Weekly Iron and Folic Acid supplementation of adult dose. Further, States/UTs have been asked to identify and track severely anemic cases including pregnant women at all Sub-Centres and PHCs for their timely management.

Financial Assistance for 108 Emergency Services

2112. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided financial assistance for launch of 108 emergency services in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government under the National

Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has given contracts for ambulance and emergency healthcare services to private parties in ten States including in the State of Chhattisgarh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the names of private players which were awarded the contracts and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The Union Government has provided financial assistance to States/UTs for emergency medical transport facilities including 108 emergency services.

(b) A state-wise Statement-I showing the funds allocated under Mission Flexipool for referral transport including emergency/patient transport ambulances is enclosed.

(c) and (d) The Union Government does not contract ambulance and emergency health care services. Under National Rural Health Mission [NRHM] financial assistance is provided to State/UT Governments based on the requirements posed by them for ambulance and emergency healthcare services in their annual Programme Implementation Plan. The model for implementation of the programme/particular activity is selected by respective State/UT Government depending upon their requirement and suitability. The details of States having Dial 108 ambulances along with service providers is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

NPCC Approval under Referral Transport

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	States / UTs	2011-12
1	2	3

A. High Focus States

1	Bihar	1966.88
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1	2	3
2	Chhattisgarh	3094.67
3	Himachal Pradesh	864.00
4	Jammu and Kashmir	149.89
5	Jharkhand	500.00
6	Madhya Pradesh	1185.00
7	Orissa	0.00
8	Rajasthan	5425.85
9	Uttar Pradesh	5311.50
10	Uttarakhand	877.40
	Sub Total	19375.19
B.	NE States	
11	Arunachal Pradesh	67.68
12	Assam	844.24
13	Manipur	60.00
14	Meghalaya	174.70
15	Mizoram	69.60
16	Nagaland	15.25
17	Sikkim	0.00
18	Tripura	80.00
	Sub Total	1311.47
C.	Non-High Focus States	
19	Andhra Pradesh	1990.00
20	Goa	316.00
21	Gujarat	185.00
22	Haryana	1513.43
23	Karnatak	3182.40

1	2	3
24	Kerala	300.00
25	Maharashtra	3076.28
26	Punjab	3717.98
27	Tamil Nadu	2634.77
28	West Bengal	4393.57
	Sub Total	21309.43
	D. Small States/UTs	
29	Andaman and Nicobar	11.00
30	Chandigarh	73.66
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
32	Daman	3.12
33	Delhi	7.85
34	Lakshadweep	0.00
35	Puducherry	133.31
	Sub Total	228.94
	Grand Total	42225.03

Note: Referral Transport includes ERS, Ambulance and operating cost (POL).

ERS- Emergency Response Services.

Statement-II

Distribution of "Dial 108 Ambulances" across India

States	Ambulances	Provider
1	2	3
States where "Dial 108" is functional		
Andhra Pradesh	752	EMRI
Gujarat	506	EMRI
Uttarakhand	115	EMRI

1	2	3
Karnataka	517	EMRI
Tamil Nadu	449	EMRI
Assam	280 + 1 boat	EMRI
Himachal Pradesh	112	EMRI
Goa	24	EMRI
Meghalaya	42	EMRI
Chhattisgarh	172	EMRI
Madhya Pradesh	99	EMRI
Rajasthan	465	ZHCL
Punjab	230	ZHCL
Kerala*	50 (1 dt.)	ZHCL
Bihar*	47 (urban areas) -	ZHCL
Total	3869	
States where MoU signed or tendering process completed		
Uttar Pradesh	950	EMRI
Daman and Diu	20	EMRI
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	EMRI
Jammu and Kashmir	50	EMRI
Odisha	280	ZHL
Expansion in Bihar	504	Jain Video on wheels
Maharashtra	937	BVG Group
Expansion in Kerala#	250	ZHL
Grand Total	6867	

MoU not signed.

*In both States, it is expanding to whole State.

[Translation]

Foreign Investment in Wind Energy

2113. SHRI NARAYANSINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is seeking foreign investment in the production of power from wind energy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to start any special scheme to assess the potential of wind energy sources in various States including North-Eastern Region;

(d) if so, the details therefor; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) As per extant policy of Government of India, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100% is permitted, under the automatic route, for Non-Conventional Energy Generation and Distribution including wind power. Wind power projects with foreign investment are being set up for expanding the investor base and the development of renewable energy sector in India.

(c) and (d) The Government undertakes wind resource assessment through the Centre for Wind Energy Technology in the country including North Eastern Region. A total of 677 wind monitoring stations have been established in 31 States so far. A list of wind monitoring stations in the North Eastern Region is enclosed as Statement.

(e) Question does not arise.

Statement

List of wind monitoring stations in North Eastern Region

Sl. No.	Station	District
1	2	3

Tripura

1	Phuldangrai	North Tripura
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1	2	3
2	Tiangsang	North Tripura
3	Vanghmun	North Tripura
4	Kalachera	South Tripura
5	Barjola	West Tripura
Manipur		
1	Chawangking	Senapathi
2	Dolangkhnou	Chandei
3	Kotlane	Senapathi
4	Laimaton	Churachandpur
5	Phangrei	Ukhrul
6	Kamnong	Ukhrul
7	Chorjeng Lungh	Ukhrul
8	Mao	Senapathi
Mizoram		
1	Hmuifang	Aizawl
2	Lunglei	Lunglei
3	Mamte	Lunglei
4	Reiek	Mamit
Sikkim		
1	Asanhang	South Sikkim
2	Gnathang	East Sikkim
3	Thangu	North Sikkim
4	Sadam	South Sikkim
Nagaland		
1	Thizama	Kohima
2	Pfutsero	Pfutsero

1	2	3
3	Kekrima	Phek
Meghalaya		
1	Laitdiengsai	East Khasi Hills
2	Mawiwete	West Khan Hills
3	Rymbai	Jaintia Hills
Arunachal Pradesh		
1	Likabali	West Siang
2	Passighat	East Siang
3	Raga	Lower Subansiri
4	Sela	West Kameng
5	Simong	Upper Siang
6	Yongchik	Changlang
Assam		
1	Borgaon	Karbi Anglong
2	P.Leikul	North Cachar Hills
3	Tolpoi	North Cachar Hills
4	Umphabeng	Karbi Anglong
5	R.K. Nagar	Karimganj
6	New Panbari	Dhubri

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

2114. SHRI LALJI TANDON: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to enhance the corpus fund under the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Finance Minister had made the following announcement in the Union Budget 2009-2010:

"Rashtriya Mahila Kosh has been working towards the facilitation of credit support or micro-finance to poor women and has developed a number of innovative schemes for their benefit. In recognition of its role as an instrument of socio-economic change and development, the corpus of the Kosh, which at present is Rs. 100 crore, would be raised to Rs. 500 crore, over the next five years."

In line with the same, an Expenditure Finance Committee Note has been moved by the Ministry of Women and Child Development to restructure and strengthen Rashtriya Mahila Kosh from existing single office Society to Government owned Non Deposit Taking Systemically Important Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC-ND-SI) u/s 617 of the Companies Act with a Pan-India office network. In the process, Rs 500 crore is proposed to be infused in a period of five years by the Government.

[English]

Mineral Bearing States

2115. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mineral bearing States get a fair share of the value of the minerals extracted from the boundary of the States concerned;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the revenue earned by some of the mineral producing States like Jharkhand are considerably less than the national average;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to

protect the economic interests of the mineral bearing States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) As per Section 9 of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act), all mining lease holders are required to pay royalty in respect of any mineral removed or consumed from the lease area. The entire royalty amount accrues to the concerned State Governments. The rates of royalty for minerals (other than coal, lignite, sand for stowing and minor minerals) are given in Second Schedule to the MMDR Act, which the Central Government may enhance once in a period of three years. The last revision of rates of royalty was undertaken on 13.8.2009, due to which the royalty collections for various States has increased from Rs.4469.75 crore in 2009-10 to Rs.7279.49 crore in 2010-11, and Rs.5828.84 crore was collected till December, 2011. Apart from this, the State Governments also collect dead rent. Further, the State Governments are empowered to levy and collect royalty on minor minerals at their level. State Governments have also been levying local cess and taxes on mining and minerals.

(c) and (d) Details on royalty for minerals (other than coal, lignite, sand for stowing and minor minerals) collected by the State Governments including Jharkhand, are given below:

State	Royalty (in Crore Rs.)		
	2009-10	2010-11	April 2011 to Dec. 2011 (P)*
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	370.38	381.92	245.73
Assam	0.94	0.73	0.67
Bihar	-	-	0.46
Chhattisgarh	474.39	1196.55	757.90
Gujarat	192.90	193.89	258.74

1	2	3	4
Goa	285.91	959.12	352.05
Himachal Pradesh	47.98	-	43.62
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	1.03
Jharkhand	202.33	440.24	348.88
Karnataka	430.10	708.44	288.01
Kerala	8.81	9.42	2.85
Madhya Pradesh	351.45	324.55	142.72
Maharashtra	84.85	132.70	151.14
Meghalaya	7.26	13.09	6.72
Odisha	894.44	1598.05	2365.43
Rajasthan	987.45	1182.23	774.89
Tamil Nadu	130.56	138.56	87.02
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	0.20
Uttarakhand	-	-	0.64
West Bengal	-	-	0.14
Total	4469.75	7279.49	5828.84

Details on dead rent collected, royalty collected for minor minerals or amount collected as local cess and taxes on mining and minerals by the State Governments are not maintained centrally.

(e) The Central Government constitutes a Study Group to review the rates of royalty and dead rent from time-to-time which also includes members of mineral rich States. This Group considers the economic interests of the mineral bearing States while fixing the rates of royalty and dead rent. The Ministry has constituted a Study Group on revision of rates of royalty and dead rent for major

minerals (other than coal, lignite and sand for stowing) on 13.9.2011 to review the rates of royalty and dead rent.

Production of Bio-diesel

2116. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bio-diesel is not produced commercially for blending with diesel in the country due to non-availability of feed-stock;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy undertook a study to assess the status of Jatropha plantations undertaken on about 9.28 lakh hectares of wastelands in nine States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. It was found that the mortality of plantations was high and seed yields and oil contents were very low.

(c) The Government has notified the National Policy on Biofuels in December, 2009 which has laid down guidelines for promotion of production and utilization of bio-diesel for blending with high speed diesel. The main components of the Biofuels Policy regarding bio-diesel are as follows:

- Bio-diesel production will be taken up from non-edible oil seeds in waste/degraded/marginal lands;
- Major thrust on research, development and demonstration with focus on plantations, processing and production of Biofuels;
- Minimum Purchase Price for purchase of Bio-diesel with periodic revision to be fixed.

Further, research on development and cultivation of improved varieties of Jatropha for increasing the production

of bio-diesel has been taken up under projects funded by the Ministries of Agriculture, New and Renewable Energy and Science & Technology.

Upgradation of Medical Institutions

2117. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken innovative measures to upgrade medical institutions during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated during the said period to upgrade medical institutes in the country and the funds spent/unspent during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Government of India had approved upgradation of the following 6 medical college institutions in the second phase of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) in February, 2009 at a central contribution of Rs. 750 Crore (i.e. Rs. 125 Crore each).

1. Govt. Medical College, Nagpur (Maharashtra)
2. Govt. Medical College, Amritsar (Punjab)
3. Rajendra Prasad Govt. Medical College, Tanda (Himachal Pradesh)
4. JN Medical College, AMU, Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh)
5. Pt. B.D. Sharma Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak (Haryana)
6. Government Medical College, Madurai (Tamil Nadu)

Besides this, the Government had approved upgradation of 13 medical college institutions in June, 2006 under Phase-I of PMSSY. Upgradation of medical colleges under PMSSY envisages improving health infrastructure through construction of Super Speciality Block/Trauma Centre etc. and procurement of medical equipment for existing as well as new facilities. Release

of funds for these six institutions under PMSSY during the years 2009-10 to 2011-12 and the current year is as given below:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Fund released under PMSSY Phase-II
2009-10	40.00
2010-11	42.83
2011-12	49.23
2012-13	23.50
Total	155.56

Central Government is also implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for strengthening and upgradation of State Government medical colleges for starting new Post Graduate disciplines and increasing Post Graduate seats. Under the scheme, the funds were released to 72 medical colleges during the year 2009-10 to 2011-12, details of which are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Year	No. of medical colleges	Funds released
1.	2009-10	10	16.00
2.	2010-11	36	225.00
3.	2011-12	26	260.00

As per the monthly reports and utilization certificate submitted by the beneficiary institutions, an amount of Rs. 120 Crore (approx) has been spent. However, the medical colleges which were granted funds in 2011-12 have initiated action for utilization of the funds.

[Translation]

Thermal and Gas Based Power Plant

2118. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided to set up 1500 MW Aravali Super Thermal Power Plant at Bawana and 750 MW gas based Thermal Power Station at Bamnoli;

(b) if so, the present status of the construction of the above plants along with the reasons for delay; and

(c) the present status of the proposed plan of 2005 providing for separate subgrid for Delhi NCR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Aravali Power Company Pvt. Ltd (APCPL) is a Joint Venture Company promoted by NTPC Ltd, Indraprastha Power Generation Company Limited (IPGCL) and Haryana Power Generation Company Limited (HPGCL) formed with a objective to set up a coal based power project of 1500 MW in District Jhajjar in Haryana. Bawana is a separate 1500 MW gas based project being set up by Pragati Power Corporation Limited (PPCL) in Delhi. Bamnoli is yet another gas based thermal power project to be set up by the PPCL in Delhi.

(b) Out of the total capacity of 1500 MW of the coal based power plant at Jhajjar, 1000 MW have already been commissioned & remaining 500 MW is likely to be commissioned in this financial year.

1500 MW gas based project of PPCL at Bawana in Delhi is under advance stage of construction. Out of 1500 MW capacity, 1000 MW has already been commissioned and balance 500 MW is likely to be commissioned in this financial year.

The Bamnoli CCGT (750 MW) power plant by M/s PPCL has been planned in Delhi for 12th Plan and an application for allocation of Gas for 800 MW gas based project (2GTs of 250 MW and 1 ST of 300 MW) at Bamnoli has been received in CEA. In view of reduced production of KG D6 gas in the country, additional gas is presently not available for allocation to new gas based power plants. This project has not been allocated gas so far. Further, Ministry of Power (MOP) / Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has issued an advisory to all the developers of gas based power plants not to plan for any project based on domestic gas till 2015-16, as there is no certainty of availability of

the same as indicated by Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MOP&NG).

(c) The issue of formation of Unified Power Authority for NCR/creation of separate NCR sub-grid out of Northern Grid was discussed in 2005 and a consensus emerged that formation of such authority for NCR would be a difficult proposition due to administrative and legal issues. In view of this, no further action was taken up in this regard.

AYUSH Proposals

2119. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a number of proposals from various States including Chhattisgarh under various schemes implemented by the Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy;

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

(c) the number of proposals approved by the Government indicating the funds granted during the said period, State/UTwise;

(d) whether a number of proposals are still pending with the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) The details of the proposals received from various states including Chhattisgarh during last two years and the current year and the details of funds sanctioned and released during this period under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Quality of ASU & H drugs, Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries, Development of AYUSH Institutions and National Mission on Medicinal Plants and the Central Sector Schemes for

Information, Education & Communication(IEC) and Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants are given in the enclosed Statement-I(A), I(B) and I(C) for 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

respectively.

(d) and (e) A Statement-II showing State-wise details of pending proposals and the status thereof is enclosed.

Statement-I(A)

Details of proposals received under the Schemes of the Department of AYUSH

Year: 2010-11

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the States/UTs	No. of Proposals		Fund sanctioned	Fund Released
	Old	New		
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	0	6	4120.56	1924.04
Amnanchal Pradesh	0	5	1284.55	199.86
Assam	0	4	552.19	364.33
Bihar	1	4	3860.84	1828.03
Chhattisgarh		3	1507.45	8.50
Delhi		2	0.00	0.00
Goa	1	1	0.00	5.00
Gujarat	4	9	3565.54	2366.11
Haryana	0	6	286.96	41.54
Himachal Pradesh	3	7	2812.28	2309.14
Jammu and Kashmir	1	10	2838.98	1644.11
Jharkhand	0	2	1149.52	200.18
Karnataka	2	4	5031.22	4130.08
Kerala	2	4	5923.44	4402.30
Madhya Pradesh	5	5	4436.13	2044.20
Maharashtra	4	12	1472.35	692.69
Manipur		4	783.92	6.90

1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya		1	429.16	68.50
Mizoram	3	4	688.40	197.95
Nagaland	4	3	981.53	501.55
Sikkim	2	2	2484.78	1645.12
Punjab	0	6	193.49	150.50
Rajasthan	4	8	7688.33	6292.16
Sikkim	4	1	515.63	24.17
Tamil Nadu	1	1	1285.55	938.97
Tripura	1	7	1529.06	1202.54
Uttar Pradesh	1	1	3405.80	105.00
Uttarakhand	0	8	2993.03	1121.83
West Bengal	1	5	1304.77	220.15
Andaman and Nicobar Island		0	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh		0	0.00	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0.00	0.00
Daman and Diu		1	4.50	3.83
Lakshadweep		2	68.64	50.76
Puducherry	0	1	947.00	600.00
Total	44	139	64145.60	35290.04

Statement-I (B)*Details of Proposals received under the Schemes of the Deptt of AYUSH***Year: 2011-12****(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Name of the States	No. of Proposals		Fund Sanctioned	Fund released
	Old	New		
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1	3	1408.68	756.94
Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	585.03	588.34
Assam		2	627.55	418.15

1	2	3	4	5
Bihar		2	643.86	421.35
Chhattisgarh	3	3	709.34	338.50
Delhi		1	15.51	13.18
Goa	1	0	0.00	4.78
Gujarat		5	1147.67	172.55
Haryana		2	446.74	269.49
Himachal Pradesh	2	3	1757.20	1253.49
Jammu and Kashmir		2	1088.53	863.98
Jharkhand		4	1541.06	375.55
Karnataka		5	1415.34	499.54
Kerala	3	5	1393.34	739.13
Madhya Pradesh	5	5	1535.69	1570.57
Maharashtra	2	7	2595.51	1657.05
Manipur	1	2	1042.16	911.54
Meghalaya		2	362.19	307.52
Mizoram		2	1147.88	947.59
Nagaland	1	2	458.35	543.64
Orissa	4	1	487.38	726.04
Punjab		3	549.27	135.65
Rajasthan	3	4	1683.37	1071.70
Sikkim	2	3	993.02	630.74
Tamil Nadu		2	1136.25	1083.79
Tripura	1	3	1019.00	820.75
Uttar Pradesh	2	1	757.73	158.81
Uttarakhand		6	2254.67	982.68

1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	1	2	479.03	178.22
Andaman and Nicobar Island		0	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh		0	0.00	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Havelli		1	2.17	1.84
Daman and Diu		1	4.50	3.83
Lakshadweep		1	7.40	75.99
Puducherry		0	0.00	0.00
Total	33	87	29375.43	18522.92

Statement-I(C)*Details of Proposals received under the Schemes of the Deptt of AYUSH***Year: 2012-13**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the States	No. of Proposals		Fund Sanctioned	Fund released
	Old	New		
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh		2	1427.43	
Arunachal Pradesh		3	322.73	35.00
Assam		2	254.89	
Bihar		3	183.16	35.00
Chhattisgarh		1		
Delhi				
Goa				
Gujarat	1	1	241.99	250.19
Haryana		2	73.82	
Himachal Pradesh	2	3	105.09	
Jammu and Kashmir	1	1		13.50
Jharkhand	1	2	377.83	9.06

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka		2	167.91	
Kerala		2	280.55	
Madhya Pradesh		2	515.84	
Maharashtra	1	4	651.53	131.99
Manipur		3	92.61	
Meghalaya		2	117.99	
Mizoram		3	46.89	
Nagaland		4	335.82	35.00
Orissa		3	296.39	35.00
Punjab		1		
Rajasthan		1	111.87	
Sikkim		3	199.90	123.67
Tamil Nadu		2	1089.37	
Tripura		1		
Uttar Pradesh		1	1162.47	
Uttarakhand		2	192.94	
West Bengal	1	1	64.72	
Andaman and Nicobar Island		1		
Chandigarh				
Dadra and Nagar Havelli		1		
Daman and Diu		1		
Lakshadweep				
Puducherry				
Total	7	60	8313.74	668.41

Statement-II*Details of Pending Proposals under various schemes of the Department of
AYUSH States /UTs No. of Pending Proposals Status*

States/UTs	No. of Pending Proposals	Status
1	2	3

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Quality of ASU & H drugs

West Bengal	1	Due to pending U.C, of previous grants in aid, the grant could not be released
Himachal Pradesh	2	Under process. Project Screening Committee (PSC) approved the proposal to release the grant

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries

Andhra Pradesh	1	Proposals/Programme Implementatioi Plans (PIPs) received during the current financial year could not be considered for release of grants due to pending Utilisation Certificates from States/UTs
Arunachal Pradesh	1	
Assam	1	
Bihar	1	
Chhattisgarh	1	
Haryana	1	
Himachal Pradesh	1	
Jammu and Kashmir	1	
Jharkhand	1	
Karnataka	1	
Kerala	1	
Madhya Pradesh	1	
Maharashtra	1	
Manipur	1	

1	2	3
Meghalaya	1	
Mizoram	1	
Nagaland	1	
Orissa	1	
Puniab	1	
Sikkim	1	
Tamil Nadu	1	
Tripura	1	
Uttarakhand	1	
Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	
Daman and Diu	1	
Puducherry	1	

Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Development of AYUSH Institutions

Andhra Pradesh	1	Grants against some proposals could not be released due to non submission of required documents by the concerned State/Institutions. The sanction of fresh Grants-in-aid to any Institution/State depend on clearance of past Utilization Certificates in inspect of earlier grants released to various Institutions/Colleges of State.
Karnataka	2	
Kerala	2	
Madhya Pradesh	1	
Maharashtra	3	
Orissa	1	
Rajasthan	1	
Uttar Pradesh	2	
West Bengal	4	

1	2	3
Information, Education & Communication(IEC)		
Assam	1	The proposal awaits final approval of the Project Approval Committee of the Department.
Kerala	1	-do-
Tripura	1	-do-
Rajasthan	1	-do-
Haryana	1	-do-
Jammu and Kashmir	1	Funds are being released for the event

**Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" for
Conservation and Resources Augmentation of the medicinal plants**

Chhattisgarh	1	Under process for approval
Maharashtra	1	
Tripura	1	
Sikkim	1	

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants"

Assam	1	Under process for approval
Haryana	1	
Himachal Pradesh	1	
Manipur	1	
Mizoram	1	
Rajasthan	1	
West Bengal	1	

[English]

**CGHS Empanelled
Private Hospitals**

2120. SHRI PURNMAJI RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has empanelled private hospitals and diagnostic centres for the benefit of CGHS beneficiaries and pensioners;

(b) are those hospitals/centres providing useful service;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure provisions of useful service to pensioner/Central Government and Delhi Government employees;

(d) whether the Government is reimbursing full amount charged by hospitals and centres to pensioners/ Central Government and Delhi Government employees: and

(e) whether the Government is also considering to reimburse full amount of eye operation and visits thereafter and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d) Action is taken in case empanelled hospitals/centres violates the terms and conditions envisaged in Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed by them. Empanelled centres are supposed to charge as per CGHS rates in accordance with the terms of MOA, which are fully reimbursable. Delhi Government employees are not covered under CGHS.

(e) CGHS reimburses the full amount incurred on eye operation and visits thereafter as per CGHS rates.

Probe into Purchase of Aircraft

2121. SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any requests seeking probe into purchase of aircraft and losses in Air India;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take action on all such requests;

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

(e) whether any report has been received in this regard and if so, the details thereof along with action taken so far on each such report; and

(f) the steps being taken to avoid such incidents in future and the details of progress made, if any, to the proposed induction of Boeing Dreamliner-787?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) in its report No.18 has made observations on acquisition of aircraft by Air India Limited and the same is under examination by Public Accounts Committee.

(f) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved the induction of B787 aircraft and the delivery of B787 aircraft will start soon.

Dead Rent on Minerals

2122. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revise the dead rent on various minerals especially on iron;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Ministry has set up a Study Group on revision of rates of royalty and dead rent for major minerals (other than coal, lignite and sand for stowing) on 13.9.2011 to review the rates of royalty. The Study Group has held 3 meeting so far on 4.11.2011, 17.4.2012 and 19.7.2012 and prepared a draft Report. In terms of Section 9A of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act), dead rent for minerals can be revised upward only once in three years. Accordingly, dead rent in respect of

major minerals (excluding coal, lignite and sand for stowing) including iron was last revised on 13.8.2009. The Government will consider any revision in rates of dead rent only after considering the final report of the Study Group on revision of rates of royalty and dead rent for major minerals (other than coal, lignite and sand for stowing).

**Kudgai Super Thermal
Power Project**

2123. SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of work on the stage 1 (3X800 MW) of the NTPC's Kudgai Super Thermal Power Project at Bijapur of which the foundation laying ceremony was held recently;
- (b) the main objectives of the power project; and
- (c) the extent to which this project will be beneficial for the local people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The present status of the project of the NTPC's Kudgi Super Thermal Power Project at Bijapur of which the foundation laying ceremony was held on 2nd June, 2012 is as follows:

- (i) Land, water and coal available.
 - (ii) All the clearances available and Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) signed.
 - (iii) Investment approval for the project accorded in December, 2011 and Main Plant Award placed in February, 2012 through Bulk Tendering package.
 - (iv) Site leveling and Infrastructure Package work commenced from April, 2012.
- (b) Establishment of Kudgi Super Thermal Power Project with Supercritical technology at Bijapur will result in improvement of power situation in Southern Region including Karnataka.

(c) 50% of power is allocated to Karnataka itself. Further, the local people shall benefit economically from the industrial activity generated by the setting up of the project and by the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities of NTPC in the locality. NTPC also intends to adopt Government ITI at Bijapur under bilateral agreement with Government of Karnataka.

[Translation]

Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme

2124. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether poles were erected under Rajiv Gandhi Electrification Scheme in Va district of Madhya Pradesh including Ujjain but wires have not been installed on them even after lapse of so many years;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the time by which power is likely to be supplied by installing wires on the poles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) All three Distribution Companies (Discoms) of Madhya Pradesh executing electrification works under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) i.e. Madhya Pradesh Poorv Kshetra Vidut Vitaran Co. Ltd. (MPPoKVVCL), Madhya Pradesh Paschim Kshetra Vidut Vitaran Co. Ltd. (MPPsKVVCL) and Madhya Pradesh Madhya Kshetra Vidut Vitaran Co. Ltd. (MPMKVVCL) have reported to Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC), the nodal agency for RGGVY, that no instance has been observed where wires are not erected even after many years of erection of poles. RGGVY project was sanctioned on 02.01.2006 for Ujjain district, it was awarded on 4.08.2006 and project was expected to be completed by 03.08.2008 as per RGGVY guidelines. The scope of work for LT line under RGGVY in District Ujjain of Madhya Pradesh is 548 kms and out of which stringing work has already been completed in 531.92 kms. It is State Discoms responsibility to supply power after work is completed under RGGVY.

*[English]***Medical Education**

2125. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to reorient medical education towards equipping doctors for primary and secondary services and help India achieve Universal Health Care; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by the Government in this direction during the last three years in each State including Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) In an overall effort to improve medical education and to make it more socially oriented and suitable from the public health perspective and to expose MBBS students to rural health care settings besides enabling them to acquaint themselves with broad community healthcare needs, the Medical Council of India (MCI) has been requested to prepare a scheme document for rural posting of medical graduates after completion of part of internship in medical college.

Further, the Government has taken various measures for improvement in community health care needs which include:

- (i) Notification of Family Medicine as one of the subjects in which postgraduate degree/diploma can be awarded by Indian Universities. The curriculum of MD (Family Medicine) has been approved and circulated to States for introduction in medical colleges.
- (ii) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas. After acquiring the PG Diploma, such Medical Officers shall serve for two more years in remote and/or difficult areas.

- (iii) Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

Change of Medicines and their Doses

2126. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) doctors are authorized to change the medicines/generic medicines and their doses prescribed by senior physicians and consultants of the Government Hospitals;

(b) if so, the details of relevant rules and guidelines;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revise/re-issue fresh guidelines restricting the CGHS doctors to issue substitute medicines keeping in view the interest of senior citizen patients; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) CGHS doctors are supposed to issue medicines/generic medicines as per the prescription of Physician and Consultants of Government Hospitals. However, in case of non availability of prescribed branded medicines in CGHS Wellness centres, CGHS doctors are instructed to issue the medicines having same composition and salt and it is not treated as substitution of prescribed medicines. However, the doctors are not supposed to change the doses prescribed by the senior physicians and consultants of the Government hospitals.

National Family Planning Insurance Scheme

2127. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to focus on

aspects of curative health which is critical for maternal and newly born infant health as part of the National Family Planning Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also proposed to extend the insurance to those people infected due to improper sterilization; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Under the National Rural Health Mission, Union Government supports State Governments for strengthening of health systems including supporting curative health services for mother and newborn children. However, there is no proposal to make this a part of the National Family Planning Insurance Scheme.

(c) and (d) The Family Planning Insurance Scheme provides for the cost of treatment in hospital and upto 60 days arising out of complication following sterilization operation (inclusive of complication during process of sterilization operation) from the date of discharge, based on actual not exceeding Rs.25,000/-.

[Translation]

Grid Connected with Nepal and Bhutan

2128. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to connect the National grid with Nepal and Bhutan in view of the frequent grid failures;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of power in Mega Watt being imported by India from Nepal and Bhutan at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The Indian grid is interconnected to the Bhutan and Nepal systems, the details of which are given below:

Indo-Bhutan Interconnections:

Presently, Hydro-electric projects at Chukha (330 MW) Kurichhu (60 MW) and Tala (1020 MW) are the existing power stations in Bhutan. Bhutan exports power to India from these projects after meeting their internal demand. The associated cross border transmission system for the above projects are as following:

Chukha HEP (336 MW):

- 220 kV, 1xD/C, Chukha(Bhutan)-Birpara (West Bengal)
- 220 kV, 1xS/C, Chukha(Bhutan)-Birpara (West Bengal) via Singheagon

Kurichu HEP (60MW):

- 132 kV, 1xS/C, Kurichu(Bhutan)-Gelephu(Bhutan)-Salakati (Assam)
- 132kV Deothang- (Bhutan)-Rangia(Assam) single circuit (S/C) line

Tala HEP (1020 MW):

- 400kV, 2xD/C Tala (Bhutan) - Siliguri (West Bengal) line (one of the circuit of a double circuit (D/C) line is looped in and looped out (LILoed) at Pasakha/ Malbase sub-station (S/S) in Bhutan)

Indo-Nepal Interconnections:

There is no proposal as such to connect Nepal grid in view of the grid failures. However, the utilities on the Indian side namely, BSEB, UPPCL and UPCL are interconnected to Nepal system (NEA) and they supply power to isolated local areas on the border side of Nepal with the following transmission lines:

• BSEB (Bihar)-Nepal:

132 kV line

1. Kataiya - Kusaha
2. Ramnagar -Gandak east - Gandak/ Surajpura

33 kV line

3. Birganj - Raxaul
4. Kataiya - Biratnagar (Rupni)
5. Kataiya - Rajbiraj
6. Sitamarhi - Jaleshwer

- **UPPCL (UP)-Nepal:**

33 kV line

1. Anandnagar - Bhairwan
2. Nanpara-Nepalganj

- **UPCL (Uttarakhand) - Nepal:**

33 kV line

1. Lohia - Mahendranagar (Nepal)

11 kV line

2. Pithoragarh - Baitadi
3. Dharchula - Jaljibe
4. Dharchula - Pipli

(ii) India also supplies about 70 MU free power from Tanakpur HEP (120 MW in Uttarakhand) to Nepal under the Mahakali treaty through the 132 kV Tanakpur-Mahendranagar (Nepal) S/C line.

(iii) A cross border 400 kV Muzaffarpur (India)-Dhalkebar (Nepal) D/C line between the two countries is under implementation phase and it is targeted to be developed by June, 2014. It would enable Nepal to import additional power from Indian Electricity Market.

(c) Bhutan exports to the tune of 1000-1100 MW to India and the utilities in the Indian side export about 120-140 MW to Nepal at present.

[English]

Involvement of ASHA to Combat TB

2129. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ASHA workers help in tackling challenge posed by increased cases of Tuberculosis Bacteria (TB) across the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress made so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Yes.

(b) Under the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) workers have been trained as provider of the DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short-course). They help the Programme by identifying and referring patients with history of cough for more than two weeks to the nearest Designated Microscopy Centre for sputum examination. They also keep a track and ensure that the patient takes medicines and completes the treatment. In addition, they also spread awareness about the TB and the services available under the RNTCP. ASHAs are paid an incentive of Rs. 250/- per case after completion of treatment.

Generic Drugs

2130. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to low prescription of generic drugs by doctors in the country in comparison to the United States (USA) and United Kingdom where generic drugs are commonly prescribed by the doctors;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon indicating the percentage of generic drugs prescribed by the doctors in the country during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey/study to ascertain the reasons for which doctors avoid to prescribe generic medicines to patients in the country;

(d) if so, the details along with the outcome thereof and the corrective steps taken/proposed by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the other measures taken/proposed by the Government to popularize generic medicines and ensure quality and standards of these medicines?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) No survey / study has been conducted by the Government to ascertain the reasons for which doctors avoid to prescribe generic medicines to patients in the country, nor is any data centrally maintained on the percentage of generic drugs prescribed by the doctors. The Government is aware of the fact that generic drugs are cheaper than the branded drugs. The Government is taking steps to ensure that the doctors prescribe more and more generic drugs to the patients. Instructions have been issued to all Central Government Hospitals to advise medical practitioners to prescribe only generic versions of medicines and to mention generic equivalents wherever branded medicines are prescribed. The Central Government Hospitals are procuring medicines in generic names and their hospital formularies are also in generic name. Advisories have also been issued to the State / Union Territory Governments in this regard. Several State / Union Territory Governments have initiated schemes for free supply of drugs which are procured in generic names only.

In addition, the Department of Pharmaceuticals in the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers has also initiated a Jan Aushadhi Campaign under which quality unbranded generic medicines are provided through Jan Aushadhi Stores at affordable prices. That Department has informed that at present 231 medicines are being supplied in the 125 Jan Aushadhi Stores opened so far (till 21.8.2012) throughout the country. The campaign is expected to lead to reduction of state health expenditure on branded medicines, more patient coverage and popularization of

the use of unbranded generic medicines, which will bring down the actual out-of-pocket expenses of medicins for the common man. -

High Airport Charges

2131. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposal from the private operators of Delhi airport for an increase in airport and handling cost is under consideration of the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its likely per passenger burden;

(c) whether various airlines including Malaysian budget carrier Air Asia has already pulled out of airports because of prohibitive airport/handling charges;

(d) if so, the details and names of such airlines along with reasons therefor;

(e) whether IATA officials have also made certain observations in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the appropriate steps the Government proposes to take to rationalize the things and to avoid such situations in future?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) has determined the tariff for aeronautical services in respect of IGI Airport, New Delhi. The details of the revised tariff is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (g) AERA is the independent regulatory established under AERA Act, 2008 to determine the aeronautical tariff at major airports. In accordance with the

provisions of State Support Agreement (SSA) and Operation, Management & Development Agreement (OMDA) signed by Government of India and Airports Authority of India respectively with M/s Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL), M/s DIAL submitted a proposal for tariff revision to pursuant to their submission of the proposal, AERA has determined revision in Aeronautical Charges for Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA), Delhi vide their order No 03/2012-12 dated April 20, 2012 (issued on 24.04.2012) for first five year control period (i.e. 2009-10 to 2013-14), with effect from May 15, 2012 after following a series of discussions, meetings, presentations and consultations process. In response to the Consultation Paper, International Air Transport Association (IATA) had,

inter-alia, submitted that while the proposed increase in tariff (X=334%) is meant to produce a fair rate of return for the airport, the AERA must also ensure that the over all health of the industry is not adversely impacted as a result, which would necessitate AERA to look beyond the financial computation and consider all possible measures to bring the tariff increase down to a level that can be readily absorbed by the industry. AERA had given due consideration to the observations made by all stakeholders including IATA and arrived at revised tariff to cover the cost of investment made by the M/s Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL) and ensure fair rate of return for the airport. It AERA's orders are appealable before the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority Appellate Tribunal.

Statement

Details of Aeronautical Charges (Revised Rate for Financial Year 2012-2013 w.e.f. 15th May, 2012 and revised rate for Financial Year 2013-2014 w.e.f. 01st April, 2013)

Revenue Head	Domestic/ International	Criteria		Revised Rate (2012-13) w.e.f 15th May, 2012	Revised Rate (2013-14) w.e.f. 01st April, 2013
1	2	3	4	5	6
Landing per	Domestic	Less Than 100 MT		281.82	301.55
Metric Tonne		More than 100 MT		378.75	405.26
	International	Less Than 100 MT		551.03	589.61
		More than 100 MT		740.52	792.36
Parking/ Metric Tonne		Less Than 100 MT		13.23	14.15
		More than 100 MT		17.52	18.74
Housing/ Metric Tonne		Less Than 100 MT		26.46	28.31
		More than 100 MT		35.04	37.49
UDF/Passenger	Domestic	Arriving	Short Haul INR	195.80	207.32
			Short Haul-USD	\$3.86	\$4.09
			Long Haul - INR	391.60	414.65
			Long Haul - USD	\$7.73	\$8.18

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Departing	Short Haul - INR	231.40	245.02
			Short Haul - USD	\$4.57	\$4.84
			Long Haul - INR	462.80	490.04
			Long Haul - USD	\$9.14	\$9.67
	International	Arriving	Short Haul-INR	436.10	461.77
			Short Haul - USD	\$8.61	\$9.11
			Medium Haul - INR	699.97	741.16
			Medium Haul - USD	\$13.82	\$14.63
			Long Haul-INR	881.10	932.95
			Long Haul - USD	\$17.39	\$18.42
		Departing	Short Haul - INR	534.00	565.43
			Short Haul - USD	\$10.54	\$11.16
			Medium Haul - INR	845.50	895.26
			Medium Haul - USD	\$16.69	\$17.67
			Long Haul - INR	1068.00	1130.85
			Long Haul-USD	\$21.08	\$22.32
CUTE Counter	Domestic	Per Departing Flight		500	500
Charges	International			1500	1500
Fuel Throughput charges	Domestic/ International	Per Kilo litre		Increased to 643.15 w.e.f 01.04.2012	688.17

Labelling of GM Food

2132. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Food Safety and Standard Act/Rules and incorporate labelling of every package containing genetically modified food mandatory in the country;

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

(c) whether imported GM foods are flooding the domestic markets now these days;

(d) if so, the extent to which such amendments are likely to check the flooding of such products; and

(e) the details of the mechanism set up by the Government to check violation of such amended norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government. Genetically modified (GM) Food is covered under Section 22 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. That portion of the Section relating to the GM Food has not been notified yet. However, Section 23(1) deals with the packaging & labelling of foods which envisages that no person shall manufacture, distribute, sell or expose for sale or dispatch or deliver to any agent or broker for the purpose of sale, any packaged food products which are not marked and labelled in the manner as may be specified by regulations.

Provided that the labels shall not contain any statement, claim, design or device which is false or misleading in any particular concerning the food products contained in the package or concerning the quantity or the nutritive value implying medicinal or therapeutic claims or in relation to the place of origin of the said food products.

(c) No such report has been received.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Grants for Simhastha Kumbh Mela

2133. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals for sanction of grants-in-aids for Simhastha Kumbh Mela at Nashik, Trimbakeshwar including Shirdi and Shani-Shingnapur in 2014-15 have been received from the Government of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned following two projects for tourism infrastructure development in Nashik and Ahmednagar district.

Sl. No.	Name of project	Year of Sanction	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Destination Development of Nashik (Gangapur Dam, Nashik City), Kalagram at Govardhan (Nashik City and Gondeshwar) as a Mega Project	2011-12	24.89
2.	Development of Religious Circuit at Shirdi including Shani Shingnapur, Ahmednagar Fort, Dist. Ahmednagar under Circuit Development in Maharashtra.	2010-11	6.68

HRD Programme on Renewable Energy Education

2134. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing any Human Resource Development (HRD) Programme to

institutionalize renewable energy education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the major initiatives undertaken under the programme; and

(d) the funds allocated and utilized under the programme till date?

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

(b) Under its Human Resource Development (HRD) Programme the Ministry supports educational/academic institutions to develop necessary framework for undertaking Renewable Energy Courses at under graduate, post graduate and Ph.D levels besides collaborating with Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGET) of Ministry of Labour for incorporating Renewable Energy in the syllabus of two-year regular ITI programmes. In addition, Ministry also supports organizing short-term training programmes for various target groups on different aspects of Renewable Energy including installation, operation, maintenance and repair of Renewable Energy Systems and Devices,

(c) The major initiatives undertaken under the programmes are:

- (i) institution of National Renewable Energy Fellowship Programme (NREFP) for granting fellowships for Ph.D, M.Tech, M.Sc Courses in Renewable Energy;
- (ii) institution of National Solar Science Fellowship Programme (NSSFP) to provide attractive fellowship (Rs. One lakh per month) and research grant to 10 selected scientists to undertake research on cutting-edge areas on Solar Energy (two National Solar Science Fellows are working in IIT Bombay under this programme;
- (iii) institution of Renewable Energy Chairs in selected higher educational institutions to act as focal point on Renewable Energy education in that institution;
- (iv) providing one time grant-in-aid support of Rs.50 Lakh to selected educational institutions for upgrading lab and library facilities;
- (v) developing course-curricula and study material for postgraduate, under graduate, diploma and ITI levels;
- (vi) support to State Nodal Agencies (SNAs) and NGOs for undertaking short-term training programmes

besides undertaking programmes for capacity building of officers of Ministry and SNAs.

(d) The funds allocated for the year 2012-13 are Rs. Eight crore, against which about Rs.1.04 crores have been released so far. In addition, there is a carry forward liability of Rs.3.35 crore from the year 2011-12 to be met during current financial year.

[Translation]

Corruption in Welfare Boards

2135. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the corruption is prevalent in Central Social Welfare Board and State Social Welfare Advisory Boards;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As reported by CSWB, the number of complaints received by Central Social Welfare Board(CSWB) and State Social Welfare Advisory Boards during the last three years (i.e. 2009, 2010, 2011) and the current year(2012) were 02, 06, 05 and 06 respectively.

(c) and (d) The Government takes these complaints very seriously. Any complaint received by the Ministry is forwarded to Central Social Welfare Board immediately for taking necessary action as per law. In case complaint relates to any employee of the Board, action is taken as per CCS(CCA) Rules 1965. Based on these Rules, preliminary inquiry is conducted on the basis of the available documents and evidences. If anything adverse is found, disciplinary proceedings are initiated against the delinquent officer as per provisions of the aforesaid Rules.

[English]

**Residential Schools in
Tribal Areas**

2136. SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL:

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) funded by the Ministry along with the number of EMRS proposed to be set up in tribal areas including naxal affected areas of the country, State-wise;

(b) the time by which the proposed schools are likely to be set up;

(c) whether all the residential schools granted sanction are functioning;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of beneficiaries from these EMRS, State-wise?

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

(a) and (b) A Statement indicating the number of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) sanctioned and funded by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the State Governments (including naxal affected areas) under the programme of "Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India" is enclosed. Sanction for setting up of EMRS is accorded by Ministry of Tribal Affairs based on proposals received from States as per the allocation, requirements/needs of the States as a measure of gap-filling in critical infrastructure subject to fulfillment of terms and conditions of the prescribed guidelines by the States. No time frame for setting up of EMRS can be given.

(c) and (d) Out of the total 152 EMRS sanctioned, 108 are functional. The State-wise break up is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) As per the EMRS guidelines, the maximum strength of each EMRS is 480 students in Classes VI to XII.

Statement

Number of EMRS sanctioned by the Ministry and functional as on 23.08.2012.

Sl.No.	State	Number of EMRS	
		Sanctioned	Functional
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	10	8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1
3	Assam	1	-
4	Chhattisgarh	12	8
5	Gujarat	22	15
6	Himachal Pradesh	1	1
7	Jammu and Kashmir	2	-
8	Jharkhand	7	4
9	Karnataka	10	4
10	Kerala	2	2
11	Madhya Pradesh	20	20
12	Maharashtra	4	4
13	Manipur	3	-
14	Mizoram	2	1
15	Nagaland	3	3
16	Orissa	16	13
17	Rajasthan	16	9
18	Sikkim	2	2
19	Tamil Nadu	2	2
20	Tripura	4	4

1	2	3	4
21	Uttar Pradesh	3	1
22	Uttarakhand	1	1
23	West Bengal	7	5
		152	108

Sanitation Campaign under NRHM

2137. SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to dovetail the sanitation campaign with the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) recognizes the importance of wider determinants of health like sanitation, drinking water, nutrition etc, to improve health outcomes. For this, it seeks a convergent approach for intervention under the umbrella of integrated district health action plans. The Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) scheme guidelines of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation provide for a suitable performance based incentive for the motivators including ASHA workers for motivating rural communities for constructing and using sanitary toilets. Joint training programmes are being organized for ASHA workers, ANMs, and officials implementing NBA on safe sanitation, hygiene and health.

[Translation]

Attracting FDI

2138. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has offered more incentives to foreign investors for attracting Foreign Direct

Investment (FDI) in the power sector whereas the domestic companies are on the verge of closure;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken by the Government for development of domestic power plants in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) As per Section 7 of the Electricity Act, 2003, any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining a license if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid. The Act creates a conducive environment for investments in all segments of the industry, both for public sector and private sector, by removing barrier to entry in different segments. Moreover, in order to take care of the disadvantages suffered by the domestic industry related to power sector, Government has approved to levy custom duty @5%, Countervailing Duty (CVD) @12% (as applicable and equal to excise duty on domestic industry from time to time) & Special Additional Duty (SAD) @ 4% to be uniformly applicable to the imported equipments of all categories of power generation projects (except already certified mega/provisional mega projects) with effect from 19.07.2012.

[English]

Complaints against AIIMS Medical Store

2139. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints against the AIIMS medical store of selling substitute medicines against prescribed medicines;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether any concrete action has been taken either by AIIMS or by the Government in the matter;

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

(e) whether the Government has set up any committee to oversee the functioning of the store as suggested by the High Court; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (f) M/s All India Medicos located inside the AIIMS campus was inspected by Drugs Control Department, Government of NCT of Delhi. The firm was found to have substituted branded medicines. Several samples have been seized for conducting tests. AIIMS has setup a Monitoring Committee to monitor sales of medicine by this shop.

Spurious and Substandard Drugs

2140. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to circulation of a large number of spurious and substandard drugs across the country; _____

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage of drugs in circulation estimated to be spurious and substandard in the country;

(d) the number of raids conducted along with the

number of such cases detected and action taken against the offenders during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to tackle the rising menace of spurious drugs and award of stringent punishment to the offenders?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) There are no reports of circulation of large number of spurious and sub-standard drugs across the country. Isolated cases are detected in different states through surveillance and sampling of suspected drugs. On the basis of the testing of samples, the percentage of spurious drugs has been found to be only 0.2% to 0.3% and that of sub-standard drugs 4.7% of the suspected drug samples. A Statement containing the details of raids conducted along with the number of such cases detected and action taken against the offenders during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 State/UT wise is enclosed.

(e) The Government has taken following measures to check the problem of Spurious / Sub-standard Drugs.

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 has been amended by the Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act 2008 providing for stringent penalties for manufacture of spurious and adulterated drugs. Certain offences have also been made cognizable and non-bailable.
2. The guidelines have been framed for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of standard quality in the light of enhanced penalties under the Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008.
3. The Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 also provided for setting up of designated courts for speedy trial of drug related offences. 14 States / Union Territories have already set up such Courts.
4. A Whistle Blower Scheme has been initiated by the Government to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country. The scheme provides for suitably

rewarding the informers for providing concrete information in respect of movement of spurious drugs.

5. The inspectorate staff has been instructed to keep

vigil and draw samples of drugs for test and analysis to monitor the quality of drugs moving in the country.

Statement

Number of Samples tested, No. of Samples declared not of Standard Quality, No. of Samples declared Spurious, No. of Prosecution Launched, and No. of cases decided and No. of Raids conducted during last three years as per the feedback available from the States.

Sl. No.	Year	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of Raids conducted
1	2009-10	39248	1942	117	138	6	2520
2	2010-11	49682	2372	95	167	9	1295
3	2011-12	48082	2186	133	211	16	7183

No. of Raids conducted during 2009-10 as per the feed back available from the States/UT

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Raids conducted	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman AND Nicobar Island	Nil	N/A
2	Andhra Pradesh	4	one case/prosecution launched & 3 cases under investigation & 1 case convicted in respect of cases filed prior to 2007.
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	N/A
4	Assam	Nil	N/A
5	Bihar	13	27 persons arrested, prosecution launched in all cases
6	Chandigarh	19	Nil

1	2	3	4
7	Chhattisgarh	Nil	N/A
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	N/A
9	Daman and Diu	Nil	N/A
10	Delhi	4	Nil
11	Goa	Nil	N/A
12	Gujarat	1	F.I.R. given vide Regd. No. 3319/09 against... (1) M/s. Dhan Laxmi Transport Corporation, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad and (2) Manager: Shaikh Zabir Husen Rukanodil, Ahmedabad (Case is under investigation).
13	Haryana	12	Nil
14	Himachal Pradesh	326	No spurious drug found
15	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	N/A
16	Jharkhand	Nil	N/A
17	Karnataka	1	Investigation is in progress
18	Kerala	4	
19	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil
20	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	N/A
21	Maharashtra	3	
22	Manipur	Nil	N/A
23	Meghalaya	Nil	N/A
24	Mizoram	Nil	N/A
25	Nagaland	Nil	N/A
26	Orissa	Nil	Nil
27	Pondicherry	Nil	N/A
28	Punjab	611	

1	2	3	4
29	Rajasthan	2	Nil
30	Sikkim	Nil	N/A
31	Tamil Nadu	1	Preliminary Investigation carried out in Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh by Drugs Inspectors as it involves interstate investigation, the entire file has been transferred to CBCID for further in-depth investigation with the permission of State Government
32	Tripura	Nil	N/A
33	Uttar Pradesh	1520	Prosecution has been launched against all accused.
34	Uttaranchal	3	
35	West Bangal	6	8 persons arrested
Total		2520	

No. of Raids conducted during 2010-11 as per the feed back available from the States/UT

Sl.No.	States/Uts	No. of Raids conducted	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Nil	Nil
2	Andhra Pradesh	1	Under Investigation
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
4	Assam	1	Court case Filed
5	Bihar	29	FIR and Prosecution Launched
6	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil
7	Chhattisgarh	2	License of firm suspended and Prosecution launched
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil
9	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil
10	Delhi	1	Under Investigation

1	2	3	4
11	Goa	Nil	Nil
12	Gujarat	3	Under Investigation
13	Haryana	22	Prosecution launched in one case
14	Himachal Pradesh	1	Legal action under process
15	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil
16	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil
17	Karnataka	2	Under Investigation
18	Kerala	Nil	Nil
19	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil
20	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil
21	Maharashtra	5	Nil
22	Manipur	Nil	Nil
23	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
24	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
25	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
26	Orissa	657	Nil
27	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil
28	Punjab	405	One sample of drug declared spurious. Case forward to SDC Rajasthan, Under Investigation
29	Rajasthan	6	14 persons arrested
30	Sikkim	Nil	Nil
31	Tamil Nadu	8	3 case referred to CBCID
32	Tripura	Nil	Nil
33	Uttar Pradesh	150	No. of samples collected 155; FIR: 19; Persons Arrested: 17; Medicine seized: 47.61 Lac

1	2	3	4
34	Uttaranchal	Nil	Nil
35	West Bangal	2	Under Investigation
	Total	1295	

No. of Raids conducted during 2011-12 as per the feed back available from the States

Sl.No.	States/Uts	No. of Raids conducted	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	Under Investigation
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
3	Assam	Nil	Nil
4	Bihar	318	FIR-45, Prosecution -10
5	Goa	Nil	Nil
6	Gujarat	26	Nil
7	Haryana	52	Licence of 12 chemist shop cancelled, and Licence of 1 manufacturer cancelled
8	Himachal Pradesh	2	01 Proseccution launched and 02 under investigation
9	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil
10	Karnataka	2	Investigaion under process
11	Kerala	Nil	Nil
12	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil
13	Maharashtra	10	06 Prosecution launched and 12 under investigation
14	Manipur*	Nil	Nil
15	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
16	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
17	Nagaland	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4
18	Orissa	3637	S.C.N. issued to firm
19	Punjab	478	Action initiated
20	Rajasthan	Nil	Nil
21	Sikkim	Nil	Nil
22	Tamil Nadu	15	Under Investigation
23	Tripura	Nil	Nil
24	Uttar Pradesh	2567	568 Drugs sale licence suspended, 923 licence cancelled, 1 blood bank licence cancelled, 16 blood bank licence suspended
25	West Bangal	28	Provision of D & C Act are being implemented
26	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil
27	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	Nil
28	Chandigarh	22	Nil
29	Delhi	8	prosecution filed
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil
31	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil
32	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil
33	Chhattisgarh	6	Investigation under process
34	Jharkhand	5	3 prosecution launched
35	Uttaranchal	3	3 licence cancelled
Total		7183	

Percentage of Not of Standard quality drugs and Spurious/Adulterated drugs for the years of 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 as per the feedback available from the States

Sl. No.	Year	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	% of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/adulterated	% of drugs samples declared spurious/adulterated
1	2009-10	39248	1942	4.9	117	0.30
2	2010-11	49682	2372	4.8	95	0.20
3	2011-12	48082	2186	4.5	133	0.27

High Blood Pressure

2141. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
DR. RATNA DE:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the new report released by the World Health Organisation (WHO) which states that one in every three Indians suffers from high blood pressure;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard along with the estimated number of people having high blood pressure in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the reasons for high incidences of blood

pressure among the Indians; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed by the Government to arrest the trend and set up proper treatment facilities for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. The Government is aware of the report that one in every three adults in India suffers from raised blood pressure according to the World Health Organisation (WHO) report, 2012.

(b) As per the survey conducted in 7 States by the Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) in 2007-08 on Non-Communicable Disease Risk Factors, State-wise figures (in percentage) on cases of hypertension is as under:

Andhra Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Mizoram	Kerala	Tamil Nadu	Uttarakhand
16.6	24.1	20.1	19.6	18.0	17.8	18.8

(c) There is a strong correlation between changing lifestyle factors including diet and physical inactivity and increase in hypertension in India. There may be a role of genetic and gene-environment interaction in accelerating the hypertension epidemic in India.

(d) Government has launched the National

Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 11th Five Year Plan. The Programme aims at reducing the burden of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) which are major factors reducing potentially productive years of human life, resulting in huge economic loss. The programme provides for opportunistic screening of

persons above the age of 30 years for diabetes & hypertension in various health care facilities. The programme has been launched in 100 identified Districts in 21 States.

The patients suffering from High Blood Pressure are treated in the healthcare delivery system up to District Hospitals and CHC's besides Medical Colleges and tertiary health care institutions. The treatment is either free or highly subsidised for the poor and needy.

Export of Power

2142. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to export power to certain neighbouring countries including Bangladesh and Pakistan;

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

(c) the justification for exporting the large quantum of power when the country is already facing huge deficit of power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam. At present, Indian Power Utilities namely Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB), Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL) and Uttarakhand Power Corporation Limited (UPCL) are altogether exporting about 120-130 MW to Nepal, excluding supply of 70 MU free power from Tanakpur Hydro Electric Project (120 MW).

With Bangladesh, a cross border transmission link is being developed to enable export/supply of 500 MW power to Bangladesh.

(b) (i) India-Nepal

- Power exchange between Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) and utilities on the Indian side namely BSEB,

UPPCL and UPCL has since been taking place on the principle of catering to the power needs of isolated local areas of both of the sides of the border. There are presently about 13 cross border interconnections facilities in operation for bilateral power exchange through 11 kV, 33kV and 132 kV transmission lines. The above State utilities export power to Nepal. The export quantum is to the tune of 120-130 MW at present in which major supply is being made by BSEB.

BSEB (Bihar)-Nepal:

132 kV line

1. Kataiya - Kusaha
2. Ramnagar -Gandak east - Gandak/Suraipura

33 kV line

3. Birganj - Raxaul
4. Kataiya - Biratnagar (Rupni)
5. Kataiya - Rajbiraj
6. Sitamarhi - Jaleshwer

11 kV line

7. Biratnagar - Jogbani (bilaterally discontinued its operation)

UPPCL (UP)-Nepal;

33 kV line

1. Anandnagar - Bhairwan
2. Nanpara-Nepalganj

UPCL (Uttarakhand) - Nepal:

33 kV line

1. Lohia - Mahendranagar (Nepal)

11kV line

2. Pithoragarh - Baitadi
3. Dharchula - Jaljibe
4. Dharchula - Pipli

- India also supplies about 70 MU free power from Tanakpur HEP (120 MW) at Uttarakhand to Nepal under the Mahakali treaty through the 132 kV Tanakpur-Mahendranagar S/C line.

(ii) India-Bangladesh

An electrical grid interconnection between India and Bangladesh is being developed for facilitating exchange of power up to 500 MW between the two countries. The cross-border link is comprising of the following.

India portion:

- Baharampur (India)-Bheramara (Bangladesh) 400kV D/C line
- LILO of Farakka - Jeerat 400kV S/C line at Baharampur
- Establishment of 400kV Switching Station at Baharampur

Bangladesh portion:

- Baharampur (India) - Bheramara (Bangladesh) 400kV D/C line
- LILO of Ishurdi - Khulna South 230kV D/C line at Bheramara
- Establishment of 1x500MW HVDC back-to-back Station and 230kV Switching Station at Bheramara.

Indian portion of the works is being implemented by POWERGRID and Bangladesh portion of the works is being implemented by PGCB, Bangladesh (Power Grid Company of Bangladesh Ltd.).

(c) The quantum of power being exported to Nepal and proposed to be exported to Bangladesh is not large.

[Translation]

Presence of China in Sri Lanka

2143. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the Chinese plan to modernize the Colombo port;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the other ports or facilities in Sri Lanka likely to be undertaken for modernisation purpose by China;

(d) whether the Government of India has expressed its concerns to the Government of Sri Lanka towards the growing presence of China in Sri Lanka; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Sri Lanka Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Yes. Government has seen media reports that a Chinese company has won the contract and signed a Letter of Intent with the Sri Lanka Ports Authority for construction of the Colombo South Container Terminal.

(c) to (e) Government is aware of China's enhanced economic and technological capabilities in execution of infrastructure projects in developing countries. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

[English]

Missing Indians

2144. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons of Indian origin working/residing abroad, especially in gulf countries are reported to be missing;

(b) if so, the details thereof, country-wise;

(c) whether any special arrangement has been made by the Government for the investigation of such cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES, AND MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Reports are periodically received of a few Indians working Overseas, including in Gulf Countries, being reported to be missing. The details of missing persons as received from some of the Indian Missions located in Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries including Gulf are as below:

Country	2010	2011	2012
Afghanistan		Nil	
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	11	06	12
Kuwait	Reported to be few		
Lebanon		Nil	
Libya		Nil	
Oman		05	
Qatar		Nil	
Syria		Nil	
UAE		126	

(c) to (e) As soon as the information regarding the missing of an Indian is reported, the matter is taken up through the Indian Mission with the concerned local authorities and sponsors. The assistance of local Indians, friends, acquaintances and community volunteers are also taken to ascertain the whereabouts.

Remote Village Electrification Programme

2145. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

SHRI RAMKISHUN:

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

(a) the details of target set and achievements made under Remote Village Electrification Programme in the country during the current Five Year Plan, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government is planning to promote renewable energy in a significant manner and augment supply of electricity in the country under Remote Village Electrification Programme mainly in the poor backward regions and remote rural areas;

(c) if so, the estimated quantity of electricity from renewable energy sources in 2020 as percentage of total electricity consumed in the country along with the details of the plan of Government including the incentives being given, or planned to be given, to the renewable energy sector to achieve targets fixed for 2020;

(d) whether the Government has any mechanism to monitor the progress of Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Ministry had been implementing Remote Village Electrification Programme for providing financial support for lighting/basic electrification in those remote unelectrified census villages and unelectrified hamlets of electrified census villages where grid extension was not found feasible by the State Governments and hence were not covered under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana.

State-wise targets were not set under the programme and projects were sanctioned on case-to-case basis after proposals were submitted by the state identified implementing agencies as per the guidelines of the scheme. The duration of RVE Programme was approved up to March 2012. The state-wise details of villages and hamlets completed during the 11th plan and 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The Remote Village Electrification Programme was only till the end of 11th Plan i.e. March, 2012. However, the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy

is promoting various renewable energy technologies for grid connected as well as off-grid electricity generation. The small/micro hydel projects are promoted for providing electricity to remote and rural areas. Over 200 micro hydel projects have been set up in the country in various states. Central Financial Assistance of Rs. 1.00 Crore for a 100 kW micro hydel project is provided by the Ministry.

Under the Off-grid Solar Application Scheme, the Ministry provides a subsidy of Rs. 150,000/-per kWp for installation of mini grid SPV power plants up to a maximum 250 kWp unit capacity to meet unmet demand of electricity in rural areas.

The Ministry is also promoting distributed/off grid power programme for meeting unmet demand of electricity in rural areas through biomass gasifier systems using locally available agriculture residues such as rice husk, corn cob/stalk, cotton stalk, arhar stalk, small wood chips etc. Central Financial Assistance of Rs. 15,000 per kilowatt is being provided for installation of biomass gasifier with 100% producer gas engines besides partial support of Rs. 1.00 lakh per km (maximum up to Rs. 3.00 lakh) for laying

local distribution network. CFA is released after successful installation and commissioning of the system. So far, 60 rice husk based gasifier systems have been installed for providing access to electricity to meet unmet demand of electricity in about 250 villages/hamlets/tolas.

The National Action Plan on Climate Change has suggested that in order to mainstream renewable energy in the national power system, a dynamic minimum renewable purchase obligation may be set and the share of renewable power in the national electricity mix be increased to 15 percent by 2020. No targets have however been set and efforts are being made to maximize the contribution.

(d) and (e) The state implementing agencies ensure monitoring of the implementation of the projects. Third party monitoring by Government/autonomous organization after completion of the project is mandatory. After installation also it is the responsibility of the implementing agencies to ensure functionality of the systems and periodic monitoring are carried out by them to oversee this.

Statement

State-wise details of villages and hamlets completed during the 11th plan and 2012-13

Sl. No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh				13		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	89	1		51		
3	Assam	169	77	581	525	465	12
4	Bihar						
5	Chhattisgarh	74			169		
6	Delhi						
7	Goa						
8	Gujarat	36					
9	Haryana	149			92		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Himachal Pradesh				20		
11	Jammu and Kashmir	13		30			
12	Jharkhand	153	9			44	
13	Karnataka	16	14				
14	Kerala				49		
IS	Madhya Pradesh	42	89	27	87	106	
16	Maharashtra	55	91	82			
17	Manipur	40	17			49	
18	Meghalaya	2		70		52	
19	Mizoram						
20	Nagaland	3				8	
21	Orissa	42	14	150	331	47	
22	Punjab						
23	Rajasthan	90		73			
24	Sikkim						
25	Tamil Nadu						
26	Tripura	165			90	284	
27	Uttarakhand	76					
28	Uttar Pradesh	65	14		105		
29	West Bengal				5	1	
	Total	1279	326	1013	1537	1056	12

[Translation]

Approval of New Drugs

2146. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy formulated by the Government in respect of clinical trials of new drugs before granting them approval for their marketing in the country;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of approval of certain drugs by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) in violation of the established procedures and without proper clinical trials in the country;

(c) if so, the facts in this regard;

(d) the number of drugs approved by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) and the number out of them undergone clinical trials in the country during each of the last three years and the current year so far;

(e) the action taken/proposed by the Government against the officials involved in the approval of drugs without their clinical trials in the country; and

(f) the measures taken/proposed by the Government to check such regulatory lapses and streamline the mechanism of approval of new drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (f) New drugs are approved as per the guidelines and requirements specified in Rule 122A, 122B, 122D and Schedule Y of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. As per the Schedule Y, for new drug approved outside India, phase III clinical trials need to be carried out primarily to generate evidence of efficacy and safety of the drugs in Indian patients when used as recommended in the prescribing information. However, as per Rule 122 A (2) and Rule 122 B (3), the requirement of such local clinical trial may not be necessary if the drug is of such a nature that the Licensing Authority may, in public interest, decide to grant permission to import / manufacture the new drug on the basis of data available from other countries. Further, as per clause 1(3) of Schedule Y for drugs indicated in life threatening / serious diseases or diseases of special relevance to the Indian health scenario, clinical data requirements may be abbreviated, deferred or omitted, as deemed appropriate by the

Licensing Authority.

For grant of permission to import / manufacture of the Fixed Dose Combinations (FDC), the requirements are prescribed under Appendix-VI of Schedule-Y. As per these requirements, clinical trial on Indian patients is required in certain category of FDCs.

The number of new drug molecules of Non-Biologicals and Biologicals approved by CDSCO and the number out of them, which underwent clinical trials in the country are as under:

Year	Number of drugs approved	Number of drugs approved with clinical trial
2009	72	60
2010	65	52
2011	41	38
2012 (upto July)	14	9

New drug applications are examined in consultation with twelve New Drug Advisory Committees (NDACs) consisting of experts / specialists from various reputed institutions and medical colleges across the country.

The Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare has made certain observation regarding the approval of new drugs without clinical trials on Indian subjects. An Action-Taken-Report would be submitted to the Committee.

[English]

Admission in Ayurveda Colleges

2147. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether certain ayurveda colleges have been barred from admitting students during the current academic year;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra;

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for early admission of students in these ayurveda colleges;

(d) whether the Government proposes to deploy AYUSH doctors in rural and remote areas by imparting them one year training in allopathic system of medicine; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) Yes. As detailed in the enclosed Statement. Ayurveda colleges have been denied permission to take admission during the academic session 2012-13 because of not meeting the approved parameters of required number of teachers including Higher Faculties, at least one teacher in each Department

and hospital requirements namely required number of beds, Out Patients Department (OPD) attendance and In Patients Department (IPD) bed occupancy of patients.

(c) As a result of steps taken by the Government including training of visitors, hearing committee etc. out of 261 Ayurveda colleges in the country, till 22.08.2012, 161 colleges have been permitted for taking admission of students and 80 colleges have been denied permission. Thus the processing of more than 90% cases of existing Ayurveda Colleges for 2012-13 academic session has been completed by 22nd August, 2012 (Statement)

(d) and (e) Government does not propose to deploy AYUSH doctors in rural and remote areas by imparting them one year training in allopathic system of medicine.

However, mainstreaming of AYUSH strategy under NRHM envisaged deployment of AYUSH doctors at co-located facilities of Primary Health Centers (PHCs) and Community Health Centers (CHCs) including these centers located in the rural and remote areas.

Statement

State and UT wise (Including Maharashtra) Ayurveda colleges who have been denied permission during the current academic year (2012-13)

As on 22.08.2012

Sl.No.	State	Total Ayurveda colleges in the state	Permitted as on 22.08.2012	Not Permitted as on 22.08.2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	07	02	05
2.	Assam	01	01	00
3.	Bihar	08	02	06
4.	Chandigarh	01	00	01
5.	Chhattisgarh	03	03	00
6.	Delhi	02	02	00
7.	Goa	01	01	00

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Gujarat	12	06	06
9.	Haryana	07	06	01
10.	Himachal Pradesh	01	01	00
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	01	01	00
12.	Jharkhand	01	01	00
13.	Karnataka	58	33	20
14.	Kerala	17	12	04
15.	Madhya Pradesh	18	10	06
16.	Maharashtra	65	45	14
17.	Orissa	06	04	02
18.	Pondicherry	01	00	01
19.	Punjab	12	07	02
20.	Rajasthan	09	05	03
21.	Tamil Nadu	05	02	03
22.	Uttar Pradesh	17	10	05
23.	Uttarakhand	05	04	01
24.	West Bengal	03	03	00
Total Colleges		261	161	80

VRS to AI Employees

2148. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

SHRI HUKUMADEO NARAYAN YADAV:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India proposes to offer Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) to its employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the details of proposed cut down in each category of staff;

(c) whether the Government has taken Trade Unions/stake holders into confidence before offering vrs to its employees;

(d) if so, their reactions thereto and the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented;

(e) the total number of employees of Air India and

its subsidiaries, category-wise along with the details of pilots and other staff which have left Air India to join other airlines during each of the last three years and the current year, category-wise; and

(f) the action taken by the Government in this regard and against such officials?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) In order to rationalize manpower for achieving optimum utilization of manpower resources and as part of the Turn Around Plan (TAP), the Board of Directors of Air India have given an in-principle approval to a Voluntary Retirement Scheme for all permanent and confirmed employees of the Company, who are in Indian scales of pay and have rendered a continuous service of 15 years in the Company or have reached a minimum age of 40 years as on date of closure of the scheme. Employees holding licences/approval from DGCA as part of their job requirements like aircraft engineers, pilot, simulator maintenance engineers, approved flight dispatchers, service engineers etc. are not eligible. The proposed Voluntary Scheme targets a total of approximately 5000 employees. However, the actual reduction in number of staff will depend upon the number of employees volunteering to opt for the scheme.

(c) and (d) VRS is an administrative decision of the company in line with the recommendations of Justice Dharmadhikari Committee. It is also a part of the Turn Around Plan of Air India. The scheme has been modeled on Government Guidelines and the earlier VRS offered in the erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines and the Unions had no objections to the scheme. The proposed VRS would be notified after approval of the Government.

(e) and (f) Reply is given in the Statement.

Statement

Pilots (Including Executive Pilots)	1439
Engineers (including Executive Engineers)	1419
Executives and General Category Officers	5012
Cabin Crew (including Executive Cabin Crew)	3064
Technicians/Service Engineers	3351
General Category Employees	12146
Total	26481

Details of Pilots and other staff who have left Air India are as under:

Category	2009		2010		2011		2012	
	R	VR	R	VR	R	VR	R	VR
Pilots (Including Executive Pilots)	3	-	1	1	17	2	-	-
Engineers (including Executive Engineers)	2	-	1	1	-	2	-	-
Executives and General Category Officers	7	25	12	50	13	47	6	11
Cabin Crew (including Executive Cabin Crew)	28	12	15	16	34	22	22	14
Technicians/Service Engineers	8	1	13	5	11	6	15	-
General Category Employees	13	29	18	45	17	52	5	22

R - Resignation.

VR - Voluntary Retirement.

However, Air India does not have any information about whether they have joined other airlines.

Air Passenger Safety

2149. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the country has adequate training facilities with international stature for pilots;
- (b) if not, the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government in this regard;
- (c) whether the Union Government proposes to revive Civil Aviation Safety Advisory Council (CASAC);
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the manner in which the new CASAC is likely to be different as compared to Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) In order to further strengthen the Aviation Safety environment through synergisation of available expertise, Government has re-constituted the Civil Aviation Safety Advisory Council (CASAC) on 23.07.2012. The CASAC shall perform the following functions:

- (i) Advise the DGCA on the following key areas:
- Operations of aircraft (Commercial and General Aviation)
 - Aerodromes and Heliports
 - Air Navigation Services
 - Air Operator Certification
 - Airworthiness of aircraft including maintenance
 - Certification of aeronautical products
 - Human Performance and Training

- (ii) Review the existing regulatory frame work and give recommendations to further strengthen the aviation safety.
- (iii) Develop, examine and recommend incorporation of best regulatory practices.
- (iv) Recommend short, medium and long term measures of safety enhancement and
- (v) Reflect public view on aviation safety matters.

[Translation]

Adventurous Tourism

2150. SHRI BHISHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the adventurous tourism is becoming popular in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether unlicensed sports operators are operating high risk dangerous sports activities like para sailing, para gliding, para sliding, sea diving, river rafting etc. without required basic safety instruments which leads to serious accidents;
- (d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to regularise the adventurous tourism in the country; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/ to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Adventure Tourism is one of the emerging segments of travel in India. The Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for the development of tourism projects including Adventure Tourism, on the basis of proposals received from them subject to adherence of scheme guidelines, availability of funds and inter-se priorities. The

Ministry of Tourism has been promoting Adventure Tourism through its domestic and international campaigns.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism in its guidelines for Basic Minimum Standards for Adventure Tourism related activities has identified the following categories of adventure tourism activities, viz. land, water and air based activities which include mountaineering, trekking, river running, hang gliding, para gliding and bungee jumping. Safety-precautionary measures to prevent any untoward incidents are under the purview of concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

(d) to (f) Ministry of Tourism has issued Guidelines for Approval of Adventure Tour Operators, which is a voluntary scheme, open to all bonafide adventure tour operators. The Ministry of Tourism also extends financial support for capacity building/training programmes in the adventure tourism sector.

Electricity Act, 2003

2151. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any Central agency to monitor the workings of private companies engaged in the distribution of electricity under the Electricity Act, 2003;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the penal provision on violation of the stipulations of the terms of the Electricity Act, State Acts, Regulations and terms of licences with reference to the Section 146 of the Electricity Act, 2003;

(d) the State-wise details of the private power distribution companies violating the said rules during the last three years and the current year;

(e) the number of cases registered against these companies and the status of these cases during the last three years and the current year, company-wise;

(f) whether the Government has carried out any enquiry at its level or has left it on the State Governments; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Under the Electricity Act, 2003, the Appropriate Commission, Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the Load Despatch Centres and District Committees have the responsibilities inter-alia of monitoring the workings of licensees engaged in the distribution to take care of public interest. The relevant provisions of the Act, viz., sections 79 and 86 dealing with the functions of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs), section 73 dealing with the functions of CEA, sections 28 and 32 dealing with the functions of Load Despatch Centres and section 166 (5) dealing with the District Committees are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Section 146 of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides as under:—

"Punishment for non-compliance of orders or directions- Whoever, fails to comply with any order or directions given under this Act, within such time as may be specified in the said order or direction or contravenes or attempts or abets the contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or any rules or regulations made thereunder, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees, or with both in respect of each offence and in the case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine which may extend to five thousand rupees for every day during which the failure continues after conviction of the first such offence.

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall apply to the orders, instructions or directions issued under Section 121."

The above section provides for punishment with imprisonment or fine or both for failure to comply with any order or directions given under the Act or contravention or attempts or abets the contravention of the provisions of the Act, rules or regulations.

(d) and (e) No case has been initiated under section 146 of the Act by the Commission during the past three years.

(f) and (g) For the purpose of distribution of power, the appropriate Government is the State Governments/ Union Territories.

Statement

Relevant Sections of Electricity Act, 2003

Section 79, (Functions of Central Commission): - (1) The Central Commission shall discharge the following functions, namely:—

- (a) to regulate the tariff of generating companies owned or controlled by the Central Government;
- (b) to regulate the tariff of generating companies other than those owned or controlled by the Central Government specified in clause (a), if such generating companies enter into or otherwise have a composite scheme for generation and sale of electricity in more than one State;
- (c) to regulate the inter-State transmission of electricity;
- (d) to determine tariff for inter-State transmission of electricity;
- (e) to issue licenses to persons to function as transmission licensee and electricity trader with respect to their inter-State operations;
- (f) to adjudicate upon disputes involving generating companies or transmission licensee in regard to matters connected with clauses (a) to (d) above and to refer any dispute for arbitration;
- (g) to levy fees for the purposes of this Act;

- (h) to specify Grid Code having regard to Grid Standards;
 - (i) to specify and enforce the standards with respect to quality, continuity and reliability of service by licensees;
 - (j) to fix the trading margin in the inter-State trading of electricity, if considered, necessary;
 - (k) to discharge such other functions as may be assigned under this Act.
- (2) The Central Commission shall advise the Central Government on all or any of the following matters, namely:-
- (i) formulation of National electricity Policy and tariff policy;
 - (ii) promotion of competition, efficiency and economy in activities of the electricity industry;
 - (iii) promotion of investment in electricity industry;
 - (iv) any other matter referred to the Central Commission by that Government.
- (3) The Central Commission shall ensure transparency while exercising its powers and discharging its functions.
- (4) In discharge of its functions, the Central Commission shall be guided by the National Electricity Policy, National Electricity Plan and tariff policy published under section 3.

Section 86. (Functions of State Commission):- (1) The State Commission shall discharge the following functions, namely:-

- (a) determine the tariff for generation, supply, transmission and wheeling of electricity, wholesale, bulk or retail, as the case may be, within the State:

Provided that where open access has been permitted to a category of consumers under section 42, the State Commission shall determine only the wheeling charges and surcharge thereon, if any, for the said category of consumers;

- (b) regulate electricity purchase and procurement process of distribution licensees including the price at which electricity shall be procured from the generating companies or licensees or from other sources through agreements for purchase of power for distribution and supply within the State;
- (c) facilitate intra-State transmission and wheeling of electricity;
- (d) issue licences to persons seeking to act as transmission licensees, distribution licensees and electricity traders with respect to their operations within the State;
- (e) promote co-generation and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy by providing suitable measures for connectivity with the grid and sale of electricity to any person, and also specify, for purchase of electricity from such sources, a percentage of the total consumption of electricity in the area of a distribution licensee;
- (f) adjudicate upon the disputes between the licensees, and generating companies and to refer any dispute for arbitration;
- (g) levy fee for the purposes of this Act;
- (h) specify State Grid Code consistent with the Grid Code specified under clause (h) of sub-section (1) of section 79;
- (i) specify or enforce standards with respect to quality, continuity and reliability of service by licensees;
- (j) fix the trading margin in the Intra-State trading of electricity, if considered, necessary; and
- (k) discharge such other functions as may be assigned to it under this Act.
- (2) The State Commission shall advise the State Government on all or any of the following matters, namely:
- (i) promotion of competition, efficiency and economy in activities of the electricity industry;
- (ii) promotion of investment in electricity industry;
- (iii) reorganization and restructuring of electricity industry in the State;
- (iv) matters concerning generation, transmission, distribution and trading of electricity or any other matter referred to the State Commission by that Government.
- (3) The State Commission shall ensure transparency while exercising its powers and discharging its functions.
- (4) In discharge of its functions, the State Commission shall be guided by the National Electricity Policy, National Electricity Plan and tariff policy published under section 3.
- Section 73, (Functions and duties of Authority): The Authority shall perform such functions and duties as the Central Government may prescribe or direct, and in particular to -
- (a) advise the Central Government on the matters relating to the national electricity policy, formulate short-term and perspective plans for development of the electricity system and co-ordinate the activities of the planning agencies for the optimal utilisation of resources to subserve the interests of the national economy and to provide reliable and affordable electricity for all consumers;
- (b) specify the technical standards for construction of electrical plants, electric lines and connectivity to the grid;
- (c) specify the safety requirements for construction, operation and maintenance of electrical plants and electric lines;
- (d) specify the Grid Standards for operation and maintenance of transmission lines;

- (e) specify the conditions for installation of meters for transmission and supply of electricity;
- (f) promote and assist in the timely completion of schemes and projects for improving and augmenting the electricity system;
- (g) promote measures for advancing the skill of persons engaged in the electricity industry;
- (h) advise the Central Government on any matter on which its advice is sought or make recommendation to that Government on any matter if, in the opinion of the Authority, the recommendation would help in improving the generation, transmission, trading, distribution and utilisation of electricity;
- (i) collect and record the data concerning the generation, transmission, trading, distribution and utilisation of electricity and carry out studies relating to cost, efficiency, competitiveness and such like matters;
- (j) make public from time to time the information secured under this Act, and provide for the publication of reports and investigations;
- (k) promote research in matters affecting the generation, transmission, distribution and trading of electricity;
- (l) carry out, or cause to be carried out any investigation for the purposes of generating or transmitting or distributing electricity;
- (m) advise any State Government, licensees or the generating companies on such matters which shall enable them to operate and maintain the electricity system under their ownership or control in an improved manner and where necessary, in co-ordination with any other Government, licensee or the generating company owning or having the control of another electricity system;
- (n) advise the Appropriate Government and the Appropriate Commission on all technical matters relating to generation, transmission and distribution of electricity; and
- (o) discharge such other functions as may be provided under this Act. Section 28. (Functions of Regional Load Despatch Centre):-
- (1) The Regional Load Despatch Centre shall be the apex body to ensure integrated operation of the power system in the concerned region.
- (2) The Regional Load Despatch Centre shall comply with such principles, guidelines and methodologies in respect of the wheeling and optimum scheduling and despatch of electricity as the Central Commission may specify in the Grid Code.
- (3) The Regional Load Despatch Centre shall -
- (a) be responsible for optimum scheduling and despatch of electricity within the region, in accordance with the contracts entered into with the licensees or the generating companies operating in the region;
- (b) monitor grid operations;
- (c) keep accounts of quantity of electricity transmitted through the regional grid;
- (d) exercise supervision and control over the inter-State transmission system; and
- (e) be responsible for carrying out real time operations for grid control and despatch of electricity within the region through secure and economic operation of the regional grid in accordance with the Grid Standards and the Grid Code.
- (4) The Regional Load Despatch Centre may levy and collect such fee and charges from the generating companies or licensees engaged in inter-State transmission of electricity as may be specified by the Central Commission.
- Section 32, (Functions of State Load Despatch Centres):-
- (1) The State Load Despatch Centre shall be the apex body to ensure integrated operation of the power system in a State.

- (2) The State Load Despatch Centre shall -
- be responsible for optimum scheduling and despatch of electricity within a State, in accordance with the contracts entered into with the licensees or the generating companies operating in that State;
 - monitor grid operations;
 - keep accounts of the quantity of electricity transmitted through the State grid;
 - exercise supervision and control over the intra-State transmission system; and
 - be responsible for carrying out real time operations for grid control and despatch of electricity within the State through secure and economic operation of the State grid in accordance with the Grid Standards and the State Grid Code.
- (3) The State Load Despatch Centre may levy and collect such fee and charges from the generating companies and licensees engaged in intra-State transmission of electricity as may be specified by the State Commission.

Section 166. (Coordination Forum):-

- (5) There shall be a committee in each district to be constituted by the Appropriate Government -
- to coordinate and review the extension of electrification in each district;
 - to review the quality of power supply and consumer satisfaction;
 - to promote energy efficiency and its conservation.

[English]

Treatment of Cancer Patients

2152. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

SHRI C.R. PATIL:

SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

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

- whether the cancer patients have to wait for a long time to get treatment in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS);
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether it is true that recently radiation therapy was given in AIIMS to a dog thus endangering the lives of patients; and
- if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Due to large number of patients and non-availability of cancer treatment facilities at other Government Hospitals waiting time for treatment to cancer patients at Dr. BRA Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital (Dr. BRA-IRCH), AIIMS is as under:

Sl.No.	Department	Waiting time
1.	Radiation Oncology	6-8 weeks
2.	Medical Oncology	2-3 weeks
3.	Surgical Oncology	6-8 weeks
4.	Palliative care unit	1-2 weeks

(c) and (d) Treatment of no dog has been performed at Dr. BRA-IRCH, AIIMS.

[Translation]

**Council for Human Resources
for Health**

2153. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

SHRI UDAY SINGH:

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

- the progress made in setting up of the National

Commission for Human Resources for Health (NCHRH) along with the objective thereof;

(b) whether there has been opposition to the NCHRH Bill from various quarters including the Indian Medical Association (IMA);

(c) if so, the details of the representations submitted to the Government in this regard;

(d) the reaction of the Government on such representations along with the measures taken/proposed by the Government to address the concerns of the stakeholders in the matter; and

(e) the other measures taken/proposed by the Government to improve the regulatory framework of the health sector?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The National Commission for Human Resources for Health (NCHRH) Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 22nd December 2011, which has referred the Bill to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health & Family Welfare for examination. The objective of the NCHRH is to create an overarching regulatory body for medical education and allied health sciences with a dual purpose of reforming the current regulatory framework and enhancing the supply of skilled manpower in the health sector.

(b) to (d) Representations on NCHRH Bill have been received from various quarters including Indian Medical Association (IMA) in this Ministry directly as well as through the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health & Family Welfare. These representations inter-alia speak about autonomy and democratic structure of existing councils. Since the matter is being examined by Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health & Family Welfare, the comments of this Ministry on the representations have been sent to the Standing Committee.

(e) Improvement in the regulatory framework of the health sector is an ongoing process and Government takes necessary action for improving regulatory framework through amendments in regulations from time to time.

[English]

Child Marriages

2154. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

SHRI CHARLES DIAS:

SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE:

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

(a) whether there are a large number of unregistered child marriage cases in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, whether as per the Annual Health Survey 2010-11 conducted by Registrar General of India, Rajasthan has the highest number of cases of child marriage;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to introduce any scheme for the welfare of children born from those girls who become mothers before the 18 years of age;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to prevent the child marriages in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The incidents of Child Marriage reported by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs are enclosed as Statement. However, sample surveys on health indicators by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, and by the Registrar General of India suggest prevalence of child marriages which are not registered.

(c) and (d) Annual Health Survey 2010-11 has covered the States of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Based on marriages that had taken place during 2007-2009 in the sample households, for these 9 States, marriages among females below legal age(18 years) was 10.2% for Assam, 20.2% for Bihar,

6.0% for Chhattisgarh, 17.6% for Jharkhand, 12.5% for Madhya Pradesh, 5.9% for Odisha, 21.9% for Rajasthan, 8.9% for Uttar Pradesh and 3.0% for Uttarakhand.

(e) and (f) There is no proposal to introduce any new scheme for welfare of children from those girls who become mothers before 18 years of age.

(g) The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 has been made effective from November 2007. Under PCMA 2006, every child marriage is voidable at the option of the contracting party who was a child at the time of the marriage, within two years of the child attaining majority.

The Government has written to State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Sikkim, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh to appoint Prohibition Officer under the Act, frames rules and to take all possible steps to prevent Child Marriage, particularly, on the occasion of 'AkhaTeej' ('AkshyaTritiya').

Besides, National Commission for Women(NCW) has requested the State Chief Ministers to sensitize and gear up the concerned machinery of the State Governments against those involved in the incidence of child marriage.

Further, workshops, seminars and legal awareness camps are organised in various States including Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh to spread awareness and bring attitudinal changes to prevent child marriage.

Being a social evil, spreading education and creating awareness at the grass root level is equally essential.

Statement

Incidence of Child Marriage

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010	2011
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	15
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0

1	2	3	4
3	Assam	9	0
4	Bihar	8	0
5	Chhattisgarh	2	5
6	Goa	0	0
7	Gujarat	14	13
8	Haryana	0	6
9	Himachal Pradesh	5	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0
12	Karnataka	8	12
13	Kerala	6	3
14	Madhya Pradesh	4	5
15	Maharashtra	4	19
16	Manipur	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0
20	Orissa	0	1
21	Punjab	0	0
22	Rajasthan	2	5
23	Sikkim	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0
25	Tripura	1	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	5	4
27	Uttarakhand	0	0

1	2	3	4
28	West Bengal	0	25
	Total State	59	113
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0
33	Delhi Ut	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0
35	Puducherry	1	0
	Total UT	1	0
	All India Total	60	113

Source: NCRB

[Translation]

Aerocity near IGI

2155. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up by Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) to examine the security aspects of the aerocity project by Delhi International Airport (P) Ltd. (DIAL) has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereon;

(c) whether the safety norms of Indira Gandhi International (IGI) airport have been taken into consideration in building the said aerocity;

(d) if so, whether DIAL, the operator of IGI airport has got No Objection Certificate from BCAS and other security agencies;

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

(f) the distance from runway at which construction work is allowed as per international norms?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Committee set up by Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) to examine the security aspects of the aerocity project by Delhi International Airport (P.) Ltd. (DIAL) has submitted its report. The Committee had recommended several mitigation measures for improving security and the same have already been taken care of.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. The Airport Operator of IGI Airport, DIAL, did not obtain any No Objection Certificate from BCAS. There is no such requirement as on date, to obtain the No Objection Certificate from BCAS.

(f) The Aerocity Project falls well outside the operational area of the Airport. The construction works of the project are being undertaken according to plans duly approved by the appropriate authority.

[English]

Research and Development Projects for Mining Sector

2156. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Research and Development projects sanctioned by the Government for development of mining sector and funds allocated/ released thereunder during the last three years;

(b) the present status of sanctioned projects; and

(c) the steps/ measures taken by the Government for their early completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) The details of Research and Development projects sanctioned for development of mining sector and funds allocated / released during the last three years i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Year	Provision	Funds Released	No. of Projects
2009-10	300.00	167.82	12
2010-11	300.00	300.00	18
2011-12	300.00	267.22	18

The detailed project-wise information for the last three years is given in Statement-I.

(b) The present status of sanctioned projects during the current year i.e. 2012-13 are given in Statement-II.

(c) For early completion of the Science and Technology projects and monitoring of progress, following two Committees have been constituted for speedy sanction and evaluation of the projects.

A. The Standing Scientific Advisory Group (SSAG) under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Mines). The SSAG:-

- (i) finalizes the project proposals recommended by PERC.
- (ii) considers recommendations of PERC on promotion of R&D for the mineral sector.
- (iii) considers R&D issues relating to acquisition of technology assets in relation to mineral and mining

sector.

(iv) considers strategies for coordination and strengthening of research organizations in the sector and for their better coordination.

(v) considers HR development strategies for the sector to promote R&D.

B. The Project Evaluation & Review Committee (PERC) [constituted to assist the SSAG] under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Mines). The PERC:-

1. advises the Ministry of Mines on project proposals so as to advance the objectives of R&D recorded in the National Mineral Policy, 2008.
2. evaluates/appraises S&T project proposals before consideration of SSAG.
3. reviews and monitors progress of projects periodically.
4. reviews nearing completion/recently completed projects as regards targeted deliverables before considering release of last installment of the grant-in-aid.
5. identifies potential area for applied R&D in furtherance of the National Mineral Policy.

Periodically review status of follow up on completed projects in terms of follow on projects or industry applications.

Statement-I

Funds released to various On-going Schemes from the Plan Funds

Sl.No.	Organization	Sanction No.	Sanctioned Amount [Rs. in lakhs]	Funds Released during 2009-10 with date
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Development of Friction stir welding Technique for Aluminium-Aluminium and Aluminium- Steel Sheet Joint, JNARDDC, Nagpur	14/12/2008-Met. IV	45.00	Rs. 15 lakhs dt. 28.10.2009

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Characterization and dry beneficiation studies to enrich the Nickel content from the waste lateritic Nickel bearing chromite overburden materials of Sukinda, Orissa", IMMT, Bhubaneswar (formerly RRL)	14/10/2006-Met. IV	6.20	Rs. 3.2 lakhs dt. 10.11.2009
3.	Feasibility and application of Bio-fuel as well as low cast and diluted ANFO for cost effective, Central Institute of Mining & Fuel Research (CIFMR), Nagpur	14/4/2006-Met. IV	45.00	Rs. 32 lakhs dt. 2.2.2010
4.	Characterization and Optimum utilization of Manganese ore, IMMT, Bhubaneswar	14/12/2007-Met. IV	27.00	Rs. 9 lakhs dt. 8.3.2010
5.	Development of water Resistant ANFO, Central Institute of Mining & Fuel Research, Dhanbad	14/22/2008-Met. IV	26.28	Rs. 12.15 lakhs dt 18.12.2009
6.	Characterization beneficiation and utility study of some graphite, deposit from Arunachal Pradesh, North East Institute of Science & Technology, formerly RRL, Jorhat	14/3/2006-Met. IV	26.30	5 lakhs dt 13.1.2010 (2nd installment)
7.	Thermal Plasma dissociation of molybdenite for the production of molybdenum metal, Institute of Mineral and Material Technology, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	14/34/2008-Met. IV	49.29	Rs. 33.76 lakhs dt. 3.3.2010 (1st installment)
8.	Development of a protocol for evaluation of vibration hazard potential of mining equipment, NIMH, Nagpur	14/30/2008-Met. IV	23.00	Rs. 16 lakhs dt. 17.12.09 (1st Installment)
9.	Systematic study of potential biomarker of occupational health diseases in Miners, NIMH, Nagpur	14/31/2008-Met. IV	21.33	Rs. 12.16 lakhs dt. 31.12.09 (1st Installment)
10.	Simulation and Die Design for Complex Aluminium Extruded profiles, JNARDDC, Nagpur	14/13/2008-Met. IV	50.00	Rs. 8 lakhs dt. 8.3.2010 (2nd Installment)

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Micro structural characterization of Aluminium alloy billets cast in a linear electromagnetic stirrer, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	14/1/2008-Met. IV	23.55	Rs. 11.55 lakhs dt 16.3.2010 (2nd Installment)
12.	Bauxite Technical Data Bank Phase III- Western Ghat Deposits", JNARDDC.	14/15/2008-Met. IV	14.80	Rs. 5 lakhs dt. 25.3.2010 (2nd Installment)
Total				167.82

Sl.No.	Organization	Sanction No.	Sanctioned Amount [Rs. in lakhs]	Funds Released during 2010-11 with date
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Pilot Scale smelting and pre-feasibility studies on nickel-chromium-cobalt bearing magnetite ores for commercial production, NML, Jamshedpur	14/5/2003-Met. IV	21.00 Addl. Grant-9.75	Rs. 9.75 lakhs dt 8.6.2010 (Add. Grant)
2.	Study of Die Filling during semisolid casting of Aluminium components, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	14/3/2008-Met. IV	21.00	Rs. 10 lakhs dt. 2.7.2010 (2nd & last Installment)
3.	Preparation and certification of Aluminium Alloys Reference Materials, JNARDDC, Nagpur	14/14/2008-Met. IV	30.00	Rs. 15 lakhs dt. 20.7.2010 (2nd & last Installment)
4.	Recovery of Molybdenum Values from low grade Molybdenite or and secondary molybdenum sources, NFTDC, Hyderabad	14/5/2009-Met. IV	55.70	Rs. 38.25 lakh dt 16.7.2010 (1st Installment)
5.	Production of Ferro-Nickel from Chromite Overburden(COB) and Nickel Laterite Ore by Thermal Plasma Process, Institute of Minerals & Materials Technology, Bhubaneswar	14/28/2008-Met. IV	40.05	Rs. 23.85 lakh dt. 16.7.2010 (1st Installment)

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Development of Rapid Analytical Procedures for Cobalt, Chromium and Nickel, JNARDDC, Nagpur	14/33/2008-Met. IV	35.00	Rs. 30 lakh dt 7.7.2010 (1st Installment)
7.	Development of State-of-the art facilities for in-situ stress measurement by hydrofracture in porous and fractured rocks, NIRM, Karnataka	14/7/2009-Met. IV	74.00	Rs. 68.60 lakh dt. 27.7.2010 (1st Installment)
8.	Study of Toxic Fumes and Development of Carbon Nanotubes based sensing device jointly by CIMFR, Dhanbad and Amity University, Noida (U.P.)	14/6/2009-Met. IV	47.44	Rs. 15.528 lakh and Rs. 11.052 lakh dt. 30.9.2010 (1st Installment)
9.	Preparation of Strontium Hexa Ferrite Powder from Celestite ore and blue dust, Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology, Patiala	14/2/2006-Met. IV	16.88	Rs. 3 lakhs dt. 29.12.2010 (2nd Installment)
10.	Development of Friction Stir Welding Technique for Aluminium -Steel Joint, JNARDDC, Nagpur	14/12/2008-Met. IV	45.00	Rs. 15 lakh dt. 29.12.2010 (2nd Installment)
11.	Bauxite Technical Data Bank Phase-III, Western Ghat Deposits", JNARDDC, Nagpur	14/15/2008-Met. IV	14.80	Rs. 4 lakh dt. 29.12.2010 (3rd Installment)
12.	Simulation and Die Design for complex Aluminium Extruded profiles, JNARDDC	14/13/200B-Met. IV	50.00	Rs. 8 lakh dt. 3.1..2011 (3rd & final installment)
13.	Confederation of Indian Industries, 23 Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi. (IEC)	20/49/2010-CDN	Information Education Communication [IEC]	Rs. 5 lakhs dt 17.1.2011
14.	Development of Underground Stopping method for Soapstone Mining in Rajasthan, Maharana Pratap University, Udaipur	14/6/2006-Met. IV	20.6	Rs. 13.20 lakh dt 23.3.2011 (1st installment Balance)
15.	Pride of India Expo-98th Indian Science Congress, Delhi. (IEC)	3/2/2010-Met. IV	IEC	Rs. 18,33,738/- dt 11.3.2011
16.	Federation of Indian Mineral Industries (FIMI), New Delhi (IEC)	20/4/2011-Cdn	IEC	Rs. 5 lakh dt 31.3.2011

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Federation of Indian Mineral Industries (FIMI), New Delhi (IEC)	20/14/2011-Cdn	IEC	Rs. 5 lakh dt 8.3.2011
18.	Federation of Indian Mineral Industries (FIMI), New Delhi (IEC)	20/61/2011-Cdn	IEC	Rs. 1.43 lakh dt 31.3.2011
Total				300.00

Sl.No.	Organization	Sanction No.	Sanctioned Amount [Rs. in lakhs]	Funds Released during 2011-12 with date
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Systematic study of potential biomarkers of occupational health diseases in Miners, NIMH, Nagpur	14/31/2008-Met. IV	21.33	Rs. 5.11 lakh dt 5.8.2011 (2nd installment)
2.	Development of water Resistance ANFO for blasting in watery holes, CIMFR, Dhanbad	14/22/2008-Met. IV	26.28	Rs. 6.71 lakh dt 13.7.2011 (2nd installment)
3.	Mineral systematic and pre-concentration of PGE values from low grade chrome ores of Boula Mines, Institute of Minerals & Materials Technology, Bhubaneswar.	14/23/2010-Met. IV	93,62,840/-	Rs. 49,31,160/- dt 9.9.2011 (1st installment)
4.	A Pilot study on health status of mine workers and nearby population around iron mines, NIMH, Nagpur	14/15/2010-Met. IV	44.96	Rs. 31.73 lakhs dt 29.9.2011 (1st installment)
5.	Development of multilayered materials for melting, liquid metal handling and casting under high pressure and loads	14/4/2011-Met. IV	87.48	Rs. 56.16 lakh dt 13.10.2011 (1st installment)
6.	Microstructural characterization of Aluminium Alloy Billets cast in a linear electromagnetic stirrer, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	14/1/2008-Met. IV	23.55	Rs. 3.5 lakh dt 26.7.2011 (Addl. Grant)
7.	Characterisation of Indian Lean grade magnesite ore and improvement of its high temperature refractory properties with or without beneficiation, Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute, Kolkata.	14/1/2010- Met. IV	35.00	Rs. 14.222 lakh dt 29.9.2011 (1st installment)

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Feasibility & Application of Bio-Fuel, Central Institute of Mining & Fuel Research, Nagpur.	14/4/2006- Met. IV	45.00	Rs. 6.5 lakh dt 23.8.2011 (2nd installment)
9.	Development of a protocol for evaluation of vibration hazard potential of Mining equipment, NIMH, Nagpur	14/30/2008-Met. IV	23.00	Rs. 7 lakh dt. 2.9.2011 (2nd & Final installment)
10.	Development of Rapid Analytical procedures for cobalt, chromium and nickel, JNARDDC, Nagpur	14/33/2008-Met. IV	35.00	Rs. 5 lakh dt 2.9.2011 (2nd & Final Installment)
11.	Development of friction stir welding technique for aluminium-aluminium and aluminium-steel sheet joints, JNARDDC, Nagpur	14/12/2008-Met. IV	45.00	Rs. 15 lakh dt 24.11.2011 (3rd & final installment)
12.	Characterization, beneficiation and utility study of some graphite deposits of Arunachal Pradesh, North East Institute of Science & Technology (NEIST), Jorhat, Assam	14/3/2006- Met. IV	26.30	Rs. 3.65 lakh dt 26.12.2011 (3rd & final installment)
13.	Characterization and Optimum Utilization of Manganese Ore Resources of Orissa, Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology, Bhubaneswar.	14/12/2007-Met. IV	27.00	Rs. 9 lakh dt 24.10.2011 (2nd installment)
14.	Federation of Indian Mineral Industries (FIMI), New Delhi (IEC)	20/5/2011-Cdn	IEC	Rs. 10 lakh dt. 13.9.2011
15.	Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), New Delhi. (IEC)	20/5/2011-Cdn	IEC	Rs. 2.5 lakh dt 13.9.2011
16.	Development of underground stoping method for soapstone deposits in Rajasthan, Deptt. of Mining Engg. College of Technology and Engineering, Udaipur	14/6/2006- Met. IV	20.60	Rs. 2.2 lakh dt 27.3.2012

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Recovery of Molybdenum values from low grade Molybdenite ore and secondary molybdenum sources and synthesis of value added products (pilot Plant), NFTDC, Hyderabad	14/5/2009- Met. IV	55.70	Rs. 22.18 lakh dt 28.3.2012
18.	Development of Mathematical Model (using fuzzy logic) to Control Superheat of Aluminium Electrolysis Bath, JNARDDC, Nagpur	14/13/2010-Met. IV	32.00	Rs. 17.45 lakh dt 19.3.2012
Total				267.22

Statement-II*Ongoing Projects in 2012-13*

Sl. No.	Name of Project and duration	Duration	Year of commencement	Budget Provisions in 2012-2013 (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Development of Mathematical model (using fuzzy logic) to Control superheat of Aluminium Electrolysis Bath, JNARDDC, Nagpur. Duration 3 years 14/13/2010-Metal IV	3 years	2012	4.91
2.	Characterisation of Indian lean grade magnesite ore and improvement of its high temperature refractory properties with or without beneficiation, Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute, Kolkata. Duration 3 years. 14/1/2010-Metal IV	3 years	2011	10.00
3.	Mineral systematics and pre-concentration of PGE values from low grade chrome ores of Boula mines, Orissa, Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology, Bhubaneswar (Revised). Duration 3 years 14/23/2010-Metal IV	3 years	2011	33.56
4.	A Pilot study on Health Status of Mine workers and nearby population around iron ore mines, National Institute of Miners Health, Nagpur. Duration 2 years 14/15/2010-Metal IV	2 years	2011	13.23

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Development of Multilayered materials for melting, liquid metal handling and casting under high pressure and loads, NFTDC, Hyderabad. Duration 3 year. 14/4/2011-Metal IV	3 years	2011	25.66
6.	Development of state-of art facilities for insitu stress measurement by hydrofracture in porous and fractured rocks, NIRM Karanataka. Cost Rs. 74 lakhs (duration 3 years) 14/7/2009-Metal IV	3 years	2010	3.40
7.	Study of toxix fumes and development of carbob nanotubes based sensing device, CIMFR and Amity University. Cost Rs. 47.44 (duration 3 years) 14/6/2009-Metal IV	3 years	2010	15.00
8.	Production of ferro nickel from chromite overburden (COB) and Nickel laterite ore by thermal plasma process, Institute of Minerals & Materials Technology, CSIR, Bhubaneswar. Cost Rs. 40.05 lakhs (Duration 3 years). 14/28/2008-Metal IV	3 years	2010	8.10
9.	Systematic study of potential biomarkers of occupational health diseases in miners, NIMH, Nagpur. Cost Rs. 21.33 lakhs (Duration 3 years)	3 years	2009	4.06
10.	Thermal Plasma dissociation of molybdenite for the production of molybdenum metal, Institute of Minerals & Materials Technology (Formerly RRL) Rs 64.40 lakhs (Duration 3 years) 14/34/2008- Metal IV	3 years	2009	7.76
11.	Development of water resistant ANFO for Blasting in watery holes.CIMFR, Dhanbad. Cost Rs. 26.28 (Duration 3 years) 14/22/2008-Met. IV	3 years	2008	7.40
12.	Characterization and optimum utilization of Manganese Ore resources of Orissa. Cost Rs. 27 lakh Duration (3 years) 14/12/2007-Met.IV	3 years	2008	9.00

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Characterization and dry beneficiation studies to enrich the Nickel content from the waste lateritic Nickel bearing chromite overburden materials of Sukinda, Orissa. Institute of Mineral and Materials Technology (IMMT) Bhubaneswar (formerly RRL). Cost Rs. 6.20 (Duration 2 years)14/10/2006-Met.IV	2 years	2008	3.00
14.	Feasibility and application of Bio-Fuel as well as low cost diluted ANFO (Ammonium Nitrate fuel oil) for cost effective and safe blasting Practices in Open cast metalliferrous mines in India. Central Institute of Mining & Fuel research (CIMFR), Nagpur. Cost Rs. 45 lakhs. (Duration 3 year) 14/4/2000-Met. IV	3 years	2008	6.50
15.	Preparation of strontium Hexa Ferrite Powder from celestite ore and blue dust to be implemented by Thaper Institute of Engineering & Technology, Patiala, Punjab Cost Rs. 16.88 lakh (Duration 3 years) 14/2/2006-M. IV	3 years	2007	3.88

Accredited Social Health Activists

2157. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the observations made by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare in its Report on the working conditions of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) relating to duplication of work by ASHAs, Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery's (ANMs) and Women Anganwadi workers;

(b) whether the Committee has asked for delineation of the roles and responsibilities of ANMs and ASHAs to avoid duplication of efforts; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP

BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Yes, the Government has taken note of the observations made by the Parliamentary Standing Committee.

(b) Yes.

(c) Instructions have been issued to the State Governments clarifying the main responsibility/accountability of ASHA, ANM and AWW in relation to each other in five major activities at the community level.

Clinical Trials

2158. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that pharmaceutical companies are targeting small towns for phase-III clinical trials;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of a recent report which has observed that pharma companies have claimed over last few years that most of their drugs trials were taking place in cosmopolitan cities which has a heterogenous population but their submission has been found incorrect and basic purpose of phase-III trials is not being served;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the response and reaction of the Government to the findings of the Committee; and

(e) the details of fresh action, the Government proposes to take to regulate conduct of clinical trials in the country by drugs companies in view of the above report?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Clinical trials of new drugs are regulated under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules, 1945. The requirements and guidelines for undertaking clinical trials are specified in Schedule Y of these rules. Schedule Y also mandates that clinical trial is conducted as per the Good Clinical Practices (GCP) guidelines issued by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO). As per the GCP guidelines, the Sponsor of the clinical trial is responsible for selecting the Investigator(s) / Institutions taking into account the appropriateness and availability of the study site and facilities. Clinical trial proposals are examined in consultation with New Drug Advisory Committees consisting of eminent experts. During the evaluation of these proposals, the committee also examines the proposed sites of the clinical trials.

(e) The regulatory provisions for clinical trials in the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 are continuously being revised and strengthened, which is an ongoing process.

Bus Service to Mandalay

2159. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a bus service between Imphal (India) and Mandalay (Myanmar) via Moreh and Tamu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a system of visa-on-arrival has been worked out on both sides; and

(d) if so, the details of the agreement/understanding arrived at between the two countries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) Government has been in discussions with the Government of Myanmar on the starting of a bus service between Imphal (India) and Mandalay (Myanmar) via Moreh and Tamu. In this context, the first round of technical level discussions were held in Myanmar on 10-11 May, 2012. During the Prime Minister's visit to Myanmar, in end May, 2012, the leaders of both countries directed the concerned officials from both sides to finalise all modalities for operationalisation of the Bus Service.

Office of DCGI

2160. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a report which has observed that the office of the Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) is short-staffed for years hurting the business interests of several drug-makers;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard indicating the number of staff presently working in DCGI office against the sanctioned posts;

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has proposed a fee for inspecting manufacturing plants and an increase in the levy for examining drug applications, as part of an ambitious plan to expand the understaffed drug regulator's office; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health & Family Welfare in its 59th Report on the Functioning of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has *inter alia* raised the issue of shortage of staff in CDSCO. The CDSCO presently has a total of 327 sanctioned posts in various grades out of which 119 are filled up on regular basis. To tide over the shortage of manpower, the organisation has engaged personnel on contract basis against the vacant sanctioned posts till they are filled up on regular basis. The process of creation of posts and recruitment of regular employees is a continuous and ongoing process.

(d) The license fees to be accompanied along with the application for grant of various licenses as well as inspection fees for inspection of manufacturing premises are already prescribed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

HIV/AIDS Cases

2161. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether the cases of AIDS/HIV have been rising in the country;

(b) if so, the number of new AIDS/HIV cases

reported in the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether there has been a mark shift in the incidence of AIDS/HIV from traditionally high risk States in the Southern and North-Eastern region to States in other parts of the country;

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

(e) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of National AIDS Control Programme (NACP)-III; and

(f) the salient features of NACP-IV along with the time by which it is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (d) Based on HIV Estimations 2010, the number of new annual HIV infections has declined by around 56% during the last decade. It is estimated that India had approximately 1.2 lakh new infections in 2009, as against 2.7 lakh in 2000. Similar reduction in HIV incidence has been noted in all the high prevalence States in the Southern and North-Eastern region. However, some low prevalence States have shown a slight increase in the number of new infections over the past two years. Of the 1.2 lakh estimated new infections in 2009, the six high prevalence States account for only 39% of the cases, while the States of Odisha, Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat account for 41% of new infections.

In regard to number of reported HIV/AIDS cases registered in ART centres for HIV care, during the year 2010 - 11, 320114 HIV/AIDS cases were registered against 246627 in 2009-10. However, during 2011-12, the same number has been decreased to 275377 cases.

A Statement indicating number of new HIV/AIDS cases registered in ART centres during last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise is enclosed.

(e) The performance of NACP - III has been assessed through the HIV estimates derived using globally

comparable methods, periodical Joint Implementation Reviews involving development partners and the Government, and independent Impact Assessment studies.

The mid-term review of NACP-III and subsequent Joint Implementation Review Missions reported that most of the targets have been achieved and even surpassed. Impressive gains have been made in Anti Retroviral Therapy services, upscaling of Integrated Counseling & Testing Centres and identifying People Living with HIV/AIDS. There has been a significant scale-up of Targeted Interventions and Condom distribution has increased.

An independent Impact Assessment Study undertaken by a consortium of three public health institutes in India: PGIMER, Chandigarh; National AIDS Research Institute, Pune; and National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases, Kolkata reported, in November 2009, that the HIV epidemic had remained contained, and was declining in the country. Also there was significant decline in HIV prevalence among female sex workers and young women (15-24 years) seeking antenatal care in the high-prevalence southern states. Another study showed the cost-effectiveness of targeted HIV-prevention interventions for female sex workers.

(f) NACP-IV seeks to consolidate the gains of NACP-III and learn from the lessons of the previous phases of programme implementation. It aspires to further strengthen and decentralize the programme to state and district levels. NACP-IV remains a prevention-oriented plan with adequate coverage of HIV care in the context of the concentrated epidemic situation in India.

Taking into account the successful implementation of NACP III and outcome of wider consultation, the salient features of NACP IV are:

- Preventing new infections by sustaining the reach of current interventions and effectively addressing emerging epidemics
- Preventing Parent-to-child transmission
- Focusing on IEC strategies for behaviour change in HRG, awareness among general population and demand-generation for HIV services
- Providing comprehensive care, support and treatment to eligible PLHIV
- Reducing stigma and discrimination through Greater involvement of PLHIV (GIPA)
- Ensuring effective use of strategic information at all levels of programme
- Integrating HIV services with the health system in a phased manner
- Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS activities with all key central- and state-level Ministries/departments and leveraging resources of the respective departments.

NACP IV in its entirety will be finalized after the allocation in XII Five Year Plan is made available to the department.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of new AIDS/HIV cases registered in the country

Sl. No.	Name of the state	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	69155	76650	61121	9363
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20	14	11	3
3	Assam	882	1062	1047	307

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Bihar	5699	8497	9129	1886
5	Chandigarh	799	1011	1264	245
6	Chhattisgarh	1644	2340	2060	899
7	Delhi	8228	3559	5359	1656
8	Goa	779	681	608	102
9	Gujarat	14728	18201	16072	2218
10	Haryana	1608	2033	1896	646
11	Himachal Pradesh	990	1390	923	203
12	Jammu and Kashmir	568	436	495	90
13	Jharkhand	1515	2862	1997	488
14	Karnataka	38276	50737	42043	7400
15	Kerala	2551	2539	1958	509
16	Madhya Pradesh	3803	5082	5127	822
17	Maharashtra	36791	61445	49644	13107
18	Manipur	2013	2663	1996	373
19	Meghalaya	109	215	279	30
20	Mizoram	840	1071	1548	216
21	Nagaland	1400	1682	1521	440
22	Orissa	1343	3628	4218	641
23	Pondicherry	227	246	250	39
24	Punjab	4488	5715	5024	887
25	Rajasthan	5983	7401	9463	1387
26	Sikkim	31	36	24	9
27	Tamil Nadu	25812	38182	24837	3532
28	Tripura	158	175	202	30

1	2	3	4	5	6
29	Uttar Pradesh	9834	11874	17185	3238
30	Uttaranchal	446	859	692	147
31	West Bengal	5907	7828	7384	656
	Total	246627	320114	275377	51569

(*As on 31st May 2012)

[English]

**Development and Upgradation of
Airports, Helipads and Airstrips**

2162. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIYA:

YOGI ADITYA NATH:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has recently asked all the States to prepare plans for developing and upgrading airports, helipads and even unused airstrips;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many State Governments have asked the Government to construct/shift/expand/ upgrade airports in their States;

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

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto along with the present status of proposals, project-wise; and

(f) the time by which these projects are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT

SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Civil Aviation has written to Chief Secretaries of various State Governments and Union Territories for preparation of 'Perspective Civil Aviation Plan'. This plan shall indicate a road map for development of Civil Aviation in the States and Union Territories.

(c) and (d) Details of the requests received from State Government for development, expansion, upgradation and modernization of airports are as under:

Odisha - Jharsuguda

Punjab - Bhatinda (CE) and Ludhiana

Rajasthan - Kishangarh and Jodhpur (CE)

Jharkhand - Deoghar

Maharashtra - Jalgaon

Jammu and Kashmir - Jammu (CE)

Karnataka - Belgaum and Hubli.

(e) and (f) Commencement of the works depends on the acquisition/physical handing over of the land by the State Government. However, the works at Bhatinda, Jammu and Chandigarh have already commenced and the works at Jalgaon has been completed.

Nursing Education

2163. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has proposed to raise the standards of nursing education and to make it affordable keeping in view the shortage of nurses in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received proposals from some of the State Governments for setting up of nursing colleges in their respective States during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken on such proposals; and

(e) the time by which pending proposals are likely to be cleared by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Under the Scheme of Development of Nursing Services which includes Training of Nurses and Strengthening of Nursing Institutions & Centrally sponsored scheme on Strengthening and Up-gradation of Nursing Services which includes Establishment of new ANM/GNM schools, so far 319 courses have been conducted, 9583 Nurses given training, out of 132 ANM Schools and 137 GNM Schools approved funds released to 62 ANM Schools and 70 GNM Schools. The schemes aim to build capacity, improve the infrastructure in Nursing Institutions, improve quality of Nursing education and make it more affordable. Further, Indian Nursing Council (INC) being the statutory body for regulating Nursing Education has taken proactive measures in this regard as detailed in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Requests have been received for setting up of College of Nursing in the state of Kerala, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Assam. However, as there is no scheme on setting up of Nursing college, the above requests were replied accordingly. Under the scheme of Up gradation of school of Nursing into college of Nursing, 17 institutions in 8 states have been released funds during 11th plan period as per details as enclosed Statement-II.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Proactive measures taken by Indian Nursing Council

- (i) Student patient ratio has been relaxed from 1:5 to 1:3
- (ii) The land from 5 acres has been relaxed to construct building of 54,000 sq. ft. for School/College of Nursing and Hostel.
 - At least 2 M.Sc. (N) faculty to be available.
 - Qualification and Experience of the Nursing Teachers has been relaxed up to 2012.
 - Sharing of teaching faculty for both Diploma and Graduate Programme.
- (iii) Relaxed norms for teaching faculty to start B.Sc. (N) Programme.
 - Relaxation for opening M.Sc. (N) programme. Super Specialty Hospital can start M.Sc. (N) without having under graduate programme.
 - i. Relaxation of student teacher ratio for M.Sc (N) programme has been relaxed from 1:5 to 1:10
 - ii. Essentiality certificate to open M.Sc. (N) programme from State Government is not required for those institution which are already having Indian Nursing Council recognized programme like Diploma or Degree.
 - iii. If an institution is having INC recognition for one programme then there is no need to have Essentiality Certificate for starting another nursing programme.
- (iv) Admission for Nursing allowed for married candidates.
- (v) Age increased for Teaching Faculty up to 70 years
- (vi) Maximum of 100 seats will be given to those parent hospitals with 300 beds without insisting Medical College
- (vii) Distance from school to hospital has been relaxed from 30 km to 15 km
- (viii) Eligibility Criteria to admission for Diploma and Degree has been relaxed.

Statement-II

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the institute	Year	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
1	GNM Training Centre Indira Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.	2009-10 2010-11	62.50 40.00
2	School of Nursing, Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Nurses Hostel, Ranchi, Jharkhand.	2009-10 2010-11	62.50 40.00
3	School of Nursing, Patliputra Medical College & Hospital, Dhanbad, Jharkhand.	2009-10 2010-11	62.50 40.00
4	School of Nursing, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College Hospital, Jamshedpur, (P.O). Sakhi (Distt.), East Singhbhum, Jharkhand.	2009-10 2010-11	62.50 40.00
5	School of Nursing, Sir T. General Hospital, Jail Road, Bhavnagar, Gujarat.	2009-10 2010-11	62.50 40.00
6	School of Nursing, S S G Hospital, Baroda, Gujarat.	2009-10 2010-11	62.50 40.00
7	School of Nursing, J. L. N. Medical College & Associated Group of Hospital, Ajmer, Rajasthan.	2009-10 2010-11	62.50 40.00
8	General Nursing Training Center, Sardar Patel Medical College & Associated Group of PBM Hospital, Bikaner, Rajasthan	2009-10 2010-11	62.50 40.00
9	School of Nursing, Mahatma Gandhi Hospital, Jodhpur, Rajasthan.	2009-10 2010-11	62.50 40.00
10.	General Nursing & Midwifery Training Center, Maharaja Bhim Singh Hospital, Kota, Rajasthan.	2009-10 2010-11	62.50 40.00
11	School of Nursing, Maharana Bhupal Government Hospital, Udaipur, Rajasthan.	2009-10 2010-11	62.50 40.00
12	School of Nursing, Social Obstetrics & Govt. Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Woman & Children, Triplicane, Chennai.. T.N	2009-10 2010-11	62.50 40.00
13	School of Nursing, Govt. Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College, Salem. Chennai. T.N	2009-10 2010-11	62.50 40.00

1	2	3	4
14	School of Nursing, Medinipur Medical College & Hospital, P.O Medinipur, Pashim Medinipur District. WB	2009-10 2010-11	62.50 40.00
15	School of Nursing, Calcutta National Medical College & Hospital, 24, Gorachand Road, Kolkata-14. WB	2009-10 2010-11	62.50 40.00
16	Institute of Medical Sciences Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (U.P).	2009-10 2010-11	62.50 40.00
17.	School of GNM, RIMS Campus, Lamphel, Imphal, Manipur 795001	2009-10	300.00

**Child Welfare Committees/District
Child Protection Units**

2164. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

SHRI C.M. CHANG:

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

(a) the number of Child Welfare Committees (CWCs)/District Child Protection Units (DCPUs) for the children in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether some State Governments/UT Administrations are yet to set up CWC/DCPU in each district;

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

(d) whether the Government has made any assessment of the functioning of these CWCs/DCPUs;

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

(f) whether the Government is contemplating to standardise the reporting structures and appointment procedure in CWCs/DCPUs; and

(g) 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 furnished by State Governments/UT Administrations, the number of

Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) and District Child Protection Units (DCPUs), State/Union Territory-wise, is as enclosed Statement. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (JJ Act), which provides for setting up of CWCs and DCPUs, is not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) and (c) There is no State/UT, except Jammu and Kashmir, which has not set up CWCs at all. Twenty-two (22) States and four (4) Union Territories have set up CWCs in each district. Another five (5) States and three (3) UTs have set up CWCs in some districts.

Nineteen (19) States and one (1) Union Territory has set up DCPUs in each district. Another two (2) States have set up DCPUs in some districts. DCPUs have not been set up so far in six (6) States, excluding Jammu and Kashmir, and six (6) UTs.

The major reason reported by the State Governments/UT Administration for not setting up these structures is procedural delays in States/UTs for obtaining internal approvals.

(d) and (e) The implementation of Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) being implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development through the State Governments, including functioning of CWCs and DCPUs, is reviewed from time to time through regular meetings and visits to the States as well as by the inter-ministerial Project Approval Board constituted for appraisal and approval of financial proposals submitted by the States for release of grants under the Scheme.

These reviews show that the Members of some CWCs are not adequately trained and sensitised, thus resulting in lack of understanding of issues and procedures and delays in decision-making. Further, requisite staff has not yet been appointed in some DCPUs, pending approvals at the State levels. A major reason for low level of recruitment is also that availability of personnel trained in child protection is inadequate. The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development is regularly following up with the State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up these structures, where not available, recruitment of requisite personnel and training of CWC Members as well as other personnel under ICPS.

(f) and (g) Section 29 (2) of the JJ Act and Rule 22 of the Central Model Rules there-under already lay down the composition of the CWC as well as the qualifications

of the Members thereof. Further, Rule 91 of the Model Rules provides for constitution of a Selection Committee, chaired by a retired High Court Judge, for inter-alia, making appointment of Members of the CWCs. Section 33(3) of the JJ Act provides that the State Government shall review the pendency of the cases of CWCs at every six (6) months and direct them to increase the frequency of their sittings, or constitute additional CWCs if required.

As regards DCPUs, Section 62A of the JJ Act provides for setting up of DCPUs by the State Governments. ICPS lays down the staffing pattern for DCPUs and provides for constitution of a Selection Committee, to be headed by District Magistrate of the concerned district, for appointment of staff therein. The DCPUs are responsible to the State Government for implementation of ICPS.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of Child Welfare Committees and District Child Protection Units

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Number of Districts	Number of Child Welfare Committees (CWCs)	Number of District Child Protection Units (DCPUs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	3	1	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	23	23	23
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	16	-
4.	Assam	27	27	27
5.	Bihar	38	28	38
6.	Chandigarh	1	1	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	27	18	27
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	-
9.	Daman and Diu	2	2	-
10.	Delhi	9	7	-
11.	Goa	2	2	-

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Gujarat	26	26	26
13.	Haryana	21	21	21
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir*	22	-	-
16.	Jharkhand	24	17	24
17.	Karnataka	30	31	30
18.	Kerala	14	14	-
19.	Lakshadweep	1	1	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	50	50	50
21.	Maharashtra	35	35	35
22.	Manipur	9	9	1
23.	Meghalaya	7	7	7
24.	Mizoram	8	8	8
25.	Nagaland	11	11	11
26.	Odisha	30	30	30
27.	West Bangal	19	19	19
28.	Puducherry	4	1	4
29.	Punjab	20	20	-
30.	Rajasthan	33	33	33
31.	Sikkim	4	4	2
32.	Tamil Nadu	32	32	32
33.	Tripura	5	4	5
34.	Uttarakhand	13	13	-
35.	Uttar Pradesh	75	72	75
Total		654	596	548

* Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act is not applicable in the State.

NICD Branch

2165. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Health has re-submitted the proposal to the Department of Expenditure for setting up branches of the National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD) various states including Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be finalized;

(c) whether the said institute aims at carrying out the diagnosis of the newly emerging diseases as also do research in prevailing communicable diseases;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which the said institute is likely to be managed administratively and financially?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) No.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Shortage of Power

2166. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power situation has been worsening continuously affecting agricultural and industrial production in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment of power generation capacity and consumption of power in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Central Electricity Authority has predicted a power shortfall for the year 2012-13; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken by the Government to solve the power crisis in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Electricity being a concurrent subject, responsibility for its supply and distribution to different categories of consumers in a State lies with the concerned State Government/ Power Utilities in the State. The priorities for supply of power to various categories of consumers in a State, including Industrial Sector, are also administered by the State Government. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs).

The shortage of power continues to persist in the country, mainly due to growth in demand for power outstripping growth in availability of power. However, there is a reduction in energy and peak shortages during the last 3 years. Between 2009-10 and 2012-13 (upto July, 2012), the energy shortage reduced from 10.1% to 8.4%.

The details of requirement, availability and shortage of electricity in the country in terms of energy during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and the current year (April-July, 2012) are given below:

Year	Energy			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Deficil (MU)	(%)
2009-10	8,30,594	7,46,644	83,950	10.1
2010-11	8,61,591	7,88,355	73,236	8.5
2011-12	9,37,199	8,57,886	79,313	8.5
2012-13*#	3,33,292	3,05,400	27,892	8.4

* Upto July, 2012 MU % Million Unit.

Includes provisional figures for the month of July, 2012.

(c) and (d) As per the report of 18th Electric Power Survey (EPS) conducted by the Central Electricity Authority, the peak electricity demand in the country at power station bus bars (utilities) would be 1,99,540 MW and energy requirement at power station bus bars (utilities) would be 13,54,874 MU during the terminal year of 12th Plan (2016-17).

As per the Report of Working Group on Power for 12th Plan, the capacity addition requirement during 12th Plan to meet the peak as well as non-peak demand would be about 76,000 MW (excluding renewable) on all-India basis, taking into account likely capacity addition of 62,374 MW in the 11th Five Year Plan.

(e) and (f) As per the provisional Load Generation Balance Report prepared by CEA for the year 2012-13, the Gross Generation target for the year 2012-13 is 930 Billion Unit and the net availability is assessed to be 902 Billion Unit. The anticipated energy shortage is about 92,000 Million Unit (9.3%) and the anticipated peak shortage is about 15,000 MW (10.6%) for the year 2012-2013.

The steps taken/being taken by the Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power in the country include the following:

- (i) Acceleration in generating capacity addition during 12th Plan with proposed target of 75,785 MW against an achievement of 54,964 MW during 11th Plan.
- (ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (iii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- (iv) Advance planning of generation capacity addition projects for 12th Plan.
- (v) Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment through Joint Ventures.

- (vi) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (vii) Thrust to import of coal by the power utilities to meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources.
- (viii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (ix) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power.
- (x) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network as a major step towards loss reduction.
- (xi) Promoting energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.

Problem of Thermal Power

2167. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is still a lot that needs to be done to address the growing concerns of power producers, both with respect to their feedstock as well as downstream reforms in the power distribution and land acquisition sectors;

(b) if so, the factual position in this regard;

(c) whether cumulative capacity of power plants especially for thermal stations in India is not fully exploited;

(d) if so, whether there is a demand of policy direction to address the fuel problem of Thermal Power Plants; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to address the fuel problem of thermal power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Availability of adequate fuel and financial viability of Distribution Companies are major concerns in the Twelfth Plan. Land acquisition for generation projects and right of way for transmission of projects were also identified as project delaying factors.

(c) Utilization of thermal stations is measured in terms of Plant Load Factor which on overall basis, was 75.08% and 73.32% in financial year 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively.

(d) and (e) It has, *inter alia*, been decided that Coal India Ltd. (CIL) will sign Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) with power plants that have entered into long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with DISCOMs and have been commissioned or would be commissioned on or before 31st March, 2015. The FSAs will be signed for full quantity of coal mentioned in the Letters of Assurance (LoAs) for a period of 20 years with a trigger value of 80% for levy of disincentive and 90% of levy of incentive, in case of any shortfall in fulfilling its commitment under Fuel Supply Agreements from its own production, CIL will arrange for supply of coal even through imports.

Financial Autonomy to AAI

2168. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of modernisation projects are lagging behind mainly due to non-availability of financial autonomy to Airports Authority of India (AAI);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not extending financial autonomy to the AAI;

(c) whether any request from AAI by the Government for raising tax-free bonds to pool finances for its modernisation and other purposes has been received by the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Airports Authority of India (AAI) had requested Ministry of Civil Aviation for grant of permission for issue of tax-free bonds for a face value of Rs. 1000/- crore per year for next three years beginning from 2012-13. The proposal is presently with the Ministry of Finance.

[Translation]

Supply of Power to States

2169. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria being followed for distribution of power to States from the unallocated power available at the disposal of the Union Government;

(b) whether the distributor franchisees of power are allowed to directly buy and sell power for certain period;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether various States in the country are not getting the power supply as per their requirement/demand;

(e) if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government proposes to increase the quota of power to be supplied to States from power grids;

(g) if so, whether various Union Territories/State Governments including Karnataka, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and North-Eastern States have requested for allocation of additional power to their States; and

(h) if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The allocation of unallocated power from Central Generating Stations (CGSs), kept at the disposal of the Central Government, is reviewed and revised from time to time keeping in view the emergent and seasonal nature of the requirement, the relative power supply position, utilization of available power resources, operational and payment performance, etc.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Power has prepared a Standard Bidding Document for appointment of Input based urban distribution franchisee on the basis of recommendations of the Task Force on 'Private Participation in Distribution of Electricity'. Ministry of Power has recommended that the Distribution Franchisee model may be adopted by the States and State Power Utilities with suitable customization as per their need. As per the provisions of this Standard Bidding Document, in case the Utility is unable to provide sufficient energy to meet the requirement of the franchisee area; the franchisee may request the Utility to source extra energy from the open market. The Utility need to comply with Section 86(1)(b) of the Electricity Act, 2003 by making necessary applications to the State Electricity Regulatory Commission for scrutiny and approval. The Distribution Franchisee need to identify the additional sources of power purchase and the price for the same. The Utility shall be responsible for justifying the need for power, its price, its contractual arrangement under power purchase agreements, for scrutiny and approval of the State Electricity Regulatory Commission. The Utility will enter into tri-partite Power Purchase Agreements as the principal Party with contracted parties and the Franchisee as one of the parties to the Power Purchase Agreement. The required quantum of additional power shall be allocated to the franchisee area. In order to fully recover the cost of energy to meet such deficit, the franchisee may charge the consumers in the form of a Reliability Charge per unit. The Utility shall obtain prior approval of the State Electricity Regulatory Commission for the levy of such charge.

(d) and (e) The requirement of power in a State is met with their own generation, and private generation stations in the state, their share in the Central Generating

Stations (CGSs) and import of power. Supply of power to the States against their allocation of power from CGSs, caters to part of their requirement. The quantum of energy scheduled from the Central Generating Stations to various States in the country during current year (upto June, 2012) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) to (h) The 15% unallocated power in CGSs, kept at the disposal of the Central Government, is reviewed and revised from time to time keeping in view the emergent and seasonal nature of the requirement, the relative power supply position, utilization of available power resources, operational and payment performance, etc. As most of the States and UTs in the country have been facing shortage of power, various States/UTs request for additional allocation of unallocated power of CGSs from time to time. The quantum of unallocated power in the CGSs being limited, it can only supplement the power available from other sources. The cumulative demand preferred by the States/UTs is invariably more than the unallocated power available. However, the entire unallocated power of Central Generating Stations remaining allocated to the States/UTs, allocation of unallocated power to the States/UTs to the extent of their request is, therefore, not feasible many a times.

Statement

Year	2012-13 (April-June, 2012)	
	Energy Schedule form Central Generating Stations (Million Unit)	Total Energy Requirement (Million Unit)
1	2	3
Chandigarh	255	486
Delhi	4633	7687
Haryana	2647	10504
Himachal Pradesh	1468	2275
Jammu and Kashmir	2267	3631

1	2	3
Punjab	3041	12231
Rajasthan	3090	13078
Uttar Pradesh	7309	23617
Uttarakhand	996	2931
Chhattisgarh	1603	4232
Gujarat	5493	21331
Madhya Pradesh	5357	11148
Maharashtra	9140	33058
Daman and Diu	506	449
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1046	1125
Goa	800	776
Andhra Pradesh	5142	24225
Karnataka	3039	16399
Kerala	2618	5372
Tamil Nadu	5111	22247
Puducherry	721	605
Bihar	2765	3839
Jharkhand	726	1684
Odisha	1992	6486
West Bengal	1624	11302
Sikkim	226	99
Arunachal Pradesh	124	143
Assam	1012	1535

1	2	3
Manipur	122	110
Meghalaya	200	433
Mizoram	80	92
Nagaland	92	124
Tripura	92	254

Power Allocation Policy

2170. PROF. RAM SHANKAR:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision to change the allocation policy regarding share of power given to various States from the Centrally financed power generation projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether various State Governments have raised the demand to increase power allocation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, the Government of India had approved allocation of 50% of power to the 'Home' States from the 14 upcoming power projects of NTPC Limited, and from all new projects of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited. Orders of this Ministry dated 17th January, 2011 are as at Statement.

Ministry of Power has also agreed for 50% of allocation of power to Bihar from Stage-II of NTPC's Barh Super Thermal Power Station (1320 MW).

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam, the following states have raised the demand to increase power allocation from the projects shown against each:

Sl. No.	State	Projects name / Capacity
1.	Bihar	Barh-I (3x660 MW), Kahalgaon-II (1500 MW)
2.	Uttar Pradesh	NCTPS Dadri Stage-I (4x210 MW) & Stage-II (980 MW)
3.	Haryana	Indira Gandhi Super Thermal Power Project (IGSTPP), Jhajjar Haryana (1500 MW)
4.	Assam	Bongaigaon Thermal Power Project (750 MW)
5.	Karnataka	Simhadri-II (500 MW)
6.	Odisha	Kaniha Super Thermal Power Project Stage-II (2000 MW)
7.	Maharashtra	Mouda Stage-I (1000 MW)
8.	Assam	Indira Gandhi Super Thermal Power Project (IGSTPP), Jhajjar Haryana (1500 MW)
9.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Mouda Stage-II (2x660 MW)

Statement



No. 5/12/2009-Th-II
Government of India
Ministry of Power

Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,
New Delhi-110001
17.01.2011

To,

The Chairman & Managing Director,
NTPC Limited,
7, Institutional Area,
Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003

**Sub: Allocation of power from the fourteen
upcoming power projects of NTPC**

Sir,

I am directed to state that the Government of India has approved allocation of 50% of power to the 'Home' States from the following upcoming power projects of NTPC:

Sl. No.	Station	Capacity	'Home' State
1.	Gadarwara	2640 MW	Madhya Pradesh
2.	Lara	4000 MW	Chhattisgarh
3.	Talcher Expansion	1320 MW	Orissa
4.	Kudgi	4000 MW	Karnataka
5.	Darlipalli	3200 MW	Orissa
6.	Gajmara	3200 MW	Orissa
7.	Gidderbaha	2640 MW	Punjab
8.	Katwa	1600 MW	West Bengal
9.	Dhuvran	1980 MW	Gujarat
10.	Khargone	1320 MW	Madhya Pradesh
11.	Pudimadka	4000 MW	Andhra Pradesh
12.	Bilhaur	1320 MW	Uttar Pradesh
13.	Kathua	500 MW	Jammu and Kashmir

2. It is further stated that 15% of power from the installed capacity of the above projects of NTPC will remain as unallocated quota at the disposal of the Government of India. Remaining 35% of the power from the above projects will be allocated to the other constituents (except the 'Home' State) of the particular region on the basis of extant guidelines on allocation of power (as modified *vide* this Ministries letter no. 871/96-OM dated 27.04.2000) giving equal weightage to the percentage of central plan assistance and percentage of energy consumption by each State with reference to the region as a whole for the preceding 5 years.

3. The Government of India has also approved the proposal for 50% and 35% allocation of power from the Bareilly power project (3960 MW) to Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh respectively; the project being set up in the district of Chhattarpur in the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh to facilitate development of infrastructure in the region. 15% of power from the installed capacity of this project will remain as unallocated quota at the disposal of the Government of India.

4. While allocation of power from the individual projects will be made separately, it is envisaged that this decision of the Central Government will facilitate NTPC and the 'Home' State Governments to work together in tying up necessary inputs *i.e.* land, water, fuel, environmental clearances etc. for expeditious implementation of the projects. 'Home' States are expected to make available land, water etc. quickly. All other conditions of the guidelines of 2000 will be applicable.

5. NTPC must complete the awards and start works on the above listed projects within 12-18 months.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(K.C. Sharma)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

Telefax: 23719710

Copy to: Secretary - Governments of Madhya Pradesh/
(Energy) Chhattisgarh/Oriassa/ Karnataka,
Punjab/ West Bengal/ Gujarat/
Andhra Pradesh/ Uttar Pradesh/
Jammu & Kashmir

Copy for information to: 1) Director (OM)
2) Director (State Thermal)



No. 5/12/2009-Th-II
Government of India
Ministry of Power

Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,
New Delhi-110001
17.01.2011

Office Memorandum

Subject: Allocation off power from the projects of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited

The undersigned is directed to state that the Government of India has approved allocation of 50% of power henceforth to the 'Home' States from the new projects of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited.

2. It is further stated that 15% of power from the installed capacity of the projects of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited will remain as unallocated quota at the disposal of the Government of India. Remaining 35% of the power from the above projects will be allocated to the other constituents (except the 'Home' State) of the particular region on the basis of extant guidelines on allocation of power *i.e.* giving equal weightage to the percentage of central plan assistance and percentage of energy consumption by each State with reference to the Region as a whole for the preceding 5 years.

3. Allocation of power from the individual projects will be made separately at appropriate time and keeping in view the status of implementation of the projects after getting proposals from NPCIL. 'Home' States are expected to make available land, water, clearances etc quickly.

Sd/

(K.C. Sharma)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

Telefax: 23719710

Secretary (Department of Atomic Energy)
Anushakti Bhawan, CSM Marg,
Mumbai-400001

**Healthcare Facilities
under NRHM**

2171. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:

DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:

SHRI ARJUN ROY:

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) whether the provisions of adequate healthcare facilities to remote and inaccessible rural areas have been affected by the non-availability of doctors and paramedical staff in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the estimated shortage of doctors and para-medical staff for proper implementation of the schemes/ programmes under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(c) whether rural healthcare infrastructure is developing at a slow pace and Supreme Court has expressed concerns over the functioning of the rural healthcare centres; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken by the Government for effective implementation of various schemes/programmes to improve the healthcare facilities/infrastructure in rural and remote areas of the country in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Shortage of allopathic doctors and specialists in rural areas does not affect the provisioning of health care in remote and inaccessible rural areas.

(b) The vacancy position of staff at Sub Centres, Primary Health Centers [PHCs] and Community Health Centers [CHCs] across the country as per Rural Health Statistics in India, 2011 is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Name of Health Centre	Sanctioned	Vacant
1	Doctor	PHCs	30051	7246
2	Specialist	CHCs	9831	3880
3	Doctors	CHCs	12631	
4	Health Assistants [Female]/LHV	PHCs	23182	7870
5	Pharmacist	PHC &CHCs	24460	4775
6	Lab. Technicians	PHC &CHCs	16153	3525
7	Nursing Staff	PHC &CHCs	63325	13217
8	Health Worker [Female]/ANM	SC &PHC	177103	8835
9	Radiographer	CHCs	2806	957
10	Health Worker [Male]	SCs	83241	35123

(c) and (d) No such observation of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has come to the notice of the Ministry of Health & F W in the recent past. Public Health is a state subject. Financial support is provided to States under National Rural Health Mission [NRHM] to strengthen the health system based on the requirements proposed by the States in their annual Programme Implementation Plans. The implementation of the approved plans is monitored by respective State/District Health Societies. Review at the national level is done through quarterly reports on physical and financial progress of approved activities.

[English]

Funding under NRHM

2172. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to reduce quantum of funds allocated under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to the States who fail to perform in terms to deployment of doctors, nurses and other para-medical staff etc. and other Health Index/parameters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has introduced any incentive schemes for the States who perform well under NRHM;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken or being taken by Government for speedy and result oriented implementation of NRHM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes. The overall State outlay of NRHM may be reduced by upto 7.5% in States which fail to rationally deploy human resources such as doctors, nurses, paramedical staff etc. with highest priority to high focus districts and delivery points.

(c) and (d) Under NRHM, incentives have been fixed in order to encourage States to undertake health sector reforms such as transparency, responsiveness, quality assurance, inter-sectoral convergence, strengthening of civil registration system, creation of public health cadre etc. as per details given below:

Sl.No.	% Incentive	Criteria
1	2	3
1	Upto 8% of total outlay under NRHM	Responsiveness, transparency and accountability

1	2	3
2	Upto 3% of total outlay under NRHM	Quality assurance
3	Upto 3% of total outlay under NRHM	Inter-sectoral convergence
4	Upto 2% of total outlay under NRHM	Recording of vital events including strengthening of civil registration of births and deaths
5	Upto 10% of total outlay under NRHM	Creation of a public health cadre
6	Upto 5% of total outlay under NRHM	Policy and systems to provide free generic medicines to all in public health facilities

(e) Under NRHM, State specific, targets have been fixed for outcome/impact indicators, such as, IMR, MMR, TFR etc as well as for service delivery indicators in order to ensure effective implementation. These are being monitored through mechanisms like, Common Review Mission (CRM), Integrated Monitoring Team Visits, Regional Evaluation Team (RET) etc. Further, evidence based interventions such as Home Based New Born Care (HBNC), Janani Shishu Suraksha Karikram (JSSK), Facility Based Newborn Care (FBNC) etc are promoted under NRHM in order to achieve speedy and result oriented implementation.

[Translation]

Grant of Mineral Concessions

2173. DR. SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for granting mineral concessions in respect of various minerals;

(b) the basis on which prior permission for such concessions is granted;

(c) whether any reports of irregularities in this regard have been received;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/ to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Mineral concession proposals recommended by the State Governments are examined by the Ministry of Mines in the light of extant provisions of Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act (MMDR Act), 1957, Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 and, Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 and wherever necessary, in consultation with the State Government and specialized agencies *viz.* Geological Survey of India, Indian Bureau of Mines, Department of Atomic Energy prior approval of the Central Government is conveyed with the approval of the competent authority.

(c) to (e) As per the information available with the Ministry, no instance of irregularity has come to notice. However, apart from redressal in High Court, Section 30 of the MMDR Act, 1957, provides that a person aggrieved with any order of State Government or any other Authority authorized under the Act may approach the Central Government for revision of such orders.

Irregularities in Dental Colleges

2174. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

(a) the number of dental colleges along with the criteria and safeguards laid down by the Government to ensure that only quality dental colleges get permission to start courses from the Dental Council of India (DCI), State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to irregularities, malpractices and noncompliance/ fulfilment of required criteria by certain dental colleges in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such cases reported along with the action taken/ proposed by the Government against the erring dental colleges during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether any irregularity in grant of approval for additional post graduate seats in dental colleges for the academic year 2012-13 has been noticed while less number of these PG seats were sanctioned previous year citing shortage of professors as a reason; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/proposed by the Government against the officials of DCI found guilty for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) At present, there are 297 dental colleges in the country with 24570 BDS admissions and 4585 MDS admissions annually. The State/ UT wise list indicating BDS and MDS seats is enclosed as Statement-I. The Central Government grants permission to start new course in the country as per the criteria laid down in the Dentists Act, 1948 and the DCI Regulations made thereunder.

(b) and (c) Yes. The erring dental colleges are either declined renewal permission or admission capacity is reduced till the deficiencies are rectified. The details of number of dental colleges which were not granted renewal of permission with regard to BDS and MDS course is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) and (e) No specific irregularity has been noticed in grant of approval for additional post graduate seats in dental colleges for the academic year 2012-13. However, some complaints in this regard have been received. The Central Government initiates action as per the provisions contained in the Dentists Act, 1948 after receiving comments of Dental Council of India, concerned institutions and physical verification, if required, of existing infrastructure in terms of teaching faculty, equipments, hostels, clinical material etc.

Statement-I

State/UT wise list of dental colleges in the country alongwith the annual admission capacity in BDS & MDS Course

Sl. No.	State	Number of Dental Colleges	Number of BDS seats	Number of MDS seats
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21	1830	439
2.	Assam	1	40	10
3.	Bihar	7	380	34
4.	Chandigarh	1	100	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	6	600	74
6.	Daman and Diu (UT)	1	100	-
7.	Delhi	3	140	27
8.	Goa	1	40	15
9.	Gujarat	13	1240	189
10.	Haryana	11	960	211
11.	Himachal Pradesh	5	340	68
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	200	12
13.	Jharkhand	3	300	—
14.	Karnataka	45	3190	1077
15.	Kerala	23	1410	160
16.	Madhya Pradesh	15	1360	183
17.	Maharashtra	35	3020	663
18.	Orissa	5	410	6
19.	Pondicherry	3	240	39
20.	Punjab	16	1330	103
21.	Rajasthan	14	1300	235
22.	Tamil Nadu	29	2710	423

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Uttar Pradesh	28	2630	556
24.	Uttaranchal	2	200	12
25.	West Bengal	5	450	45
26.	Manipur	1	50	-
Total		297	24570	4585

Statement-II

Details of Action taken by the Government against erring dental colleges who did not fulfill the prescribed norms during the last three years by non-renewal of permission.

Sl. No.	State	2010-2011		2011-12		2012-13	
		BDS	MDS	BDS	MDS	BDS	MDS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	01	-	-	-	-
2.	Bihar	02	-	02	-	01	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	01	-	-
4.	Delhi	01	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Gujarat	01	-	01	-	-	-
6.	Haryana	-	01	-	-	-	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	01	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Karnataka	01	02	-	02	-	-
10.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	02
11.	Madhya Pradesh	01	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Maharashtra	02	03	02	02	-	-
13.	Orissa	02	-	01	-	-	-
14.	Pondicherry	-	01	-	01	-	01
15.	Punjab	02	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Rajasthan	01	-	-	-	01	
17.	Tamil Nadu	-	01	01	-	-	-
18.	Uttar Pradesh	05	03	-	01	-	03
19.	Uttaranchal	01	-	-	-	-	-
20.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	01	-

* During the last three years, 05 dental colleges have been closed down due to non-fulfillment of facilities as per DCI norms.

[English]

Appointments in Air India

2175. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether instance of manipulative ways/means being adopted by the employees of Air India and its subsidiaries for seeking employment for their children in their organisation brought to/have come to the notice of the Government during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, organisation-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a panel to look into the appointments in Air India and its subsidiaries and make it more transparent;

(d) if so, the details thereof and other steps including penal action proposed to be taken by the Government against such officials and their children/beneficiaries in this regard;

(e) the break up of public and private sector loans on Air India and its subsidiaries; and

(f) the amount of total loss incurred by them till date and the current loss per month along with the loss of time and route that has been incurred due to mismanagement?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. One case of irregular appointment of a pilot in Air India and Air India Express had come to the notice of Air India's Vigilance Department and penal action against the delinquent officials has been taken. The services of the pilot have already been terminated.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. This is an isolated case and provisions already exist in Air India's Service Regulations to deal with such abrasions.

(e) The details of loans taken by Air India and its subsidiaries as on 31.07.2012 is as under:

Air India	Public Sector	Private Sector (Rupees in crores)
Working Capital Loan	23,400	1,530
Aircraft Financing Loan	143	22,153
Air India Express		
Working Capital Loan	2,400	Nil
Aircraft Financing Loan	Nil	2,483

(f) The provisional loss incurred by Air India during the financial year 2011-12, i.e. upto 31.3.2012 is approximately Rs.7853.94 crores and the cumulative loss suffered by Air India since 01.04.2007 and upto 31.03.2012 is approximately Rs.28.000 crores.

[Translation]

**Health Insurance Scheme
for Journalist**

2176. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether health insurance scheme for journalists and their dependents has been prepared by the Government under Central Government Health Scheme;

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

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) No such proposal is under consideration in this Ministry.

[English]

Women Participation in PRIs

2177. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that Dalit and Women Presidents in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are not been able to act independently in a few States because of caste and gender prejudices;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to bring a law or advise the States/UTs to reserve the post of Vice-President to the Dalits; 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) A Study on Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) commissioned by this Ministry and published in April, 2008 has indicated in its findings that political

participation of women in Panchayats has empowered them and resulted in enhancement of their self confidence. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) provides assistance to States for the Capacity Building and Training of EWRs to enable them to be effective. MoPR has written to all States/UTs that officers/secretaries of Panchayats who allow relatives to attend Panchayat meetings instead of office bearers should be proceeded against departmentally.

(c) and (d) The Constitution mandates reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Women in seats and offices of chairperson of Panchayats. Specific legislations regarding Panchayats are enacted by States. The Union Government has no proposal to bring any law for reservation of the posts of Vice-Presidents of Panchayats.

**Environment Assessment
Studies by IBM**

2178. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) has conducted Environmental Assessment Studies;

(b) if so, the details of region-wise studies conducted by IBM during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of concern on environmental parameters; and

(d) the action taken by the IBM against guilty party/person in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (d) During the last three years and current year, the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) has not carried out any Environmental Assessment Studies. However, IBM during the routine inspection of mines carried out for implementation of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules 1988, monitors the environmental aspects of mining areas including parameters like protection of environment, removal and utilization top soil, storage of ore burden waste rock etc.,

reclamation and rehabilitation of land, precautions against ground vibrations, control of surface subsidence, precaution against the air pollution, discharge of toxic liquid, precautions against noise permissible limits and standards, restoration of flora etc. Any non-

compliance or violations are pointed to the respective mining leaseholders. The details of environment related violations observed during inspection and action taken during the last three years is as follows:

Year	No. of Rules where violations		No. of Rules where		Prosecution case launched
	Pointed out	Complies	Show cause issued	Show cause complied	
2009-10	40	29	15	2	3
2010-11	79	28	29	20	0
2011-12	85	24	20	7	2

Registration of Child Birth

2179. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the United Nations International Children's Education Fund's (UNICEFs) World Report 2012 which states that out of 26.2 million children born in India every year, more than 7.6 million reportedly go unregistered;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps initiated by the Government to ease the birth registration process in the country;

(d) whether any awareness programmes have been initiated by the Government to educate people with the regard to child birth registration;

(e) if so, the details thereof urban and rural area-wise during the last three years; and

(f) whether the Government also proposes to initiate a house to house drive similar to polio immunisation to ensure 100 per cent birth registration by fixing responsibility frontline people like anganwadi workers?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the UNICEF Report - 'THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN 2012' annual estimated number of live births in India were about 27.17 million in 2010, of which 41 percent were registered. However, as per the information received from the Office of the Registrar General of India (ORGI), out of the total 26.2 million estimated births, 6.7 million births went unregistered during 2007. The level of registration of births in India which was 74.5 percent in 2007 has increased to 79.7 percent in 2009.

(c) to (e) The measures taken by the ORGI to improve the system of registration include intensified publicity campaigns on the need and importance of registration of births and deaths through various print and electronic media like Doordarshan, private television channels, All India Radio, newspapers etc; training of staff, infrastructural support in terms of staff and computers; directions to the States/UTs to open registration centres in all Community Health Centres/Primary Health Centres and other medical institutions; regularly holding meetings of Inter-Departmental and district level Coordination Committees etc. For spreading awareness about the importance of birth registration, both in rural and urban areas of the country, various above-cited publicity measures are taken. The expenditure incurred on such measures by the

ORGI during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 was Rs. 9.80 Crore, Rs 11.63 Crore and Rs. 17.04 Crore respectively.

(f) In some States, Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) and Anganwadi workers are nominated as Sub-Registrars. In majority of the States, these functionaries have been declared as the notifiers who are responsible for reporting the events occurring in their area of jurisdiction to the concerned Registrar of Births and Deaths.

Demands of Nursing Staff

2180. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) whether the Government has noticed widespread agitation by the nursing staff in many multi-speciality hospitals in NCR and other metro cities over the repressive working conditions;

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

(c) whether the nursing staff hired under a bond system are forced to deposit their educational documents as a collateral security with the hospital management and held to ransom when they decide to exit the job under inhuman working conditions;

(d) if so, whether judiciary have held that such reprehensible conduct on the part of the hospital management should be dealt with sternly by the authorities concerned; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to implement the court's direction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Health being a state subject, the matter regarding working conditions of Nursing staff comes under the purview of the State

Government in which the hospitals are located. No such incident has been reported by the State Government in recent months, however, on the basis of matter raised in the Parliament and debate in PIL Writ Petition Civil No. 430/2011 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court, all the State Governments have been issued instructions, *vide* letters dated 7th July, 2010 and 24th February, 2012 to take necessary measures for enacting a comprehensive Legislation for improvement of service conditions of nurses including those working in the private sector.

Further, Indian Nursing Council has taken initiatives and issued a circular on 23rd September, 2011 to all the State Governments stipulating that in case the unethical practice of obtaining service bond/forcefully retaining the original certificate of the student comes to notice then penal action would be taken against such erring institutions.

Import of Coal

2181. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries from where the coal is being imported for the power stations located in the country;

(b) the quantity as well as the rate at which the coal is being imported;

(c) whether exporting countries have increased the prices of coal; and

(d) if so, its likely impact on the cost of electricity generated per unit as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) According to the information available with CEA, coal is being imported by the Power Utilities mainly from Indonesia and South Africa.

(b) and (c) Price of imported coal depends upon the specification of coal, country of origin and varies on a weekly basis. During the year 2011-12, power utilities imported 45.2 Million Tonne (MT) of coal.

As per the information available in Argus Coal Report, details of variation in the price of 5000 GCV as Received (GAR) Indonesian coal during the last 12 months, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) With 10% blending of imported coal with domestic coal, the increase in cost of electricity generation is of the order of 3 to 4 paise per unit for every 10 dollar/tonne increase in cost of imported coal.

Statement

Price for 5000 GAR Coal (ICI-3)

(Source: Argus Coal Report)

Date	FOB (\$)
1	2
09.08.2011	66.75
16.08.2011	65.45
23.08.2011	65.07
30.08.2011	65.25
06.09.2011	65.04
13.09.2011	65.06
20.09.2011	65.44
27.09.2011	65.44
04.10.2011	65.63
11.10.2011	66.62
18.10.2011	69.42
25.10.2011	69.43
01.11.2011	68.42
08.11.2011	71.63
15.11.2011	72.42
22.11.2011	75.17
29.11.2011	76.43

1	2
06.12.2011	77.29
13.12.2011	76.10
20.12.2011	77.17
27.12.2011	80.37
03.01.2012	76.00
09.01.2012	75.00
16.01.2012	74.85
23.01.2012	73.35
30.01.2012	74.51
06.02.2012	74.44
13.02.2012	74.41
20.02.2012	72.65
27.02.2012	72.24
05.03.2012	71.20
12.03.2012	70.85
19.03.2012	71.44
26.03.2012	71.50
02.04.2012	71.20
16.04.2012	72.46
23.04.2012	72.30
30.04.2012	71.55
07.05.2012	71.44
14.05.2012	70.14
21.05.2012	69.73
28.05.2012	66.98

1	2
04.06.2012	64.33
11.06.2012	63.45
18.06.2012	62.38
25.06.2012	60.45
02.07.2012	59.58
09.07.2012	59.27
16.07.2012	58.44
23.07.2012	55.18
30.07.2012	56.85
06.08.2012	55.69
13.08.2012	56.06

Ambassador of Nepal

2182. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a post of Ambassador of Nepal to India has been lying vacant for long a time;

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

(c) the likely impact of vacancy of such higher diplomatic post on the bilateral ties between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) The Post of Ambassador of Nepal to India has been lying vacant since August, 2011. In the absence of an Ambassador, the Nepalese Embassy In New Delhi is headed by the Charged'Affaires. Both countries have continued to work together for further consolidating the close and friendly bilateral relations. During the last one year, the official visit of the Prime Minister of Nepal to

India and meetings of several bilateral institutional mechanisms took place strengthening our bilateral cooperation with Nepal.

[Translation]

Shortage of Power in Tribal and Backward Areas

2183. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power supply has been reduced particularly in the tribal and backward areas of the country including Maharashtra;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to bridge the shortage of power in the backward and tribal areas of the country including Maharashtra; and

(d) the quantum of power being generated by other States including Maharashtra from their own resources as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Supply of power within different areas of States is not centrally monitored. Electricity is a concurrent subject. Responsibility for supply of electricity to different categories of consumers and different areas within a State, including tribal and backward areas, lies with the appropriate State Government/Power Utilities. Further, the shortage of electricity in tribal and backward areas is generally attributable to inadequacy of sub-transmission and distribution network and/or their healthiness.

(c) There is an overall shortage of power in the country, primarily due to growth in demand far outstripping the growth in availability of power. Major initiatives undertaken to improve power situation in the country include delicensing of thermal generation, introduction of Ultra-Mega Power Projects (UMPP), investor friendly New Hydro Policy 2008, initiatives for augmentation of domestic

manufacturing capacity of power plant equipment, adoption of supercritical technologies, liberalization of mega power policy, enhancing availability of skilled and trained manpower etc. Government of India also supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power

plants in the Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings.

(d) State-wise details of source-wise electricity generation during April-July, 2012 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise (State Sector + Private Sector) actual power generation

Region	State	Sector	Source	2012-13 (upto July 12) Actual Generation (MU)*
1	2	3	4	5
NR	Delhi	State	Thermal	2,120
		State Total		2,120
		Pvt	Thermal	81
		Pvt Total		81
	Delhi Total			2,201
	Haryana	State	Thermal	4,991
		State Total		4,991
		Pvt	Thermal	460
		Pvt Total		460
	Haryana Total			5,451
	Himachal Pradesh	State	Hydro	549
		State Total		549
Pvt		Hydro	3,369	
Pvt Total			3,369	
Pvt Utility		Hydro	68	
Pvt Utility Total			68	
Himachal Pradesh Total			3,986	

1	2	3	4	5
	Jammu and Kashmir	State	Hydro	1,691
			Thermal	2
		State Total		1,693
	Jammu and Kashmir	Total		1,693
	Punjab	State	Hydro	1,484
			Thermal	6,360
		State Total		7,844
	Punjab	Total		7,844
	Rajasthan	State	Hydro	13
			Thermal	8,109
		State Total		8,121
		Pvt	Thermal	1,061
		Pvt Total		1,061
	Rajasthan	Total		9,183
	Uttar Pradesh	State	Hydro	492
			Thermal	6,513
		State Total		7,005
		Pvt	Thermal	4,610
		Pvt Total		4,610
	Uttar Pradesh	Total		11,614
	Uttarakhand	State	Hydro	1,878
		State Total		1,878
		Pvt	Hydro	886
		Pvt Total		886
	Uttarakhand	Total		2,765
	NR Total			44,736

1	2	3	4	5
WR	Chhattisgarh	State	Hydro	56
			Thermal	4,288
		State Total		4,344
		Pvt	Thermal	4,514
		Pvt Total		4,514
	Chhattisgarh Total			8,858
	Goa	Pvt	Thermal	84
		Pvt Total		84
	Goa Total			84
	Gujarat	State	Hydro	876
			Thermal	9,064
		State Total		9,940
		Pvt	Thermal	12,736
		Pvt Total		12,736
		Pvt Utility	Thermal	1,192
		Pvt Utility Total		1,192
	Gujarat Total			23,867
	Madhya Pradesh	State	Hydro	690
			Thermal	5,939
		State Total		6,629
	Madhya Pradesh Total			6,629
	Maharashtra	State	Hydro	1,398
			Thermal	14,782
		State Total		16,180
		Pvt	Thermal	4,919
		Pvt Total		4,919

1	2	3	4	5
		Pvt Utility	Hydro	517
			Thermal	4,887
		Pvt Utility Total		5,404
	Maharashtra Total			26,503
	WR Total			65,942
SR	Andhra Pradesh	State	Hydro	716
			Thermal	13,629
		State Total		14,345
		Pvt	Hydro	
			Thermal	5,007
		Pvt Total		5,007
	Andhra Pradesh Total			19,352
	Karnataka	State	Hydro	3,311
			Thermal	4,889
		State Total		8,200
		Pvt	Thermal	3,924
		Pvt Total		3,924
	Karnataka Total			12,124
	Kerala	State	Hydro	2,078
			Thermal	129
		State Total		2,207
	Kerala Total			2,207
	Puducherry	State	Thermal	88
		State Total		88
	Puducherry Total			88

1	2	3	4	5
	Tamil Nadu	State	Hydro	892
			Thermal	7,310
		State Total		8,202
		Pvt	Thermal	2,026
		Pvt Total		2,026
	Tamil Nadu Total			10,228
SR Total				43,999
ER	Andaman Nicobar	State	Thermal	32
		State Total		32
	Andaman Nicobar Total			32
	Jharkhand	State	Thermal	1,133
		State Total		1,133
		Pvt	Thermal	1,782
		Pvt Total		1,782
	Jharkhand Total			2,915
	Orissa	State	Hydro	905
			Thermal	1,024
		State Total		1,929
		Pvt	Thermal	3,064
		Pvt Total		3,064
	Orissa Total			4,993
	West Bengal	State	Hydro	371
			Thermal	8,865
		State Total		9,236
		Pvt	Thermal	13
		Pvt Total		13

1	2	3	4	5
		Pvt Utility	Thermal	3,255
		Pvt Utility Total		3,255
	West Bengal Total			12,504
ER Total				20,444
NER	Assam	State	Hydro	85
			Thermal	461
		State Total		546
	Assam Total			546
	Meghalaya	State	Hydro	148
		State Total		148
	Meghalaya Total			148
	Tripura	State	Thermal	211
		State Total		211
	Tripura Total			211
NER Total				905
All India (State + Private)				176,026

**Amendment in Distribution
of Power**

2184. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make amendments to the procedure for power distribution amongst States from the thermal or hydro power projects of the public sector companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the benefits likely to be accrued as a result of it;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide

more quantum of power to the States which provide land or fuel for power generation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) In view of answer at (a) above, do not arise.

**Cost of Energy Production by
Renewable Energy Sources**

2185. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed that the

rate per unit of energy generated from New and Renewable energy sources is higher;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make the rate per unit of the said energy sources affordable and to popularize these energy sources?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The rate per unit of electricity generated from various new and renewable energy sources is generally high in comparison with that from conventional power sources. It is, however, not the same for all renewable energy sources, being project location/ site, capacity and technology specific, all affecting project design and cost.

(b) Indicative costs of electricity generation in respect of different categories of renewable power projects with present state of commercialized technologies and existing framework of financial and fiscal incentives are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Research, design and development efforts are undertaken globally, including in our country. Such efforts driven mainly by industry are aimed at developing technologies/processes that help to reduce the cost of power generation from renewable energy sources. The Ministry supports such efforts under its RD&D programme, with CFA up to 100% of project cost to Universities, research institutions, R&D laboratories and industry, for achieving well-defined outputs.

In the case of solar power, the Ministry has introduced competitive bidding process for selection of projects under the National Solar Mission based on reverse auction of CERC determined tariff, which has led to significant lowering of the bid tariff due to intense competition amongst bidders.

To promote energy generation from renewable energy sources, the Government provides various fiscal and financial incentives for deployment of renewable energy systems/devices. The Government also supports specific seminars / workshops/ training programmes and creation of public awareness through electronic and print media on the need and usefulness of renewable energy.

Statement

Indicative costs of electricity generation in respect of different categories of grid-interactive renewable power projects

Category of grid-interactive renewable power project	Cost of electricity generation (Financial) (Rs. / kWh)
Small Hydro Power	3.00-3.75
Wind Power	3.50-4.00
Bio-Power:	
i Biomass Power	3.50-4.00
ii Bagasse Cogeneration	3.25-3.75
iii Urban/ Industrial Waste to Power	2.50-5.00
Solar Power	7.00-11.00

Hydro Power Projects in Jharkhand

2186. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement pertaining to share in hydro power projects in Jharkhand was signed between the Union Government and the concerned State Government;

(b) if so, whether the share of Jharkhand has been earmarked in the projects mentioned in the agreements; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Air India Services

2187. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch the services of Air India in any new domestic/ international sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which the existing services are fulfilling the demands of passengers regarding seat availability and other facilities;

(c) the total number of international routes operated by Air India and the revenue/ expenditure generated/ incurred therefrom during each of last three years till date, country-wise;

(d) whether the Air India proposes to restructure the international route plans and to improve its operational efficiency and profitability;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Air India has planned to introduce daily non-stop services between Delhi and Melbourne/ Sydney with 2 out of the 7 B787 aircraft expected to be inducted in 2012-13. Air India's capacity is fully utilised on domestic as well as international sectors and offers services to its passengers at par with any domestic/foreign airline.

(c) Reply is enclosed as Statement.

(d) to (f) Air India continuously takes measures to improve its performance. Air India has taken several measures to improve and restructure its schedules and improve its performance. Some of the significant measures are as under:

- (i) All long-haul routes to north America, UK, Europe and Far East have been upgraded and are now operated with the new B777-200LR/ 300ER aircraft.
- (ii) Operations on the regional international routes, operation on India-Dubai/ Bangkok/ Singapore/ Muscat have all been upgraded to new IFE fixed A321/320/ 319 aircraft to provide superior in-flight comforts.
- (iii) The utilization of all aircraft across fleet types has been progressively increased.
- (iv) Air India's hub operations at Delhi have been progressively strengthened to derive the greater hub benefits.
- (v) The international connectivity to/from major Indian metros, other than Mumbai and Delhi, have been significantly enhanced through increased number of conveniently connecting (hub and spoke) flights to attract more long-haul traffic to Air India from the gateways at Delhi and Mumbai.

Statement

Region, Country Wise details of Revenue Earned from Flights operating on these routes & Cost incurred on Flights operating on these routes

Region	Country	FY09-10			FY10-11			FY11-12			Apr-Jun, 12		
		Total Revenue	Cash Cost	Total Cost	Total Revenue	Cash Cost	Total Cost	Total Revenue	Cash Cost	Total Cost	Total Revenue	Cash Cost	Total Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Africa	Kenya	2554.9	5573.2	7919.7									
Africa Total		2554.9	5573.2	7919.7									
Europe	France	9076.2	17257.1	23011.7	12523.9	15810.0	24060.1	28007.7	392206	55065.3	3577.2	4848.9	6702.5
	Germany	13641.9	25448.1	37505.2	24555.6	29727.9	49046.9	27034.7	35245.7	51278.0	2361.4	3683.7	5121.5
	UK	49907.8	70574.9	103093.9	62751.3	84896.7	136095.3	75848.6	112430.7	164243.3	15412.5	20384.4	28646.8
Europe Total		72625.9	113280.1	163610.8	99830.8	130434.6	209202.4	130891.0	186896.9	270586.6	21351.0	28917.0	40470.9
Far East Asia	China	10743.1	15314.9	20482.8	13578.1	16980.3	26282.3	15616.8	21353.3	30771.5	2199.3	2806.3	3929.5
	Hongkong	6834.8	11416.1	15794.3	8549.7	13025.2	20423.5						
	Hongkong-Japan	11865.4	13997.6	18839.5	19634.3	23026.7	34316.8	19920.8	22635.2	31113.5	2124.5	2419.7	3304.3
	Hongkong-Korea	20979.3	25668.2	36726.4	1909.0	2661.3	3746.3						
	Japan	17390.6	20436.8	27598.0	20902.1	17527.5	27344.2	22144.4	19154.1	27093.5	3074.0	3520.0	4933.5
Far East Asia Total		46833.9	61165.4	82714.6	65664.1	70559.7	108366.8	78661.3	88810.7	125704.9	9306.7	11407.3	15913.5
Middle East	Kuwait	8730.5	10486.9	14011.4	7892.7	9795.9	14881.5	10437.0	12849.4	19184.1	2889.8	3447.2	4827.1
	Oman	18465.6	19837.7	27662.1	19211.2	21466.4	33057.9	25340.6	26646.7	43495.2	10031.1	8479.2	12322.5
	Qatar-Bahrain	4820.1	5395.6	7032.9									
	Saudi Arabia	90711.4	123802.1	161540.6	100675.0	126413.5	195047.6	103440.0	143256.6	204414.4	26290.1	25648.9	35144.2
	UAE	79791.6	90642.6	129994.2	79115.7	90254.7	147247.0	79374.7	96947.0	156614.7	27448.7	22918.2	34164.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	UAE-Bahrain										1483.3	2116.8	3235.5
Middle East Total		202519.3	250164.9	340241.2	206894.5	247930.6	390234.0	218592.2	279699.9	423708.5	68142.9	62610.3	89694.1
N. America	Canada	43514.5	65410.6	86290.5				57075.3	73501.0	103543.7	6243.2	8251.9	11320.1
	USA	83578.6	114832.7	172500.2	89477.8	90157.7	148098.6	156208.6	158761.9	224412.1	38482.2	43194.2	58968.7
N. America Total		127093.1	180243.2	258790.6	89477.8	90157.7	148098.6	213283.8	232263.0	327955.9	44725.4	51446.1	70288.8
South Asia	Afghanistan	4434.3	4185.6	5355.9	3497.0	3658.8	5175.2	4523.2	4342.6	6232.2	1102.8	1005.0	1390.2
	Maldives	6993.5	5205.7	7052.0	7414.4	6141.6	8838.5	8255.9	7800.6	11486.7	2376.2	2614.5	3550.1
	Myanmar	1355.5	944.3	1338.6	1365.1	987.0	1470.8	2251.2	1392.9	2324.1	503.6	341.7	492.8
	Nepal	10634.3	9821.0	13023.2	7932.5	9134.2	13220.6	8205.2	9713.8	14772.8	2579.4	2743.5	3885.4
	Sri Lanka	1698.3	2766.8	3582.1	1323.0	1937.0	2841.5	1679.5	2521.3	4190.4	670.7	734.8	1065.4
South Asia Total		25116.0	22923.5	30361.7	21632.0	21858.7	31546.5	24915.0	25771.3	39006.1	7232.8	7439.5	10383.9
South East Asia	Malaysia	4244.1	5777.2	8036.9	1227.4	2058.5	3259.1						
	Singapore	31618.9	35442.9	48258.4	35922.3	39083.6	63662.0	34309.2	42769.9	65528.5	9881.0	11934.2	16995.4
	Thailand	10527.1	13895.7	24181.4	12258.2	14232.8	25443.4	14957.6	16555.8	28566.3	4610.8	5022.6	8022.5
South East Asia Total		46390.0	55115.8	80476.7	49407.9	55374.9	92364.5	49266.8	69325.7	94094.8	14491.8	16957.0	25017.9
US-Europe	UK-Canada				49600.9	57423.5	90884.3						
	USA-Germany	107839.0	146291.7	205721.2	121110.9	124447.6	195257.5	59690.1	67956.0	98284.2	5872.4	7934.4	10846.3
US-Europe Total		107839.0	146291.7	205721.2	170711.8	181871.1	286141.7	59690.1	67956.0	98284.2	5872.4	7934.4	10846.3
Grand Total		630972.1	834757.8	1169826.5	703518.8	798187.2	1265954.4	776300.1	940723.4	1379341.0	171122.9	186711.7	262615.4

(Rs. in Lakhs)

[Translation]

**Transformers Installed
under RGGVY**

2188. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the transformers in large number have burnt in the villages of Bihar electrified under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Bihar has submitted a detailed plan on the direction of the Union Government to replace all these burnt transformers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the scheme of the Government to ensure continuous power supply to every family for six hours under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB) has reported to Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), the nodal agency for RGGVY, that 5,686 Distribution Transformers (DT) out of 39,749 DTs (25 KVA and 16 KVA capacity) installed under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) have burnt in Bihar.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. However, in meetings of REC with BSEB and the manufactures of DTs, it has been agreed by the manufactures to repair the burnt transformers and to train the technicians of BSEB along with provision of Tools and Plants (T&P) required to augment the repair facilities in BSEB transformer repairs workshop.

(e) Supply of electricity is under the purview of State Government. However, under RGGVY, prior commitment of the States is obtained for a minimum daily supply of 6-8 hours of electricity in the villages covered under RGGVY before sanction of projects.

Procurement of Expiry Drugs

2189. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a number of Government hospitals in the capital of the country, medicines are being bought nearing their expiry dates and the same are being distributed amongst patients;

(b) if so, the names of such Government hospitals where such cases of irregularities have been reported and the action being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the number of doctors and officials involved in such cases against whom action has been taken by the Government so far; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Health is a State subject and no such information is maintained centrally.

In so far as the three Central Government hospitals in Delhi namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and its Associated Hospitals are concerned, only such medicines are procured which have adequate shelf life and no such cases of irregularities have been reported.

Release of Indians from Somali Pirates

2190. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of abduction of 17 Indians by the Somalian pirates;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure the safety of their lives as well as for securing their early release and also to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Yes. M.V. Royal Grace of Panama flag owned by M/s. Snow Whyte Energy Limited, Nigeria was reportedly hijacked by Somali Pirates on March 2, 2012, which had total 22 crew members, including 17 Indians, on board.

(c) Government is making all efforts through the concerned Ministries, agencies and our Missions abroad to pursue with the ship owners and others concerned to make efforts for early release of the Indian seafarers in captivity. Government has also constituted an inter-Ministerial Group to deal with any hostage situation arising out of hijacking at sea of merchant vessels with Indian crew on board.

Government has taken a number of measures to combat piracy, which include, providing naval escort to the ships in the Gulf of Aden, patrolling by naval ships in the piracy affected areas, coordination with navies of other countries, and through various multi-lateral, bilateral and multi-national initiatives.

Setting up of Airport Development Centre

2191. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to set up any Airport Development Centre for upgradation and modernisation of Airports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Minimum Support Price of MFP

2192. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce a Minimum Support Price (MSP) mechanism for Thirteen items of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) which has already been approved by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also received any representation from tribal welfare associations and public representatives in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) On the basis of report of Dr. T. Haque Committee constituted by M/o Panchayati Raj to look into aspects of Minimum Support Price, Value addition and marketing of Minor Forest Produce in Fifth Schedule Areas, the matter of introducing a Central Sector Scheme of MSP for MFP is under consideration of this Ministry. The Scheme envisages introduction of MSP for 13 important MFPs. The said MFPs are (i) bamboo (ii) tendu leaves (iii) mahua flowers (iv) mahua seed (v) myrobalan (vi) chironjee (vii) lac (viii) gum karaya (ix) wild honey (x) tamarind (xi) sal seed (xii) sal leaves & (xiii) Karanj seed.

(c) to (e) The stakeholders including a number of State Governments have been consulted by Ministry of Tribal Affairs to take their concerns into account.

[English]

R&D in NRE Sector

2193. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to develop alternative sources of energy to reduce the country's dependence of coal, petrol/diesel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) 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 the current year;

(d) the proportion of such financial assistance extended to academic/research institutions and the proportion extended to industry; and

(e) the major New and Renewable Energy focus areas for which financial assistance has been extended?

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

(b) A comprehensive policy and guidelines for research, design, development, demonstration, deployment and manufacture for new and renewable energy sector is in place. It has provisions to support R&D for technology development and demonstration through academic and research institutions including autonomous bodies and industry. Financial assistance for the projects that involve partnership with industry / civil society organizations is normally restricted to 50% of the project cost. However for a proposal from academic institutions, government/non-profit research organizations and NGOs, ministry may provide upto 100% funding.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, under its RDD&D framework, has provided total financial assistance of Rs. 190.22 cores and Rs. 17.43 cores for the implementation of the R&D projects during the last three years and the current year, respectively. The proportion of funds released to academic/research institutions and to industry is Rs. 187.25 crore and Rs. 19.09 crore, respectively.

(e) Solar energy, bio-energy and hydrogen and fuel cells are the major areas of research, design, development and demonstration, for which financial assistance has been provided.

Bhopal Memorial Hospital

2194. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of take over of Bhopal Memorial Hospital by the Government;

(b) whether the implementation of 6th Pay Commission benefits to the employees of Bhopal Memorial Hospital has been approved; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Government has already taken over the Bhopal Memorial Hospital.

(b) Yes. The Government has extended the 6th Pay Commission's benefits to the employees of Bhopal Memorial Hospital recently. Orders in this regard have been issued on 19th July, 2012.

[Translation]

Hydro Electricity Production

2195. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of hydro electricity production capacity and its sources in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the rivers flowing to the western direction have wider scope for hydro electricity production;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have identified the sites for construction of hydro electricity production projects on these rivers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to exploit the hydroelectricity capacity of these rivers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) As on 31.07.2012 hydro electricity production capacity in the country is 39291.40 MW. The details of these projects are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) to (e) As per the reassessment study carried out by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in 1987, the Basin-wise potential details are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The Hydro electric potential of the west flowing rivers is 9430 MW (94 schemes), out of which 8997 MW (60 schemes) of the potential consists of hydro electric schemes

having Installed Capacity (IC) above 25 MW. The list of the Hydro electric schemes identified for hydro power generation on West flowing rivers is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Of the identified capacity of 8997 MW (above 25 MW IC), 5660.7 MW (62.92%) have been developed and 100 MW (1.11%) is under construction. Further, Gundia-I Hydro Electric Project (200 MW) has been cleared by CEA. The details of the hydro schemes developed and under construction is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement-I

List of H.E. Stations in the country with Station Capacity Above 25 MW

Region/ Sector/ Utility/ Station	No. of units X Size (MW)	No. of Stations	No. of Units	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
Region				
Northern	-	60	202	15479.25
Western	-	28	101	7392.00
Southern	-	66	239	11372.45
Eastern	-	15	55	3847.70
North Eastern	-	10	28	1200.00
All India (Total)	-	179	625	39291.40
Sector				
Central				
BBMB	-	6	28	2866.30
NHPC	-	14	44	3998.20A
SJVNL	-	1	6	1500.00
THDC	-	2	8	1400.00
NHDC	-	2	16	1520.00
DVC	-	2	5	143.20

1	2	3	4	5
NEEPCO	-	4	13	755.00
Sub Total Central	-	31	120	12182.70
Private				
MPCL (Malana Power Company Ltd)	-	1	2	86.00
EPPL (Everest Power Private Ltd)	-	1	2	100.00
JHPL (Jaiprakash Hydro Power Ltd)	-	1	3	300.00
JKWHCL (Jaypee Karcham Hydro Power Ltd)	-	1	4	1000.00
ADHPL (Allain Duhangan Hydro Power Ltd)	-	1	2	192.00
JPVL (Jaiprakash Power Venture Ltd)	-	1	4	400.00
LGPPL (Lanco Green Power Pvt Ltd)	-	1	2	70.00
TPCL (Tata Power Company Ltd.)	-	4	15	447.00
DLHP (Dodson-Lindblom Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd)	-	1	1	34.00
Sub Total	-	12	35	2629.00
State Electricity Boards / Departments				
HPSEB	-	4	12	366.00
J&KSPDC	-	3	9	660.00
PSPCL	-	8	25	1051.00
RRVUNL	-	4	11	411.00
UPJVNL	-	4	15	501.60
UJVNL	-	10	34	1252.15
GSECL	-	2	8	540.00
SSNNL	-	2	11	1450.00
MPPGCL	-	8	23	875.00
CSPGC	-	1	3	120.00
MAHAGENCO	-	8	24	2406.00

1	2	3	4	5
APGENCO	-	14	57	3783.35
KPCL	-	14	68	3585.40
KSEB	-	13	48	1881.50
TNEB	-	25	66	2122.20
JSEB	-	2	2	130.00
OHPC	-	6	31	2027.50
WBSedCL	-	3	11	977.00
APGCL	-	1	2	100.00
MESC	-	4	10	240.00
Sub Total	-	136	470	24479.70
All India	-	179	625	39291.40
B.B.M.B.				
Bhakra-L	5*108	1	5	540.00
Bhakra-R	5*157	1	5	785.00
Ganguwal	1*29.25+2*24.2	1	3	77.65
Kotla	1*29.25+2*24.2	1	3	77.65
Sub Total		4	16	1480.30
Dehar	6*165	1	6	990.00
Pong	6*66	1	6	396.00
Total BBMB		6	28	2866.30
N.H.P.C. (NR)				
Baira Siul	3*66	1	3	198.00
Salal-I	3*115	1	3	345.00
Salal- II	3*115	1	3	345.00
Tanakpur	3*31.4	1	3	94.20

1	2	3	4	5
Chamera-I	3*180	1	3	540.00
Chamera-II	3*100	1	3	300.00
Chamera-III	3*77	1	3	231.00
Uri	4*120	1	4	480.00
Dhauliganga	4*70	1	4	280.00
Dulhasti	3*130	1	3	390.00
Sewa-II	3*40	1	3	120.00
Total NHPC (NR)		11	35	3323.20
SJVNL (NR)				
Nathpa Jhakri	6*250	1	6	1500.00
THDC (NR)				
Tehri	4*250	1	4	1000.00
Koteshwar	4*100	1	4	400.00
Total TTDC		2	8	1400.00
Total Central NR		20	77	9089.50
Himachal Pradesh				
HPSEBL				
Giri Bata	2*30	1	2	60.00
Bassi	4*15	1	4	60.00
Sanjay	3*40	1	3	120.00
Largi	3*42	1	3	126.00
Total HPSEBL		4	12	366.00
Malana Power Company Limited (Pvt)				
Malana	2*43	1	2	86.00
Everest Power Private Limited (Pvt)				
Malana-II	2*50	1	2	100.00

1	2	3	4	5
Jaiprakash Hydro Power Ltd. (Pvt.)				
Baspa-II (Pvt)	3*100	1	3	300.00
Allain Duhangan Hydro Power Ltd. (Pvt.)				
Allain Duhangan (Pvt)	2*96	1	2	192.00
Jaypee Karcham Hydro Power Ltd. (Pvt.)				
Karcham Wangtoo	4*250	1	4	1000.00
Lanco Green Power Pvt. Limited (LGPPL)				
Budhil	2*35	1	2	70.00
Total Private		6	15	1748.00
Total HP		10	27	2114.00
Jammu and Kashmir				
J & K SPDC				
Lower Jhelum	3*35	1	3	105.00
Upper Sindh - II	3*35	1	3	105.00
Baglihar	3*150	1	3	450.00
Total J&K SPCD		3	9	660.00
Punjab				
PSPCL				
Shanan	4*15+1*50	1	5	110.00
Mukerian St-I Ph-I	3*15	1	3	45.00
Mukerian St-I Ph-II	3*15	1	3	45.00
Mukerian St-I Ph-III	3*19.5	1	3	58.50
Mukerian St-I Ph-IV	3*19.5	1	3	58.50
A.P.Sahib St.I	2*33.5	1	2	67.00
A.P.Sahib St.II	2*33.5	1	2	67.00

1	2	3	4	5
Ranjit Sagar Dam	4*150	1	4	600.00
Total PSPCL		8	25	1051.00
Rajasthan				
RRJVUNL				
R.P. Sagar	4*43	1	4	172.00
J. Sagar	3*33	1	3	99.00
Mahibajaj -I	2*25	1	2	50.00
Mahibajaj - II	2*45	1	2	90.00
Total RRJVUNL		4	11	411.00
Uttar Pradesh				
UPJVNL				
Rihand	6*50	1	6	300.00
Obra	3*33	1	3	99.00
Matatilla	3*10.2	1	3	30.60
Khara	3*24	1	3	72.00
Total UPJVNL		4	15	501.60
Uttarakhand				
UJVNL				
Dhakrani	3*11.25	1	3	33.75
Dhalipur	3*17	1	3	51.00
Kulhal	3*10	1	3	30.00
Chibro	4*60	1	4	240.00
Khodri	4*30	1	4	120.00
Ramganga	3*66	1	3	198.00
Chilla	4*36	1	4	144.00

1	2	3	4	5
Maneribhali (Thilot) St.-I	3*30	1	3	90.00
Maneribhali Stage-II	4*76	1	4	304.00
Khatima	3*13.8	1	3	41.40
Total UJVNL		10	34	1252.15
Jaiprakash Power Venture Ltd. (Pvt.)				
Vishnuprayag	4*100	1	4	400.00
Total JPPVL		1	4	400.00
Total Uttaranchal		11	38	1652.15
Total Northern Region		60	202	15479.25
Western Region				
Gujarat				
GSECL				
Ukai	4*75	1	4	300.00
Kadana (PSS)	4*60	1	4	240.00
Total GSECL		2	8	540.00
SSNNL				
Sardar Sarovar-CHPH	5*50	1	5	250.00
Sardar Sarovar- RBPH	6*200	1	6	1200.00
Total SSNNL		2	11	1450.00
Total Gujarat		4	19	1990.00
Madhya Pradesh				
Central/ Joint				
NHDC				
Indira Sagar	8*125	1	8	1000.00
Omkareshwar	8*65	1	8	520.00
Total NHDC		2	16	1520.00

1	2	3	4	5
MPGPCLI				
Gandhisagar	5*23	1	5	115.00
Bargi	2*45	1	2	90.00
Pench	2*80	1	2	160.00
Ban Sagar Tons-I	3*105	1	3	315.00
Bansagar Tons-II	2*15	1	2	30.00
Bansagar Tons-III	3*20	1	3	60.00
Rajghat	3*15	1	3	45.00
Madhikhera	3*20	1	3	60.00
Total MPGPCLI		8	23	875.00
Total Madhya Pradesh		10	39	2395.00
Chhattisgarh				
CSPGC				
Hansdeo Bango	3*40	1	3	120.00
Total CSPGC		1	3	120.00
Maharashtra				
MAHANGENCO				
Koyna I & II	4*70+4*80	1	8	600.00
Koyna III	4*80	1	4	320.00
Koyna IV	4*250	1	4	1000.00
Koyna DPH	2*18	1	2	36.00
Vaitarna	1*60	1	1	60.00
Bira Tail Race	2*40	1	2	80.00
Tillari	1*60	1	1	60.00
Ghatghar PSS	2*125	1	2	250.00
Sub Total MAHANGENCO		8	24	2406.00

1	2	3	4	5
Tata Power Company (Pvt.)				
Bhira	6*25	1	6	150.00
Bhivpuri	3*24+2*1.5	1	5	75.00
Khopoli	3*24	1	3	72.00
Bhira PSS	1*150	1	1	150.00
Total TPCL		4	15	447.00
Dodson-Lindblom Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd. (DLHP)				
Bandhardhara - II	1*34	1	1	34.00
Total DLHP (Pvt)		1	1	34.00
Total Maharashtra		13	40	2887.00
Total Western Region		28	101	7392.00
Southern Region				
Andhra Pradesh				
APGENCO				
Machkund	3*17+3*21.25	1	6	114.75
Upper Sileru St-I	2*60	1	2	120.00
Upper Sileru St-II	2*60	1	2	120.00
Lower Sileru	4*115	1	4	460.00
T.B.Dam	4*9	1	4	36.00
Hampi	4*9	1	4	36.00
N.J.Sagar	1*110+7*100.8	1	8	815.60
Srisaillam	7*110	1	7	770.00
N.J.Sagar RBC	2*30	1	2	60.00
N.J.Sagar RBC Ext.	1*30	1	1	30.00
N.J.Sagar LBC	2*30	1	2	60.00

1	2	3	4	5
Pochampad	3*9	1	3	27.00
Srisailam LBPH	6*150	1	6	900.00
Priyadarshni Jurala	6*39	1	6	234.00
Total APGENCO		14	57	3783.35
Total Andhra Pradesh		14	57	3783.35
Karnataka				
Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd.				
Sharavathy	10*103.5		10	1035.00
Lingnamakki	2*27.5	1	2	55.00
Badhra	1*2+2*12+1*7.20+1*6	1	5	39.20
Kalinadi	3*135+3*150	1	6	855.00
Supa DPH	2*50	1	2	100.00
Varahi	4*115	1	4	460.00
Ghatprabha	2*16	1	2	32.00
Kadra	3*50	1	3	150.00
Kodasali	3*40	1	3	120.00
Sharavathy Tail Race	4*60	1	4	240.00
Almatti Dam	1*15+5*55	1	6	290.00
Jog	4*13.2+4*21.6	1	8	139.20
Sivasamudram	6*3+4*6	1	10	42.00
Munirabad	2*9+1*10	1	3	28.00
Total KPCL		14	68	3585.40
Total Karnataka		14	68	3585.40
Kerala				
KSEB				
Idukki	6*130	1	6	780.00

1	2	3	4	5
Sabarigiri	6*50	1	6	300.00
Kuttiyadi & K. Extn.	3*25+1*50	1	4	125.00
Kuttiyadi Addn. Extn.	2*50	1	2	100.00
Sholayar	3*18	1	3	54.00
Sengulam	4*12	1	4	48.00
Nariamanglam	3*15+1*25	1	4	70.00
Pallivasal	3*5+3*7.5	1	6	37.50
Poringalkuttu	4*8	1	4	32.00
Panniar	2*15	1	2	30.00
Idamalayar	2*37.5	1	2	75.00
Lower Periyar	3*60	1	3	180.00
Kakkad	2*25	1	2	50.00
Total KSEB		13	48	1881.50
Total Kerala		13	48	1881.50
TNEB				
Kundah- I	3*20	1	3	60.00
Kundah- II	5*35	1	5	175.00
Kundah- III	3*60	1	3	180.00
Kundah- IV	2*50	1	2	100.00
Kundah-V	2*20	1	2	40.00
Parson's Valley (K- VI)	1*30	1	1	30.00
Mettur Dam	4*12.5	1	4	50.00
Mettur Tunnel	4*50	1	4	200.00
Periyar	4*35	1	4	140.00
Kodayar- I	1*60	1	1	60.00
Kodayar- II	1*40	1	1	40.00

1	2	3	4	5
Sholayar	2*35+1*25	1	3	95.00
Pykara	3*7+1*11+2*13.6	1	6	59.20
Aliyar	1*60	1	1	60.00
Sarkarpathy	1*30	1	1	30.00
Papanasam	4*8	1	4	32.00
Moyar	3*12	1	3	36.00
Suruliyar	1*35	1	1	35.00
L.Met.Ph-1	2*15	1	2	30.00
L.Met.Ph-2	2*15	1	2	30.00
L.Met.Ph-3	2*15	1	2	30.00
L.Met.Ph-4	2*15	1	2	30.00
Kadamparai	4*100	1	4	400.00
Pykara Ultimate	3*50	1	3	150.00
Bhavani Barrage - 1	2*15	1	2	30.00
Total TNEB		25	66	2122.20
Total Southern Region		66	239	11372.45
Eastern Region				
Jharkhand				
JSEB				
Subernrekha- I	1*65	1	1	65.00
Subernrekha - II	1*65	1	1	65.00
Total JSEB		2	2	130.00
D.V.C.				
Maithon	2*20+1*23.2	1	3	63.20
Panchet & Extn.	2*40	1	2	80.00
Total DVC		2	5	143.20

1	2	3	4	5
Orissa				
OHPC				
Hirakud - I (Burla)	2*49.5+2*32+3*37.5	1	7	275.50
Hirakud - II (Chiplima)	3*24	1	3	72.00
Balimela	6*60+2*75	1	8	510.00
Rengali	5*50	1	5	250.00
Upper Kolab	4*80	1	4	320.00
Upper Indravati	4*150	1	4	600.00
Total OHPC		6	31	2027.50
West Bengal				
WBSEDCL				
Jaldhaka- I	3*9	1	3	27.00
Rammam-II	4*12.5	1	4	50.00
Purulia PSS	4*225	1	4	900.00
Total WWSEDC		3	11	977.00
Sikkim				
NHPC (EE)				
Rangit-III	3*20	1	3	60.00
Teesta	3*170	1	3	510.00
Total NHPC		2	6	570.00
Total Eastern Region		15	55	3847.70
North Eastern Region				
Assam				
APGCL				
Karbi Langpi	2*50	1	2	100.00
Meghalaya				
Kyrdemkulai	2*30	1	2	60.00
Umiam St-I	4*9	1	4	36.00

1	2	3	4	5
Umiam St- IV	2*30	1	2	60.00
Myntdu St.-I	2*42	1	2	84.00
Total MESEB		4	10	240.00
NEEPCO				
Khandong	3*25	1	3	75.00
Kopili	4*50	1	4	200.00
Doyang	3*25	1	3	75.00
Ranganadi	3*135	1	3	405.00
Total NEEPCO		4	13	755.00
NHPC (NER)				
Loktak	3*35	1	3	105.00
Sub Total NHPC (NER)		1	3	105.00
Sub Total Central (NER)		5	16	860.00
Total NER		10	28	1200.00
Total All India		179	625	39291.40

Note: (1) Station capacity upto 25 MW not included.

(2) Uprated/ derated Capacities of units have been incorporated.

Statement-II

Status of H.E. Potential Development Basinwise

(In terms of Installed Capacity above 25 MW)

Basin	Identified capacity as per assessment study		Capacity developed		Capacity under construction		Capacity developed + under construction		Balance Potential	
	Total (MW)	Above 25 MW (MW)	(MW)	(%)	(MW)	(%)	(MW)	(%)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Indus	33832	33028	11080.3	33.55	4280.0	12.96	15360.3	46.51	17667.7	53.49
Ganga	20711	20252	4987.2	24.63	1136.0	5.61	6123.2	30.24	14128.6	69.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central Indian Rivers	4152	3868	3147.5	81.37	400.0	10.34	3547.5	91.71	320.5	8.29
West Flowing Rivers	9430	8997	5660.7	62.92	100.0	1.11	5760.7	64.03	3236.3	35.97
East Flowing Rivers	14511	13775	7783.2	56.50	470.0	3.41	8253.2	59.91	5521.9	40.09
Brahmaputra Basin	66065	65400	1847.0	2.82	5565.0	8.51	7412.0	11.33	57988.0	88.67
All India	148701	145320	34505.8	23.74	11951.0	8.22	46456.8	31.97	98863.2	68.03

Note: 1. In addition to above 2 PSS (1080 MW) are under construction and 4785.6 MW PSS are under operation.

Statement-III

Hydro Electric Schemes in Western River Systems

(As Identified in Re-assessment Study 1978-87)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	State	River	Probable I.C. (MW)	Probable I.C. (Above 25 MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Damanganga St.-I	Gujarat	Damanganga	14	
2	Damanganga St.-II	Gujarat	Damanganga	6	
3	Surya	Maharashtra	Surya	4	
4	Pinjal I	Maharashtra	Pinjal	4	
5	Pinjal II	Maharashtra	Pinjal	7	
6	Vaitama I	Maharashtra	Vaitama	28	28
7	Vaitama II	Maharashtra	Vaitama	7	
8	Vaitama III	Maharashtra	Vaitama	7	
9	Bhatsa R.B.C.	Maharashtra	Bhatsa	3	
10	Bhatsa R.B.C.	Maharashtra	Bhatsa	10	
11	Kalu	Maharashtra	Kalu	16	
12	Dolwahal	Maharashtra	Kundalik	10	
13	Bhira Tail Race	Maharashtra	Kundalik	55	55
14	Kapshi	Maharashtra	Kapshi	13	

1	2	3	4	5	6
15	Bav	Maharashtra	Bav	22	
16	Kajvi	Maharashtra	Kajvi	14	
17	Machkandi	Maharashtra	Machkandi	11	
18	Vaghotan	Maharashtra	Vaghotan	19	
19	Gad	Maharashtra	Gad	21	
20	Tillari	Maharashtra	Tillari	39	39
21	Sonal	Goa	Mandavi	55	55
22	Kotni	Karnataka	Mandavi	24	
23	Krishnapur	Karnataka	Mandavi	210	210
24	Kalinadi I (Supa)	Karnataka	Kalinadi	140	140
25	Kalinadi I (Dandeli II)	Karnataka	Kalinadi	60	60
26	Kalinadi I (Nagjhari)	Karnataka	Kalinadi	855	855
27	Kalinadi I (Kadassali)	Karnataka	Kalinadi	95	95
28	Kalinadi I (Kadra)	Karnataka	Kalinadi	100	100
29	Kalinadi I (Mardi)	Karnataka	Kalinadi	175	175
30	Gangavali (Bedti) St.I	Karnataka	Gangavali	380	380
31	Gangavali (Sonda) St.II	Karnataka	Gangavali	105	105
32	Aghnashini	Karnataka	Aghnashini	370	370
33	Bannehole	Karnataka	Bannehole	55	55
34	Linganamakki	Karnataka	Saravathi	125	125
35	Saravathi	Karnataka	Saravathi	1365	1365
36	Saravathi Tail Race	Karnataka	Saravathi	157	157
37	Mani Dam	Karnataka	Varahi	14	
38	Varahi	Karnataka	Varahi	305	305
39	Machchattu	Karnataka	Varahi	35	35

1	2	3	4	5	6
40	Neria	Karnataka	Neria	12	
41	Netravathy	Karnataka	Netravathy	60	60
42	Sirpadi	Karnataka	Netravathy	38	38
43	Gundia	Karnataka	Gundia	20	
44	Kumaradhari	Karnataka	Kumaradhari	49	49
45	Barapole I	Karnataka	Barapole	335	335
46	Barapole II	Kerala	Barapole	85	85
47	Kuttiyadi	Kerala	Kuttiyadi	80	80
48	Chalipuzha	Kerala	Baypore	50	50
49	Cholathipuzha	Kerala	Baypore	80	80
50	Pandiyar Punnapuzha II	Kerala	Pandiyar	85	85
51	Silent Valley	Kerala	Kundipuzha	130	130
52	Idukki I & II	Kerala	Periyar	565	565
53	Iddukki III	Kerala	Periyar	130	130
54	Lower Periyar	Kerala	Periyar	145	145
55	Pallivasal Replacement	Kerala	Mudirapuzha	190	190
56	Sengulam	Kerala	W. Kallar	55	55
57	Anayirankal	Kerala	Panniar	11	
58	Rajakad P/H	Kerala	Mudirapuzha	23	
59	Mudirapuzha	Kerala	Mudirapuzha	17	
60	Panniar Perinjankutty	Kerala	Panniar	10	
61	Panniar	Kerala	Panniar	40	40
62	Neriamangalam	Kerala	Mudirapuzha	65	65
63	Perinjankutty	Kerala	Perinjankutty	120	120
64	Manali	Kerala	Idamlayar	36	36

1	2	3	4	5	6
65	Kudal	Kerala	Idamlayar	47	47
66	Manikulam	Kerala	Puyankutty	14	
67	Puyanukutty	Kerala	Puyanukutty	285	285
68	Idamalayar	Kerala	Idamalayar	55	55
69	Sholaiyar	Kerala	Sholaiyar	75	75
70	Anaikayam	Kerala	Chalakuudi	12	
71	Karapara	Kerala	Karapara	12	
72	Pullikallar	Kerala	Kuriakutty	14	
73	Kuriakutty	Kerala	Kuriakutty	65	65
74	Poringalkuthu(R.B)	Kerala	Chalakuudi	65	65
75	Poringalkuthu(L.B)	Kerala	Chalakuudi	60	60
76	Adirapally	Kerala	Chalakuudi	65	65
77	Sabarigiri	Kerala	Pamba	410	410
78	Kakkad	Kerala	Kakkad	75	75
79	Lower Sabarigiri	Kerala	Kakkad	55	55
80	Twin Kallar Multipurpose	Kerala	Achankovil	65	65
81	Kallada	Kerala	Kallada	15	
82	Upper Pandiyar I	Tamil Nadu	Pandiyar	11	
83	Upper Pandiyar II	Kerala	Pandiyar	8	
84	Pandiyar-Punnapuzha I	Tamil Nadu	Pandiyar	125	125
85	Akkamalai	Tamil Nadu	Bharatpuzha	14	
86	Upper Aliyar	Tamil Nadu	Bharatpuzha	90	90
87	Periyar Lake	Tamil Nadu	Periyar	145	145
88	Nirar	Tamil Nadu	Idamalayar	26	26
89	Sholaiyar-I	Tamil Nadu	Sholaiyar	75	75

1	2	3	4	5	6
90	Sholaiyar- II	Tamil Nadu	Sholaiyar	14	
91	Sarkarpathi	Tamil Nadu	Periyar	33	33
92	Kodayar I	Tamil Nadu	Kodayar	65	65
93	Kodayar II	Tamil Nadu	Kodayar	30	30
94	Paraliyar	Tamil Nadu	Paraliyar	39	39
Total (West Flowing Rivers-94 schemes)				9430	8997

Statement-IV

			1	2	3
<i>Status of H.E. Potential Development in West Flowing River System</i>			14	Idukki I & II	780.00
			15	Poringalkuthu	32.00
(As on 31.07.2012)			16	Periyar	140.00
<i>Hydro Potential Developed (Under Operation)</i>			17	Parambikulam-(Aliyar, Sholayar, Sharkarapathy)	185.00
Sl. No.	Scheme	IC (MW)	18	Vaitama	60.00
1	Sharavathy	1035.00	19	Tillari	60.00
2	Jog	139.20	20	Bhira TR	80.00
3	Linganamakki	55.00	21	Kodyar I&II	100.00
4	Kalinadi I (Supa DPH)	100.00	22	Varahi	230.00
5	Kalinadi I (Nagjhari)	855.00	23	Varahi Extn	230.00
6	Pallivasal	37.50	24	Lower Periyar	180.00
7	Sengulam	48.00	25	Kalinadi II-Kadra	150.00
8	Neriamangalam & Extn.	70.00	26	Kodasalli	120.00
9	Sabarigiri	300.00	27	Kakkad	50.00
10	Kuttiadi	75.00	28	Saravathy TR (Gerusoppa Dph)	240.00
11	Sholayar	54.00	29	Kuttiyadi Ext	50.00
12	Idamalayar	75.00	30	Kuttiyadi Addln Extn	100.00
13	Panniar	30.00	Total		5660.70

Hydro Schemes under Construction

No.	Scheme	IC (MW)
1	Pallivasal	60.00
2	Thottiyar	40.00
Total		100.00

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

2196. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children who have contracted sexually transmitted diseases in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for the treatment of infected children and its prevention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) The STI/RTI control and prevention programme records data in the computerised monitoring information system (CMIS) of NACO for individuals below 20 years suffering from STI (children, adolescents and young adults). Data is not further stratified age wise.

The number of individual below 20 years of age diagnosed and treated for STI/RTI in India during FY 2011-12 as per NACO CMIS from 1122 designated STI/RTI clinics is 1,48,253.

State-wise distribution of STI/RTI cases below 20 years of age for the year 2011-12 is enclosed as Statement.

(b) STI/RTI control and prevention programme supports provision of universal, comprehensive and standardized free STI/RTI services through all the public health care facilities (district hospitals, medical colleges, primary health centre, community health centre, sub-divisional hospital). All the patients of STI including children, adolescents and young adults are provided with

free consultation, treatment for STI through colour coded drugs and condoms at all public health care facilities. Additionally, counselling services are provided at districts hospital and medical colleges for promoting prevention of STI infection.

Under the Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH) Programme under NRHM, ARSH clinics are established across various levels of existing health facilities for catering to the health requirements of adolescents, 10-19 years of age. These clinics are manned by trained manpower on adolescent health. Other than counselling and screening services available at the clinics, for specialised treatment, cases are referred to specialised doctors/facilities, and in the case of RTI/STIs, to gynaecologists.

Statement

State-wise Distribution of STI/RTI cases among children, adolescents and young adults (population below 20 Years of Age) for the Year 2011-12 (April 2011 to March 2012) from NACO CMIS.

State	Number of STI patients below 20 years of Age
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14
Andhra Pradesh	22594
Arunachal Pradesh	1699
Assam	4147
Bihar	9901
Chandigarh	240
Chhattisgarh	1349
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	608
Daman and Diu	36
Delhi	2080

1	2
Goa	330
Gujarat	5361
Haryana	3452
Himachal Pradesh	867
Jammu and Kashmir	1356
Jharkhand	6394
Karnataka	6986
Kerala	283
Madhya Pradesh	9778
Maharashtra	10637
Manipur	393
Meghalaya	364
Mizoram	532
Nagaland	478
Orissa	5121
Pondicherry	88
Punjab	2368
Rajasthan	12375
Sikkim	122
Tamil Nadu	5008
Tripura	2094
Uttar Pradesh	23056
Uttaranchal	2073
West Bengal	6069
Total	148253

Reformulation of Tribal Development Projects

2197. SHRI SOHAN POTAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to reformulate the Tribal Development Projects because of difficulty in their implementation due to administrative discrepancy has been received from various States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which Integrated Tribal Development Projects are likely to be reformulated?

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

(a) No such proposal has been received from the States.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Air India Profit/ Loss Routes

2198. SHRI CHARLES DIAS:

SHRI A. SAMPATH:

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the flights/routes operated by Air India along with the ones running in profit for the period ending March, 2012;

(b) the flights/routes operated by Air India or any of its subsidiaries which were offered/taken over by private airlines during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the revenue earned by the said airlines from each of the sectors previously operated by Air India and its subsidiaries during the above period, airline-wise, sector-wise;

(d) the reasons for discontinuing the services of Air India and its subsidiaries from the above sectors;

(e) the criteria used by Air India to determine the operationalisation and viability of flights; and

(f) the number of passengers per annum in Air India in various domestic and foreign routes during the above period along with the steps taken by the Government for attracting maximum passengers and profit?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Air India and its subsidiaries are operating flights on 68 international sectors and flights on 122 domestic sectors. Out of these routes Air India is meeting cash costs on 11 international sectors and 46 domestic sectors.

(b) Air India has not offered/transferred any of its route to private airlines.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) Air India periodically monitors the carriage/load factors/ Financial performance of services on its network and makes efforts to improve performance. Air India also analyses the reasons for the losses and based on the strategic importance of such services to its network arrives at a decision whether to continue or withdraw such services. While determining the desirability or otherwise of discontinuing operations of loss making services Air India takes into account the revenue contributions made by the subject services to its other services by way of feeder traffic. As such non-profitability of any one flight is not taken in isolation as the sole barometer of its financial performance.

(f) During the period April, 2011 to March, 2012, Air India had carried 8.02 million and 5.59 million passengers on its domestic and international sectors respectively.

Some of the steps taken by Air India to attract the passengers and improve its services are as under:

- (i) induction of brand new aircraft on several domestic & international routes to increase passengers appeal;
- (ii) All the major domestic and international routes are operated with newly acquired aircrafts.

(iii) The timings of international services have been rationalized.

(iv) Multiple daily services are offered on all major domestic routes.

(v) Non-stop services have been introduced on various India-USA routes.

(vi) Hub & spoke services at Delhi and Mumbai for passengers originating at other metro cities.

Killing of IPKF Soldiers

2199. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the antecedents of the person reported to be involved in killing several Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) soldiers in Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken up the matter with Governments of concerned countries for deportation of the accused to India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) Under the mandate of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement signed in 1987, the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) was deployed in Sri Lanka between 1987 and 1990 to perform peacekeeping operations. As per available information, during the course of these operations, 1166 personnel (51 Officers, 78 JCOs and 1037 ORs) of the IPKF laid down their lives mainly in conflict with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) in Sri Lanka. The Government of India had, on 14 May 1992, proscribed the LTTE as an Unlawful Association under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967. This proscription has been renewed every two years since then. LTTE is also proscribed as a 'Terrorist Organisation' under the Unlawful

Activities (Prevention) Act. The armed conflict in Sri Lanka ended in May 2009.

[*Translation*]

Facilities to attract Foreign Tourists

2200. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide special facilities to the passengers during the course of air journey in order to attract foreign tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the said move is likely to encourage foreign tourists to visit India?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government. However, to attract foreign tourists, Government is encouraging development of airport infrastructure by way of expansion/ upgradation of existing airports including small and medium airports and also establishment of new airports with a view to ensure:

(i) Infrastructure is in place ahead of demand.

(ii) Support for airport infrastructure development initiatives to facilitate/ encourage air connectivity to remote and inaccessible areas of tourist importance.

(iii) Government has also declared 17 airports as international airports and 09 airports as custom airports to facilitate foreign tourist across the country.

In addition, Airports Operators are providing world class infrastructure like terminal building, Immigration facility, city side development around airport. Also, many airports at places of tourist importance have been developed.

Further, Ministry of Civil Aviation and Ministry of Tourism had on 21.03.2012 signed a MoU to cooperate with each other, so as to promote and market India as a

preferred tourism destination and position 'Incredible India' as a recognized brand worldwide. The Airlines have been provided Incredible India promotional films for their in-flight screening.

(c) No such assessment has been made by the Ministry.

[*English*]

Palliative Care Programme

2201. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to strengthen the Palliative Care Programmes by introducing new methods, including Public-Private-Partnership model;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount spent by various State Governments during the last three years for palliative care and the number of beneficiaries thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether local Self Government Bodies, Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and Charitable Institutions receive any grants or financial aid from the Government of India (GoI) for their services; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Palliative care activities are undertaken by this Ministry at District Hospitals and Tertiary Cancer Centres including Regional Cancer Centres in the health care delivery system under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS).

(c) Health is a State subject. Information regarding State Level activities are not centrally maintained.

(d) and (e) Under NPCDCS, there is no scheme at present for funding NGOs, etc, for palliative care.

Tribal Artisans Melas

2202. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Tribal Artisans Melas (TAM) organised by Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) during each of the last three years and the current year, State wise;

(b) whether the Government provides assistance to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the funds

allocated during the said period, State-wise and NGO-wise;

(d) whether the Government has noticed any irregularities in the funds disbursed for the purpose;

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

(f) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) The details of State-wise and year-wise Tribal Artisans Melas (TAM) organized by TRIFED during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Sl. No.	State	Year 2009-10		Year 2010-11		Year 2011-12		Year 2012-13	
		No. of TAMs	Places	No. of TAMs	Places	No. of TAMs	Places	No. of TAMs	Places
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	02	Bhadrachalam, Khammam	01	Adilabad
2.	Assam	01	Guwahati	-	-	02	Kokrajhar, Guwahati	-	-
3.	Gujarat	01	Ahmedabad	02	Vyara, Vansda	02	Vyara, Vansda	-	-
4.	Himachal Pradesh	01	Kullu	02	Kellong, Reckong Peo	-	-	01	Kullu
5.	Jharkhand	01	Ranchi	-	-	02	Ranchi, Deogarh	-	-
6.	Madhya Pradesh	01	Jhabua	01	Mandla	02	Dindori, Khargone	-	-
7.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	02	Mumbai, Alibagh	-	-
8.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	01	Shillong	-	-
9.	Nagaland	-	-	01	Dimapur	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	01	Nabarangpur	-	-
11.	Rajasthan	01	Udaipur	-	-	01	Udaipur	-	-
12.	Sikkim	-	-	01	Gangtok	-	-	02	Rango, Totobari
13.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	01	Coimbatore	-	-
14.	Uttarakhand	01	Dharchula	-	-	02	Uttarkashi, Sittarganj	-	-
15.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	02	Sonbhadra, Lakimpur	-	-
16.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	02	Darjeeling, Bardwan	-	-
Total		07		07		22		04	

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f) Not applicable in view of reply to (b) and (c) above.

Rajiv Aarogyasri Healthcare Insurance Scheme

2203. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested Union Government for grant for its Rajiv Aarogyasri Health Care Insurance Scheme for the benefit of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families and requested the sharing of the expenditure on 70:30 ratio on this scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The State

Government of Andhra Pradesh had submitted a proposal for financial assistance of Rs.307 crores for implementation of Rajiv Aarogyasri Health Insurance Scheme for the benefit of BPL families.

This Ministry is of the view that Rajiv Aarogyasri Scheme deals with tertiary care and is not in consonance with the objectives of NRHM which focuses on primary and secondary health care. However, this Ministry does not have any objection to the Scheme, if expenditure on it is met through the State Government. Planning Commission had got an independent evaluation of this scheme done and it was also not supportive for such grants.

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh also requested for grants through PIPs under NRHM for this Scheme for the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-2010. After appraisal by National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC) of NRHM, the Government of India had approved a token grant of Rs.10 crores each during 2007-08 and 2008-09. However, no grant was approved during 2009-2010 for this purpose.

Travel Agents

2204. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India proposes to change/reduce commission admissible to travel agents;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with its likely affect on small and medium travel agents;

(c) whether the Travel Agents Association has approached the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details of grievances put forth by the Travel Agents Association in their representation to the Government; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. With effect from 16th July, 2012, Air India has reduced the commission payable on basic fare plus fuel surcharge from 3% to 1%. This has been done to save distribution costs for Air India. Due to reduction in the commission payable to travel agents, there may not be any affect on small and medium travel agents as the travel agents do charge a transaction fee/service fee to their customers.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Female Foeticide

2205. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that in a recent report by the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) which states that Maharashtra has the highest number of abandoned newborns in the country and is placed 6th in cases of infanticide and foeticide;

(b) if so, the details of various programmes undertaken by the Government to curb these kinds of crimes in Maharashtra;

(c) the amount allocated and utilised by Maharashtra under these schemes during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) the amount earmarked for Mumbai under these schemes;

(e) whether the Government is aware that illegal abortions and illegal pregnancy tests are still carried out in Indian cities and rural areas; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) As per the 'Crime In India 2011' report published by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), 189 cases of exposure and abandonment of children have been reported in Maharashtra. As per information furnished by the NCRB, in 2011, the state is placed fifth and sixth with regard to foeticide and infanticide respectively.

(b) and (c) Details of programmes undertaken by the State Government, including amount allocated and utilised are enclosed as Statement.

(d) No amount is separately earmarked for Mumbai.

(e) and (f) No such data is available. The Government has intensified the drive against female foeticide through effective implementation of the PC & PNDT Act as mentioned below:

- Central Supervisory Board has been reconstituted and regular meetings are being held. The board reviewed progress made by the States in respect of the implementation of the Act, approved amendments in the Rules and strategies to meet the challenges.

- Important amendments to the PC & PNDT Rules have been notified to regulate the misuse of portable ultrasound equipment and to provide for confiscation of unregistered machines and further punishment under the Act, enhancement in registration fees of ultrasound diagnostic facilities, restrictions on multiple registrations of doctors with clinics/facilities etc.
- A Ministerial meeting was held under the Chairpersonship of Hon. HFM with Health Ministers of States on 28th September, 2011 at New Delhi to focus sharply on those areas where child sex ratio is skewed against the girl child.
- 17 states with the most skewed child sex ratio have been identified for concerted attention. A meeting of Health Secretaries of these States was first convened on 20th April 2011, followed by several review meetings.
- Inspections by the National Inspection and Monitoring Committee have been scaled up. NIMC has been reconstituted and apart from inspections further empowered to oversee follow-up action by Appropriate Authorities against organizations found guilty of violations under the Act during inspections.
- Grant in Aid to Non-Governmental Organizations is provided for awareness generation of the declining child sex ratio and implementation of PC & PNDT Act.
- States have been asked to take advantage of funding available under NRHM for strengthening infrastructure and augmentation of human resources required for effective implementation of the PC & PNDT Act.
- States have been advised to focus on districts/blocks/villages with low Child Sex Ratio to ascertain the causes, plan appropriate BCC campaigns and effectively implement provisions of the PC & PNDT Act.

Statement

Amount Allocated and Utilized by Maharashtra for Implementation of PC&PNDT Act and Savitribai Phule Kanya Kalyan Yojana

(in lakhs)

(2009-10)

1	Allocations (in Lakhs)	Expenditure (in Lakhs)
2	3	3
Operationalise PNDT Cell at State & 8 divisional level	3.6	0.00
Orientation of Programme managers and service providers on PC & PNDT Act	6.6	6.85
Support for teams at district level for inspection of sonography centers registered under PC PNDT Act	33	29.73
Support for inspection of Form-F by the NGOs/MSW Students	16.5	6.36
Workshop with FOGSI, IMA and NIMA,	6.6	5.43

1	2	3
Implementation of MNGO scheme	500.8	235.00
Implementation of SNGO scheme	300	0.00
Others	0	10.92
Total (PNDT)	867.10	294.29
Savitribai Phule Kanya Kalyan Yojana	62.47	55.76
Grand Total	929.57	350.05

(2010-2011)

Operationalise PNDT Cell at State level	3.60	2.71
Orientation of Appropriate Authorities under PC & PNDT Act (1 day Training Batches of 20)	10.00	7.27
Support for sting operation under PC PNDT Act	14.45	3.47
Provision for Witness support participated in PC PNDT court cases	4.25	5.12
Support for teams at district level for inspection of sonography centers registered under PC PNDT Act	30.15	18.87
Support for Scrutiny of Form-F by the NGOs/MSW Students	15.50	11.30
Training for Centers for Online Data Entry of Filling, Form - F	17.25	6.98
One counsellor will be appointed at the each District Hospital & Women Hospital	28.30	19.40
Awareness Campaign	29.00	25.63
Save The baby Girl Project	16.76	0.00
Embedded Device Simate/i-Simate for Save The Baby Girl	48.93	48.93
Total (PNDT)	218.19	149.68
Savitribai Phule Kanya Kalyan Yojana	180	167.8
Grand Total	398.19	317.48

(2011-2012)

Operationalise PNDT Cell at State level (Honararium of Advocate @ Rs. 40000/- p.m. and Travelling expenses @ Rs. 10000/- p.m. for State PC PNDT Squade.)	26.00	28.69
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1	2	3
Orientation of Appropriate Authorities on PCPNDT Act.	2.63	0.00
Support for sting operation under PCPNDT Act (33 districts and 23 Municipal Corporations)	14.00	4.96
Provision for Witness support participated in PCPNDT court cases	4.95	2.72
Support for teams at district level for inspection of sonography centers registered under PC PNDT Act	33.00	16.72
District level orientation workshops for Appropriate Authorities and Owners of Sonography Centers in 33 Districts and 23 Corporations	29.41	19.36
Awareness Campaign	33.00	29.06
Training for online data entry in F form. (ELA is number of Batches)	17.90	8.57
Award to informers of sonography centers practicing illegal sex determinations.	25.00	2.50
State level meetings expenditure (State Supervisory Board, State Advisory Committee, Inspection & Monitoring Committee)	2.00	0.39
Support for inspection of Form-F by NGOs/MSW students	16.50	10.53
Total (PNDT)	204.39	123.50
Savitribai Phule Kanya Kalyan Yojana	749.43	643.95
Grand Total	953.82	767.45

Frauds by Flying Schools

2206. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has requested the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) for further investigation into the alleged frauds committed by various flying schools across the country;

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

(c) whether the CVC has made any recommendations in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the action taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government against guilty officials?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) Based on the investigation report submitted by the Chief Vigilance Officer in the Directorate General of Civil Aviation regarding alleged irregularities in various flying schools, the CVC had directed this Ministry to fix responsibility of officials of DGCA and Airports Authority of India in the matter. The observations of the CVC in the matter was examined, it was decided to initiate disciplinary proceedings against the three officials alleged to have been involved. This Ministry had also sought permission from the CVC for further investigations in the matter. Thereafter, it has also been decided to re-examine

the eligibility criteria for flying schools for availing the facility of payment of nominal rates for different charges in the context of requirement of flying schools for training purposes in the whole country.

[Translation]

Quality of Soft/Cold Drink

2207. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of sale/manufacturing of fake soft/cold drinks and also presence of residues of insecticides/pesticides beyond the permissible level in branded soft/cold drinks in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken note of a study which states that certain brands of soft/cold drinks contain traces of alcohol;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government

to ensure availability of quality soft/cold drinks in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Random samples of various food articles including soft / cold drinks are drawn regularly by the Food Safety Officers of State/UT Governments and are tested in the Food Testing Laboratories as per the prescribed standards under Food Safety and Standards Act (FSSA) and Regulations made thereunder. Action is taken in cases where samples do not conform to the prescribes standards.

(b) No separate data for soft/ cold drinks is maintained centrally. However, as per information made available by States/UTs, a Statement indicating number of cases registered/ challaned and number of cases of convictions for food adulteration during 2009, 2010 and 2011-12 is enclosed.

(c) to (e) Though, no such study is available with the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, the nodal authority set up for this purpose, as per the Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additive) Regulations, 2011, liquor is not permitted to be added to the soft/cold drinks.

Any item, which is not prescribed in the regulation, is not allowed to be mixed/ added in the soft drinks. In case any violation is noticed, action is taken against the Food Business Operator (FBO) under Section 23 of FSS Act, 2006 for misbranding, adulteration etc. Penalties may extend up to a maximum of 10 lakhs rupees.

Statement

Comparative Statement regarding number of cases registered, challaned, convicted during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	2009		2010		2011-2012	
		No. of Cases Registered, Challaned	No. of Cases Convicted	No. of Cases Registered, Challaned	No. of Cases Convicted	No. of Cases Registered, Challaned	No. of Cases Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	415	32	382	37	342	56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	N.A.	N.A	N.A	N.A
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10	1	16	7	-	-
4	Assam	105	11	103	10	N.A	N.A
5	Bihar	237	0	293		251	Nil
6	Chandigarh	153	7	121	118	N.A	N.A
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0			N.A	N.A
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0	0	0	Nil	Nil
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	N.A	N.A
10	Delhi	225	99	0	127	70	Nil
11	Goa	9	0	2	0	13	-
12	Gujarat	619	44	683	99	N.A	N.A
13	Haryana	496	71	N.A.	N.A	N.A	N.A
14	Himachal Pradesh	143	18	N.A.	N.A	N.A	N.A
15	Jammu and Kashmir	2661	1230	N.A	N.A	126	12
16	Jharkhand	0	0	26	0	53	Nil
17	Karnataka	56	0	91	2	N.A	N.A
18	Kerala	0	0	0	0	N.A	N.A
19	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A	Nil	Nil	N.A	N.A
20	Madhya Pradesh	533	23	N.A.	N.A	N.A	N.A
21	Maharashtra	445	68	N.A	N.A	677	74
22	Manipur	N.A.	N.A	0	0	N.A	N.A
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	-	-
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	Nil	Nil
25	Nagaland	3	2	3	3	N.A	N.A
26	Orissa	82	3	29	6	N.A	N.A

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	N.A	N.A
28	Punjab	310	34	516	30	-	-
29	Rajasthan	1022	3	806	18	N.A	N.A
30	Sikkim	3	1	3	1	N.A	N.A
31	Tamil Nadu	0	-	127	110	N.A	N.A
32	Tripura	0	0	0	0	N.A	N.A
33	Uttar Pradesh	3492	287	3789	540	N.A	N.A
34	Uttarakhand	17	8	52	25	N.A	N.A
35	West Bengal	22	0	22	0	N.A	N.A
Total		11061	1942	7064	1133	1532	142

Indication

N. A= Not Available Nil=0

Power Projects in Private Sectors

2208. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

SHR' C. RAJENDRAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is in position to make optimum utilization of installed capacity in power generation;

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

(c) the details of the utilization of this capacity in private and public sector during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of private companies allotted power projects in the country, State/UT-wise including Bihar; and

(e) the time by which all these projects are likely to be completed along with the percentage of work completed as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The utilization of installed capacity of a generating unit is linked to the type of power station (*i.e.* thermal/ hydro/nuclear). While the thermal and nuclear units are meant to be utilized continuously as base-load units, hydro units are to be utilized, depending on availability of water / reservoir level. Thus, utilization of installed capacity is effectively applicable to thermal (including nuclear) generating units and is expressed in terms of Plant Load Factor (PLF). Availability of water for hydel power generation influences the performance of hydro power stations. Therefore, unlike PLF for thermal stations, availability of hydel power station is used to assess the performance of that station.

The PLF of thermal and nuclear units mainly depends on a number of factors such as vintage of the unit, forced and planned outages, availability of required quality and quantity of fuel and receipt of schedule from beneficiary etc. During last three years and the current year, the PLF of thermal (coal/lignite based plants) remained in the range of 72.1% to 77.5%, PLF of nuclear power plants was in the range of 51.1% to 79.4%. Details of PLF of thermal and nuclear plants during last three years and the current year is given as below:

Figures in (%)

2009-10

Category	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto July 12)
Thermal (Coal/Lignite)	77.5	75.1	73.3	72.1
Nuclear	51.1	65.4	76.9	79.4

Main reasons of decrease in PLF of thermal (coal / lignite) plants include inadequate availability of fuel, availability of poor quality coal, low schedule from beneficiary states in case of higher generation from hydro and nuclear plants, miscellaneous equipment problems, transmission constraints in States and technological

obsolescence of some of the vintage units etc.

Availability of hydel power stations is worked out on annual basis. Latest available details of operating availability of hydel power stations during last three years are given as below:

Figures in (%)

Category	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
HYDEL	91.17	90.91	88.83

(c) The details of the PLF of thermal/nuclear plants in private and public sector, during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is enclosed as Statement-I.

wise operating availability of hydel power station in private and public sector are enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) and (e) The details of Thermal and Hydro power projects under construction with latest status of commissioning schedule is enclosed as Statement-III & IV respectively.

Latest available details of Sector-wise/ Organization-

Statement-I

State-wise/Sector wise Plant Load Factor of thermal/nuclear power plants during last three years and current year

PLF(%)

Region	State	Category	Sector	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (April-July 12)*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NR	Delhi	Thermal	Central	82.71	73.67	77.11	74.01
			State	38.81	66.08	69.02	64.83
	Haryana	Thermal	Central	-	-	55.14	65.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Pvt	-	-	-	15.27
			State	83.09	76.48	74.06	53.94
	Punjab	Thermal	State	88.43	79.84	82.86	82.91
	Rajasthan	Nuclear	Central	50.72	74.54	86.58	75.97
		Thermal	Central	0.00	0.00	69.68	55.77
			Pvt	44.03	51.93	49.64	67.11
			State	83.55	79.24	80.54	74.46
	Uttar Pradesh	Nuclear	Central	21.21	48.94	51.33	62.99
		Thermal	Central	94.94	91.73	89.82	87.86
			Pvt		61.79	75.12	55.26
			State	64.26	60.43	57.12	50.88
WR	Chhattisgarh	Thermal	Central	94.62	93.98	84.53	86.08
			Pvt	93.01	90.27	89.59	82.70
			State	85.25	88.99	80.82	82.25
	Gujarat	Nuclear	Central	27.71	37.52	97.99	97.46
		Thermal	Pvt	85.92	84.55	59.35	50.47
			State	71.92	67.32	71.00	68.31
	Madhya Pradesh	Thermal	Central	96.60	94.59	90.40	89.64
			State	62.33	61.10	61.38	69.17
	Maharashtra	Nuclear	Central	65.16	74.34	79.81	89.44
		Thermal	Pvt	-	73.40	73.98	83.33
			State	69.71	59.03	59.21	61.13
SR	Andhra Pradesh	Thermal	Central	95.50	91.88	92.98	90.86
			Pvt	-	-	-	88.20
			State	86.67	80.49	83.81	88.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Karnataka	Nuclear	Central	55.79	64.57	67.41	71.13
		Thermal	Pvt	84.29	95.93	74.54	90.13
			State	76.85	63.02	69.87	73.74
	Tamil Nadu	Nuclear	Central	53.09	58.10	65.10	71.03
		Thermal	Central	80.94	80.75	82.83	87.33
			Pvt	81.89	82.05	83.57	88.69
			State	76.42	73.36	77.90	78.42
ER	Bihar	Thermal	Central	62.64	63.98	60.68	66.69
			State	9.62	8.12	6.12	0.00
	DVC	Thermal	Central	54.19	65.12	65.62	64.83
	Jharkhand	Thermal	Pvt	75.35	80.82	62.09	62.37
			State	29.79	30.02	25.93	32.52
	Orissa	Thermal	Central	90.21	86.62	83.98	89.06
			Pvt	-	-	44.34	44.00
			State	80.48	86.56	79.97	83.23
	West Bengal	Thermal	Central	73.05	79.12	71.00	68.08
			Pvt	-	38.42	-	-
			State	57.28	57.34	59.36	60.74

* Provisional

Statement-II*Sector wise/Organisation wise Operating Availability for Period : 2008-09*

Sl. No.	Organisation	Number of Units	Installed Capacity (MW)	Operating AV Per unit (%)
1	2	3	4	5
Central Sector				
1	D.V.C.	5	143.20	90.31

1	2	3	4	5
2	B.B.M.B.	28	2866.30	94.34
3	N.H.P.C.	38	3647.20	91.54
4	NEEPCO	13	755.00	94.87
5	THDC	4	1000.00	92.52
6	SJVNL	6	1500.00	97.76
7	NHDC	16	1520.00	97.97
Sub Total (CS)		110	11431.70	94.21
Private Sector				
1	TATA HYDRO	15	447.00	95.47
2	JHPL	3	300.00	99.65
3	MPCL	2	86.00	99.98
4	JPVL	4	400.00	99.44
5	DLHP	1	34.00	99.98
Sub Total (PS)		25	1267.00	98.14
State Sector				
1	UJVNL	34	1252.15	80.28
2	CSPGCL	3	120.00	98.99
3	JKSPDC	3	105.00	86.20
4	P.S.E.B.	25	1051.00	86.46
5	H.P.S.E.B.	12	366.00	80.51
6	RRVUNL	11	411.00	83.89
7	UPHPC	15	501.60	72.49
8	GSECL	8	540.00	78.57
9	MPPGCL	23	875.00	92.42
10	MAHAGENCO	22	2156.00	91.49

1	2	3	4	5
11	APGENCO	50	3519.35	90.89
12	T.N.E.B.	65	2082.95	89.05
13	K.S.E.B.	44	1751.50	89.84
14	KPCL	61	3287.70	93.14
15	OHPC	31	2011.50	86.97
16	WBSEPDC	11	977.00	97.39
17	MeSEB	8	156.00	88.55
18	SSNNL	11	1450.00	91.22
Sub Total (SS)		437	22613.75	89.25
All India Total		572	35312.45	91.17

Sector-wise/ Organisation wise operating availability for period: 2009-10

Sl. No.	Organisation	Number of Units	Installed Capacity (MW)	Operating AV. Per Unit (%)
1	2	3	4	5
Central Sector				
1	BBMB	28	2866.30	95.24
2	DVC	5	143.20	79.78
3	NEEPCO	13	755.00	89.72
4	NHDC	16	1520.00	98.34
5	NHPC	38	3647.20	90.01
6	SJVNL	6	1500.00	94.52
7	THDC	4	1000.00	95.68
Sub Total (CS)		110	11431.70	93.37
Private Sector				
1	DLHP	1	34.00	100.00
2	JHPL	3	300.00	99.73

1	2	3	4	5
3	JPPVL	4	400.00	99.18
4	MPCL	2	86.00	91.23
5	TATA MAH.	15	447.00	98.44
Sub Total (PS)		25	1267.00	98.53

State Sector

1	APGENCO	54	3666.35	85.22
2	APGPCL	2	100.00	91.78
3	CSPGCL	3	120.00	99.36
4	GSECL	8	540.00	94.70
5	HPSEB	12	366.00	81.45
6	JSEB	2	130.00	97.81
7	KPCL	68	3585.40	90.78
8	KSEB	46	1781.50	88.71
9	MAHAGENCO	24	2406.00	96.02
10	MEGEB	8	156.00	80.49
11	MPPGCL	23	875.00	91.14
12	OHPC	31	2027.50	89.12
13	PSEB	25	1051.00	85.83
14	RRVUNL	11	411.00	94.16
15	SSNNL	11	1450.00	90.74
16	TNEB	66	2108.20	89.94
17	UJVNL	34	1252.15	80.47
18	UPJVNL	15	501.60	67.90
19	WBSEDCL	11	977.00	96.02
Sub Total (SS)		454	23504.70	89.36
All India Total		589	36203.40	90.91

Sector wise/ Organisation wise operating availability for period: 2010-11

Sl. No.	Organisation	Number of Units	Installed Capacity (MW)	Operating AV. per Unit (%)
1	2	3	4	5
Central Sector				
1	BBMB	28	2866.30	88.44
2	DVC	5	143.20	76.05
3	NEEPCO	13	755.00	84.44
4	NHDC	16	1520.00	96.10
5	NHPC	41	3767.20	90.60
6	SJVNL	6	1500.00	99.32
7	THDC	6	1200.00	90.30
	Sub Total (CS)	115	11751.70	91.29
Private Sector				
1	ADHPL	2	192.00	100.00
2	DLHP	1	34.00	99.73
3	JHPL	3	300.00	99.54
4	JPPVL	4	400.00	95.96
5	MPCL	2	86.00	94.11
6	TATA MAH.	15	447.00	96.26
	Sub Total (PS)	25	1267.00	98.53
State Sector				
1	APGENCO	56	3744.35	87.10
2	APGPCL	2	100.00	86.44
3	CSPGCL	3	120.00	99.18
4	GSECL	8	540.00	93.74
5	HPSEB	12	366.00	82.27

1	2	3	4	5
6	JKPDC	9	660.00	89.63
7	JSEB	2	130.00	92.33
8	KPCL	68	3585.40	85.71
9	KSEB	48	1881.50	93.30
10	MAHAGENCO	24	2406.00	73.89
11	MEGEB	8	156.00	88.10
12	MPPGCL	23	875.00	92.05
13	OHPC	31	2027.50	88.74
14	PSPCL	25	1051.00	90.68
15	RRVUNL	11	411.00	91.93
16	SSNNL	11	1450.00	91.64
17	TNGDCL	66	2122.20	91.04
18	UJVNL	34	1252.15	81.87
19	UPJVNL	15	501.60	63.77
20	WBSEDCL	11	977.00	97.53
Sub Total (SS)		467	24356.70	87.14
All India Total		609	37567.40	88.83

Abbreviations of Agencies

Northern Region

1 Himachal Pradesh

HPSEB Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Ltd.
NHPC Ltd.	National Hydro Electric Power Corporation Ltd.
SJVN Ltd.	Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd
MPCL	Malana Power Company Ltd.
JHPL	Jaiprakash Hydro Power Ltd.
ADPL	Allain Duhangan Power Ltd.

2	Jammu and Kashmir	J&KPDC	Jammu & Kashmir Power Development Corporation.
3	Punjab	PSPCL	Punjab State Power Corporation Ltd.
		BBMB	Bhakra Beas Management Board
4	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.
5	Uttar Pradesh	UPVUNL	Uttar Pradesh Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.
		THDC	Tehri Hydro Development Corporation
6	Uttarakhand	UJVNL	Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.
		JPVL	Jaiprakash Power Venture Ltd.

Western Region

1	Gujarat	GSECL	Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd.
		SSNNL	Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd.
2	Madhya Pradesh	MPPGCL	Madhya Pradesh Power Generation Co. Ltd.
		NHDC	Narmada Hydroelectric Development Corporation Ltd.
3	Chhattisgarh	CSPGCL	Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Co Ltd.
4	Maharashtra	MAHAGENCO	Maharashtra State Power Generation Co. Ltd.
		DLHP	Dodson-Lindblom Hydro Power Pvt Ltd.
		TATA	Tata Power Company

Southern Region

1	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	Andhra Pradesh Generation Corporation.
2	Karnataka	KPCL	Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd.
3	Kerala	KSEB	Kerala State Electricity Board
4	Tamil Nadu	TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited

Eastern Region

1	Jharkhand	JSEB	Jharkhand State Electricity Board
		DVC	Damodar Valley Corporation
2	Orissa	OHPC	Orissa Hydro Power Corporation
3	West Bengal	WBSEDC	West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd.

North Eastern Region

1	Assam	APGCL	Assam Power Generation Co. Ltd.
2	Meghalaya	MeECL	Meghalaya Energy Corporation Limited
		NEEPCO	North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.

Statement-III*Under Construction Thermal Power Projects*

State	Project Name	Impl Agency	Unit No	Cap. (MW)	Org. Comm. Schedule	Ant. Comm. Schedule	Brief status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Private Sector							
AP	Bhavanpadu TPP	M/s East Coast Energy Ltd.	U-1	660	Oct-13	Oct-14	Work was suspended due to MOEF order &.due to site conditions. Now work resumed at site from April,12 onwards. Boiler foundation completed.
			U-2	660	Mar-14	Jan-15	Piling completed and capping in progress. Piling is in progress in TG area. Chimney raft is in progress.
AP	NCC TPP	NCC Power Projects Ltd	U-1	660	Mar-15	Jun-16	Soil investigation completed. Levelling started.
			U-2	660	Jun-15	Sep-16	
AP	Painampuram TPP	Thermal Power Tech Corporation Ltd	U-1	660	May-14	Aug-14	Boiler erection started on 19.01.12
			U-2	660	Aug-14	Nov-14	Civil works are in progress. Boiler erection started on 24.05.12
AP	Simhapuri Energy Pvt Ltd Ph-II	Madhucon Projects Ltd.	U-3	150	Dec-11	Nov-12	Boiler Erection started on 17.01.11. HT completed. BLU expected in 08/12.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			U-4	150	Feb-12	Feb-13	Boiler erection started in 05/11. HT Completed in 06/12.
AP	Thamminapatnam TPP-I	Meenakshi Energy Pvt. Ltd	U-1	150	Sep-11	Aug-12	1ynchronizaion completed 30MW reached ,due to Illrd bearing vibration unit shut down. Vibration problem has been sortedout. Now the unit is expected to full load by August, 12
			U-2	150	Nov-11	Oct-12	HT completed, Box-up completed. BLU completed on 01.08.12
AP	Thamminapatnam TPP=II	Meenaksha Energy Ltd.	U-3	350	May-12	Nov-13	HT expected in 03/13 and BLU expected in 07/13.
			U-4	350	Aug-12	Feb-14	HT expected in 02/13 and BLU expected In 06/13
AP	Vizag TPP	Hinduja National Power Corp. Ltd	U-1	520	Jul-13	Sep-13	Boiler erection started in 05/11. Drum lifted in 01/12. HT expected In 09/12. TG erection started in 02/12. ATS critical
			U-2	520	Sep-13	Dec-13	Boiler erection started in 09/11. Drum lifted in 04/12. Condenser erection started.
	Akaltara (Naiyara) TPP	Wardha PCL (KSK)	U-1	600	Apr-12	Jun-13	Boiler erection started In 11/10. Drum lifted on

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							29.04.11. HT completed on 06.07.12. TG deck completed. TG boxup 9/12 and BLU 11/ 12.
			U-2	600	Aug-12	Oct-13	Drumlifted on 19.06.11. HT expected in 11/12. TG deck completed. TG boxup by 02/ 13.
			U-3	600	Dec-12	Feb-14	Erection started in 04/11. Boiler drum lifted on 29.04.12. HT expected by 02/13, Condenser & TG erection start by 11/12.
			U-4	600	Apr-13	Jun-14	Boiler erection started on 08.12.11 and drum lifting expected in 09/12 & HT by 7/ 13. Condenser erection start by 12/12.
Chhattisgarh	Avantha Bhandar TPS, U-1	Korba West Power Co. Ltd.	U-1	600	Jul-12	Jul-13	Boiler drum lifted on 21.05.11. HT by 9/12, BLU 12/12. TG erection started on 13.03.12. TG box up expected 11/12. Cooling tower collapsed in 07/ 12.
Chhattisgarh	Baradarha TPP (DB Power TPP)	D.B.Power co.Ltd	U-1	600	Mar-13	Aug-13	Drum lifted on 06.10.11. HT Expected 08/12. TG Deck casted. Condenser erection started on 15.03.12 and and TG erection started in 06/12. TG box-up exp. 03/13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			U-2	600	Jul-13	Dec-13	Drum lifted on 24.02.12. HT exp. 11/12. TG erection start exp. 09/12
Chhattisgarh	Balco TPP Co. Ltd	Bharat Aluminium	U-1	300	Feb-11	Dec-12	Uniy synchronized on 22.05.12.
			U-2	300	Nov-10	Aug-12	Unit synchronised on 06.09.11.
Chhattisgarh	Bandakhar TPP	M/s Maurti Clean Coal & Power Ltd	U-1	300	Dec-12	Jun-14	Excavation works completed. Boiler erection expected to start 08/12
Chhattisgarh	Binjkote TPP	M/s SKS Power Generation (Chhattisgarh) area Ltd.	U-1	300	Jan-14	Jun-14	Site leveling completed. Excavation for boiler and ESP completed, foundation work under progress
			U-2	300	Apr-14	Sep-14	
			U-3	300	Jul-14	Dec-14	
			U-4	300	Oct-14	Mar-15	
Chhattisgarh	Lanco Amarkantak TPS-II	LAP Pvt. Ltd.	U-3	660	Jan-13	Aug-13	Boiler erection started in 09/10. Deck casting completed. HT (non-drainable) expected in 10/12
			U-4	660	Mar-13	Dec-13	Boiler erection started in 12/10. Deck casting completed. TG erection started.
Chhattisgarh	Raikheda TPP	GMR	U-1	685	Sep-13	Jun-14	Boiler erection started on 09.11.11. Erection of 2 nos of headers, 2 nos of water wall panels completed. All hangers & tie beams erection completed. HT expected in 03/

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							13. TG deck casting completed on 10.05.12. Condenser erection start expected in 08/12.
			U-2	685	Jan-14	Nov-14	Boiler erection started on 03.04.12. Boiler structural erection is under progress. TG deck casting expected to be completed in 08/12.
Chhattisgarh	Ratija TPP	Spectrum Coal & Power Ltd	U-1	50	Jun-11	Sep-12	HT (non-drainable) completed in 6.10.11. TG boxed up on 29/7/2011. BLU Completed 06/12 .Synchronisation expected in 08/12 and Full load expected In 09/12.
Chhattisgarh	Singhitarai TPP	Athena Chhattisgarh Power Ltd.	U-1	600	Jun-14	Feb-15	Construction work for main plant area commenced. Excavation works are
			U-2	600	Sep-14	May-15	under progress. Boiler erection start expected in 8/12
Chhattisgarh	Swastic TPP	M/s ACB	U-1	25	Jun-12	Oct-12	HT completed. BLU-8/12. Synchronization 10/12. Full Load 10/12. 90% work completed in Boiler and 70% work completed In Turbine area. Boiler insulation is under progress.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chhattisgarh	Tamnar TPP (Raigarh)	O.P.Jindal	U-1	600	Jan-14	Jan-14	Boiler erection started on 18.11.11. Drum lifted on 6.3.12.HT by 10/12.
			U-2	600	Apr-14	Apr-14	Boiler Erection started on 15.1.12. Drum lifting expected in 8/12.
			U-3	600	Sep-14	Sep-14	TG raft completed. Boiler erection started on 15.07.12. Boiler drum lifting expected in 12/12. Condenser erection start expected in 04/13. TG deck asting is In progress.
			U-4	600	Nov-14	Nov-14	Piling work is In progress. Boiler erection start expected in 10/12. Drum lifting expected in 06/13. Condenser erection start expected In 06/13
Chhattisgarh	TRN Energy TPP	M/s TRN Energy Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	300	Dec-13	Jun-14	Civil works are In progress. Boiler erection start expected by 8/12, HT by 6/13 and TG boxup by 9/13.
			U-2	300	Apr-14	Sep-14	Civil works are In progress. Boiler erection start expected by 10/12, HT by 9/13 and TG boxup by 12/13.
Chhattisgarh	Uchpinda TPP	RKMPowergen Pvt. Ltd	U-1	360	May-12	Oct-13	Boiler Erection started. Drum lifted on 24.4.12.Pressure parts erection under progress. HT expected in 10/12.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			U-2	360	Nov-12	Jan-14	Boiler Erection started. Drum lifted on 7.5.12. Pressure parts erection under progress. HT expected in 10/12.
			U-3	360	Feb-13	Apr-14	Boiler Erection started on 12.1.12. Drum lifting expected in 8/12.
			U-4	360	Jul-13	Jul-14	Boiler Erection started on 30.4.12. Drum lifting expected in 9/12.
Chhattisgarh	Vandana Vidyut TPP- Chhattisgarh	M/s Vandana Vidyut	U-1	135	Jun-11	Nov-12	HT-28.01.2012. TG box up completed on 10/5/12 and BLU expected in 08/12, Full load 11/12. Flue can erection completed. Civil work for cooling towers is lagging behind schedule- Mechanical erection under progress. Readiness of coal bunker & crusher house and AHP.
			U-2	135	Sep-11	Mar-13	Boiler drum lifted in 04/11. HT expected 8/12. BLU expected in 11/12. Full load by 03/13
Gujarat	Bhavnagar CFBC TPP	Bhavnagar Energy	U-1	250	Oct-13	Oct-14	Boiler erection started.
			U-2	250	Dec-13	Dec-13	Boiler erection yet to start.
Gujarat	Mundra UMTTP	Tata Power Co.	U-3	800	Aug-13	Oct-12	Full load by 10/12. Oil flushing completed.. SBO Is expected to start In 8/12.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gujarat	Mundra UMTTP	Tata Power Co.	U-4	800	Feb-14	Jan-13	Oil flushing completed. SBO is expected to start in 10/12.
Gujarat	Mundra UMTTP	Tata Power Co.	U-5	800	Aug-14	Apr-13	Oil flushing completed. SBO is expected to start in 01/13
Jharkhand	Adhunik Power TPP	Adhunik Power Co.Ltd	U-1	270	Jan-12	Nov-12	BLU completed on 20.04.12. TGbox-up completed in 11/11. Syn. exp. in 10/12 & F/L by 11/12. Delay In readiness of CHP & switchyard.
			U-2	270	Mar-12	Mar-13	HT completed on 20/03/12. TGboxup & BLU by 10/12. Syn. exp. in 01/13 & F/L by 03/13
Jharkhand	Maitrishi Usha TPP-Ph-I	M/s Corporate Power Ltd	U-1	270	May-12	Nov-12	HT completed. BLU & TG boxup by 8/12, SBO- 9/12 and synch, by 10/12.
			U-2	270	Jan-12	Feb-13	Drum lifted. Boiler erection is in progress. HT-08/12, BLU 10/12, Synch. 01/13 & F/L- 02/13.
Jharkhand	Maitrishi Usha TPP-Ph-II	Corporate Power Ltd	U-3	270	Feb-13	Jun-13	Boiler drum lifted in 11/2011. HT completed. Boiler light up expected in 09/12. TG erection started In 07/12.
			U-4	270	Mar-13	Sep-13	Boiler drum lifted In 01/12. HT expected In 12/12. TG erection start expected by 09/12.
Jharkhand	Tori TPP	Essar Power	U-1	600	Jun-13	Jun-14	Boiler Drum lifting expected in 10/12. HT exp. By 08/13.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jharkhand	Tori TPP	Essar Power	U-2	600	Jan-14	Sep-14	Boiler drum lifting exp. By 01/13 and HT exp. By 11/13
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-1	270	Dec-11	Feb-13	Drum lifted in 03/11. HT completed in 03/12. TG erection started in 08/11, BLU expected in 8/12. SBO in 10/10 and Syn.,12/12
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-2	270	Dec-11	Jun-13	HT completed in 05/12 TG erection started in 10/11 & BLU expected in 10/12
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-3	270	Jan-12	Sep-13	HT expected in 8/12 & BLU by 12/12. TG erection started in 12/11. TG boxup by 3/13.
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-4	270	Feb-12	Dec-13	Drum lifted in 11/11. HT expected in 9/12. TG erection started in 4/12 TG box up expected by 5/13.
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-5	270	Mar-12	Mar-14	Drum lifted in 11/11. HT expected in 11/12 & TG erection started in 4/12. Box-up expected in 07/13
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-1	270	Jul-14	Jul-14	Boiler erection started, drum lifting expected in 8/12 & TG erection start expected in 6/13.
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-2	270	Sep-14	Sep-14	Boiler erection started in 01/12, drum lifting expected in 10/12 & TG civil works are in progress.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-3	270	Nov 14	Nov-14	Boiler erection started in 3/12. Drum lifting expected in 12/12
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-4	270	Jan-15	Jan-15	Civil works are in progress.
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-5	270	Mar-15	Mar-15	Civil works are in progress.
Maharashtra	Bela TPP-I	IEPL	U-1	270	Dec-11	Dec-12	BLU completed on 29.2.12 & Synchronization expected in 11/12 and full load in 12/12. Startup power & readiness of power evacuation system will be ready in 09/12.
Maharashtra	Butibori TPP Phil	VidarbhaIndustries Power	U-1	300	Jan-12	Aug-12	SBO completed, Unit Synchronised in 06/12 and Full load by 8/12.
Maharashtra	Dhariwal Infracture TPP	Dhariwal Infracture (P) Ltd	U-1	300	Feb-12	Mar-13	Drum lifted and HT-08/12, BLU in 12/12. TG erection started in 11/11 and Box up by 10/12.
			U-2	300	May-12	Jun-13	Drum lifted-02/12, TG erection start by 08/12 & HT-11/12.
Maharashtra	EMCO Warora TPP	EMCO Energy Ltd.(GMR)	U-1	300	Nov-11	Nov-12	HT completed in 01/12 & BLU by 08/12, SBO 9/12. Startup power will be available from 8/12
			U-2	300	Feb-12	Mar-13	HT in 8/12 & BLU-12/12.
Maharashtra	GEPL TPP	GEPL	U-1	60	Nov-10	Aug-12	Commissioning activities are in progress. Full load expected in 08/12.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maharashtra	Lanco Vidarbha TPP	Lanco Vidarbha	U-1	660	Jan-14	Apr-14	Boiler erection started In 8/11. HT expected in 09/13 and TG erection not yet started.
Maharashtra	Lanco Vidarbha TPP	Lanco Vidarbha	U-2	660	May-14	Aug-14	Boiler erection started in 12/11. HT expected in 01/14 and TG erection not yet started.
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-1	270	Feb-12	Feb-13	Drum lifted in 03/11. HT completed in 03/12. TG erection started in 09/11, boxup expected by 11/12 & BLU by 8/12.
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-2	270	Apr-12	Jun-13	Drum lifted in 05/11. HT completed in 05/12. TG erection started in 11/11. Box up in 01/13
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-3	270	Jun-12	Nov-14	Boiler erection is in progress. HT expected by 9/12.
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-4	270	Aug-12	Jan-15	Boiler erection is in progress. HT expected by 9/12.
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-5	270	Oct-12	Mar-15	Boiler erection is in progress. HT expected by 11/12.
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-1	270	Apr-13	Jul-14	Boiler erection started in 9/11 & drum lifting in 8/12.
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-2	270	Jun-13	Sep-14	Boiler erection started in 11/11 & drum lifting in 10/12
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-3	270	Aug-13	Nov-14	Civil works are in progress.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-4	270	Oct-13	Jan-15	Civil works are in progress.
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-5	270	Dec-13	Mar-15	Civil works are in progress.
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-I	Adani Power Ltd	U-1	660	Apr-11	Aug-12	Unit ready for sychronization. TG on barring Gear on 15.02.12. Full load expected in 08/12.
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-I	Adani Power Ltd	U-2	660	Jul-11	Nov-12	HT & TG boxup completed. BLU-08/12.
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd	U-1	660	Oct-11	Dec-12	HT completed in 3/12 and BLU expected in 11/12. Syn. Expected in 12/12 and Full load by 12/12.
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd	U-2	660	Jul-12	Aug-13	Boiler erection started on 06.12.10. HT is expected In 08/12. Turbine erection started on 02.02.12. TG box up is expected in 12/12.
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd	U-3	660	Oct-12	Nov-13	Boiler erection started in 04.01.11. HT is expected in 9/12 & BLU by 2/13. TG erection start expected by 08/12.
MP	Anuppur TPP Ph-I	MB Power MP	U-1	600	Apr-13	Dec-13	Boiler foundation completed in 10/11. Boiler drum lifting exp. by 08/12. TG civil works under progress.
MP	Anuppur TPP Ph-I	MB Power MP	U-2	600	Aug-13	Apr-14	Boiler erection started in 02/12. TG column casting under progress.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MP	Bina TPP	Bina Power Supply Co. Ltd	U-2	250	Nov-11	Apr-13	Drum lifted in 5/10. HT completed in 07/12. TG erection started in 6/11. BLU expected in 8/12.
MP	Gorgi TPP (DB Power)	DB Power	U-1	660	Jun-13	Feb-15	Boiler civil works to be start by 08/12
MP	Mahan TPP	Essar Power MP Ltd	U-1	600	Jun-11	Apr-13	BLU completed in 03/12. TG Boxed up in 08/12
			U-2	600	Sep-11	Jun-13	BLU expected In 9/12. TG erection started in 3/11.
MP	Nigt TPP	Jaiprakash Power Ventures Ltd	U-1	660	Jun-13	Jun-13	Civil works started in 7/10. Deck casting completed. Boiler erection started in 01/11. Condenser erection started in 04/12.
			U-2	660	Dec-13	Dec-13	Boiler erection is in progress.
MP	Sasan UMPP	Reliance Power Ltd.	U-1	660	May-13	May-13	Pressure parts erection In progress.
			U-2	660	Dec-13	Dec-13	Pressure parts erection in progress.
			U-3	660	Jul-14	Jul-14	HT completed.
			U-4	660	Feb-15	Feb-15	Pressure parts erection in progress.
			U-5	660	Sep-15	Sep-15	Pressure parts erection in progress.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			U-6	660	Apr-16	Apr-16	Boiler structure erection is in progress.
MP	Seioni TPP Ph-I	Jhabua Power Ltd	U-1	600	Mar-13	Oct-13	Boiler erection started in 4/11. Drum lifting completed in 01/12. HT expected by 01/13. TG started in 11/11.
Orissa	Derang TPP	JITPL	U-1	600	Mar-12	Sep-13	Boiler drum lifted on 5.8.11 & pressure parts erection is in progress. TG erection started in 25.2.12 & HT expected in 8/12
Orissa	Derang TPP	JITPL	U-2	600	Jun-12	Dec-13	Boiler structure erection completed. Condenser erection start expected in 12/12. Drum lifted on 27.12.11. Pressure parts erection is in progress.
Orissa	Ind Bharat TPP (Orissa)	Ind. Bharat	U-1	350	Sep-11	Feb-13	Boiler drum lifted. HT completed on 24.06.12. TG erection commenced.
Orissa	Ind Bharat TPP (Orissa)	Ind. Bharat	U-2	350	Dec-11	Mar-13	Boiler drum lifted and pressure parts erection in progress.
Orissa	Kamalanga TPP	GMR	U-1	350	Nov-11	Nov-12	HT completed on 25.11.11 & TG box-up completed. BLU expected in 8/12 & Synchronization by 10/12.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Orissa	Kamalanga TPP	GMR	U-2	350	Dec-11	Mar-13	Boiler drum lifted in 4/11. Boiler pressure parts & TG erection are in progress.
Orissa	Kamalanga TPP	GMR	U-3	350	Feb-12	Jul-13	Boiler drum lifted in 29/7/11. Boiler pressure parts erection is in progress. TG deck casting completed.
Orissa	KVK Nilanchal TPP	KVKNilanchal	U-1	350	Dec-11	Feb-14	Boiler erection is in progress. Drum lifting expected in 8/12
Orissa	KVK Nilanchal TPP	KVKNilanchal	U-2	350	Jan-12	Dec-14	Boiler erection is in progress.
Orissa-	KVK Nilanchal TPP	KVKNilanchal	U-3	350	Mar-12	Jan-15	Main plant foundation work is in progress & Boiler erection yet to start.
Orissa	Lanco Babandh TPP	Lanco Babandh Power Ltd	U-1	660	Apr-13	Mar-14	Erection of main plant structural and TG floor casting is in progress. TG deck casting completed.
			U-2	660	Aug-13	May-14	Boiler structural erection is in progress. TG deck and column casting completed.
Orissa	Malibrahmani TPP (Monnet Ispat)	MPCL	U-1	525	Dec-12	Apr-14	Boiler erection started in 10/11. Boiler drum lifted on 21.07.12. TG deck casting completed.
Punjab	Goindwal Sahib	GVK Power	U-1	270	Apr-13	Apr-13	HT completed on 10.4.12. BLU expected in 10/12. TG erection is in progress.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Punjab	Goindwal Sahib	GVK Power	U-2	270	Oct-13	Oct-13	Boiler erection Started on 19.11.10. Pressure parts and condensor erection are in progress. HT expected 8/12. TG erection started on 31/5/12.
Punjab	Rajpura TPP (Nabha)	Nabha Power Ltd	U-1	700	Jan-14	Jan-14	Boiler erection started in 7/11. HT expected 01/13, condensor erection started in 04/12.
Punjab	Rajpura TPP (Nabha)	Nabha Power Ltd	U-2	700	Mar-14	Mar-14	Boiler erection started in 11/11. HT expected in 4/13. condensor erection start expected in 8/12.
Punjab	Talwandi Sabo TPP	M/s Steriite	U-1	660	Oct-12	Dec-13	Boiler erection started in 1/11. HT-10/12. Condensor erection started in 4/12.
Punjab	Talwandi Sabo TPP	M/s Steriite	U-2	660	Jan-13	Apr-14	Boiler erection started in 6/11 HT-2/13. Fabrication of columns are in progress
Punjab	Talwandi Sabo TPP	M/s Steriite	U-3	660	May-13	Jun-14	Boiler erection started in 1/12 HT-6/13. Condensor erection start expected in 1/13.
Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd. (JSW)	U-5	135	Jun-10	Oct-12	Unit synchronised on 30.03.12 and full load expected by 10/12.
			U-6	135	Aug-10	Jan-13	Unit synchronised on 23.06.12. Full load by 01/13.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			U-7	135	Sep-10	Aug-13	Hydro test completed, TG erection 77% completed.
			U-8	135	Mar-11	Dec-13	Hydro test completed, TG erection 79% completed.
Rajasthan	Kawai TPP	Adani Power Ltd.	U-1	660	Dec-12	Mar-13	Boiler erection started on 18.01.11. Pressure Parts erection is In progress. HT expected 08/12. TG Box-up expected in 08/12.
Rajasthan	Kawai TPP	Adani Power Ltd.	U-2	660	Mar-13	May-13	Boiler erection started on 13.03.11. HT expected in 10/12. TG erection started on 25.03.12.
TN	Melamaruthur TPP	Coastal Energen	U-1	600	Feb-12	Feb-13	HT Completed on 02.06.12. BLU expected in 11/12.
TN	Melamaruthur TPP	Coastal Energen	U-2	600	Mar-12	May-13	Drum lifted in 10/11. HT expected in 08/12.
TN	Tuticorin TPP (Ind- Barath TPP)	IBPIL	U-1	660	May-12	Jan-14	Boiler civil works started and girder lifting expected by 01/13.
UP	Prayagraj (Bara) TPP	J.P.Power	U-1	660	Feb-14	Feb-14	Boiler erection started on 12.07.11. Pressure parts erection is in progress. Deck casted on 12/2/12. TG civil work is in progress.
UP	Prayagraj (Bara) TPP	J.P.Power	U-2	660	Jul-14	Jul-14	Boiler erection started on 12/9/11 and is In progress.
UP	Prayagraj (Bara) TPP	J.P.Power	U-3	660	Dec-14	Dec-14	Boiler erection started on 5/9/11 and is in progress.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UP	Lalitpur TPP	Bajaj Energy Pvt Ltd	U-1	660	Oct-14	Sep-14	Boiler erection started on 23.03.12. Boiler 4th tier erection is in progress. Reinforcement for TG deck raft casting is in progress. ESP erection in progress. Chimney reinforcement of raft is in progress. Main column foundation of TG hall- 38 Nos completed. Main building column under fabrication. Mill bunker E,F, G,H foundation completed. MD BFP foundation is in progress.
			U-2	660	Feb-15	Dec-14	Boiler foundation work completed. Boiler erection started on 30/07/12. ESP foundation footings completed. Power house civil works is in progress. Mill bunker E,F,G,H foundation is in progress.
			U-3	660	Jun-15	Mar-15	Boiler foundation PCC started and ESP foundation excavation is in progress. Boiler erection expected to start in 10/12.
WB	Haldia TPP-I	M/s Haldia Energy Ltd.	U-1	300	Aug-14	Aug-14	Piling work started In 01/11.
			U-2	300	Nov-14	Nov-14	
	Total Private Sector			66080			

Statement-IV*Status of Hydro Electric Projects under execution in Private Sector*

Sl. No	Name of Project Executing Agency Date of CEA clearance/ Approval Capacity (MW)	State Commng. Schedule (original/ Now Ant.	Broad Present Status
1	2	3	4
1	Sorang Himachal Sorang Power corporation Ltd. June, 2006/2x50= 100 MW	H.P .2012-13 2013-14	HRT: Excavation has been completed and 825 m length out of 1455 m lining done. Penstock: Excavation has been completed. Erection of ferrules is in progress. E&M works: Erection of both the units is in advance stage of completion.
2	Tidong-I M/s NSL Tidong Power Gen. Ltd. 2x50 = 100 MW	H.P. 2013-14 2015-16	Infrastructure & Pre-construction activities are in progress. Barrage: 70% excavation completed. HRT: 1.4 km out of 8.6 km excavation completed.
3	Tangnu Romai-I M/s Tangu Romai Powergeneration 2x22= 44 MW 30.11.2007	H.P 2014-15 2015-16	Civil works awarded on 14.06.2010 to M/s Saf Urja Hydel Project (P) Ltd. Infrastructure works are in progress. HRT - Adit excavation is in progress. Surface Power House - 31% excavation completed.
4	Shrinagar GVK Industries Ltd. 14/06/2000/ FC 4x82.5=330	Uttarakhand 2005-06 2013-14	Dam: Excavation (100%) completed. Concreting 67% done. HRT: Excavation completed and lining 53% completed. Power Channel: Excavation completed and concreting 56% completed. Penstocks: Excavation completed. Concreting 7% completed. Erection 94 % completed. Power House: Excavation completed and concreting in progress. Unit Erection: Unit # 1; Erection of stay ring & spiral casing is in progress. Unit #2: Stay ring alignment completed. Unit #3: Draft tube erection in progress. Unit #4: Draft tube erection in progress.

1	2	3	4
			Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt, of India has issued stop notice for works from 30.05.2011.
5	Phata Byung M/s Lanco 06.10.2008 2x38 MW = 76 MW	Uttarakhand 2013-14 2013-14	Diversion Tunnel: River diverted. Dam concreting: 15729/20000 cum concreting completed. P.H.: Excavation completed & Concreting in progress. HRT: Excavation 7211/9228 m completed. Excavation of Intake-I & Intake-II completed and lining in progress.
6	Singoli Bhatwari M/s L&T 11.07.2008 3x33 MW = 99 MW	Uttarakhand 2015-16 2015-16	River diversion - Excavation & concreting completed. Dam & Dykes/Barrack: Excavation 51265/90744 cum and concreting 27346/76500 cum completed. HRT: Excavation 5873/11255m completed. Pressure Shaft: Excavation 348.5/485 m completed. PH: Excavation 21000/53000 cum completed.
7	Maheshwar, SMHPCL 30 12 96/29.9.2006 (FC) 10x40= 400 MW	M. P. 2001-02 2013-15	Civil & HM Works: All major civil works completed. Civil works in power house area is progressing as per erection of various units. All 27 nos radial gates commissioned. Unit Erection: Unit-10: Initial spinning achieved on 14.10.2011. Unit-9 & 8: Ready for spinning. Unit-7: Guide apparatus trial assembly in progress. Unit-6: Erection of turbine embedded parts & foundation parts completed. Unit-5 to 1: Erection of units are in various stages. Works suspended by BHEL in Nov-11 due to cash flow problem with developer.
8	Chujachen Gati Infrastructure Ltd, Secunderabad 30.11.2004 (State Govt.) 2x49.5=99 MW	Sikkim 2009-10 2013-14	Rongli Dam: All excavation & concreting works completed. Rangpo Dam: Excavation completed and concreting 81466/82000 cum completed. HRT: Excavation almost completed. Invert lining work 7326/7920 m completed. 6237/7920 m overt lining completed.

1	2	3	4
			<p>BF Valve: Excavation completed and concreting 616.5/900 cum completed.</p> <p>Pressure Shaft: Excavation completed.</p> <p>Erection of steel liners completed.</p> <p>Concreting & Grouting completed.</p> <p>Surface Penstock: Excavation completed.</p> <p>Erection 640.75/645 m completed.</p> <p>H&M works :</p> <p>TRT - Excavation & lining completed.</p> <p>Units: Both units boxed up.</p> <p>Switchyard 11/132 kV: Completed.</p>
9	<p>Teesta-III Teesta Urja Ltd. (TUL) 12.05.2006 6x200=1200 MW</p>	<p>Sikkim 2011-12 2014-15</p>	<p>Dam: CFRD, 9.74 lacs cum material placed out of 11.5 lacs cum.</p> <p>HRT: Excavation completed. 6.449 km overt lining completed and 2.168 km invert lining completed.</p> <p>Excavation of all the access tunnels to the Machine Hall, GIS hall & TRT completed.</p> <p>TRT: Excavation completed. 776 m overt lining out of 1336 m completed.</p> <p>Surge Shaft: 158 m shaft excavated by shaft sinking method.</p> <p>Pressure shaft excavation: Inclined portion and Horizontal portion completed for both the shafts. Excavation of vertical pressure Shaft-1 completed and Shaft-2 is in progress.</p> <p>Erection of steel liner is in progress.</p> <p>Power House: Excavation completed. Excavation of Transformer cavern completed.</p> <p>EOT crane commissioned in the Power House.</p> <p>Erection of E&M equipments are under progress.</p>
10	<p>Teesta-VI LANCO 27.12.2006 4x125= 500 MW</p>	<p>Sikkim 2012-13 2015-16</p>	<p>Barrage and Desilting: Excavation 983349/1934000 cum & concreting 191184/380003 cum completed.</p> <p>HRT: Excavation 1217402/2447447 cum completed & concreting 191184/680562 cum completed.</p>

1	2	3	4
			<p>Surge Tank: Excavation completed & concreting 12377/54873 cum completed.</p> <p>Pressure Shaft: Excavation completed and erection of steel liner yet to be done.</p> <p>Excavation of Main access Tunnel, ventilation Tunnel, Adit to Transformer cavern, cable tunnel and Adit to BFV chamber completed.</p> <p>P.H.: Excav. completed & cone. 21945/44578 cum completed</p> <p>Transformer Cavern: Excavation completed & concreting 2539/7101 cum completed.</p> <p>TRT: Excav.completed. Lining 24837/43725 cum completed.</p> <p>Cable Tunnel & Trenches: Excavation completed.</p>
11	<p>Rangit-IV Jal Power corp. Ltd. 06.07.2007 3x40= 120 MW</p>	<p>Sikkim 2012-13 2014-15</p>	<p>Dam & Intake works: Excavation 220858/312000 cum completed and concreting 29700 cum out of 98000 cum completed.</p> <p>Excavation of road diversion tunnel has been completed.</p> <p>HRT: Adit-1 & Adit 2 excavation completed and excavation in progress and 2587.5 m out of 6478 m completed.</p> <p>Surge Shaft: Excavation has been completed.</p> <p>Power House: The work of approach road to powerhouse completed.</p>
12	<p>Jorethang Loop M/s DANS Energy 2x48 = 96 MW</p>	<p>Sikkim 2013-14 2014-15</p>	<p>HRT: Excavation 3742m/6718 m completed.</p> <p>Surge Shaft: Excavation completed and lining 48.40 m out of 55m completed.</p> <p>Power House: Excavation in the pit completed.</p> <p>E&M works: Spiral casing erection for Unit #1 has been completed and pressure test has been done. Assembly of MIV for unit #1 has been completed and erection of spiral casing for unit #2 is in progress.</p> <p>HM Works: Fabrication & erection of under sluice, Intake Gates, Intake Trashrack completed. Fabrication & erection of surge shaft gates are under progress.</p>
13	<p>Bhasmey Gati Infrastructure</p>	<p>Sikkim 2014-15</p>	<p>Diversion tunnel completed.</p> <p>HRT: Adits 309.85 Rm/781.97 Rm completed.</p>

1	2	3	4
	2x25.5= 51 MW	2014-15	Power House: Excavation 181117/216147 cum completed. Pressure Tunnel/Shaft: Excavation 40Rm out of 559.84 Rm completed.
14	Tashiding M/s Shiga Energy Private Ltd. 2x48.5-97 MW	Sikkim 2013-14 13th Plan	The excavation of intake, HRT and Power House is in progress. HRT: Excavation on Face-1: 37m, Face-2: 19m, Face-3:54m and Face-4: 5m have been completed.Surge Shaft: Excavation in progress. Diversion tunnel excavation has been started. The order for E & M works has been placed to M/s Alstom. The erection of embedded part is in progress.
15	Dikchu Sneha Kinetic Power Projects Pvt. Ltd. 21.10.2011 3x32- 96 MW	Sikkim 2015-16 13th Plan	Dam: Excavation 38080 cum out of 86762 cum completed. Power House: Excavation 13811 cum out of 43570 cum completed. TH: Excavation 8564 cum out of 9177 cum completed. TRT: Excavation 165 Rm out of 295 Rm completed. Main Access Tunnel: Excavation completed.
16	Ranglt-II Sikkim Hydro Power Limited 2x33= 66 MW	Sikkim 2016-17 13th Plan	EPC contract awarded to M/s Coastal in February, 2012. Works of approach roads and excavation of adits are in progress.
17	Rongnichu Madhya Bharat Power Corporation Ltd. 2x48= 96 MW	Sikkim 2015-16 13th Plan	The civil works have been awarded to M/s SEW Infrastructure Ltd. and E&M works to M/s Voith Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd. Award of HM works is likely to be placed by August, 2012. Pre-construction activities and excavation of adits are in progress. The power house excavation is likely to be started in October-2012. Boring about 1 km out of about 14 km tunnel has been completed.

Side-Effects of Drugs

2209. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

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

(a) the mechanism put in place by the Government for monitoring and periodical review of scientific literature on the potential side-effects of drugs in the country;

(b) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to certain medicines being prescribed for various diseases including diabetes having serious side effects on health;

(c) if so, the facts in this regard;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to revise the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM), 2011 in view of the potential side-effects of certain drugs in the said list?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) In hospitals, New Drug Approval Committees are generally constituted which review medicines to be used by the hospitals in their formularies. Individual patients also report the side-effects of drugs to the treating doctors. The Pharmacovigilance Programme of India also collects data regarding adverse drug reactions. The reports of serious side effects and the facts of prohibition/ban of these drugs in other countries, if any are placed before the Drug Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) for consideration and recommendation.

(e) The National List of Essential Medicine (NLEM) is revised and updated from time to time in the context of contemporary knowledge of use of therapeutic products. Cost-benefit analysis and availability of safer substitutes are taken into account while banning any drug.

[English]

Health Education in School Curriculum

2210. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to make health education as part of school curriculum in an attempt to increase awareness about diseases and preventive measures;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether team of experts from the National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and health ministry are working to develop the course structure for the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the said course is likely to be finalised and introduced in the schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Yes.

(b) Health and Physical Education is already a compulsory subject since 1988. The national curriculum Frame work - 2005, which is a policy document, has already taken the comprehensive Health and Physical education curriculum and the syllabi for class I-X focusing on various dimensions of Health and Physical Education and Yoga.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) offers Physical and Health Education as a compulsory component in its affiliated schools at secondary and senior secondary level.

(c) The National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) with Ministry of Health & Family

Welfare as consultant is in the process of development of materials of Health & Physical Education for different stages of school Education.

The NCERT on completion would update the existing curriculum with the CBSE as compulsory subject in the school system.

Sell Power to Other States

2211. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the rates at which the private power distribution companies get power from various sources in the country;

(b) whether the private companies also trade/sell power, to other States, both at peak and non-peak hours;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether a large quantity of power allocated to the National Capital Territory of Delhi from the Central Generation Stations is allegedly sold by some private power distributing companies to other States at a premium;

(e) if so, the facts and details in this regard; and

(f) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Power Distribution Companies (both Public & Private) purchase power on long-term and short-term basis. For long-term purchase, the Distribution Companies enter into PPAs with the generating companies and for short-term market they purchase power through direct bilateral, traders and power exchanges. CERC monitors the transactions undertaken by Distribution Companies through inter-state traders and power exchanges. The rates at which power distribution companies purchased power from various sources through inter-state, traders and power exchanges in 2011-12 in the country is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Private Distribution Companies also trade/sell power, to other states, both at peak and non-peak hours. Details of power sold by private distribution / companies to other states in 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) and (f) Do not arise in view of the above.

Statement-I

Rates at which the Private Distribution Companies purchased power from various sources in the country in 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of Private Distribution Company Purchasing Power	State of the Distribution Company	Weighted Average Purchase Price (Rs/kWh)	Name of the States/Regional Entities from whom the distribution companies purchased power
1	2	3	4	5
Inter-state bilateral transactions through trading licensees				
1	Tata Power Delhi Distribution Ltd. (NDPL)	Delhi	3.78	Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal & Maharashtra
2	BSES Yamuna Power Ltd and BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd.	Delhi	3.71	Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, NTPC-Dadri, Jindal Power Ltd. Jharkhand, West Bengal & Maharashtra

1	2	3	4	5
3	Brihanmumbai Electric Supply & Transport Undertaking	Maharashtra	5.01	Karnataka & Chhattisgarh
4	Reliance Infrastructure Ltd.	Maharashtra	4.31	Chhattisgarh & West Bengal
5	Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation	West Bengal	5.20	Maharashtra
6	Tata Power Co. Ltd. (TPC-D)	Maharashtra	4.40	Chhattisgarh & Himachal Pradesh
7	Noida Power Company Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh	3.76	Chhattisgarh, Orissa & Maharashtra

**Transactions through Power Exchange
(Indian Energy Exchange Ltd.)**

1	Torrent Power Ltd., Ahmedabad	Gujarat	3.78	
2	Torrent Power Ltd., Surat	Gujarat	3.97	
3	Reliance Infrastructure Ltd.	Maharashtra	4.09	Not Applicable
4	Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation	West Bengal	3.30	
5	Tata Power Co. Ltd. (TPC-D)	Maharashtra	3.52	
6	BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd.	Delhi	4.55	
7	Tata Power Delhi Distribution Ltd. (NDPL)	Delhi	3.48	

**Transactions through Power Exchange
(Power Exchange India Ltd)**

1	Brihanmumbai Electric Supply & Transport Undertaking	Maharashtra	3.78	Not Applicable
2	Tata Power Co. Ltd. (TPC-D)	Maharashtra	3.15	

Statement-II

Details of the Private Distribution Companies who sold power to Other States in 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of the Selling Private Distribution Company	State of the Distribution Company	Weighted Average Sale Price (₹/kWh)	Period of Trading/Selling	Name of the Purchasing States
Inter-state bilateral transactions through trading licensees					
1	Tata Power Delhi Distribution Ltd. (NDPL)	Delhi	4.26	Peak and non-peak hours	Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal & Madhya Pradesh
2	BSES Yamuna Power Ltd. and BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd.	Delhi	4.43	Peak and non-peak hours	Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra & West Bengal
3	Reliance Infrastructure Ltd.	Maharashtra	3.73	Peak and non-peak hours	Madhya Pradesh & Andhra Pradesh
Transactions through Power Exchange (Indian Energy Exchange Ltd)					
1	BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd.	Delhi	2.97		
2	Reliance Infrastructure Ltd.	Maharashtra	2.96		
3	BSES Yamuna	Delhi	2.95		
4	Tata Power Delhi Distribution Ltd. (NDPL)	Delhi	3.33	Not Available	Not Applicable
5	Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation	West Bengal	3.19		
6	Tata Power Co. Ltd. (TPC-D)	Maharashtra	4.26		
Transactions through Power Exchange (Power Exchange India Ltd.)					
1	BSES Yamuna Power Ltd. and BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd.	New Delhi	3.17	Not Available	Not Applicable
2	Tata Power Delhi Distribution Ltd (NDPL)	New Delhi	2.97		
3	Reliance Infrastructure Ltd.	Maharashtra	2.65		

**Amendment in Mineral Concession
Rules (MCR)**

2212. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to amend Mineral Concession Rules (MCR) to control the menace of illegal mining in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Central Government has amended the Rule 26 and Rule 27 of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 *vide* Notification No. G.S.R. 593 (E), dated the 27th July, 2012. The said amendment provides for refusal for renewal of mining leases and cancellation of prospecting licences/ mining leases in case of illegal mining.

**Neo-Natal Deaths due to
Bacterial Infections**

2213. SHRI THIRUMAVALAVAN:

SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) the average number of neo-natal deaths occurring in India due to bacterial infections such as pneumonia, sepsis, meningitis and dangerous infections every year;

(b) whether a recent study published in an international medical journal has shown reduction in infant deaths due to bacterial infection if zinc is administered with standard antibiotics;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government is planning to implement the findings of this study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) As per WHO 2010 estimates, about 29% of the neonatal deaths are attributed to serious bacterial infections, such as pneumonia, sepsis, and meningitis.

(b) Yes.

(c) As per the recent study published in The Lancet Journal, Zinc as an adjunct treatment in infants with probable serious infection showed absolute risk reduction of treatment failure by 6.8%. The study was conducted in three hospitals of Delhi with a small sample size of 352 infants.

(d) Above mentioned study is a research study done on a small sample size and it would need large clinical trials before generalization. However, Zinc supplementation is already a part of Diarrhoea management protocols in the Reproductive and child health programme of NRHM.

Examination of Rape Victims

2214. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the current procedure for examining rape victims;

(b) whether the Government has noticed the objections being raised from various quarters that the manual examination procedure is archaic and insensitive and causes further trauma to the victims;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to make amendment in the examination process of the rape victims; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The National

Commission for Women drew attention of this Ministry to news report regarding use of "finger test" method by forensic experts and doctors for rape victims and requested to put an end to this method. Accordingly this issue was examined and keeping in view the paramount aim of maintaining the dignity of the victim, the Proforma for "Medical Examination Report for Sexual Assault" was revised by taking inputs from experts in the fields of Gynecology and Forensic Medicine of 3 Central Government Hospitals viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Harding Medical College & associated hospitals and a representative from the Union Ministry of Law. Due care has been taken that this Proforma is comprehensive as well as implementable given the usual heavy workload in the Emergency Department of the Government Hospitals. The Proforma was circulated to all the 3 Central Government Hospitals in Delhi and all the State Governments for implementation in the hospitals under their jurisdiction.

[Translation]

Sea Tourism

2215. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the action plan of the Government for promoting sea/cruise tourism in the country;
- (b) the place which have the highest potential in this regard; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government for improving the coastal economy and developing the coastal areas of the country especially in the Maharashtra and Goa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) The Government of India has approved the Cruise Shipping Policy in June 2008. Some salient features of this policy include conducive fiscal regime, development of facilities at Ports and connectivity through rail, road transport, air and metro, quick completion of immigration formalities, hassle free custom clearance and proper waste disposal system

ensuring cleaner ocean. An Inter Ministerial Steering Committee with Secretary (Shipping) as Chairman was constituted in June, 2010 to address issues relating to development of cruise shipping.

(b) The Steering Committee on Cruise Tourism has identified the ports of Chennai, Cochin, New Mangalore, Mormugao and Mumbai for development of Cruise Tourism.

(c) Development and promotion of Tourism including Sea, Cruise and Coastal Tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations themselves. The Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for project proposals under the scheme of Product/ Infrastructure Development for Destinations & Circuits, subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority.

[English]

Infrastructure in Government Hospitals

2216. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the Government policy relating to providing health care services to its citizens along with the measures taken to implement the same;
- (b) whether the Government has formulated any programme for modernisation of Government hospitals including Safdarjung Hospital in New Delhi;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government hospitals in the country are overcrowded due to inadequate infrastructure including doctors, medicines and building accommodation, etc. and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure adequate infrastructure in Government hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The National Health

Policy has been formulated in 2002 to achieve an acceptable standard of good health amongst the general population of the country. In pursuance with the policy guidelines, the Government launched National Rural Health Mission in 2005 with a view to provide accessible, affordable, accountable and quality health care facilities in rural areas with focus on poor and vulnerable sections of the society.

(b) to (e) Health is state subject, it the responsibility of the State Governments to create adequate health infrastructure in the States to meet the growing number of the patients. However, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing assistance through various programmes such as NRHM etc. In addition, *Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY)* was approved. It aims at correcting the imbalances in availability of affordable/reliable tertiary level healthcare in the country in general and augmenting facilities for quality medical education in the under-served States.

As far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC and associated Hospitals are concerned, it is a fact that there is an increase of patients. In order to meet the need of increasing load of patients in these hospitals, up-gradation of Hospital infrastructure and services is done on a continuous basis in their available resources.

[Translation]

Disarmament Conference

2217. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Disarmament Conference was held in Geneva recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of countries that participated in the said conference;

(c) whether any agreement was signed at the said conference;

(d) if so, the broad contours of the aforesaid agreement;

(e) whether adequate safety measures are in place in case of small arms, particularly conventional arms as available in case of weapons of mass destruction; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) There was no Disarmament Conference held recently in Geneva. However, the Geneva-based 65-nation Conference on Disarmament (CD) is in session. Established in 1979, the CD meets in regular sessions for 24 weeks every year. The Member States of the CD are as follows: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, DPR Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zimbabwe.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (f) There are three international instruments to check illicit trafficking in small arms, to which India is party, namely (i) United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects, (ii) International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons; and (iii) Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing

of and Trafficking in Firearms, their parts and Components and Ammunitions.

[English]

Sustainable Level Mining

2218. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any parameters for sustainable level mining in view of inter-generation equity and environment degradation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Mining of all major minerals is regulated through an approved mining plan which provides for scientific and systematic mining, including measures to mitigate impact of mining on environment. However, as a result of a recent Supreme Court order, annual production of iron ore is limited to 25 million tonnes for Bellary district and to 5 million tonnes for Chitradurg and Tumkur districts according mining activity is regulated to taking into consideration of environmental degradation and sustainable mining.

Bauxite Production

2219. DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of MINES to be pleased to State:

(a) whether according to the latest data available from Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), bauxite production in the country has come down drastically;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is not even a single bauxite mine found/opened in the country, particularly in bauxite rich East Coast region, during the last three decades;

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

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. As per available information, the productions of bauxite in the year 2010-11 was 12.64 million tonnes and in the year 2011-12 it was 12.88 million tonnes.

(c) to (e) As per available information, mining for bauxite is being undertaken in East Coast region in State of Odisha, where the total production in the year 2011-12 was 5.04 million tonnes. There is no mining of bauxite in the State of Andhra Pradesh. However, 13 proposals for grant of mining lease for bauxite in Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh in favour of M/s. APMDC Ltd. was returned back to Government of Andhra Pradesh taking into account the concerns expressed by the local people relating to environment and ecology.

Safety Mechanism for Air Passengers

2220. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of the various airlines operating in the country reportedly violating the laid down norms and putting air passengers at grave safety risks brought to/ come to the notice of the Government;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any action against such airlines and conduct enquiry in this regard;

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

(e) whether the Government has recently allowed import of old aircrafts; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government to strengthen aircraft security?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) There have been instances of violation of norms/ Civil Aviation Requirements by various airlines operating in the country. However, the cases, which are brought to the notice of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) for the various lapses, have not resulted in grave safety risk.

DGCA has taken administrative actions relating to enforcement provisions during the last three years and the current year. Details of the same are enclosed at Statement. There are 13 enforcement actions taken against the airlines from 2009 to 31st July 2012 and 283 actions have also been taken against personnel employed with the airlines which include pilots, engineer's cabin crew and others.

The enforcement actions are in the form of suspension or cancellation of licenses/ certificates/ permits, oral counseling, warnings, debarment etc.

(e) The age limit for import of Aircraft in India is 15 years for Pressurized aircraft and 20 years in case of unpressurized aircraft for Scheduled, Non-Scheduled & General Aviation Operations. Similarly, the age limit shall not be more than 25 years for pressurized aircraft and 20 years for unpressurized aircraft for Air Cargo Operations. Accordingly, DGCA has not granted permission for import

of any old aircraft.

(f) Does not arise in view of reply given at para (e) above.

Statement

Action taken by DGCA against the various Scheduled Airlines from 2009-July, 2012

Name of Organization	No. of Enforcement Actions	Year (2009-2010-2011-2012 (up to July, 2012).
Jagson Airlines	02	
MDLR	02	
Paramount Airways	01	
Jet Lite (I) Ltd.	02	Total-13
NACIL (I)	01	
Kingfisher Airlines	01	
Go Airlines	01	
Jet Airways	01	
Spice Jet	01	
Indigo Airlines	01	

Details of the action taken against Scheduled Airlines with the reasons areas follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Operator	Date of Show Cause notice issued	Reasons for issuing show cause notice	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
2009				
1.	Jagson Airlines	24.04.2009	Operation by helicopter endorsed on RSOP without approval of Schedule	Warning issued on 18.05.2009 with endorsement on Regional SOP.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	MDLR Airlines	24.04.2009	Operating Non-Scheduled flights outside the purview of approved schedule	Warning issued on 18.05.2009 with endorsement on Regional SOP.
3.	MDLR Airlines	22.9.2009	Violation of various CARs provisions	MDLR 0 suspended their operations effective 1st week of October, 2009. No further Schedule to be approved.
4.	Jet Lite (India) Ltd.	22.9.2009	Violation of various CARs provisions	Warning letter has been issued.
5.	NACIL-(Indian Airlines)	17.11.2009	Non-compliance of direction issued by DGCA for operation on wet run-way Mumbai during NOTAM period. "	Warning letter has been issued.
6.	Kingfisher Airlines	17.11.2009	Non-compliance of direction issued by DGCA for operation on wet run-way Mumbai during NOTAM period.	Warning letter has been issued.
7.	Go Airlines	17.11.2009	Non-compliance of direction issued by DGCA for operation on wet run-way Mumbai during NOTAM period.	Warning letter has been issued.
8.	Jet Lite (I) Ltd.	19.11.2009	Non-compliance of direction issued by DGCA for operation on wet run-way Mumbai during NOTAM period.	Warning letter has been issued.
9.	Jet Airways	19.11.2009	Non-compliance of direction issued by DGCA for operation on wet run-way Mumbai during NOTAM period.	Warning letter has been issued.

1	2	3	4	5
2010				
10.	Paramount Airways	22.9.2009 And 06.04.2010	Violation of various CARs provisions	Scheduled Operator's Permit was placed under suspension w.e.f. 19th April, 2010. However, due to injunction Order passed by Hon'ble High Court of Madras, the suspension order was revoked w.e.f. 30.04.2010 and further placed under suspension after disposal of the writ petition by Hon'ble Madras High Court. Thereafter, the division bench of Hon'ble High Court of Madras vide order dated 22.10.2010 directed the airline not to commence flying operations unless permitted by court. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) after conducting several preparedness meeting to assess the availability of manpower and infrastructure, for re-starting operations by M/s. Paramount Airways, granted their No Objection with permission to import two Airbus A-320 aircraft. The court has also granted permission to M/s. Paramount Airways for commencement of operations, however, the Airline so far has not responded further.
11.	Spice Jet	22.09.2010	Overloading the aircraft based on the recommendation from Directorate of Air Safety	Warning letter has been issued.

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Inter Globe Aviation Ltd. (Indigo)	21.10.2010	For not adhering to Route Dispersal Guidelines	Warning letter has been issued.
2011				
13.	Jagsons Airlines	13.04.2011	No Post Holders in the organization.	Organisation Approval Not Valid.

DGCA Administrative Enforcement Actions taken against the Airlines and the personnel employed with airlines

Name of Organization	No. of Enforcement Actions			
	2009	2010	2011	2012 (up to July 2012)
Air India Charters Ltd	Nil	03	11	03
Alliance Air	Nil	02	08	02
Blue Dart	01	02	Nil	01
Go Air	01	03	Nil	02
Indigo	04	03	12	19
Jagson Airlines	01	03	01	-
Jet Airways	01	03	03	33
Jet lite	10	10	02	07
Kingfisher Airlines	08	06	10	11
NACIL (I)	17	12	01	12
NACIL (A)	03	01	06	10
Spice Jet	02	09	08	06
Paramount	08	02	-	-
Total	56	59	62	106
Grand Total	283			

Delivery of Contraceptives to Beneficiaries

2221. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is utilising ASHAs for

delivery of contraceptives to beneficiaries under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, whether there has been an increase in the number of contraceptives sold since the Government started using ASHAs as a delivery mode;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there has been a recorded drop in birth rates in the districts in which the Government has used ASHAs to delivery contraceptives since the start of the initiatives; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the change in contraceptive prevalence rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) Yes. The Government is utilizing ASHAs for delivery of contraceptives to beneficiaries under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in 233 districts of 17 states. Since the scheme has been launched for the first time, there is no baseline data available to do comparison.

The quantity of the contraceptives utilized so far is as under:

- I. Condom - 29529061 pieces
- II. Oral Contraceptives Pills - 3540789 cycles
- III. Emergency Contraceptives Pills - 1188807 tablets.

(d) No survey data is available to record the birth rate in the districts after the launch of the scheme.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Bisphenol A in Plastic Bottles

2222. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a study which states that plastic bottles including water bottles contain bisphenol A, exposure to which causes brain tumor;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) Bisphenol A (BPA) is a raw material for manufacturing only one type of plastic material *i.e.*, Polycarbonate, which is also used in drinking water applications. Polycarbonate is reported to be safe for use in contact with food, pharmaceuticals and drinking water. Bureau of Indian Standard Specification 'IS 14971-2001' approves the use of polycarbonate plastics materials for use in contact with food, pharmaceuticals and drinking water.

However, ICMR has reported that recent studies in some countries have found high urinary BPA levels to be associated with meningioma, obesity factors, peripheral artery diseases, hypertension, diabetes and reported heart disease.

[English]

Working Hours of CGHS Dispensaries

2223. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the working hours of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries in Delhi;

(b) whether some of doctors and other staff of CGHS dispensaries in Delhi particularly in Sector 3, R.K. Puram often come late or leave early causing inconvenience to CGHS beneficiaries;

(c) if so, the complaints received in this regard and the action taken/proposed by the Government against the erring doctors/staff during the last three years and the current year so far;

(d) whether surprise inspections are conducted by the senior officers of the Ministry to ensure discipline and punctuality in CGHS dispensaries in Delhi particularly in the above said dispensary;

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the frequency

of inspection carried out in Delhi during the said period, dispensary-wise; and

(f) the steps taken to ensure punctuality and discipline in CGHS dispensaries in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The normal working hours is 7.30 A.M to 1.30 P.M. However, six dispensaries earmarked for emergency services in Delhi are operational for 24 hours.

(b) and (c) No such complaints have been received.

(d) and (e) Surprise inspections by the Additional Director of the respective zones and other senior officers of CGHS are carried out to ensure discipline and punctuality in the CGHS dispensaries. The details including frequency of inspections carried out in Delhi are as Statement.

(f) The CMOs-in charge of CGHS dispensaries are responsible for maintaining discipline and punctuality among all the doctors and staff of the dispensaries. Whenever complaints regarding indiscipline and punctuality are received, administrative actions are taken against the erring officials.

Statement

Inspections carried out in South Zone (Dispensary-wise)

Sl. No.	Name of the Wellness Centre	Date of Inspections carried out by Higher Officer/Additional Director (South Zone)
1	2	3
1	Andrews Ganj	14.3.11 & 3.7.12
2	Faridabad	1.2.11 & 2.9.11
3	Gurgaon	10.5.11, 10.5.11 & 10.1.12
4	M.B.Road	26.4.11, 7.7.11 & 8.12.11

1	2	3
5	R.K.Puram-VI, Sec-3	9.5.11 & 30.5.11 & 30.5.12
6	Hauz Khas	31.5.11
7	Lajpat Nagar	No inspection
8	Netaji Nagar	22.3.11
9	Kalkaji-II	26.4.11
10	Jangpura	15.4.11
11	Sarojini Nagar-II	22.3.11
12	Sarojini Nagar-I	6/11 & 14.6.12
13	Laxmibai Nagar	10/11 & 19.6.12
14	Kasturba Nagar-II	12.7.11
15	Malviya Nagar	9.5.11
16	Moti Bagh	21.6.11, 15.2.12 & 17.5.12
17	Nankpura	7.10.11 & 11.7.12
18	Nauroji Nagar	6/10/11 & 18.6.12
19	Pushp Vihar	23.5.11
20	Kalkaji-I	15.4.11
21	Kidwai Nagar	8.7.11 & 8.8.12
22	Srinivaspuri	5.4.11, 4.2.11 & 27.3.12
23	R.K. Puram-V, Sec.-12	9.8.11
24	S.N. Market	16.8.11
25	Sadiq Nagar	3.8.11 & 15.5.12
26	Kastuba Nagar-I	8.6.11
27	R. K. Puram-I (Sec.-4)	10/11 & 26.6.12
28	R. K. Puram II, (Sec.-2)	7/11 & 11/5/12
29	R. K. Puram III, (Sec.-6)	10/11 & 18.5.12

1	2	3
30	R. K.Puram-IV, (Sec.-8)	10/11 & 22.6.12
31	Munirika	6.6.12
32	C.B.I. Colony	

*Inspections carried Out in North Zone
(Dispensary-wise)*

Sl.No.	Name of Dispensaries	Date of Inspection
1	2	3
1	Ashok Vihar	7.4.11, 29.12.11 & 1.6.12
2	Delhi Cantt	8.11.11, 31.12.11 & 9.5.12
3	Dev Nagar	2.12.11, 14.1.12 & 28.5.12
4	Dwarka	29.1.11, 9.6.11, 2.2.12, 31.12.11 & 8.5.12
5	Hari Nagar	11.6.11 & 23.5.12
6	Inderpuri	29.5.12
7	Janakpuri-I	8.4.11, 13.1.11 & 24.12.11
8	Janakpuri-II	8.4.11 & 23.5.11
9	Nangal Raya	7.12.10 & 25.5.11
10	Naraina Vihar	6.1.11
11	New Rajinder Nagar	7.6.11
12	Palam Colony	22.1.11, 24.2.12 & 8.5.12
13	Paschim vihar	2.4.11, 24.12.11 & 30.12.11
14	Pitampura	3.5.11 & 17.7.12
15	Pussa Road	27.11.10 & 9.4.12
16	Patel Nagar-I	22.11.10
17	Rajouri Garden	31.5.12

1	2	3
18	Rohini	9.4.11, 4.1.12 & 30.5.12
19	Shalimar Bagh	29.12.11 & 3.8.12
20	Shakurbasti	7.4.11 & 5.6.12
21	Sunder Vihar	4.1.12 & 6.8.12
22	Tilak Nagar	24.5.12
23	Tri Nagar	7.4.11 & 1.6.12
24	Vikasपुरी	18.11.10, 13.1.11 & 8.4.11

*Inspections carried out in Central
Zonal (Dispensary-wise)*

Sl.No.	Name of Dispensaries	Date of Inspections
1	2	3
1	Chanakya Puri	17.8.11, 20.10.12 & 14.5.12
2	Chitragupta Road	27.7.11, 17.4.12, 25.5.12 & 13.6.12
3	Constitution House	
4	Gole Market	11.8.11, 8.11.11, 6.3.12 & 17.5.12
5	Aliganj	16.11.11, 21.9.11, 22.2.12 & 20.3.12
6	Lodhi Road-II	16.11.11 & 27.3.12
7	Minto Road	7.10.11 & 23.2.12
8	Pandara Road	26.7.11, 18.1.12 & 29.3.12
9	Paharganj	7.10.11 & 24.5.12
10	President Estate	12.10.11, 10.1.12 & 14.2.12
11	Telegraph Lane	22.12.11, 28.2.12 & 29.3.12

1	2	3
12	Dr. Z. H. Road	26.7.11, 25.11.11, 11.4.12 & 8.6.12
13	Kali Bari	23.9.11, 15.2.12, 19.4.12 & 24.7.12
14	Pragati Vihar	22.12.11 & 14.2.12
15.	North Avenue	12.10.11, 10.1.12 & 21.2.12
16.	South Avenue	4.11.11 & 7.2.12

*Inspections carried out in East Zone
(Dispensary- wise)*

Sl.No.	Name of Dispensaries	Date of Inspection
1	Chandni Chowk	16.3.11
2	Darya Ganj	9.2.11
3	Dilshad Garden	28.1.11 & 10.1.12
4	G.K.G	20.1.11
5	Ghaziabad	23.6.11, 5.7.12 & 8.2
6	Kingsway Camp	
7	Mayur Vihar	15.6.11, 5.12.11 & 13.1.12
8	Laxmi Nagar	18.2.11, 19.1.12, 1.6.12 & 2.1.12
9	Noida	10.2.11, 23.3.11 & 19.7.11
10	Pul Bangash	
11	Rajpur Road	31.3.11
12	Shahdara	7.7.11
13	Subzi Mandi	6.4.11 & 7.2.12
14	Timarpur	13.1.11 & 12.10.11
15	Vivek Vihar	12.5.11, 29.7.11
16	Yamuna vihar	23.5.11, 5.1.12 & 19.6.12

[Translation]

Strengthening of Mining Activities

2224. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to strengthen mining activities using modern technique and enlarging human resources;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide additional allocation for Research & Development Works, keeping in view the limited financial resources of State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the additional amount is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government has approved the restructuring of the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) and the Geological Survey of India (GSI) for increasing the efficiency of mineral exploration and mineral development in the country, including use of modern techniques and enlarging human resources.

(c) and (d) GSI has identified an additional budget requirement of Rs. 172.0 crores in the XII Five Year Plan period for Research and Development (R&D) in Geosciences. The Working Group on Mineral Exploration and Development (other than coal and lignite) for the XII Five Year Plan (2012-17) in its report to the Government has identified an additional allocation of Rs.275.00 crores for Research & Development, *inter-alia*, for improved mining methods, basic R&D facilities for Small and Medium Enterprises, deep mining activities, National R&D fund for Grant-in-Aid for research activities, and strengthening of State Directorates of Mining and Geology for ore testing and beneficiation studies. These additional outlays are proposed XII Five Year Plan projections for the mining sector and are a component of annual budgetary exercise of the Government and for the reason specific timelines cannot be indicated.

[English]

**Pending Tourism Proposals
of Karnataka**

2225. SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of development of tourism infrastructure in Kemmannugundi, Chikmagalur District, Karnataka under One Time Additional Central Assistance (OTACA) for 2010-11 is pending with Union Government;

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

(c) whether the proposal of estimated cost of Rs.49.45 crores has been sent to Planning Commission for approval; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) Development and promotion of various tourism destinations & products is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects identified in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds, inter-se-priority and adherence to Scheme Guidelines.

No project proposal is pending with the Ministry of Tourism for development of tourism infrastructure in Kemmannugundi, Chikmagalur District, Karnataka for one time Additional Central Assistance.

The Ministry of Tourism has also not sent any proposal with estimated cost of Rs.49.45 crore received from State Government of Karnataka to the Planning Commission.

Conservation of Minerals

2226. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to

take suitable steps for conservation of minerals including iron ore mineral trade to allow value addition in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government take steps to develop suitable technologies to use country mineral areas for its own development; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (d) The Government has enunciated National Mineral Policy 2008, which provides that conservation of minerals, including iron ore, shall be construed not in the restrictive sense of abstinence from consumption of preservation for use in the distant future, but as a positive concept leading to augmentation of reserve base through improvement in mining methods, beneficiation and utilization of low grade ores. The policy also provides that mineral sectoral value addition through latest techniques of beneficiation, calibration, blending, sizing, concentration, pelletisation, purification and general customization of product will be encouraged. The policy also lays down that mining as a backward linkage and value addition within the same state as a forward linkage will be encouraged. In case of Iron ore, the Indian Bureau of Mines has published IRON & STEEL VISION-2020 which elucidates the technologies available for efficient utilization of iron ore in the country.

**National Early Childhood Care
and Education Policy**

2227. SHRI C.M. CHANG:

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to focus on a comprehensive approach towards providing a sound foundation for survival growth, protection, development and early learning under the proposed Early Childhood Care and Education Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received suggestions from various quarters of the society to have more Comprehensive Early Childhood Care Policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes Madam, the Government of India in the Ministry of Women and Child Development has prepared "Draft National Policy on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)", "Draft National Curriculum Framework for Early Childhood Education (ECE)" and "Draft Quality Standards in ECCE" with a view to lay focus on a comprehensive approach towards providing a sound foundation for survival growth, protection, development and early learning under the proposed Early Childhood Care and Education. These documents were circulated to all the concerned organizations and public inviting their suggestions/comments and also hosted on Ministry's website i.e. <http://wcd.nic.in>

(b) The vision of the policy is to promote inclusive, equitable and contextualized opportunities for promoting optimal development and active learning capacity of all children below six years of age. It envisages to improve pathways for a successful and smooth transition from care and education provided at home to centre based ECCE and thereafter to school age provision by facilitating an enabling environment through appropriate systems, processes and provisions across the country. The Policy visualizes to provide holistic and integrated developmental opportunities to all children under six years age of age through programme and provisions for early childhood development.

(c) Yes, the Government has received suggestions/comments from various quarters of the society to have more Comprehensive Early Childhood Care Policy.

(d) As per the comments/suggestions received, the Policy has been considered a commendable initiative of the Government and is being welcomed as the first step

in the recognition of the crucial nature of early childhood. The suggestions *inter alia* focus on a right based approach to ECD; enhanced focus on care and protection component in the policy; provision for child friendly Anganwadi buildings; adoption of quality norms and standards; regulation of all ECCE provisions whether in private, public, or voluntary sector; appropriate and adequate training for ECCE professionals; prerequisites in terms of qualifications, wages, hours of work, and establishment of career pathways for ECCE professionals; increased funding for ECCE, etc.

(e) The suggestions/comments received have been compiled and a National Level consultation is proposed to be held where these will be placed and considered before finalizing.

[Translation]

Trauma Centres

2228. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH. KATTI:

DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

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

(a) the criteria laid down along with the funds earmarked, allocated and utilised for setting up of Trauma Centres on National Highways during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of Trauma Centres established during the above period and the level thereof, location-wise and State/UTwise;

(c) the details of treatment facilities available in these Trauma Centres, levelwise along with the steps taken/proposed by the Government to further upgrade them; and

(d) the new Hospitals identified by the Government for setting up trauma care facilities during the Twelfth Five Year Plan along with the funds earmarked therefor, State/UT wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) During 11th Plan, a Scheme for establishment of Trauma care facilities was approved for a total cost of Rs.732.75 Crores. Details of 140 Government hospitals/medical colleges identified to developed trauma care facilities are situated along the Golden Quadrilateral, North-South and East-West Corridors of the National Highways as per State wise & Location wise & Level wise is enclosed as Statement-I.

Financial Assistance have been released to existing selected government hospitals, as per laid down norms of level of Trauma Center, in first phase towards construction, and subsequent to completion of construction for equipments, manpower, communication and Legal Service, after signing of Memorandum of Understanding(MOU) with the respective State Governments. Details of funds released, state wise is enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) The Selected Government Hospitals have been categorized as Level-I, Level-II & Level L-III.

The level-III trauma center is designed to stabilize the patients and to manage the trauma victim and to refer the trauma victim to level-II and Level-I for definitive care as per merit of case for further management.

The level-II would provide definite care to severe trauma victim while the L-I would provide the highest level of definite and comprehensive care patients with complex injuries

(d) As per the provisions of the scheme, there would be 160 new government hospitals, on the National Highways other than Golden Quadrilateral, North-South and East-West Corridors for the establishment of trauma care facilities during the 12th Plan Period.

Statement-I

State-wise & Corridor wise list of Trauma Centres situated in India

Sl. No.	Corridor wise	Name of Trauma Centre	Level
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh			
1	N-5	Rajeev Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Adilabad	II
2		Distt. Hqr Hospital, Nizamabad	II
3		Area Hospital, Kamareddy	III
4		District Hospital, Mehboobnagar	III
5		Govt. General Hospital & Medical College, Kurnool	II
6		Govt. General Hospital & Medical College, Anantapur	II
7		Community Hospital, Penukonda	III
8	G-Q	Taluka Hospital, Tekkali,	III
9		District Hospital, Srikakulam	II
10		King George Hospital & Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam	II

1	2	3	4
11		Taluk Hospital, Tuni, East Godavari	III
12		District Hospital, Rajahmundry, East Godavari	II
13		District Hospital, Eluru, West Godavari	III
14		Medical College, Guntur	II
15		District Hospital, Ongole,	III
16		Dist. Hospital, Nellore	II
17		Taluk Hospital, Nayadupet	III
		Assam	
18	E-W	Medical College & Hospital, Silchar	II
19		Civil Hospital, Haflong.	III
20		Civil Hospital, Diphu.	III
21		District Hospital, Naogaon.	II
22		Medical College & Hospital, Guwahati.	II
23		District Hospital, Nalbari.	III
24		Civil Hospital, Bongaigaon.	III
		Bihar	I
25	E-W	Civil Hospital, Kishanganj.	III
26		District Hospital, Purnia.	II
27.		Civil Hospital, Madhepura.	III
28		Darbhanga Medical College Hospital, Darbhanga.	II
29		S.K. Medical College Hospital, Muzaffarpur.	II
30		Civil Hospital, Gopalgunj.	III
31		Civil Hospital, Jhanjarpur.	III
32	G-Q	Sadar Hospital, Sasaram, Rohtas	III
33		AN Magadh Medical College Hospital, Gaya	II

1	2	3	4
		Gujarat	
34	E-W	Civil Hospital, Palanpur.	II
35		Civil Hospital, Radhanpur.	III
36		S.A. Hospital, Bachau, Kutch	III
37		General Hospital, Morbi.	II
38		Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Hospital, Rajkot.	II
39		CHC, Jetpur.	III
40		General Hospital, Porbandar.	II
41	G-Q	General Hospital, Valsad	II
42		Govt. Medical College, Surat	II
43		District Hospital, Bharuch	II
44		SSG Hospital & Medical College, Vadodara	II
45		District Hospital, Himmat Nagar	III
		Haryana	
46	N-S	Dist Hospital, Ambala	II
47		Civil Hospital, Panipat	III
48	G-Q	District Hospital, Rewari	III
		Jammu & Kashmir	
49		MMAM District Hospital, Anantnag	III
50		Trauma Hospital, Batote, Doda	III
51		Govt. District Hospital, Udhampur	II
		Jharkhand	
52	G-Q	Distt. Hospital, Hazaribagh	III
53		Patiiputra Medical College, Dhanbad	II
		Karnataka	
54	G-Q	Tumkur Dist Hospital, Tumkur	III

1	2	3	4
55		Taluk Hospital, Sira	III
56		Civil Hospital, Chitradurga	II
57		Civil Hospital, Devangere	III
58		Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli, Dharwad	II
59		District Hospital, Haveri	III
60		District Hospital, Belgaum	III
61	N-S	Medical College, Chickballapur	III
		Madhya Pradesh	
62	E-W	Civil Hospital, Shivpuri.	II
63	N-S	G R Medical College Hospital, Gwalior	II
64		District Hospital, Sagar	II
65		District Hospital, Narasimhapur	III
66		Indira Gandhi District Hospital, Seoni	III
		Maharashtra	
67	G-Q	Govt. Medical College Hospital, Kolhapur	II
68		District Hospital, Satara	III
69		BJ Medical College, Pune	II
70		Municipal Hospital, Vashi	III
71		Sub District Hospital Danau, Thane	III
72	N-S	Sub District Hospital, Hinganghat, Wardha	III
73		Govt. Medical College & Hospital, Nagpur	II
		Orissa	
74		District Hospital, Balasore	II
75		District Hospital, Bhadrak	III

1	2	3	4
76	G-Q	SCB Medical College, Cuttack	1
77		District Hospital, Khurda	III
78		MKCG Medical College, Behrampur	II
		Punjab	
79	N-S	Sub-District Hospital, Pathankot, Gurdaspur	III
80		Dist Hospital, Jalandhar	II
81		Dist Hospital, Khanna	III
		Rajasthan	
82	E-W	Govt. Hospital, Baran.	III
83		New Medical College Hospital, Kota.	II
84		SS Hospital, Chittorgarh.	III
85	G-Q	Civil Hospital, Dungarpur, Sabarkantha	III
86		RNT Medical College, Udaipur	II
87		District Hospital, Bhilwara	III
88		JLN Medical College, Ajmer	II
89		SMS Medical College, Jaipur	II
90		Taluk Hospital, Kotputli, Alwar	III
91		Govt. Hospital, Sirohi	III
		Tamil Nadu	
92		Kilpauk Medical College, Chennai	II
93		Government Medical College and Civil Hospital, Vellore	II
94		Taluk Hospital, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri	III
95	N-S	Govt. District Hqr. Hospital, Karur	III

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

List of Trauma Centre (Provisionally Identified)

1	2	3	4
120		AIIMS	
121		RML Hospital New Delhi Setting up of AIIMS LKE Institution under PMMSY	
122		Bhubaneswar (Orissa)	
123		Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	
124		Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	
125		Patna (Bihar)	
126		Raipur (Chattisgarh)	
127		Rishikesh (Uttaranchal) Medical College Institution being upgraded under PMSSY	
128		Government Medical college, Jammu (J&K)	
129		Government Medical College, Srinagar (J&K)	
130		Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata W.B.	
131		Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow (U.P)	
132		Institute of Medical Sciences, BHU, Varanasi (U.P)	
133		Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences Hyderabad (A.P)	
134		Sri Venkateshwara Institute of medical Sciences, Tirupati (A.P) (50% cost of upgradation will be borne by the TTD trust)	
135		Government Medical College, Salem (T.N)	
136		B.J Medical College, Ahmedabad (Gujrat)	
137		Banglore Medical College, Nangalore (Karnataka)	
138		Grants medical college & Sir J.J Group of hospitals, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	
139		Medical College, Thiruvananthapurtaam (Kerala)	
140		Rajendra Institute of Medical sciences (RIMS), Ranchi	

Corridor wise list of Trauma Centers situated all across India

Level-I-22

Level-II-58

Level-III-60

Total - 140

Statement-II*State-wise funds released during 11th Plan Period for establishment of Trauma care facilities*

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Hospital where funds released	Fund Released	Expenditure/utilization
1	Andhra Pradesh	17	46.9121	27.3981
2	Assam	07	20.3538	8.1598
3	Bihar	09	6.4500	0.0000
4	Gujarat	12	31.6512	21.2860
5	Haryana	03	6.4985	2.3578
6	Jammu and Kashmir	03	9.2958	1.9596
7	Jharkhand	01	0.8000	0.0000
8	Karnataka	08	19.3767	5.9454
9	Madhya Pradesh	05	10.1700	3.2353
10	Maharashtra	07	18.9140	6.2567
11	Orissa	05	17.8038	10.4702
12	Punjab	03	9.3214	3.7450
13	Rajasthan	10	36.4752	16.5000
14	Tamil Nadu	09	16.0600	5.9500
15	Uttar Pradesh	13	42.9200	32.2094
16	West Bengal	05	8.0021	1.8246
	Total	117	301.9046	147.2979

*[English]***Airports under AERA**

2229. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of airports whose tariff regulation is under the ambit of Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA);

(b) the changes likely to be brought, if any, to the tariff regulation at the said airports to attract investment and the details of the directions issued by the Government to AERA in this regard;

(c) whether most of the airports/airstrips in the country are too old and need repair and maintenance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, airport-wise and the action/steps taken by the Government in this regard and to make more unused airports operational?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The details of the airports whose tariff regulation is under the ambit of Airports Economic

Regulatory Authority (AERA) are at Ahmedabad, Calicut, Chennai, Guwahati, Jaipur, Kolkata, Thiruvananthapuram, Lucknow, Srinagar, Goa, Pune, Bangalore, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kochi and Mumbai.

(b) AERA is the independent regulatory established under AERA Act, 2008 to determine the aeronautical tariff at major airports. Government of India has not issued any directions to AERA in respect of determination of charges at major airports.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Development of airports is a continuous process which takes into account the commercial viability, traffic potential/demands, commitment of airlines to operate through the specific airports etc. Accordingly, Airports Authority of India (AAI) has taken up development of 13 non-operational airports at Mysore, Akola, Tezu, Cuddapah, Passighat, Rupsi, Sholapur, Kamalpur, Chakulia, Jharsuguda, Malda, Vellore and Warrangle. Out of this, Mysore, Akola & Sholapur has since been made operational.

Consumption of Tobacco Products

2230. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

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

(a) the measures taken by the Government to discourage smoking and consumption of Gutkha, Pan Masala and other such products which causes cancer in the country;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on the anti-tobacco measures and campaigns in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, so far, State/UTwise;

(c) whether there is a rise in the number of people, particularly women and children addicted to cigarettes

and other tobacco products despite the anti-tobacco measures and campaigns;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Government of India enacted the Anti Tobacco law titled "Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, (COTPA) 2003" in order to protect the youth and masses from the adverse harm effects of tobacco usage, second hand smoke (SHS) and discourage the consumption of tobacco product including Gutkha and Pan Masala. The specific provisions of the Anti Tobacco Law include:

1. Prohibition of smoking in a public place (section 4)
2. Prohibition of direct and indirect advertisement of cigarette and other tobacco products (section 5)
3. Prohibition of sale of cigarette and other tobacco products to a person below the age of eighteen years [section 6(a)].
4. Prohibition of sale of tobacco products near the educational institutions. [Sec 6(b)].
5. Mandatory depiction of statutory warnings (including pictorial warnings) on tobacco packs (Section 7).

Rules relating to aforesaid Sections of the Act, 2003, have been notified and are implemented.

Further, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, Ministry of Health, notified the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on sales) Regulation, 2011, which has come into force on 05.08.2011. The regulation 2.3,4 mandates prohibition and restriction on sale of food products having tobacco and nicotine as its ingredients. Hence food product having nicotine and tobacco as its ingredients is prohibited.

National level anti-tobacco mass media has been aired through electronic as well as print media for creating awareness about harmful effects of tobacco consumption.

(b) The details of expenditure incurred on the anti-tobacco measures and campaigns in the country during the last three years and the current year are given as under:

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure
2009-10	Rs. 30.00 Cr.	Rs. 17.00 Cr.	Rs. 16.67 Cr
2010-11	Rs. 45.00 Cr.	Rs. 30.00 Cr.	Rs. 29.32 Cr
2011-12	Rs. 50.00 Cr	Rs. 32.00 Cr	Rs. 29.61 Cr
2012-13	Rs. 42.00 Cr	-	Rs. 0.93 Cr.

The funds released to State Government for carrying out the various activities under National Tobacco Control Programme are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no comparable set of data to prove this, however, as per the Global Adult Tobacco Survey, India (GATS), 2010 more than one third (34.6%) of adults (15 years and older) in India use tobacco in some form or the other. The estimated number of tobacco users in India is 27.49 crores, with 16.37 crore users of only smokeless tobacco, 6.89 crores only smokers and 4.23 crore users of both smoking and smokeless forms of tobacco. The prevalence of overall tobacco use among males is 48% and that among females is 20%. Further, as per India Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) 2009, 14.6% of the youth in the age group of 13-15 years consume some forms of tobacco (19% are boys and 8.3% are girls). The next round of GATS and GYTS is proposed in 2014-15, to throw up comparative figures.

(e) The National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) has been launched in 42 Districts of 21 States in order to implement various provisions under Tobacco Control Act (COTPA), 2003 and to create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption. The programme broadly envisages, at national and state level:

- i. Public awareness/mass media campaigns for awareness building & for behavioral change.
- ii. Establishment of tobacco product testing laboratories, to build regulatory capacity, as required under

COTPA, 2003.

- iii. Mainstream Research & Training – on alternate crops and livelihoods with other nodal Ministries.
- iv. Monitoring and Evaluation including surveillance e.g. Adult Tobacco Survey.
- v. Dedicated state/district tobacco control cells for effective implementation and monitoring of Anti Tobacco Initiatives.
- vi. Training of health and social workers, NGOs, school teachers etc.
- vii. Setting up tobacco cessation centres.

Requisite communications have been sent to various departments of the State/UTs Government including Home Secretary, DGPs, Transport Commissioners, Panchayati Raj Institutions to sensitize them about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption and request them to ensure effective compliance of the provisions made under Tobacco Control Act (COTPA), 2003. Guidelines under Section- 4, 6 & 7 of COTPA, 2003 have also been sent to all the State/UTs to facilitate implementation of the provisions under COTPA and the rules made thereunder.

National Level Mass Media Campaign: Various anti-tobacco awareness materials have been developed and disseminated widely through radio, TV for increasing public awareness on the risks 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/-	-	-
2	Assam	17,24,000/-	-	4,31,000	12,81,180	12,93,000	14,57,204	16,00,000	21,17,698	29,47,168/-	25,75,979/-	-
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	-	-	9,08,737	14,84,000	-	18,91,324/-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Uttarakhand	-	-	12,12,000	-	-	4,36,213	-	3,30,483	-	5,40,241/-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appraisal of JSY

2231. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
 SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
 SHRI LALJI TANDON:
 SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
 SHRI M.B RAJESH:
 SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) the number of women benefited under the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) in the country during the last three year and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated/released/utilised under JSY during above the period;

(c) the details of monitoring and reporting mechanism under JSY;

(d) whether any appraisal of JSY has been carried out, if so, the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the cases of non-payment of benefits of JSY to the entitled women noticed or reported under the said Yojana, State/UTwise and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) A Statement-I showing number of women benefited under the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is at enclosed.

(b) A Statement-II showing details of funds allocated and utilised during the above period is enclosed.

(c) In order to ensure proper implementation of JSY a rigorous system of monitoring and supervision is in place. Accordingly, the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has issued instructions to all the State Governments for public display of names of JSY beneficiaries on a monthly basis in health facilities,

payment to beneficiaries through cheque, setting up of grievance redressal mechanism at district and state levels and physical verification of beneficiaries by officials in a random manner. State officials, Chief Medical officers and Block Medical Officers monitor and supervise the implementation of the scheme on a regular basis. In addition, periodic test checks are carried out by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare through the Regional Evaluation Teams (RETs). As regards reporting mechanism, information on JSY is compiled at the Block level on a monthly basis and is further transmitted to the District level and State levels. At the State level the information is compiled and sent to the Central level on a quarterly basis.

(d) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had commissioned an evaluation of the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) by National Health Systems Resource Centre (NHSRC) in the eight high-focus states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand in 2010.

The findings of the evaluation show that:

- JSY has undoubtedly increased the number of institutional deliveries;
- The scheme has enabled poor women to access public health facilities;
- JSY funds are reaching most of the beneficiaries who deliver in institutions.

Detailed report can be seen at the following link:

http://nhsrcindia.org/pdf_files/resources_thematic/Public_Health_Planning/NHSRC_Contribution/Programme_Evaluation_of_Janani_Suraksha_Yojana_-Sep2011.pdf

(e) Public Health is a State subject and the routine monitoring and supervision of JSY scheme which covers more than one crore pregnant women annually is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. Considering the extent and magnitude of the scheme, the Government of

India is not in a position to regularly track cases of non-payment of JSY benefits to entitled pregnant women. However, Government of India reviews the implementation of the scheme through Annual Common Review Missions,

Regional Evaluation Teams and Integrated Field Monitoring Teams etc. Gaps observed in the implementation of the scheme are thereafter shared with the respective State governments for appropriate corrective action.

Statement-I

Number of JSY Beneficiaries

Sl.No.	Name of State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-2012	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. High Focus State					
1	Bihar	1246566	1399453	1432439	260328
2	Chhattisgarh	249488	303076	334098	64474
3	Jharkhand	215617	386354	559507	53466
4	Jammu and Kashmir	91887	112210	132645	25291
5	Madhya Pradesh	1123729	1155915	1085729	192858
6	Odisha	587158	533372	634468	137414
7	Rajasthan	978615	986508	1008490	214412
8	Uttar Pradesh	2082285	2341353	2327830	373433
9	Uttarakhand	79460	79925	87937	17317
10	Himachal Pradesh	16851	21806	21811	2645
	Sub Total	6671656	7319972	7624954	1341638
B. Other States					
11	Andhra Pradesh	318927	254890	261860	26470
12	Goa	650	1352	1673	408
13	Gujarat	356263	343600	342211	63790
14	Haryana	63326	63171	66084	6939
15	Karnataka	475193	445997	454544	46154
16	Kerala	134974	103605	105205	16157

1	2	3	4	5	6
17	Maharashtra	347799	354108	302040	56386
18	Punjab	97089	155242	109587	15514
19	Tamil Nadu	389320	359734	340454	80719
20	West Bengal	724804	781168	787604	159377
	Sub Total	2908345	2862867	2771262	471914

C. Union Territories

21	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	498	132	386	70
22	Chandigarh	199	213	536	147
23	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	594	1273	1104	248
24	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA	0
25	Delhi	21564	19441	20145	4531
26	Lakshadweep	899	866	643	0
27	Pondicherry	4932	4680	5236	1099
	Sub Total	28686	26605	28050	6095

D. North East States

28	Arunachal Pradesh	10257	9915	12135	2145
29	Assam	366433	389906	412559	69921
30	Manipur	17375	19903	17173	2194
31	Meghalaya	14738	16750	18905	5109
32	Mizoram	14265	13953	12326	2244
33	Nagaland	22728	13291	15863	3918
34	Sikkim	3292	3531	3285	325
35	Tripura	20500	20202	20871	4784
	Sub Total	469588	487451	513117	90640

	Grant Total	10078275	10696895	10937383	1910287
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* Figures are for the period April-June, 2012 only.

Statement-II*Janani Suraksha Yojana*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13*	
		Alloc.	Expen.	Alloc.	Expen.	Alloc.	Expen.	Alloc.	Expen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
High Focus States									
1	Bihar	230	236.9	250	241.85	250.9	241.25	244.29	34.25
2	Chhattisgarh	57.4	32.08	74.7	65.54	68.85	46.56	61.32	9.24
3	Himachal Pradesh	1.01	1.03	2.18	1.31	1.9	1.20	2.33	0.09
4	Jammu and Kashmir	27.8	12.61	26.3	15.46	21.93	25.09	20.57	3.37
5	Jharkhand	57.7	26.05	70.2	56.55	69.7	66.82	89.25	13.13
6	Madhya Pradesh	248	208.75	201	202.49	188.1	177.15	191.41	25.49
7	Orissa	104	96.31	121	100.73	108.3	101.51	110.24	22.17
8	Rajasthan	140	162.73	143	180.04	184.1	161.53	181.42	29.11
9	Uttar Pradesh	310	380.63	399	450.18	475.3	425.27	521.9	56.99
10	Uttarakhand	13.5	13.64	20.3	14.04	15.12	13.86	13.51	2.17
North East States									
11	Arunachal Pradesh	1.6	1.27	1.64	0.99	1.41	1.03	1.42	0.05
12	Assam	92.8	74.56	102	77.96	93.39	76.04	81.07	17.22
13	Manipur	1.18	1.04	1.32	1.22	2.2	1.47	1.69	0.18
14	Meghalaya	1.96	1.07	2.28	1.34	1.28	1.33	2.14	0
15	Mizoram	1.47	1.42	1.66	1.29	1.78	1.26	1.39	0.21
16	Nagaland	2.36	1.21	3.66	1	2.73	1.43	1.82	0.29
17	Sikkim	0.22	0.23	0.53	0.41	0.59	0.40	0.44	0.03
18	Tripura	2.29	1.98	3.17	2.39	3.36	2.63	2.82	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Non-High Focus States									
19	Andhra Pradesh	45.5	40.86	50.4	17.45	32.88	21.47	31.79	4.17
20	Goa	0.08	0.04	0.1	0.09	0.1	0.12	0.12	0.03
21	Gujarat	16.1	21.28	22.4	16.65	21	19.92	25.81	4.12
22	Haryana	6	4.28	6.99	4.29	6.6	4.54	6.3	0.42
23	Karnataka	27.4	35.06	46	33.48	38.54	29.41	42.45	0
24	Kerala	14.8	11.61	9.66	9.2	13.55	7.04	12.13	1.63
25	Maharashtra	28.9	26.26	22.6	31.82	35.28	30.39	30.23	3.39
26	Punjab	4.9	5.65	6.12	5.61	6.46	6.87	8.07	0.97
27	Tamil Nadu	31.7	29.32	35.3	26.71	34.52	25.95	35.72	5.59
28	West Bengal	43.4	43.84	43.3	56.64	58.37	59.14	60.16	14.63
Small States/UTs									
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.11	0.06	0.12	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.11	0.01
30	Chandigarh	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.08	0.01
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.14	0	0.14	0.08	0.15	0.07	0.13	0.03
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.06	0
33	Delhi	1.69	1.5	3.18	1.18	2.18	1.59	1.85	0.28
34	Lakshadweep	0.09	0.12	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.06	0
35	Puducherry	0.23	0.33	0.33	0.31	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.07
Total		1515	1473.8	1670	1618.4	1741	1552.85	1784.45	249.34

* Figures are for the period April-June, 2012 only.

[Translation]

Abuse of Buddhas Picture

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

2232. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased

SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

to state:

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

(a) the action taken by the Government on the

alleged printing of the picture of Gautam Buddha on its product by an American company;

(b) the details of the complaints received by the Government against such act and action taken thereon;

(c) the country-wise details of instances of showing disrespect towards the various Hindu deities reported/ come to the notice of the Government during each of the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The online catalogue of the U.S.- based shoe company, Icon Shoes was noticed in July 2012 to have included some shoes with Buddha images printed on the products. The company later removed these shoes from its catalogue in August 2012 after protests from the Buddhist community.

(c) and (d) Information on instances of showing disrespect towards the various Hindu deities is being collected and the same would be laid on the Table of the House soon.

Emergency Landing of Air India Flight

2233. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Air India flight from Siachen to Guwahati had a miraculous escape recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the number of such incidents occurred during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take steps

such as using satellite system in aircraft landing to improve the safety of air passengers and also of the crew members;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Air India does not operate any flight between Siachen and Guwahati sector. However, Flight No. AI-9760 of June 10, 2012 had one nose wheel sheared off on take-off roll from Silchar. The Captain was informed of the same by the Air Traffic Controller and the aircraft made an uneventful landing at Guwahati, the scheduled destination.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Satellite Based Navigation System named as GAGAN (GPS Aided Geo Augmented Navigation) is under development for implementation over Indian Space by June, 2013 after certification by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

(e) The above incident is under investigation by the DGCA and based on the outcome of the investigation, Government will take necessary corrective action.

[English]

Arbitrary Increase in Charges by Airlines

2234. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether various airlines in the country have recently increased arbitrarily some of the charges levied by them and also have introduced new charges such as for tickets booked through websites and charges for unaccompanied minors air passengers;

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

(c) whether there is any approval of DGCA for such arbitrary increase or new charges by the said airlines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to penalise such airlines?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes Madam, few airlines have introduced new charges for tickets being booked online and for unaccompanied minors. Air fares are not controlled by the Government and airlines are free to charge air fares as per the market forces.

Privatisation of Airports

2235. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the response of the State Governments to the proposed privatisation of Chennai, Kolkata and other airports in the country;

(b) whether the Chennai and other airports modernization has been affected by cost overruns and passenger air traffic dipped because of infrastructure constraints and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, airport-wise;

(c) whether the criteria and modalities for city side development, maintenance and running of airports under PPP mode have been finalised;

(d) if so, the details thereof, airport-wise, and the manner in which the proposed PPP model is likely to be

more effective than the one adopted for other airports; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard and to speed up the modernization / privatisation work on various airports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No decision has been taken to privatize Chennai and Kolkata airports.

(b) No, Madam. As against 143 million annual passenger movement through Indian airports in 2010-11, the annual passenger movement increase to 162.30 million in 2011-12 with an average growth of 13.2%.

(c) to (e) To review the implementation of the Financing Plan prepared in 2006 and to prepare a Financing Plan over the Twelfth Five Plan period, a Task Force on Financing Plan for development of airports has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission. The Task Force has recommended that operations and management of Chennai and Kolkata Airports could be taken up through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Similarly, it has also been recommended that operations and management of 15 other operational airports and 32 non-operational airports may also be taken up through PPP mode.

The Task Force emphasized that projected investment at these airports can fructify only if the PPP approach was adopted extensively. This would not only help attract the requisite volumes of investment, it would also ensure generation of significant volumes of non-aeronautical revenues that would help reduce the passenger charges to affordable levels.

[Translation]

Treatment of Poor

2236. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether the Government has put in place any mechanism for monitoring the provisions for treatment of poor people/economically weaker section of society in the private hospitals, multi-speciality private hospitals and nursing homes which have been provided land at concessional rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the terms and conditions under which private hospitals/nursing homes are allotted land at concessional rates;

(c) the number of times the said terms and conditions have been violated by the private hospitals in the last three years by charging lakhs of rupees from the poor in the name of treatment, State-wise/UT-wise including Delhi; and

(d) the action taken/being taken by the Government against such private hospitals and also to impress upon such hospitals to create a corpus fund amounting to certain percentage of their turnover for precisely using for treatment of poor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Since Health is a State subject; no such information is maintained centrally. As reported by the Government of NCT of Delhi in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in Writ petition No. 2866/2002 titled Social Jurist Versus Government of NCT of Delhi and ors., all the private hospitals to which land has been allotted at concessional rates have been directed to provide treatment to the extent of 25% of outpatients and 10% of inpatients, free of cost. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi has taken the following major steps for monitoring and implementing the provisions of free treatment in the identified private hospital:

(i) A Monitoring Committee has been constituted by GNCTD to monitor the free treatment provided by the identified private hospitals to EWS patients. The Monitoring

Committee inspects 4 to 5 such hospitals each month for ensuring the implementation of the directions made by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The Director Health Services, GNCTD is the Chairman of the Monitoring Committee along with four other members.

(ii) A webpage www.health.delhigovt.nic.in MIS link of Department of Health & Family Welfare - Free Bed Monitoring, has been created by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi which displays the real time availability of free Critical & Non-Critical beds and names and contact number of Nodal Officers for facilitating the referral of EWS patients from Govt. Hospitals to identified private hospitals and for monitoring purposes. This web page is also for the public display.

(iii) Special Referral Centres have been established and Nodal Officers have been appointed in each of the identified private and Government Hospitals for facilitating the referral and monitoring the treatment of EWS patients.

(iv) Linked Nodal Officers of Identified Government Hospitals visit the concerned identified private hospitals for monitoring purposes.

The Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that during last three years, 9 complaints, specifically regarding charging of exorbitant sum of money from the poor by the identified private hospitals have been received by the Directorate of Health Services, Government of NCT of Delhi. Out of those complaints, the identified private hospitals concerned have refunded the money in 06 instances and action in other 03 complaints is in progress. Those hospitals where the occupancy of free beds is less, have been issued notices from time to time and the deficiencies point out by the monitoring committee under Director, Health Services are highlighted and letters are sent to rectify the same.

In the matter of Dharmshila Hospital and Research Center Vs UOI & Ors. in SLP No. 18599/2007, the issue

of creating a corpus fund by the hospitals concerned amounting to certain percentage of their turnover was proposed by the petitioners but the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its order dated-01/09/2011, dismissed all the SLPs and directed the concerned hospitals to provide 10% IPD and 25% of total OPD completely free of cost to eligible patients of EWS category.

[English]

Vector-Borne Diseases

2237. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:

SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of annual recurrences of cases of vector-borne diseases i.e. dengue, malaria, meningitis and kala-azar and deaths therefrom across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of cases of dengue, malaria, meningitis and kala-azar reported and deaths occurred therefrom during the last year and the current year so far, State/UTwise;

(c) whether the Government has drawn any policy/action plan for management of these vector-borne diseases and also to check their recurrence;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the financial and technical assistance provided to the State Governments for the purpose during the said period, State/UTwise; and

(e) the mechanism put in place by the Government for proper monitoring and implementation of various programmes to curb and eradicate vector-borne diseases across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Government of India closely monitors cases and deaths due to vector-borne diseases. Reported cases and deaths due to dengue, malaria, JE/AES and Kala-azar during the last year and the current year are provided in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The Government of India is running National Vector-Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) under the overall umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases.

The prevention and control strategy contains early diagnosis and complete treatment of the cases including integrated vector management, indoor residual spray, anti-larval measures (use of bio-larvicides and larvivorous fish), upscaling the use of Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets, introduction of ELISA based NS1 diagnostic test for dengue, upscaling the use of Rapid Diagnostic test for Kala-azar, JE Vaccination of children in campaign mode, disease surveillance through sentinel sites and Behavior Change Communication.

The Government also provides technical support and supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing funds and commodities as per the requirements of the States.

Details of financial assistance provided to the affected States during the last year and current year (upto 03.08.2012) are given in the enclosed Statement-II

(e) State Governments are responsible for monitoring and implementation of the activities under the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP). The Government of India supplements the ongoing activities of the State Governments through regular field visits, reports and review meetings.

Statement-I

*State-wise Cases and Deaths in respect of Dengue, Malaria and Kala-azar during 2011
and 2012 under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Dengue				Malaria				Kala-azar				JE/AES (meningitis)			
		2011		2012 (till July, 2012)		2011		2012 (till June, 2012)		2011		2012 (till June, 2012)		2011		2012 (till 09.08.12)	
		Cases	Death	Cases	Death	Cases	Death	Cases	Death	Cases	Death	Cases	Death	Cases	Death	Cases	Death
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Andhra Pradesh	1209	6	289	1	34949	5	10033	0	0	0	0	0	73	1	34	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	13950	17	2104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	47397	45	14216	7	5	0	0	0	1319	250	1100	193
4	Bihar	21	0	1	0	2643	0	566	0	25175	76	9974	17	821	197	745	275
5	Chhattisgarh	313	11	1	0	136899	42	33982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	26	0	28	0	1187	3	324	0	0	0	0	0	91	1	41	0
7	Gujarat	1693	9	229	1	89764	127	20794	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	267	3	6	0	33401	0	5454	0	0	0	0	0	90	14	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	247	0	29	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	3	0	0	0	1091	0	261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	36	0	0	0	160653	17	50637	2	5960	3	2143	0	303	19	0	0
12	Karnataka	405	5	1226	10	24237	0	5536	0	0	0	0	0	397	0	189	1
13	Kerala	1304	10	2158	9	1993	2	565	1	0	0	0	0	88	6	29	6
14	Madhya Pradesh	50	0	1	1	91851	109	13408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Maharashtra	1138	25	174	5	96577	118	21446	12	0	0	0	0	35	9	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
16	Manipur	220	0	0	0	714	1	137	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	25143	53	7979	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	8861	30	3274	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	3	0	0	0	3363	4	1140	0	0	0	0	0	44	6	0	0
20	Orissa	1816	33	10	0	308968	99	95044	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Punjab	3921	33	27	0	2693	3	288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	1072	4	48	0	54294	45	6854	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Sikkim	2	0	0	0	51	0	9	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	2501	9	4132	38	22171	0	6947	0	0	0	0	0	762	29	532	37
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	14417	12	5067	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	155	5	6	1	1277	1	382	0	11	1	0	0	3492	579	802	147
27	Uttarakhand	454	5	16	2	56968	0	9357	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	510	0	16	0	66368	19	10171	8	1962	0	417	0	714	58	331	15
29	Delhi	1131	8	9	0	1762	0	685	0	19	0	1	0	9	0	0	0
30	Puducherry	463	3	289	2	582	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	0	9	0	5150	0	1694	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Chandigarh	73	0	1	0	262	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	68	0	17	0	268	0	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	196	1	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		18860	169	8693	70	1310362	753	328638	66	33140	80	12539	18	8249	1169	3803	674

Statement-II*The Financial Assistance Provided to States under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-12			2012-13 (As on 3.8.2012)		
		Releases			Releases		
		Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1206.04	2251.38	3457.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	706.53	820.29	1526.82	0.00	47.10	47.10
3	Assam	1059.87	2714.52	3774.39	24.28	289.85	314.13
4	Bihar	797.63	4093.64	4891.27	427.64	621.37	1049.01
5	Chhattisgarh	756.38	4203.71	4960.09	0.00	182.97	182.97
6	Goa	77.90	0.00	77.90	90.03	0.00	90.03
7	Gujarat	434.25	67.09	501.34	494.52	0.00	494.52
8	Haryana	138.50	0.00	138.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	16.52	0.00	16.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir	31.00	0.00	31.00	41.32	0.00	41.32
11	Jharkhand	2021.03	2993.73	5014.76	152.04	36.23	188.27
12	Karnataka	484.63	154.71	639.34	317.53	0.00	317.53
13	Kerala	361.18	0.00	361.18	238.11	0.00	238.11
14	Madhya Pradesh	1771.32	2148.53	3919.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Maharashtra	422.77	14.21	436.98	567.90	0.00	567.90
16	Manipur	338.31	72.45	410.76	4.10	0.00	4.10
17	Meghalaya	371.13	268.99	640.12	5.25	271.74	276.99
18	Mizoram	362.97	339.34	702.31	0.00	28.99	28.99
19	Nagaland	578.48	419.25	997.73	3.10	28.99	32.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	Orissa	1559.21	6335.61	7894.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Punjab	86.54	40.84	127.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Rajasthan	355.86	986.66	1342.52	194.73	0.00	194.73
23	Sikkim	12.00	10.60	22.60	31.23	0.00	31.23
24	Tamil Nadu	341.41	0.00	341.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Tripura	253.61	148.21	401.82	0.00	536.68	536.68
26	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	2431.94	2431.94	0.00	306.16	306.16
27	Uttarakhand	65.00	20.00	85.00	0.00	32.61	32.61
28	West Bengal	1005.16	1451.97	2457.13	0.00	342.39	342.39
29	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Pudducherry	29.31	0.00	29.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Andaman and Nicobar slands	459.63	0.00	459.63	357.76	0.00	357.76
32	Chandigarh	32.40	2.47	34.87	61.28	0.00	61.28
33	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	61.09	0.00	61.09	41.25	0.00	41.25
34	Daman and Diu	51.94	0.00	51.94	14.18	0.00	14.18
35	Lakshadweep	11.40	0.00	11.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		16261.00	31990.14	48251.14	3066.25	2725.08	5791.33

**Development of Solar
and Wind Energy**

2238. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:
SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

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

(a) the potential/installed capacity of solar and
wind energy in the country, State/UT-wise along with its
cost per mega watt as compared to other sources;

(b) the target set and achievement made in
generation of solar and wind energy in the country

including their share in total energy generation during each of the last three years and the current year and proposed during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, source-wise and State-wise;

(c) the project proposals received from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in this regard and the funds allocated/released and utilized during the said period State/UT-wise;

(d) the present status of the sanctioned projects, and the details of pending proposals, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the incentives provided to the private sector, foreign investors and other measures taken/proposed by the Government to encourage generation of solar and wind energy and make them economically viable?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) About 5,000 trillion kWh per year solar energy is incident over India's land area with most parts receiving 3-5 kWh per sq. mtr. per day. Under Phase-I of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission 1040.67 MW solar power generating capacity has been connected to grid under the Central and State programmes. The state wise installed capacity of grid connected solar power is enclosed at Statement-I. The cost of a solar power project is approximately 10 crore per MW as per CERC. Average cost of solar power arrived at upon reverse bidding in Batch-II of Phase-I is Rs. 8.78/- per kWh.

As regards wind energy, the potential and installed capacity is enclosed Statement-II. The cost of wind power projects is around Rs. 6 Crore per MW as per CERC.

(b) The target and achievement made in regard to generation of solar power in the country under Phase-I (2010-13) & Phase-II (2013-17) of JNNSM and that of wind energy is enclosed as Statement-III. As per the guidelines for allocation of grid connected solar power projects, the projects are allocated on the basis of bidding and on the off grid applications, on the basis of project proposals received from various States and Union Territories. Hence the target set is for the country as a

whole. The present total installed renewable power capacity is 25409 MW out of which solar power and wind power capacities are 1031 MW (4.1%) and 17644 MW (69.4%) respectively. The cumulative installed renewable power capacity by end of Twelfth Five year plan is likely to be 55000 MW out of which solar power and wind power capacities are likely to be 10000 MW (18.18%) and 30000 MW (54.54%) respectively.

(c) As per the guidelines for allocation of grid connected solar power projects under JNNSM, the projects are allocated on the basis of bidding and on the off-grid applications on the basis of project proposals received from various States and Union Territories. Hence project proposals are not invited from State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The funds allocated for off-grid applications is as enclosed Statement-IV.

As regards wind energy, Ministry is not involved in project sanctioning and implementation and therefore does not receive any proposal. Ministry also does not release any funds as the development is taking place with private sector investment.

(d) The details are enclosed as Statement-V.

(e) The details are as Statement-VI.

Statement-I

Commissioned Capacity of Grid Connected Solar Power Plants as on 31st July, 2012

States/UT	MW
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	21.75
Arunachal Pradesh	0.025
Assam	0
Bihar	0
Chhattisgarh	4
Goa	0

1	2	1	2	
Gujarat	690	Puducherry	0.025	
Haryana	7.8	Others	0.81	
Himachal Pradesh	0	Total (MW)	1040.67	
Jharkhand	16	Statement-II		
Karnataka	14	<i>State-Wise Wind Power Potential and Installed Capacity</i>		
Kerala	0.025	States/UTs	Installable Potential at 50m mast height (MW)	Installed Capacity (MW)
Madhya Pradesh	7.35	1	2	3
Maharashtra	20	Andhra Pradesh	5394	336
Manipur	0	Gujarat	10609	3025
Meghalaya	0	Karnataka	8591	2056
Mizoram	0	Kerala	790	35
Nagaland	0	Madhya Pradesh	920	376
Odisha	13	Maharashtra	5439	2789
Punjab	9.325	Rajasthan	5005	2151
Rajasthan	198.65	Tamil Nadu	5374	7101
Sikkim	0	West Bengal*	22	1
Tamil Nadu	15.05	Orissa	910	
Tripura	0	Andaman and Nicobar	2	
Uttar Pradesh	12.375	Arunachal Pradesh*	201	
Uttarakhand	5.05	Assam*	53	
West Bengal	2.05	Chhattisgarh*	23	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.1	Himachal Pradesh*	20	
Chandigarh	0	Jammu and Kashmir*	5311	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	Lakshadweep	16	
Daman and Diu	0	Manipur*	7	
Delhi	2.5255			
Lakshadweep	0.75			

1	2	3	1	2	3
Meghalaya*	44		Uttar Pradesh*	137	
Nagaland*	3				
Sikkim*	98		Total	49130	17870
Uttarakhand*	161				

*Wind potential has yet to be validated with measurements.

Statement-III

B.1. Targets under Phase I & Phase II of JNNSM Achievement under Phase I of JNNSM

Application Segment	Target for Phase I (2010-13)	Cumulative Target for Phase II (2013-17)	Achievement (by 31st Julv. 2012)
Grid solar power (large plants, roof top & distribution grid plants)	1,100 MW	4,000 -10,000 MW	1040 MW connected to grid
Off-grid solar applications	200 MW	1,000 MW	121 MW sanctioned
Solar Thermal Collectors (SWHs, solar cooking, solar cooling, Industrial process heat applications, etc.)	7 million sq. meters	15 million sq. meters	5.73 million sq. meter

Statement-IV

B.2. The target and achievement in wind power during last three years and current year are given below. The 12th plan target is 15000 MW.

Year	Target (MW)	Achievement (MW)
2009-10	2500	1565
2010-11	2000	2349
2011-12	2400	3196
2012-13	2500	522 (Upto July)

C.1. State-wise Funds released under SPV Programmes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Fund released in Rs. in Lakhs during		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	240.02	631	287.99
2	Arunachal Pradesh	133	372.67	250

1	2	3	4	5
3	Assam	25.3	0	532.16
4	Bihar	0	0	576.88
5	Chandigarh	0	0	0
6	Chhattisgarh	1086.26	2891.53	4841.45
7	Delhi	52.03	0	0
8	Goa	35.8	2.95	0
9	Gujarat	113.57	13.75	100.42
10	Haryana	387.44	603.07	691.33
11	Himachal Pradesh	148.5	440	515
12	Jammu and Kashmir	384.21	2145.58	7893.11
13	Jharkhand	12	206.7	353
14	Karnataka	456.93	95.75	58.45
15	Kerala	28.85	4.5	551.11
16	Lakshadweep	0	1387	871.2
17	Madhya Pradesh	150.88	1071.91	1793.11
18	Maharashtra	1148.68	115.35	126.08
19	Manipur	53.69	265.98	499.35
20	Meghalaya	0	618.98	178.86
21	Mizoram	0	246.4	60
20	Nagaland	0	14.86	866.1
21	Odisha	3.84	12.5	113.44
22	Puducherry	11.54	0	154.8
23	Punjab	421.23	489.57	160
24	Rajasthan	666.99	3097.37	4773.5
25	Sikkim	91.68	223.2	1030

1	2	3	4	5
26	Tamil Nadu	88.8	45.08	2798.78
27	Tripura	1.12	91.23	400
28	Uttarakhand	158.75	2489.67	654.53
29	Uttar Pradesh	354.48	635.29	2562.58
30	West Bengal	1178.61	1247.02	811.95
31	Others (CEL, REIL, NABARD, Regional Rural Banks, NGOs etc.)	1529.04	5990.69	13956.37
32	Other Channel Partners	0	0	14.46
	Total	8963.24	25449.6	48476.01

C.2. Off-grid Solar Thermal Energy Programme

Funds Released to Different States

(Excluding Research & Development)

Sl. No.	State/IREDA/Banks	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29.23	626.28	200.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	2.00
3	Assam	15.55	7.71	25.00
4.	Bihar	-	3.45	-
5.	Chandigarh	4.88	3.98	64.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	36.84	93.43	178.33
7.	Delhi	0.55	31.55	-
8.	Gujarat	131.72	181.08	628.33
9.	Goa	4.05	-	100.00
10	Haryana	59.97	164.37	340.26
11	Himachal Pradesh	12.13	69.20	610.47
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.00	103.00	1102.56
13.	Karnataka	16.6	113.73	275.00
14.	Kerala	5.12	4.96	58.07
15.	Meghalaya	1.44	25.00	-
16	Lakshadweep	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Madhya Pradesh	8.82	55.41	48.28
18.	Maharashtra	157.22	117.17	1300.84
19.	Manipur	4.27	25.00	1.00
20.	Mizoram	-	-	29.47
21.	Nagaland	3.48	25.00	
22.	Orissa	-	-	12.55
23.	Pondicherry	2.03	1.81	-
24.	Punjab	15.30	50.92	351.40
25.	Rajasthan	6.00	29.53	283.52
26.	Sikkim	5.37	2.88	-
27.	Tamil Nadu	24.93	91.56	309.39
28.	Uttar Pradesh	33.46	59.46	90.50
29.	Uttaranchal	28.05	132.80	261.85
30.	West Bengal	15.92	0.46	22.00
31.	Tripura	2.88	54.44	-
32.	IREDA/Banks/Others	671.4	1193.00	347.00
33.	AIWC/WEC	2.40	-	-
34.	Misc	27.08	-	4.50
Total		1342.0	3259.47	6621.32*

Statement-V

Status of Sanctioned Projects
a) *Rooftop PV and Small Solar Power*
Generation Programme (RPSSGP)

Sl. No.	State	Solar PV capacity to be commissioned as per PPA (MW)	Solar PV capacity actually commissioned (MW)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	10.5	9.75
2	Chhattisgarh	4	4
3	Haryana	8.8	7.8
4	Maharashtra	5	5

1	2	3	4
5	Odisha	8	7
6	Punjab	8.5	6
7	Rajasthan	12	10
8	Tamil Nadu	7	5
9	Uttarakhand	5	5
10	Uttar Pradesh	8	7
11	Jharkhand	16	16
12	Madhya Pradesh	5.25	0
Total		98.05	82.55

(b) i. Grid Solar PV Projects under Migration Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of project commissioned	State	Solar PV capacity allocated as per PPA (MW)	Solar PV capacity actually commissioned (MW)
1	Clover Solar Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	Maharashtra	2	2
2	Maharashtra State Power Generation Co. Limited, Mumbai	Maharashtra	4	4
3	Videocon Industries Ltd, Mumbai	Maharashtra	5	5
4	Azure Power (Punjab) Pvt. Ltd., Amritsar Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon, Haryana	Punjab	2	2
5	M/S Enterprise Business Solutions	Punjab	5	-
6	M/S Entegra Ltd.	Rajasthan	1	-
7	AES Solar Energy	Rajasthan	5	5
8	Aston Field Solar (Rajasthan) Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan	5	5
9	Comet Power Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	Rajasthan	5	5
10	Moser Baer Photo Voltaic Ltd., New Delhi	Rajasthan	5	5
11	OPG Energy Pvt. Ltd., Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Rajasthan	5	5
12	Refex Refrigerants Limited, Chennai	Rajasthan	5	5
13	Swiss Park Vanijya Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan	5	5
Total			54	48

(b) ii. Grid Solar Thermal Projects under Migration Scheme

Sl.No.	Name of project commissioned	State	Solar PV capacity allocated as per PPA (MW)	Solar PV capacity actually commissioned (MW)	Balance capacity to be commissioned (MW)
1	AcmeTele Power Limited, Gurgaon	Rajasthan	10	2.5	7.5
Total			10	2.5	7.5

*Some projects have not been reflected as necessary documentation have not been received.

(c) New Projects (Batch-I)

State	Solar PV capacity to be commissioned as per PPA (MW)	Solar PV capacity actually commissioned (MW)
Rajasthan	100	100
Maharashtra	5	-
Andhra Pradesh	15	10
Karnataka	5	5
Orissa	5	5
Tamil Nadu	5	5
Uttar Pradesh	5	5
Total	140	130

*(d) Off-Grid Applications**(i) Off grid SPV Projects sanctioned during 2009-10*

Sl. No.	State	Systems Sanctioned [Power Plants no.(kWp)]	Project cost/ Sanctioned CFA/Released CFA (Rs. In lakhs)	Beneficiaries	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	4(20)	73/25/12	Hospitals/Institutions/ Housing colony in Hyderabad & Vishakhapatnam	Installed
		1(10)	30/12/-	SEZ, Vishakhapatnam	Installed
		4(400)	928/296/79	Roof top systems at Institutions & Industry in Hyderabad	Installed
		2(200)	380/230/115	SPV power plants at religious ashrams	Installed
		1(21.4)	60/28/14	Power Plant at APIIC building and street lighting systems in different districts	Installed

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3079	413 / 272 /133	Solar Home Lighting Systems at un electrified villages in selected districts	Installed
3	Assam	1(1)	3/2/1	Tezpur University	Installed
		5(2.5)	34/23/12	Various villages/Boarder out posts/CSC	Installed
4	Chhattisgarh	1(80)	250/100/50	CERC Building, Raipur	Installed
		300(361)	1228/488/226	Tribal Hostels/ Ashrams in the State	Installed
		55(110), 47(141)	390/137/68	Police Stations in the Naxal affected districts of the State	52 installed
			465/176/88	Base Camps for par military forces in Naxal affected districts of the State	42 installed
		1(140)	369/175/87	SPV Power Plant at Housing Society Raipur	Installed
		28(343.1)	1088/431/214	SPV power plants at various location in the state	Installed
		3(235)	686/294/-	SPV power plantsat Educational Institutions in the state	Installed
		4(350)	981/438/-	SPV power plants at Educational Institutions	Installed
5	Delhi	1(5)	15/6/-	Delhi Transco Head quarters	Cancelled
6	Goa	15(1)	176/65/32	SPV street lighting at villages/ Urban areas/Power packs at institutions	160 Street Lights installed
7	Gujarat	3058	764/146/73	Salt Workers Housing Colonies in eight districts of the State	CFA Refunded
8	Haryana	1(41.65)	149/52/26	Akshay Urja Bhawan, Punchkula	Installed

1	2	3	4	5	6
		987	526/218/109	Police Stations in the State	Installed
		1290		Villages with 50% scheduled cast population in Jind, Bhiwani, Faridabad and Gurgaon districts	
		5635	648/281/135	11 Villages with 50% S.C .Population in Hissar district	Installed
		1(25)	88/18/9	Roof Top Solar Systems for BPO at Gurgaon	CFA Refunded
		2(200)	260/150/75	Roof Top Solar Systems for Industry in Gurgaon	Installed
9	Jammu and Kashmir	15150	530/378/181	Gujjar and Bakerwal communities	Installed
		1(50)	170/112/26	SPV power plant for Sher-e-Kashmir Cricket Stadium Srinagar	Installed
		2(50)	135/112/112	University of Agriculture sciences & Technology, Sher-e-Kashmir	Installed
10	Jharkhand	1(20)	111/30/-	Village Jhargaon District Gumla	Installed
11	Karnataka	25(50) 100(30)	285/107/54	Bus Stations in the State	Installed
		6(76)	244/95/-	SPV power plants at Educational Institutions/ Housing Societies	26kWp Installed
12	Kerala	1(3)	9/4/4	Indian rare Earths Ltd. Chavara	Installed
13	Madhya Pradesh	113(113)	395/141/70	Range Offices of Forest Department	Installed
		1(2.1)	8/2/1	Tribal Research Institute, Bhopal	Installed
		5(50)	204/62/31	SPV power plants at silk reeling and Twisting Units	Installed
		811	201/78/	SPV street Lighting Systems in various districts	Installed

1	2	3	4	5	6
		3(64)	176/80/40	Power plants at Govt. Undertakings	14kWp installed
		4(20)	77 /25 / -	SPV power plantsat different Institutions at Raja borari	Installed
14	Maharashtra	100	27/9/5	Municipal Council Paltan (Satara)	Installed
		10(23.1)	56/29/ -	Branches of Wainganga Krishna Grameen Bank Solapur	Installed
		1(40)	72/50/-	BEST Back Bay Reclamation Depot Cuff Parade Mumbai	Installed
15	Manipur	438	211/106/53	Police Stations in State	Installed
16	Orissa	80	21/8/4	Industries/Educational Institutions in Bhubaneswar	22 installed
		1(10)	40/12/-	NIT, Rourkela	Installed
17	Pondicherry	100	50/10/5	Selected Villages in the U.T.	Under installation
18	Punjab	1(60)	140/75/37	SPV power plant at Central University of Bathinda	Installed
		1017	250/97/48	Villages in Eight Parliamentary Constituencies	Installed
19	Rajasthan	90	27/8/4	Textile Park, Ajmer	Installed
		10000	1180/500/240	Cluster of Villages in the state	Installed
		1(10)	41/15/7	Engineering College, Ajmer	Installed
		249(558)	1494/69/-	Panchayat Samities in the state	89 installed
		4(70)	214/97/-	HCM Rajasthan Institute of Public administration, Jaipur	Installed
20	Sikkim	1(1)	151/93/46	Un electrified villages/ Housing colonies/Tourist spots in the State	Installed
21	Tamil Nadu	1(10.5)	42/13/6	Engineering College, Kanchipuram	Installed
		1(3)	17/7/3	Yadava College Madurai	Installed
22	Tripura	1(1)	5/2/1	Rajya Sanik Board Office, Agartala	Installed

1	2	3	4	5	6
		20000	1150/500/240	Un electrified villages in the State	3500 distributed
23	Uttar Pradesh	1304	325/125/62	88 S.C and minority populated villages in Aligarh, Barabanki, Hardoi, Siddarth Nagar and Gonda districts	Installed
		1(100)	302/125/-	SEZ, Noida	Installed
		383	95/36/18	SIRD, Lucknow and its regional and district centers in the State	Installed
		340(374)	1496/467/233	Police Stations in the State	Installed
		5(7.5)	26/9/5	'Educational Institutions in Gonda district	Cancelled
		674	155/64/32	Street Lighting Systems in J.P. Nagar district	Installed
		3(204)	391/235/117	Power plants at Rural Bank/ Shobit Univ/NICE Soceity	Installed
		1(25.5)	74/26/13	Roof Top System at Radha Soami Satsang Sabha, Agra	Installed
24	Uttarakhand	895	209/154/77	129 Villages in Pauri/ Tehri/Chamoli/Uttarkashi/Nainital & Pittorgarh Districts	Installed
		1(100)	342/100/50	University of Petroleum, Dehradun	Installed
		1(100)	296/225/-	Kumaon Engineering College, Dwarahat	Cancelled
		1(100)	296/225/-	G.B. Pant Engineering College, Pauri	Cancelled
25	West Bengal	14000	156/147/73	Aila affected in Sunderbans	Installed
		19783	2769/989/474	SC/ST population in Sunderbans area of North and South 24 Paragans, Bankura, Purulia and West Midnapur districts	Installed
		5825	1281/561/80	SPV Street Lighting Systems in Various districts	Installed
		1(100)	241/125/62	Power Plant at Heritage Institute of Technology Kolkata	Installed
26	Others	300(90)	435/115/56	Charging stations for Solar lanterns	Installed

(ii) SPV Projects sanctioned during 2010-11

S.No.	State	Sanctioned Systems	Location	Capacity (kWp)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	Power Plants	Educational Institutions	404	Installed
2		Power Plants	MPDO offices /Commercial Organizations	36	Installed
		1x25kWp 1x3kWp 8x1 kWp			
3		Power Plants	Telecom Towers	1012	Cancelled
		100x10.125 kwp			
4		Power Plants	Theatre NGO Home	119	Installed
		1x100 kWp			
		1x17.1kWp	Art Gallery		
		1x1.84kWp			
5		Power Plant	Engg. College Tribal Villages	110	Installed
		1x99.3kWp			
		173nos. of Street Lights			
6		Power Plants	Temple/Police/Charitable Institution	122	Installed
		(3nos.) Street Lights			
		(216nos.)			
7		Power Plants	Educational institutions/Industry	129	Installed
		11nos.			
8	Arunachal Pradesh	Power Plants	SSB Battalion HQ and Boarder Outposts	320	Under Installation
		2x100kWp			
		2x25kWp			
		7x10kwp			
9	Assam	Power Plants	Gauhati University Gauhati	150	Installed
		1x100kWp			
		1x50kWp			
10		Power Plants	SSB Assam Engg. College	350	Installed
		3x100kWp			
		1x50kWp			
11	Bihar	Power Plants	Telecom Towers	1000	Installed
		100x10kWp			

1	2	3	4	5	6
12		Power Plants 9x2.5kWp	Branches of bank	22	Under Installation
13	Chhattisgarh	Power Plants 1222kWp	Branches of Rural bank, hospitals, temples, Govt. Institutions and PWD guest houses	1222	Installed
		Power Plants 1x50kWp 7x25kWp 1x10kWp	Branches of State bank Of India	235	Installed
14		Power Plants 547kWp	25 locations in the state	547	Installed
15		Power Plants 7 nos.	Industry/Charitable Organisations	278	Installed
16		PV Pumps 56nos.	Tribal Farmers	54	Installed
17	Delhi	Power Plant 2kWp	Manav Bharati School	2	Installed
18	Gujarat	Power Plant 1x25kWp	Saurashtra university	25	Cancelled
19		Power Plants 12nos.	Bhavnagar/Baroda	28	Installed
20	Haryana	SPV Street Lighting Systems (6660 nos.)	330 villages in Sirsa district	493	Installed
21		Power Plant 1x50kWp	TERI Fletreat Gwal Pahari	50	Installed
22		Power plants 1x30kWp 7x10kWp	BPDO Offices in Sirsa district and Hospital at Rewari	100	Under Installation
23		Power Plants 20x1.6kWp	Rural Branches of the bank	32	Installed
24		SPV Street Lights 2118 nos.	13 Districts of the state	157	Installed
25		Home Lights 7144nos.	Four Districts	264	Under Installation

1	2	3	4	5	6
26		Power Plants 2x100kWp 1x33kWp 1x25kWp	Govt. Institutions/Industry	258	Under Installation
27		Power Plants 14nos.	Industrial Units, Faridabad	21	Under Installation
28	Himachal Pradesh	Power Plants 4x100kWp	SSB Training Centers	400	Installed
29		SPV Systems Street Lights/Home Lights/ Solar Lanterns	34 selected villages in five districts	129	Installed
30	Jammu & Kashmir	Solar lanterns 1000 nos.	Leh District	74	Installed
31		Power Plants 1625kWp Home Lights	Kargil District	1625	Under Installation
32		Power Plants 10x20kWp 59x15kWp	69 Health Centers	1090	Under Installation
33		Power Plants 2x20kWp	Vaishno Devi Shrine	40	Under Installation
34		Power Plants 116 nos.	Leh District	2522	Under Installation
35		Solar Home Lights 20000 nos.	Twelve districts	740	Under Installation
36	Jharkhand	Power Plants 2x100kWp 1x50kWp	Temples in Deogarh district	250	Installed
37		Power Plants 1x30kWp 1x36kWp	BIT Deogarh Palamu Tiger Project	66	Installed
38		100kWp	Jari village Gumla District	100	Installed
39		Power Plants 20x2kWp	Bus stations	40	Installed

1	2	3	4	5	6
40	Karnataka	Power Plant 1x16.56kWp	Kaginele Development authority	16	Cancelled
41		Power Plants 50x1.8kWp	50 branches of Karnataka Vikas Gramin Bank	90	Installed
42		Power Plants	Ten locations	49	Installed
43	Kerala	Power Plant 1x10kWp	Balklava Sweets Thodupuzha	10	Installed
44	Lakshadweep	Solar power Plants 1x660kWp 1x220kWp 2x110kWp	Islands	1100	Under Installation
45		Power Plants 19x10kWp 18x8kWp 33x5kWp 10x2kWp	Tribal Hostels/police Stations	521	Installed
46		Solar Power plants/power packs	Forest Check posts	900	Installed
47	Madhya Pradesh	Solar Power Plants 28x10kWp	CHCs	280	Installed
48		Street Lighting Systems 3059 nos.	438 villages in 23 districts	226	Installed
49		Power Plants 2x10kWp 2x6kWp 2x2kWp	Bank/Police Station/Educational & Govt. Institutions	36	Installed
50		Street Lights 510nos.	19 villages in Singrauli district	38	Installed
51		Power Plants 120nos.	Various districts	1008	Under Installation
52		Street Lights 800nos.	152 villages in Jabalpur District	59	Under Installation
53	Maharashtra	SPV Power Plant 1x50kWp	Thane Municipal Corporation	100	Installed

1	2	3	4	5	6
54		SPV Power Plants 1x75kWp 1x25kWp	SEEPZ SEZ	50	Cancelled
55	Manipur	SPV Power plants 4x25kWp	Hospitals, Jail and State Training Academy	100	Installed
56		SPV Power Plant (1no.)	Manipur University	10	Installed
57		Street Lights 458nos.	Manipur Rifles/Indian Reserve Battalion	34	Installed
58	Meghalaya	Home Lighting Systems 3350nos.	Aganwadi Centers in the state	129	Installed
59		Power Plants 170x3kWp	Schools	510	Under Installation
60	Mizoram	SPV Power Plants 4x25kWp 2x10kWp 1x1 kWp	Charitable Institutions, Hospitals	121	Installed
61	Nagaland	Power Plants 5x10kWp 4x5kWp 1x2kWp	Govt. Institutions	72	Installed
62	Orissa	Power Plant 1x50kWp	Secretariat	50	Under Installation
63	Punjab	SPV Power Plants 1x100kwp 1x5kWp	Educational Institutions	105	Installed
64		Power Plants 4x50kWp 1x20kWp	Educational Institutions	220	Under Installation
65		Power Plants 17x10kWp 1x20KWp	17 villages in Boarder District of Gurudaspur	180	Under Installation
66		Power Plants 1x25kWp 3x10kWp 1x5kWp	Five boarder villages of Tarn Taran District	60	Installed
67		Home Lights 2680nos.	147no. of villages in four boarder districts	201	Under Installation

1	2	3	4	5	6
68	Rajasthan	Power plants 9168x1.12kWp	Gram Panchyats in the state	10268	Under Installation
69		PV Pumps 50 nos.	Under Horticulture department	114	Installed
70		Solar Home Lighting Systems 14200nos.	In identified villages in 20 districts	525	Installed
71	Sikkim	Power Plants 1x25kWp 9x10kWp	Boarder Outposts of SSB	115	Under Installation
72		Street Lights 15nos. Home Lights 512nos. Solar Lanterns 1280nos.	32 Villages	33	Installed
73	Tamil Nadu	Power Plants 1x60kWp 1x25kWp 1x10kWp 1x1.8kWp	Schools/Commercial Originations	97	Installed
74		Power Plant 1x10kWp	Vaishnavi College Chennai	10	Installed
75	Tripura	Power Plants	Various Govt. Institutions	68	Under Installation
76	Uttarakhand	SPV Street Lighting Systems 1645 nos.	316 villages in eight districts	122	Installed
77		Power Plants 4x100kWp 17X10kWp	Battalion Hq and Boarder outposts of SSB	570	Under Installation
78		Solar Lanterns 79,359nos.	Nine international-boarder blocks	794	Under Installation
79		Street Lighting Systems 8087 nos.	381 villages in 7 districts	598	Under Installation
80		Power Plant 1x26kWp	BEL Kotdwara	25	Cancelled
81		SPV Street Lighting Systems 4916nos.	289 Villages	363	Under Installation

1	2	3	4	5	6
82		Lantern Charging Stations 200nos.	Khatima Block	60	Cancelled
83		Lanterns 1500nos.	Pokhari block Chamoli district	15	Under Installation
84	Uttar Pradesh	Street Lighting Systems 2798 nos	230 no. of villages in Nine districts	207	Installed
85		Power plants 57x4,8kWp Street Lighting Systems 342 nos.	57 no. of Ashram Schools	299	Under Installation
86		Street Lighting Systems 10430 nos.	2086 villages in 46 districts	772	Installed
87		Street lighting Systems 5957nos.	648 villages in 37 districts	441	Installed
88		Power Plants 120x1.5kWp 130x2kwp 39x3.5kWp 5x4.6kWp	294 branches of the bank	599	Under Installation
89		Power Plants 20x5kWp 50x3kWp	70 branches of Baroda UP Gramin Bank	250	Cancelled
90	Uttar Pradesh	Power Plants 100x10kWp	Telecom Towers 100 nos.	1000	Under Installation
91		Power Plants 20x4.9kWp	Bank Branches	98	Installed
92		Power Plants 177nos.	Milk Collection centers/ Block Offices/Electricity office Buildings	159	Under Installation
93		Power Plant 1no.	Dariba Rae Bareilly	9	Installed
94		Power Plant 1no.	RDSO Building Lucknow	35	Installed
95		Power Plants 1x100kWp1x40kWp	School Leather Industry	140	Installed

1	2	3	4	5	6
96		Street Lights 1560nos.	Minority/SC/BC villages	115	Under Installation
97		Power Plants 4x50kWp	5th Battalion Ghaziabad	200	Installed
98		Power Plants 13kWp	BDO Hastinapur Dayalbagh Agra	13	Installed
99	West Bengal	Power Plant 1x100kWp	Engineering College	100	Cancelled
100	Others	Power Plants 2x100kWp 1x50kWp 1x30kWp	Charitable Institutions, Engg. College and IOCL R&D Center	280	Installed
101		Power Plants 1x100kWp 1x50kWp	NIT, Agartala IIM Shillong	150	Installed
102		Power Plants 2x50k Wp 3x10kWp	SEZ,Visakhapatnam IMT Manesar Silk Reeling Units, Betul and Harda	130	Installed
103		Home Lighting Systems 1000nos.	Selected villages in J & K, Bihar and Rajasthan	37	Installed
		Power Plants 1x100kWp 1x50kWp Street Lights 100nos.	TIDC Agartala College of Home Science Tura	158	Installed
104		Home Lights 1000nos.	Rajasthan Bihar	37	Under Installation
105		Power Plants 100nos.	Telecom Towers in Eleven States	750	Under Installation
Total				40.648 MW	

(iii) SPV Projects sanctioned during 2011-12

Sl.No.	State	Sanctioned Systems	Location	Capacity (kWp)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	Power Plants (86no.)	Branches of Andhra Pragati Bank	248	Under Installation
2		Street Lights (800no.)	APIIC Cherlapally	60	Cancelled
3		Power Plants (9nos.)	Various locations in the state	141	Under Installation

1	2	3	4	5	6
4		Power Plants (50nos.)	Branches of APGB	144	Under Installation
5		Street Lights (750nos.)	Various locations	39	Installed
6		Power Plants (6nos.)	Various locations	171	Under Installation
7		Power Plants (15nos.)	Various locations	129	Under Installation
8	Arunachal Pradesh	Power Plants (2no.)	AP Police Stations & Diyun	200	Under Installation
9		Home Lights (4373no.)	147 Villages/13 districts	162	Under Installation
10	Assam	Power Plant (1no.)	NITTR Guwahati	25	Cancelled
11		Power Plants(5no.) Street Lights (220no.) HomeLights (220no.)	Schools/Banks/Govt. Building/ Aryabatta Science Centers	52	Under Installation
12		Power Plant (1no.)	Bijulee Bhawan	100	Installed
13		Power Plants/packs (246nos.)	DC Offices/BDO offices	354	Under Installation
14		Power Plants (4nos.)	University/College	251	Under Installation
15	Bihar	Power Plant	CM Office cum Official residence	100	Under Installation
16		Power Plants	Schools	8740	Under Installation
17	Chhattisgarh	Power Plants (3no.)	Industry	205	Installed
18		Power Plants (114no.)	Tribal hostels/ashrams	206	Installed
19		Power Plants (351 no.)	PHCs in the state	702	Installed
20		Power Plants (59nos.)	CHC s in the state	472	Installed
21		Power Plants (12nos.)	Different locations	244	Installed
22		Power Plants (40nos.)	40 villages in Bilaspur/Kanker/ Damtari	282	Under Installation
23		Power Plants	Various Locations	327	Under Installation
24		Power Plants (6nos.)	Ultratach Cement establishments	600	Installed
25		Power Plants (3nos.)	Ambuja cement Establishments	300	Installed
26		Power Plants (6nos.)	Ultratech Cement Establishments	600	Installed
27		Power Plants (9nos.)	Various industry/Educational Institutes	354	Installed

1	2	3	4	5	6
28		Power Plants (8nos.)	Various establishments	95	Under Installation
29		Power Plants (10nos.)	Educational Institutions	612	Under Installation
30		Power Plants (19nos.)	Industry/Educational Institutes/ Village panchayats	564	Under Installation
31		Power Plants (6nos.)	Century Cement	600	Installed
32		Power Plants (14nos.)	Educational Institutions	553	Under Installation
33		Power Plants (10nos.)	NREDA	1000	Under Installation
34		Power Plants (19nos.)	Various locations	633	Under Installation
35		Power Plants (35 nos.)	35 Locations	422	Under Installation
36		Power Plants (913 nos.)	13 locations	682	Under Installation
37	Delhi	Power Plant (1no.)	DTU	100	Under Installation
38		Power Plant (1no.)	Asha Kiran Rohini	7	Installed
39		Power Plant (1no.)	Vikas Bhawan	100	Under Installation
40	Gujarat	Power Plants (3no.)	Jamnagar Bhavnagar	60	Under Installation
41		Power Plants	Various Locations	163	Under Installation
42		Power Plants (12no.)	Various locations	436	Under Installation
43		Power Plants (4no.)	Hospital/Govt. Institutions	25	Under Installation
44		SPV Pumps (75nos.)	Seventy Five Farmers	240	Under Installation
45	Haryana	Power Plants (10nos.)	Industry/Govt. Institutions	68	Under Installation
46		Power Plants (30 no.)	Branches of Gurgaon Gramin Bank	84	Under Installation
		Power Plants (7nos.)	Various locations	109	Under Installation
48	Himachal Pradesh*	Power Plants (216no.)	Police stations	432	Under Installation
49		Power Plants (2 nos.) Street Lights (10nos.)	Racer Island CS Official residence	13	Under Installation
50		Street Lights (8204nos.)	147 locations in nine districts	607	Under Installation
51	Jammu & Kashmir	Power Plants (3nos.)	BS37NL towers in Kishtwar	15	Under Installation
52		Power Plants (2nos.)	Islamic Univ. & Govt. polytechnic	200	Under Installation

1	2	3	4	5	6
53		Power Plant (1no.)	Trehgram Pulwama	100	Under Installation
54		Power Plants (2nos.)	University/Sheep Breeding farm	200	Under Installation
55		Power Plants (523nos.)	J&K Police Establishments	1408	Under Installation
56		Power Plants (107nos.)	CICs in the state	905	Under Installation
57		PowerPlantd (1 no.)	Sainik School/JKIPA&RD	250	Under Installation
58		Power Plants (18nos.)	it is	1248	Under Installation
59	Jharkhand	Power plants/packs (4683nos.)	BDO Offices/Panchyats	4943	
60		Power Plants (2nos.)	Bharat Cocking Coal	124	Under Installation
61		Solar Lanterns (7000 nos.)	West Singhbhum district	70	Installed
62		Solar Pumps (15nos.)	Remote villages	75	Under Installation
63	Karnataka	PowerPlants (30nos.)	Village/Talukpanchayats Chitradurga District	75	Under Installation
64		Power Plants (3no.)	Univeristy/ Individuals	102	Under Installation
65		Power Plants (3nos.)	Various Locations	382	Under Installation
66		Power Plants (2nos.)	Bangalore Tumkur	114	Under Installation
67		Power Plants (4nos.)	Bangalore/Chikkaballapura/Bijapur	128	Under Installation
68	Kerala	Power Plants (10no.)	Cashew Workers Society	33	Under Installation
69		Power Plants (8nos.)	Various locations	72	Under Installation
70		Power Plants(7nos.)	Various locations	140	Under Installation
71		Street Lights (1497nos.)	Thirurangadi/Thalikulam	111	Under Installation
72	Madhya Pradesh	Power Packs (681 no.)	Police Stations	681	Under Installation
73		Power Plants (127no.)	Jails	305	Under Installation
74		Power Plants (59no.)	Branches of Sharda Gramin Bank	114	Under Installation
75		Home Lights 3700no.	Chaderi Handloom Weavers	137	Under Installation
76		Power Plants (58nos.)	Community Health Centers	825	Under Installation

1	2	3	4	5	6
77		Power Plants (40nos.)	Multi specialty District Hospitals	970	Under Installation
78		Street Lights (7799nos.)	30 Districts	577	Under Installation
79		Power Plants (31 no.)	Vidisha	239	Under Installation
80		Power Plant (65 nos.)	Police Stations	176	Under Installation
81	Maharashtra	Power Plant (1 no.)	working Women's Hostel Navi Mumbai	100	Cancelled
82		Power Plants (17 no.)	Petrol Pumps/TalukaOffices/Bank	44	Under Installation
83		Power Plants (3 nos.)	Thane Municipal Corporation	8	Under Installation
84		Power Plants (7 nos) Street Light (45 nos.)	Different Locations	110	Under Installation
85		Power plants (15 nos.)	Different locations	95	Under Installation
86	Manipur	Powerplants/packs (3nos.)	Navodaya Vidyalaya	120	Installed
87		Power Plants/Packs (400no.)	CSC/Tribal Market	424	Under Installation
88		Power Plants (27no.) Street Lights (200no.)	DCOffices/ SIB Offices/ Biodiversity Park	268	Under Installation
89		Power plants (46nos)	ADC/SDO Offices	46	Under Installation
90		Power Plants (151 nos.)	Sub Heath Centers	1510	Under Installation
91	Mizoram	Power Plants (5nos.)	Various Govt. Institutions/ Private hospital	61	Under Installation.
92	Nagaland	Power Plants (47no.)	Govt. Buildings in Kohima	670	Installed
93	Orissa	Power Plants (14no.) PV Pump (1 no.)	Tribal Schools Nawarangpur District	30	Under Installation
94		Power Plants (6nos.)	Schools/ NGO offices	140	Under Installation
95		Power Plants (4nos.)	Educationl institutes/NGo/Individual	123	Under Installation
96	Punjab	Power Plants (59no.)	Schools/College/Panhayat Ghar	387	Under Installation
97		SPV Pumps (600no.)	Different locations	1400	Under Installation
98		SPV street lights (649 no.)	Various locations	29	Under Installation

1	2	3	4	5	6
99	Pondicherry	Power Plants (5nos.)	Educational Institutions	500	Under Installation
100	Rajasthan	Power Plantd (1 no.)	Jaisalmer Airport	100	Installed
101		Power Plants (3 no.)	Cement Plants/ Cooperative bank	205	Installed
102		SPV Pumps (1000no.)	Different Locations in the state	4450	Under Installation
103		Power Plant (1no.)	Ashimori India Neemrana	58	Installed
104		Power Plant (1no.)	Ajmer Vidyut Vitaran Nigam	35	Under Installation
105		Street Lights (1258 nos.)	Various Locations	64	Under Installation
106		Home Lights (20000 nos.)	32 Districts	740	Under Installation
107		Power Plants (2nos.)	Jaipur/Ajmer	125	Under Installation
108	Sikkim	Power Plants (6nos.)	Govt. Instituions	530	Under Installation
109		Lanterns (14900 nos.)	Earth Quake affected Villages	149	Installed
110		Home Lights (5000 nos.)	Earth Quake affected Instituions	185	Under Installation
111		Power Plant (1no.)	Educational Institution	99	Under Installation
112	Tamil Nadu	Power Plants (6no.)	RVS Educational Institutes	600	Under Installation
113		Power Plants(2no.)	Hospital/Commmercial Complex	79	Installed
114		Power Plants (6no.)	Educationalinstitutions/Industry/ Individuals	216	Installed
115		Power Plants (8nos.)	Educational Intuitions Industry	198	Under Installation
116		Power Plants (11 nos.)	Various locations	82	Under Installation
117		Power Plant (no.)	AVO Carbon Chennai	90	Cancelled
118		Street Lights (20000nos.)	Village Panchayats	1000	Under Installation
119		Home Lights (60000nos.)	Villages	6000	Under Installation
120	Tripura	Power Plants (66nos.)	Police Stations	330	Under Installation
121	Uttarakhand	Power Plants (9no.)	Military/Industry	96	Under Installation

1	2	3	4	5	6
122		Solar Charkhas (245nos.)	Three Districts	18	Under Installation
123		Power Plants (18nos.)	Vikas Bhawan in various districts	520	Under Installation
124		Power Plant (1no.)	UJVL Office Dehradun	100	Under Installation
125	Uttar Pradesh	Power plants (9nos.)	Dayalbagh Educational Institute Agra	518	Under Installation
126		Power Plants (4no.) Street Lights (600no.)	Rae Bareilly Municipality Lalganj & Bachraon Municipal areas	90	Under Installation
127		Power Plants (100no.)	Branches of Aryavart Gramin Bank	360	Under Installation
128		Power Plants (40no.)	40 branches of the bank	196	Installed
129		Street Lights (1326 2no.)	2432 dalit Basties	597	Installed
130		Power Plants (3 nos.)	Varanasi, Gonda, Unnao	9	Under Installation
131		Street Lights (10815nos.)	SC populated villages	800	Under Installation
132		Mini Grid Plants (47nos.)	47 Villages	56	Under Installation
133		Street Lights (5888nos.)	Villages with SC population	436	Under Installation
134		Home Lights (9164nos.)	98 hamlets of four villages in Sonebhadra district	110	Under Installation
135		Power Plants (2nos.)	L&T/Tata Motors	120	Under Installation
136		Power Plants (45nos.)	Drinking water project	497	Under Installation
137		Power Plants	Various Locations	46	Under Installation
138	West Bengal	Power Plants (90nos.)	Schools/colleges	104	Under Installation
139		Power Plants (101 no.)	Schools/College	525	Under, Installation
140		Power Plants (3nos.)	Schools in North 24 Parganas	60	Under Installation
141		Power Plants (2nos.)	South Pargumti North 24 Parganas	486	Under Installation
142		Power Plants (28nos.)	Bangiya Gramin Bank	71	Under Installation
143		Power Plants (2nos.)	West Pargumti North 24 paragans	281	Under Installation
144		Power Plants (2nos.)	Uttar Pargumti Village North 24 Pargans	250	Under Installation
145		Power Plants (5nos.)	Jadavpur/Kolkat/Durgapur/Bankura	300	Under Installation

1	2	3	4	5	6
146		Power Plants (2nos.)	Purba Pargumti North 24 Parganas	250	Under Installation
147	Others	Power Plants (69nos.)	BOPs of ITBP	445	Under Installation
148		Power Plant (1no.)	IOCL Bhawan Noida	75	Installed
149		Power Plants (2no.)	Mumbai/Nasik	20	Cancelled
150		Power Packs (700no.)	700 Solar Charging stations	175	Installed
151		Power Plants (9no.)	Assam Rifles Manipur/Nagaland	450	Under Installation
152		Solar Charkhas (300no.)	Rae Bareli (UP) Surendranagar (Gujarat)	24	Under Installation
153		Power Plants (2nos.)	Airport Guwahati ITI Shamshi (HP)	150	Installed
154		Power Plants (52no.)	Andhra Pradesh/Rajasthan	121	Installed
155		Power Plants (4nos.)	Tripura/ Assam	275	Under Installation
156		Power Plants (46nos.)	UP Police	460	Installed
157		Power Plant (1no.)	Bangalore	2	Installed
158		Power Plants (2nos.)	Assam Meghalaya	130	Under Installation
159		Power Plants (3nos.)	Assam Tripura	250	Under Installation
160		Power Plants (5nos.)	Assam Rifles Nagaland Manipur	250	Under Installation
161		Power Plants (3nos.)	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Tripura	300	Under Installation
162		Power Plants (6nos.)	Bangalore	9	Under Installation
163		Power Plants (5nos.)	BOPs in Leh	50	Under Installation
164		Power Plants (6nos.)	Mumbai-Bijwasan Oil Pipeline	37	Installed
165		Power Plants (2nos.) Street Lights (250nos.)	Indian Oil Refinery Digboi	278	Under Installation
166		Power Plants (7nos.)	Nagaland/Arunachal/Assam	450	Under Installation
167		Power Plants (five no.)	III Dehradun/CBRI Rorkee	230	Under Installation
168		Power Plant (1no.)	NEIST, Jorhat	100	Under Installation
169		Power Plants (15nos.)	II Bombay	1000	Under Installation
170		Power plants (14 nos.)	Pallavan Grama Bank	19.6	Under Installation

1	2	3	4	5	6
171		Power Plants (3nos.)	NIT Silchar	13	Under Installation
172		Power Plant	Tel Bhawan Dehradun	73	Under Installation
173		Power Plants(5nos.)	R&D Center Faridabad	50	Under Installation
174		Power Plants (2nos.)	MIT Pune NIT Trichy	102	Under Installation
175	Channel Partners	Power Plants (100no.)	ATMs of IndusInd Bank	132	Under Installation
176		PV Pumps (11 no.)	Jalgaon District Maharashtra	45	Installed
177		Power Plants (5no.)	Bangalore/Kancheepuram	145	Installed
178		Power Plants (4no.)	Educational Institutes/Industry	140	Installed
179		Power Plants (21 no.)	Assam/Manipur/Tamilnadu/ Uttar Pradesh	71	Installed
180		Power Plant (1no.)	Scope International Building	100	Installed
181		Power Plants (2nos.)	WIPRO building Kolkata ITC Manesar	154	Under Installation
182		Power Plants (13nos.)	Various locations	255	Installed
183		Solar Power Packs (200nos.)	Villages in Sultanpur & Rae Bareilly districts	100	Under Installation
184		Power Plants (7nos.)	Seven Locations in UP. MP, Rajasthan	44	Installed
185		Power Plants (7nos.)	Seven locations in West Bengal	36	Installed*
186		Power Plant (1no.)	Mahindra Reva factory Bangalore	71	Installed
187		Power Plant (1no.)	J Mitra & Co. New Delhi	100	Installed
188		Power Plants (4nos.)	West Bengal, Bihar, Maharashtra	47	Under Installation
189		Power Plants/packs (6nos.)	Assam, Orissa, West Bengal	107	Installed
190		Power Plants (7nos.)	Mizoram Univ. Aizwal	700	Under Installation
191		Power Plants (7nos.)	Ultratech Cement/DLF	650	Installed
192		Power Plants (3nos.)	Govt. Institutions in Mizoram	298	Under Installation
193		Power Plant (1no.)	Child & women welfare institute	12	Installed
194		Power Plants (12no.s)	Various locations	90	Under Installation
195		Power Plant	Hospital Nasik	81	Installed

1	2	3	4	5	6
196		Power Plants (4nos.)	Various Locations in Andhra Pradesh	89	Installed
197		Power Plants (3nos.)	Shoe factories Ambur	298	Under Installation
198		Power Plants (7nos.)	Gujarat/MP/Tamilnadu/Karnataka	118	Installed
199		Power Plant (1no.)	Shakti Met-Dor	100	Under Installation
200		Power Plants (8nos.)	Andhra/Tamilnadu/Madhya Pradesh	19	Installed
201		Power Plants	Karnataka	50	Under Installation
202		Power Plants (11nos.)	Tamilnadu/Karnataka	826	Under Installation
203		Power Plants (2nos.)	Gujarat	200	Installed
204		Power Plants (19nos.)	Uttarakhand/Uttar Pradesh/Rajasthan	337	Under Installation
205		Power Plants (2nos.)	Uttar Pradesh	200	Installed
206		Power Plant (1no.)	Airtel MSC Lucknow	100	Under Installation
207		Power Plants (2 nos.)	Polytechnics in J&K	200	Under Installation
208		Power Plants (3nos.)	Assam, Manipur	90	Under Installation
209		Power Plants (1 no.)	Haryana	100	Under Installation

77.471 MW

(iv) Solar Thermal Energy Programme.

Targets and achievements for the last three years are as follows:

Year	Sanctioned collector area (in Lakh M2)	Achievements (in Lakh M2)
2009-10	6	6.2
2010-11	10	10
2011-12	11	11

Statement-VI**Incentives for Renewables :**

1. Financial assistance is provided in the form of:

(a) Capital subsidy

Off-Grid Solar Applications:

(i) 60%-90% subsidy for Government projects in special category states and other difficult areas.

(ii) 30% subsidy for Government Projects in General category states.

Solar Thermal Applications:

(iii) All users in General category States – 30% of the cost or loan at 5% interest on 80% of the bench mark cost.

(iv) For special category States for domestic and Non Commercial category of users-60% Capital subsidy or loan at 5% interest on 80% of the bench mark cost.

(v) Special category States for Commercial users – 30% of the cost or loan at 5%.

- (b) Concessional Import duty, excise duty exemption, accelerated depreciation and tax holiday.
- (c) Generation based incentive and facility for bundled power for Grid connected Solar Power Projects through various interventions announced from time to time.
2. 100% FDI is permitted.
3. The Government is promoting wind power through private sector investment by providing fiscal and promotional incentives such concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generators, excise duty exemption to manufacturers. 10 years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects is also available. Loans for installing windmills are available from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other Financial Institutions. Technical support including wind resource assessment is provided by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided in potential states. Government had announced a Generation Based Incentive (GBI) during 11th Plan period. Efforts are being made to continue the GBI scheme in 12th Plan.
4. As per policy, the requirement of solar RPO begins with 0.25% of the energy procured by a Discom till 2013, reaching to 3% by 2022. For the States where solar resource is deficient, a market based mechanism of Renewable Energy Certificates has also been introduced which is implemented through power trading exchanges based on parameters set by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission.

**On-time Performance
of Airlines**

2239. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of on-time performance of each scheduled domestic airline during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has any details about the on-time performance of other international airlines;

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

(d) whether the Government has framed any policy for regulating the operation of airlines in the country in view of large number of cancellations and delays by various airline companies;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken against such airlines along with the details of compensation that the passengers can claim for flight cancellations, delays and denial of boarding; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor along with the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government/ Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to alleviate the problems faced by passengers due to frequent cancellations and delays of flights by airlines?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The details of on-time performance for last three years and the current year is enclosed at Statement.

(b) and (c) There are no regulations under which Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) can monitor the On-time Performance (OTP) of foreign airlines. However, some of the foreign airlines file their OTP with DGCA for both arrivals and departures.

(d) to (f) DGCA has issued Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR), Section-3, Series-M, Part-IV on facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines in case of denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights. The provision of compensation are provided in the said CAR. The above said CAR is available on the website of DGCA. (www.dgca.nic.in).

Statement

Airline	On Time Performance (%)																	
	Jul-09	Aug-09	Sep-09	Oct-09	Nov-09	Dcc-09	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10	Apr-10	May-10	Jun-10	Jul-10	Aug-10	Sep-10	Oct-10	Nov-10	Dec-10
Air India	76.5	81.5		69.8	69.7	64.5	63.8	76.2	82.4	76.3	66.4	67.4	74.8	82.0	79.6	79.4	60.6	65.3
Jet Airways	79.1	85.2		68.1	66.7	65.0	69.6	74.9	82.1	74.0	88.9	86.8	89.1	94.0	95	92.5	81.9	85.4
JetLite	77.8	78.9		66.3	67.9	56.0	58.2	67.7	82.9	74.6	89.9	86.3	90.0	94.1	96.1	92.8	79.7	82.6
Kingfisher	81.2	85.8		82.8	82.5	81.9	82.5	86.5	91.8	89.8	84.6	85.0	86.5	87.5	88.7	85.7	87.2	80.3
Spicejet	80.0	81.3		76.6	80.3	75.5	65.7	77.9	86.8	77.1	79.6	59.7	69.9	82.7	89.1	80	67.5	60.8
Go Air	80.1	85.5		74.9	73.3	80.1	71.5	75.3	82.0	79.3	81.3	80.0	80.5	80.1	79.6	60	70.3	76.2
IndiGo	86.5	88.3		82.4	78.4	73.0	71.8	86.2	92.0	87.6	85.1	80.2	85.4	89.9	92.0	88.9	80.6	80.1
Paramount	87.6	87.0		88.7	85.9	84.7	87.3	86.1	87.1	88.1	88.6	89.1	90.3		Ceased operation			
MDLR	69.7	75.0	Ceased operation															

Airline	On Time Performance (%)														
	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	Apr-11	May-11	June-11	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11	Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	Jan-12	Feb-12	
Air India	67.9	75.8	85.1	77.4	68.6	71.7	74.9	73.7	73.7	79.9	65.5	63.7	63.8	73.6	
Jet Airways	88.8	89.2	94.9	92.5	91.8	91.4	92.1	92.1	92.1	92.0	91.4	83.5	85.2	91.8	
JetLite	83.7	80.6	91.0	91.8	92.1	88.6	89.0	91.9	91.9	91.8	89.6	78.5	83.9	89.7	
Kingfisher	87.9	88.7	93.0	91.0	90.2	89.1	91.7	91.5	91.5	92.6	91.8	87.3	90.0	85.0	
Spicejet	75.1	73.9	83.7	80.9	78.6	75.9	82.6	88.4	88.4	89.0	90.0	80.3	80.1	85.1	
Go Air	80.2	83.2	78.2	92.2	87.6	87.5	93.1	94.2	94.2	94.3	83.4	80.5	72.3	79.0	
IndiGo	80.1	86.8	94.6	92.4	92.3	90.2	91.5	92.4	92.4	91.4	87.8	74.3	80.3	88.9	

OTP	Mar 12						Apr 12						May 12						Jun 12						
	BL	BO	DE	HY	MA	CC	BL	BO	DE	HY	MA	CC	BL	BO	DE	HY	MA	CC	BL	BO	DE	HY	MA	CC	
Air India	841	75	80	92.3	88.7	92.5	82.6	739	79.7	84.7	81.2	85	83.6	70.5	79.1	78	68.2	88.6	85.2	84.6	74.3	80.2	71	83.8	
Jet Airways & Jet Lite	89.4	89	79	93.4	98.5	95	87	78.8	79.7	94.2	97.8	94.4	85.8	81.5	77.7	884	96.8	929	8.8	8	90.4	80.1	88.8	98.5	92.5
Kingfisher	73.8	61	57	49.7	61.3	92	84.6	79.6	78.8	-	87.3	-	85.9	78.1	78.4	-	82	-	87.9	98	84.5	-	879	-	
Spiccjct	88.6	92	90	82.4	76.8	955	83.5	73.6	85.3	88	65.7	89.5	83.7	75.9	77.9	81.5	81.5	90.7	87.7	95.7	76.9	87.3	81.5	85.6	
Go Air	89.1	92	92	-	-	99	79.6	81.1	91	-	-	95.6	83	87.5	92.7	-	71	95.7	83.8	96.1	86	-	65.5	82.7	
Indigo	979	95	97	96.6	94.8	86.4	92.1	80.8	90.1	879	87	82.3	96.5	84.8	93.3	93.2	85.6	94.6	98.4	98.1	95.2	94.9	89.4	95	

OTP - On time performance.

(BL - Bengaluru, BO - Mumbai, DE - Delhi, HY - Hyderabad, MA - Chennai, CC - Kolkata).

Review of NRHM

2240. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI NINONG ERING:

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

(a) whether the Government has set State specific targets under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the extent to which these targets have been achieved so far, State/ UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of the National Rural Health Mission recently in order to streamline in implementation;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof along with the shortcomings/irregularities noticed therein;

(e) whether the Government medical facilities are not reaching the poor under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in various States like Odisha, Chhattisgarh NER and Jharkhand; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide special assistance to above said States and particularly in Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) districts in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) The State wise details on the targets set on certain key indicators during the Eleventh Five Year Plan along with achievement made is enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes. The progress under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was reviewed through the Fifth Common Review Mission (CRM) held during 8th to 15th November, 2011 in selected States. The key observations/ recommendations of this review mission is as under:

- a. Substantial increase in human resources through introduction of incentives, compulsory rural service for medical graduates, rotational posting, amendment of recruitment rules and increase in retirement age.
- b. Increase in OPD and IPD attendance in most of the States.
- c. Emergence of an assured referral transport systems in many States.
- d. Improvement in the availability of outreach services in all States, increased access to the health system through ASHAs.
- e. Increased utilization of funds.

The report also inter-alia mentions certain shortcomings and recommends to fill-up the gaps in infrastructure, human resources, reduce out of pocket expenses etc.

(e) and (f) No. Under NRHM the States have been supported for improving their I medical facilities through annual State Programme Implementation Plan which is appraised and approved by Gol based on the recommendations of national programme Coordination Committee. Under NRHM 264 high focus districts having low progress in health indicators have been identified in States including Odisha, Chhattisgarh NER and Jharkhand for focused attention. The steps taken by the Government include augmentation of human resources, infrastructure strengthening, providing patient transport systems and Medical Mobile Units etc. Further, special efforts are made by the Government to improve the service delivery of KBK districts which include: establishment of Mobile Health Units at least 2 MHUs per block. Establishment of Maternity Waiting homes, Intensive School Health Programme for all tribal residential schools, Scholarship scheme for SC/ST students for GNM & BSC Nursing courses under Swasthya Sevika Nijukti Yojana, Engagement of ASHAs in hard to reach areas, Establishment of NRC, SNCU, NBC etc, Saturation of construction of SC building, Special & Hardship allowances for staff, Organisation of Health Camps etc.

Statement*11th Plan Targets for IMR, MMR & TFR and current Status*

No	State	IMR		MMR		TFR	
		11th Plan Goal*	Status (as per SRS 2010)	11th Plan Goal*	Status (as per SRS 2007-09)	11th Plan Goal*	Status (as per SRS 2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	25	-	-	-	1.6
2	Andhra Pradesh	28	46	65	134	1.8	1.8
3	Arunachal Pradesh	18	31	-	-	-	2.3
4	Assam	33	58	163	390	2.3	2.5
5	Bihar	29	48	123	261	3	3.7
6	Chandigarh	9	22	-	-	-	1.7
7	Chhattisgarh	30	51	126	269	2.4	2.8
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	38	-	-	-	2.9
9	Daman and Diu	14	23	-	-	-	2.0
10	Delhi	17	30	-	-	1.8	1.9
11	Goa	8	10	-	-	-	1.4
12	Gujarat	26	44	57	148	2.2	2.5
13	Haryana	29	48	54	153	1.9	2.3
14	Himachal Pradesh	24	40	-	-	1.8	1.8
15	Jammu and Kashmir	24	43	-	-	2	2.0
16	Jharkhand	24	42	123	261	2.5	3.0
17	Karnataka	24	38	76	178	1.8	2.0
18	Kerala	7	13	37	81	1.7	1.8
19	Lakshadweep	11	25	-	-	-	1.6
20	Madhya Pradesh	37	62	126	269	2.6	3.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21	Maharashtra	17	28	50	104	1.9	1.9
22	Manipur	6	14	-	-	-	1.5
23	Meghalaya	24	55	-	-	-	2.9
24	Mizoram	10	37	-	-	-	1.7
25	Nagaland	9	23	-	-	-	1.8
26	Odisha	36	61	119	258	2.1	2.3
27	Puducherry	14	22	59	-	-	1.8
28	Punjab	21	34	-	172	1.8	1.8
29	Rajasthan	33	55	148	318	2.6	3.1
30	Sikkim	14	30	-	-	-	1.7
31	Tamil Nadu	18	24	45	97	1.7	1.7
32	Tripura	15	27	-	-	-	1.4
33	Uttar Pradesh	35	61	172	359	3	3.5
34	Uttarakhand	20	38	172	359	-	2.1
35	West Bengal	18	31	64	145	1.8	1.8
	India	28	47	100	212	2.1	2.5

* Source: Planning Commission.

Recognition to Medical Colleges

2241. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:

SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:

SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:

SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) the criteria, standards and safeguards laid down by the Medical Council of India (MCI) for grant of

recognition to Government and private medical colleges in the country;

(b) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to bring uniformity in fee structure in all the medical colleges in order to check arbitrary charging of fees;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of cases of irregularities, malpractices and non-compliance/fulfilment of required criteria by certain medical colleges in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such cases reported along with the action taken/proposed by the Government against the erring medical

colleges during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government has reviewed the recognition granted to certain medical colleges during the tenure of previous Chairman of MCI who is facing charges of corruption; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the action taken/proposed by the Government to improve and properly regulate medical education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The medical colleges are recognized as per the provisions of Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1956 and Regulations made there under. Recognition of a medical college is considered when the first batch of MBBS students appears in the final university examination. The Medical Council of India (MCI) conducts the inspection of the college to assess the standard of examination and facilities available at the college as per the standard requirement prescribed in MCI Regulations, 1999. On the recommendation of the MCI, the Central Government recognizes and notifies the medical qualification under Section 11(2) of the IMC Act, 1956.

(b) In case of Government Medical Colleges, the respective State Governments are responsible for fixation of fees. However, in case of Private Medical Colleges, the fee structure is decided by the Committee set up by the respective State Governments under the Chairmanship of a retired High Court Judge in pursuance of the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has received approximately 45 complaints regarding irregularities/malpractices and non-compliance/fulfillment of required criteria against some medical colleges in the country between 2009 to till date. The Central Government forwards the complaints to Vigilance Division of the Ministry or to the MCI/State Government which if required conducts inspection of the colleges to verify the existing facilities as per norms. On the recommendations/report of

the Councils/State Governments, Central Government takes necessary action as per the provisions of IMC Act, 1956. The detail of complaints received, State-wise, is enclosed as Statements.

(e) and (f) As per information provided by MCI, 20 medical colleges were considered by MCI for recognition during the tenure of the former President of MCI. Out of these, 03 medical colleges each in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra were reconsidered by the newly constituted Board of Governors, MCI and were recognized by the Central Government under section 11 (2) of IMC Act, 1956.

Further, in order to reform the current regulatory framework, the Central Government has proposed to set up a National Council for Human Resources in Health (NCHRH) as an overarching regulatory for health sector. The proposed NCHRH will coordinate all aspects of medical, dental, nursing, pharmacy and paramedical education.

Statement

*State wise detail of complaints received
between 2009 to till date against
medical colleges in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of complaints against medical colleges
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6
2.	Rajasthan	3
3.	Punjab	3
4.	Madhya Pradesh	5
5.	Pondicherry	3
6.	Uttar Pradesh	7
7.	Tamil Nadu	4

1	2	3
9	Karnataka	3
10.	Maharashtra	2
11.	Gujarat	3
12.	Kerala	1
13.	Bihar	1
14.	Uttarakhand	1
15.	Tripura	1
16.	Orissa	1
17.	Jharkhand	1
Total		45

[Translation]

Hike in Air Fares

2242. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:

SHRI A. SAMPATH:

SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Aviation Company of India Limited (NACIL) and Private Airlines have steeply raised the air fares in the domestic as well as the international air sectors including North-East Region and Gulf Sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the criteria, if any, fixed for increasing the air fares;

(c) the number of flights cancelled as a result thereof, sector-wise along with the loss of revenue due to said cancellation, airline-wise;

(d) the details of the complaints/ representations

received by the Government against this hike by the airlines;

(e) whether there is a huge variation in the highest published air fare by different carriers on the same sector across the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor along with the steps/measures taken/ being taken by the Government in this regard and to check the exponential rise in air fares across the country?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No cancellation of flights have been reported due to hike in air fares.

(d) The total numbers of complaints on hike in air fares during the period January to July, 2012 are as under:

Air India	Nil	Jet Airways & Jet lite	Nil
Go Air	08	Kingfisher	03
Indigo	Nil	Spicejet	06

(e) and (f) Government does not regulate the airfares charged by the airlines. However, with a view to maintain transparency in tariff publication, Air Transport Circular 2 of 2010 has been issued by Directorate General of Civil Aviation wherein the airlines were asked to display on their web-site the tariff sheet route-wise across its network in various fare categories, in the manner it is offered in the market.

[English]

Caesarean Deliveries

2243. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL

KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

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

- (a) the details of rate of caesarean deliveries in the country;
- (b) the details of the standards of WHO for Caesarean Sections (C-section) deliveries;
- (c) whether rate of caesarean deliveries in India is manifold higher than that in the developed countries as per the annual health survey released recently;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reasons for higher rates of C-section deliveries in the country;
- (e) whether Government has taken steps to bring down C-section deliveries as per the WHO standards; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) As per the National Family Health Survey-III (NFHS-III, 2005-06), the percentage of deliveries conducted in the country by caesarean section in the five years preceding the Survey was 8.5%.

(b) The standards given by World Health Organisation based on the recommendations of an expert group convened in 1985 state that "there is no justification for any region to have caesarean section rates higher than 10-15%."

(c) and (d) The results of the Annual Health Survey 2010-11, do not provide Caesarean section rate for India at country level, nor for developed countries.

(e) and (f) The Caesarean section rate for the country is lower than the limits laid down in the WHO standards.

Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

and the Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase-II (RCH II), in order to maintain C-section rates within the acceptable standards, the Government of India has taken a number of steps to provide quality maternal care which includes early identification and management of complications during pregnancy and child birth by skilled providers, for which one of the interventions is caesarean section. Early identification and timely management of complications also prevents unnecessary caesarean section. As a part of Ante-natal care, pregnant women and their families are educated and counselled through ANMs/ASHAs/other health functionaries on various aspects of safe motherhood, including early identification of danger signs and referral to appropriate health facilities for timely management of complications and avoiding unnecessary caesarean sections.

Underweight Babies

2244. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

- (a) whether most of the babies born in northern, central and eastern States of the country are underweight as per the annual health survey 2012;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the reasons therefor and the response of Government thereto;
- (c) whether percentage of underweight babies has increased in comparison to the national average for underweight newborns in National Family Health Survey-III in 2005-06;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for the same; and
- (e) the fresh corrective steps taken/ proposed to be taken by Government to bring down the percentage of underweight newborns in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Annual Health Survey 2012 report did not capture information regarding nutritional status of children in main survey. Therefore, the information is not available.

(c) and (d). As Annual health Survey has not covered malnutrition component, comparison of underweight children from National Family Health Survey -III in 2005-06 cannot be done.

(e) Malnutrition is multidimensional and intergenerational and requires interventions through various Ministries to address its many underlying causes in different stages of the life cycle.

Under NRHM, the remedial steps taken are as follows:

- Promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices that include early initiation of breastfeeding and exclusive breastfeeding till 6 months of age.
- Management of malnutrition and common neonatal and childhood illnesses at community and facility level by training service providers in IMNCI (Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood illnesses) training.
- Treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition at special units called the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs), set up at public health facilities. Presently 564 such centres are functional all over the country.
- Specific program to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A and Iron & Folic Acid. Vitamin A supplementation for children till the age of 5 years and Iron & Folic Acid supplementation for children 6 to 60 months.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days and Mother and

Child Protection Card are the joint initiative of the Ministries of Health & Family welfare and the Ministry of Woman and Child for addressing the nutrition concerns in children, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

- Nutrition Education on VHNDs (Village Health and Nutrition Days) to increase the awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breastfeeding.
- Growth monitoring of children up to three years by promoting use of Mother and Child Protection card.

National Family Health Survey

2245. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is planning to conduct the National Family Health Survey (NFHS);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the health indicators including nutrition value to be covered under this survey; and
- (d) if so, the time by which the results of the health survey are likely to be available?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Government in consultation with various stakeholders has decided to conduct an integrated survey in place of different surveys

to provide district level data for the relevant indicators including nutrition and anaemia and it would be named as National Family Health Survey (NFHS).

A Steering Committee to oversee all aspects of the survey and a Technical Advisory Committee to work out all technical details of the survey have been constituted. The survey activities including data collection, data validation, data processing, report writing etc. generally takes about a year after initiation of the field work.

Review of Tribal Related Issues

2246. SHRI P. LINGAM:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL

KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute a tribal commission to review tribal related issues and to address their grievances;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to review the recommendations of Bhuria Commission through the proposed commission;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to bring the tribals into the mainstream?

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

(a) to (d) Although suggestions in this regard have been made, this Ministry has not yet taken a decision on it.

(e) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements various Central Sector / Centrally Sponsored Scheme /

Programmes for the socio-economic development of tribal people in the country. A list of such schemes is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Major Schemes/ Programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the Welfare and Development of Scheduled Tribes

Central Sector Schemes

1. Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations (under which residential, non-residential schools, computer training centres and knitting, weaving & handloom training centres run by NGOs for Scheduled Tribes students are supported, apart from hospitals, mobile dispensaries etc.).
2. Vocational Training in Tribal Areas. The Schemes of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas a self-employment or employment oriented scheme aimed at benefiting ST boys and girls equally.
3. Scheme of Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribes (ST) Girls in Low Literacy Pockets.
4. Development of Primitive Tribal Groups.
5. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for STs.
6. Top Class Education for ST students.
7. Scheme of National Overseas Scholarships for STs.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

8. Schemes of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students.
9. Upgradation of Merit of ST Students.
10. Scheme of construction of hostel for ST Girls and Boys.
11. Scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas.

Special Area Programme

12. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan for employment-cum-income generation activities.

13. Grant-in-Aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution for promotion of Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and upgradation of the levels of administration of Scheduled Areas. A part of grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution is used for setting up of "Ekalavya Model Residential Schools" for providing quality education of ST students (both girls and boys) from Class VI to XII.

This Ministry is also implementing the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 which seeks to recognize and vest forest rights over forest land in forest dwelling STs and other traditional forest dwellers.

[Translation]

Free Medicines

2247. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) the names of the States where free medicines are being provided to the poor in the country;

(b) whether the Union Government has set up a Central Procurement Agency (CPA) for bulk procurement of drugs;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has asked the State Governments to create their own Essential Drugs List (EDL) keeping in mind the diseases that affect them most;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure availability of essential drugs to all patients across the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The medicines for distribution under various national health programmes are mostly procured centrally by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW), Government of India and distributed to all States for free distribution through public health facilities. Further, funds are disbursed to states under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), from which the states procure medicines for free distribution through public health facilities.

(b) The Government of India has registered a Central Procurement Agency (CPA) under the Societies, Registration Act 1860, in the name of Central Medical Services Society (CMSS).

(c) The CPA is expected to become operational during the current financial year 2012-13. The Society shall initiate procurement of drugs and vaccines under various healthcare programmes.

(d) to (f) The State Governments are being urged and would be required to adopt an essential drug list (EDL) for procurement of drugs required by them.

Government of India proposes to start an Initiative for free supply of essential medicines in Public Health Facilities in the country to provide affordable health care to the people by reducing out of pocket expenses of medicines. This initiative will promote rational use of medicines. The initiative is based on the Tamil Nadu model where medicines procured in bulk by the Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation (TNMSC), in generic name, directly from the manufacturers are supplied free of cost through an IT enabled supply chain management system to the public. There is a provision of Rs.100 crore in the budget of 2012-13 for this purpose.

Forest Dwellers

2248. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite five enactments, the law continues to suffer from many problems, as a result of which a majority of the forest dwellers are not receiving their rights;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of forest dwellers are facing eviction or harassment at the hands of forest authorities;

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

(e) whether several lacunae have been noticed/pointed out in the law while implementing it at the ground grass root level;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the corrective steps taken proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs enacted the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 with the objective of remedying the historical injustice done to the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers. The Act has substantially met this mandate through distribution of 12,68,766 titles to the eligible claimants under the Act till 31st July, 2012. However, the number of community rights recognized remains low and the rate of rejection of claims is more than fifty percent.

(c) and (d) Complaints have been received over a period of time concerning denial of rights and eviction of tribals from forest etc. These complaints have been sent to respective States/UTs for taking necessary action as the implementation of this Act lies with the States/UTs.

(e) to (g) Yes, Madam. Several factors have come to the notice of the Ministry that are impeding the implementation of the Act in its letter and spirit and constraining the flow of intended benefits of this watershed legislation to the eligible forest dwellers. The recognition

of community rights such as rights to minor forest produce, grazing areas, water bodies, habitats of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, pastoralists' routes remains very low. The rate of rejection of claims is also high.

The Ministry accordingly undertook an exercise to arrive at certain provisions/ steps for facilitating robust implementation of the Act. Pursuant to the said exercise, the Ministry has issued guidelines to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations on 12.7.2012 for improved implementation of the Act. These guidelines pertain to process of recognition of rights, evidence requirements, rights to minor forest produce, community rights, community forest resource rights, protection against eviction, diversion of forest lands and forced relocation, awareness raising, monitoring and grievance redressal.

To facilitate efficacious translation of objectives of the Act, the Ministry has initiated the process of amendments in the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2008. The draft Rules titled "The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Amendment Rules, 2012 has been published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II - Section 3 - Sub-section (i), dated 19.7.2012 for inviting objections and suggestions within one month of its publication from all the persons likely to be affected thereby. The proposed amendments to the Rules relate to laying down a procedure for identification of hamlets or settlements and process of their consolidation, increasing the mandatory Scheduled Tribe membership of Forest Rights Committees from the present one-third to two-third, reducing the present requirement of quorum of two-third in the gram sabha meetings to one-half, clarifying that the term 'bona fide livelihood needs' includes fulfillment of livelihood needs of self and family, including the sale of surplus produce arising out of exercise of rights, allowing transportation of minor forest produce within and outside forest area through locally appropriate means of transport by gatherers or their cooperatives or associations or federations laying down the process for recognition of rights, including community rights, insertion of new Claim Forms for Rights to Community Forest Resource and Title Form for Community Forest Resources etc.

The guidelines issued by the Ministry on 12.7.2012 and the proposed amendments to the Rules, when notified, would lead to better implementation of the Act at the ground level. At present, there is no proposal to amend the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

[English]

Cases of Removal of Human Organ

2249. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI LALJI TANDON:

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

(a) the details of the provisions made in the Transplantation of Human Organ Act, 1994;

(b) whether the illegal trading of human organs has been increasing in various parts of the country;

(c) if so, the details of investigation undertaken on the complaints of breach of Provisions of the Transplantation of Human Organ Act, 1994 during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(d) the number of cases registered under this Act during each of the last three years, State-wise along with

the number of persons, who found guilty of removal of human organs without authority and for commercial dealings of human organs; and

(e) the further steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the problems?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Sale and purchase of human organs are already banned under the provisions of the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994. The Appropriate Authorities appointed under Section 13 of the said Act by the Central and the State Governments, are empowered to investigate any complaint of breach of provisions of the Act, including those pertaining to sale and purchase of human organs. This Act contains stringent provisions for punishing removal of human organs without authority and for commercial dealings in human organs.

(b) to (d) Health being a State subject, such information is not maintained centrally. However, some incidents of illegal transplant of human organs have come to notice of Government of India.

Information supplied by various States during the last few years regarding such incidents is enclosed as Statement.

(e) Penal provisions and punishments have been made more stringent in the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Act, 2011.

Statement

Details of cases of illegal Kidney and Other Organ Transplantation in various Government/ Private Hospitals reported and Action Taken - as received from various States/Union Territories

Sl.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Details of cases reported
1	2	3
1.	NCT of Delhi	12 cases have been registered by the Delhi Police under Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, since the enactment of the Act. However, out of these 12 cases, two cases have been dropped.

1	2	3
2.	Maharashtra	Government of Maharashtra have informed that in January 2004 Dr. S.P. Trivedi of Bombay Hospital, Mumbai was prosecuted for the charges of cheating, forgery and illegal trafficking of human organs.
3.	Punjab	Government of Punjab have reported that sale of human organs for transplant, particularly kidneys was detected in a few cases in the State which are under investigation of the Special Investigating Team constituted for this purpose. As a result of the investigations, many people have been arrested and one hospital, namely, Ram Saran Dass Kishorilal Charitable Trust Hospital, Amritsar has been deregistered. However, there is no report of large scale exploitation of the poor for illegal/commercial organ trade in the State.
4	Gurgaon, Haryana	CBI has registered two cases pertaining to Gurgaon (Haryana) and Moradabad (Uttar Pradesh). CBI has arrested 8 suspected doctors and their associates.
5	Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh	
6	Madhya Pradesh	In the year 2008 in Ujjain district, an International gang was exposed for carrying out illegal kidney transplantations. The case was Registered in thana Mahkal as crime No. 408/27.6.08 under sect. 420, 467, 468, 471, 120-B IPC and 18, 19 under the Transplantation of Human Organs Transplantation Act. Ujjain Police has arrested six (6) persons.
7	Kerala	The Chairman, District Level Authorization Committee for Organ Transplantation for the district of Alappuzha and Ernakulam has reported that 18 forged cases and 1 cheating case have been reported in the year 2010 at their zone. All the cases have been intimated to the respected Superintendent of Police and the matter is under trial.
8	Mizoram	Nil
9	Uttarakhand	Nil
10	Rajasthan	Nil
11	Puducherry	Nil
12	Gujarat	Nil
13	Tripura	Nil
14	Chandigarh	Nil

1	2	3
15	Andaman and Nicobar	Nil
16	Goa	Nil
17	West Bengal	Nil
18	Assam	Nil
19	Lakshadweep (UT)	Nil
20	Himachal Pradesh	Nil
21	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	Nil
22	Daman and Diu (UT)	Nil
23	Sikkim	Nil
24	Nagaland	Nil

Other States/Union Territories have not reported any such incident.

**Adulteration in Food
Articles**

2250. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) the system put in place by the Government to test/examine adulteration in food articles in the country;

(b) whether the procedure of collecting samples is weak and poor in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor indicating the number of samples of food articles taken and out of those found to be adulterated during each of the last three years and the current year so far; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed by the

Government to strengthen the food testing facilities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) At present there are 72 State Food testing laboratories, 55 private accredited laboratories and 4 Referral laboratories for testing food as per the standards prescribed under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Regulations made thereunder. As per information made available by States/UTs, details regarding number of total samples examined and number of samples found adulterated during 2009, 2010 and 2011-12, are as under:

Year	2009	2010	2011-12
Sample examined	113969	117062	35757
Sample found adulterated	12692	14806	3407

(d) State/UT Governments have been requested to strengthen their food regulatory enforcement mechanism. Upgradation of food testing facilities in the country is a continuous process.

[Translation]

Attack on Sikh Shrine in US

2251. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:

SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of killing of some persons of Indian origin in a shootout incident at a place of worship in America;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken up the matter with the US Government at the highest level;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with response of the US Government thereon;

(e) whether incidents of victimisation and oppression of Indians in foreign countries are on the rise during the last three years and the current year;

(f) if so, the details thereof, country-wise, incident-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(g) whether the Government proposes to form a special task force to prevent such incidents in future; and

(h) if so, the details thereof along with other steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) A gunman shot and killed six people and injured three others in a Gurudwara at Oak Creek, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, United States at 10.15 AM (local time) on 5 August 2012. The dead included four Indian and two American citizens. The gunman was later killed reportedly through a combination of police firing and self inflicted wounds.

(c) and (d) The Government conveyed its concerns to the U.S. Government about the shooting and the general security of the Indian community in the United States through the diplomatic channels immediately after the incident. Further, External Affairs Minister spoke on telephone to US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton on 6 August 2012 to convey the country's shock at this tragic incident, and to request the US Government to take all steps to ensure the security of the Indian community in the United States and their places of worship. Prime Minister also conveyed the same to US President Obama, when latter called him on 8 August 2012.

President Obama, in his public statement, expressed sorrow over the incident, conveyed his condolence for the victims, highlighted the rich contribution of the Sikh community to the United States and assured all support for the investigations into the shooting. He assured Prime Minister that the U.S. is determined to make sure that it does not happen again. Further, President Obama issued a proclamation ordering the US flag to be flown at half-staff from 6 August until sunset, 10 August 2012, as a mark of respect for the victims of the Gurudwara attack. The U.S. Attorney General visited Oak Creek and met the families of the victims. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has also joined the investigation into the incident.

(e) to (h) Information on incidents of victimization and oppression of Indians in foreign countries is being collected and the same would be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Polio Vaccine

2252. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

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

(a) whether people face a lot of difficulties due to unavailability of polio and other essential vaccine for children in Government hospitals of rural areas in various States;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the quantum of

medicines/vaccines supplied for the year 2012 in order to ensure availability of vaccine;

(c) the detail and value of stock likely to be arranged by the end of the current year; and

(d) the number of centres likely to be set up for preservation of additional stock of the polio vaccine and other essential vaccine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) There are no reports from Government hospitals of rural areas in various States regarding unavailability of polio and other vaccines.

(b) The State-wise details of the quantum of vaccines supplied so far during 2012-13 is enclosed as Statement.

(c) The detail and value of stock likely to be

arranged by the end of 2012-13 is as under:

Vaccine	Qty in lakh doses	Value in lakh Rs.
t-OPV	2387.19	9845.96
DPT	1831.61	5268.39
Measles	774.81	17058.23
BCG	502.00	1507.51
Hep-B	1672.00	5815.45
TT	1410.00	2186.57
Pentavalent	118.45	11612.87

(d) The cold chain capacity at National and Sub-National level has already been built up to stock polio and other EPI vaccines.

Statement

Routine Vaccines supplied for 2012-13 till 22nd Aug' 12

		(Qty in Lakh doses)						
Sl. No.	States/Uts	t-OPV	DPT	Measles	BCG	Hep-B	TT	Pentavalent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	32.00	20.60	12.00	16.00	17.36	20.36	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	
3	Assam	22.00	5.50	0.00	9.41	10.50	5.00	
4	Bihar	76.00	45.00	35.00	32.00	32.68	13.00	
5	Chhattisgarh	14.30	13.50	8.50	5.30	5.50	6.00	
6	Delhi	8.50	0.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	
7	Goa	0.50	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.25	
8	Gujarat	39.00	0.00	6.00	12.50	18.50	3.00	
9	Haryana	14.00	13.00	6.00	6.20	7.50	8.50	
10	Himachal Pradesh	7.00	3.00	2.00	1.60	2.50	3.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11	Jammu and Kashmir	7.50	4.00	4.50	1.50	0.00	5.00	
12	Jharkhand	22.00	19.50	11.97	12.00	14.50	12.00	
13	Karnataka	36.00	8.00	12.00	11.50	6.50	14.37	
14	Kerala	19.00	4.50	0.00	4.20	0.00	0.00	23.72
15	Madhya Pradesh	55.00	33.00	14.00	15.00	23.50	11.00	
16	Maharashtra	58.00	31.45	18.00	21.00	23.29	23.74	
17	Manipur	0.45	0.50	0.60	0.45	0.25	0.00	
18	Meghalaya	1.50	0.50	0.75	0.90	1.50	1.50	
19	Mizoram	0.75	1.25	0.30	0.30	1.10	0.00	
20	Nagaland	1.04	0.40	0.00	0.60	0.50	1.10	
21	Orissa	24.00	29.00	10.00	9.00	7.00	6.00	
22	Punjab	13.50	6.50	5.00	8.70	5.00	0.00	
23	Rajasthan	37.00	15.00	12.50	13.00	12.50	16.00	
24	Sikkim	0.20	0.25	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.20	
25	Tamil Nadu	33.00	17.00	12.00	9.20	1.50	7.00	37.29
26	Tripura	0.60	1.00	0.30	0.40	0.00	1.00	
27	Uttar Pradesh	103.00	55.69	53.00	50.76	26.71	90.00	
28	Uttarakhand	9.00	5.00	3.00	0.50	0.00	5.50	
29	West Bengal	43.00	36.70	21.00	13.00	8.00	14.00	
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	
31	Chandigarh	0.30	0.00	0.25	0.10	0.30	0.00	
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.15	
33	Daman and Diu	0.30	0.30	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.05	
35	Puducherry	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.33	
36	GMSD Buffer	2.90						
Total		679.04	370.71	250.12	257.43	230.21	269.05	63.91

*[English]***Greenfield Airports**

2253. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of requests are pending with the Government for construction of new Greenfield airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with their present status and parameters adopted, State-wise, airport-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up airports in Kerala, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh;

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

(e) the details of funds released for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, project-wise;

(f) whether there has been an inordinate delay in implementation of these projects; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken for their early implementation?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Keeping in view the enormous growth in air passengers and to encourage infusion of greater investment in airport sector, Government had pronounced a policy for greenfield airports in April, 2008. As per this Policy, the promoter, including the State Government, seeking to develop the airport has to submit the proposal to the Government for consideration by the Steering Committee. Application for setting up of Greenfield airport are considered by the Steering Committee for grant of 'in principle' approval, after they have completed all necessary

formalities of obtaining pre-feasibility study report, site clearance, clearances from regulatory agencies, etc.

In so far, Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval for setting up of greenfield airports at Mopa in Goa; Navi Mumbai, Sindhudurg and Shirdi in Maharashtra; Shimoga, Gulbarga, Hassan and Bijapur in Karnataka; Kannur in Kerala; Durgapur in West Bengal; Pakyong in Sikkim; Datia/Gwalior (Cargo) in Madhya Pradesh; Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh; Karaikal in Puducherry. In addition, Government of India has received proposals for setting up of Greenfield airports at Greater Noida in Uttar Pradesh; Bellari in Karanataka; Rohtak in Haryana; Dholera & Dwarka in Gujarat; Alwar in Rajasthan; Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh; Ludhiana region in Punjab; Prakasham district in Andhra Pradesh; Aranamula-Pathanamthitta district & Idukki in Kerala; Jamshedpur in Jharkhand; Rumari village in Assam; Nagapattinam in Tamilnadu and Solapur & Amarawati in Maharashtra.

(e) to (g) As per the Policy for Greenfield Airports, necessary action for project development, including acquisition of land, financing of the airport project, etc. is taken by the respective airport promoters. The timeline for construction of airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure, etc. by the individual operators.

*[Translation]***Death of Indians Abroad**

2254. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO':

SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of death of persons of Indian origin fraudulently sent to work in foreign countries particularly the middle east countries are on the rise in the recent past;

(b) if so, the country-wise details thereof during

each of the last three years and the current year along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of/is aware of the extreme working conditions these Indian workers are subjected to in those countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to educate the people in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES, AND MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The Indian Missions in Middle East Countries have reported that they are not aware of the death of persons who have been sent to those countries fraudulently. However, the data of Indians who died in these countries is as below.

Country	2009	2010	2011	2012(till July)
Saudi Arabia	1729	1855	1954	437
Kuwait	458	453	459	NA
UAE	1688	1498	1307	435 (upto May)
Oman	543	539	522	248 (upto May)
Qatar	262	233	239	NA
Bahrain	1042			
Libya	15	27	08	02
Lebanon	nil	06	07	01
Syria	08	08	09	08

(c) Complaints regarding non-delayed- payment of salaries, non-renewal of visa, and unsatisfactory living conditions; and refusal of medical treatment, leave or air ticket on completion of 2 years period of contract from Indian emigrants are received from time to time.

(d) Whenever a complaint is received, action is initiated by the Ministry by asking the concerned Indian Mission to look into the matter. If need be, steps are taken for the suspension or cancellation of the Registration Certificate of the Recruiting Agent. If required, requisite legal action is also initiated against the concerned Recruiting Agent. Complaints filed against illegal agents are referred to the State Governments. When there is a complaint against a foreign employer, proceedings for blacklisting such an employer are initiated. Indian Missions also take up these issues with the foreign employers/local governments to protect the welfare of the workers.

The Government has taken several initiatives to protect the welfare of Overseas Indian Workers which *inter alia* include:

- (i) A Nation - wide Awareness-cum-Publicity Campaign through media is carried out to educate intending emigrants about legal emigration procedures, risk of illegal migration and precautions to be taken during emigration.
- (ii) The Ministry has notified the Emigration (Amendment) Rules 2009 on 9th July, 2009 revising the eligibility criteria of Recruiting Agents (RAs) and increasing the security amount and service charges.
- (iii) The Ministry has set up the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) in all the Indian Missions for providing onsite support and financial assistance to Indian workers in distress.
- (iv) The Government has established an Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) which is a 24 hour telephone helpline in eight languages to provide authentic information to intending emigrants as well as emigrants on all aspects of emigration.
- (v) Indian Workers' Resource Centre (IWRC) is also functioning at Dubai for taking care of the emergency needs of Indian workers.
- (vi) India had signed Labour Agreements with

Jordan and Qatar in the 1980s to protect the interests of the Indian Workers. Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) were signed with United Arab Emirates (UAE) in December, 2006, with Kuwait in April, 2007, with Oman in November 2008, with Malaysia in January 2009, and with Bahrain in June 2009.

An Additional Protocol to the existing Labour Agreement between India and Qatar was signed in November, 2007.

These MOUs enhance bilateral co-operation in the management of migration and protection of labour welfare. Under these MOUs Joint Working Groups (JWG) have been constituted that meet regularly in order to resolve bilateral labour issues.

(vii) In addition, the Government has taken the following measures for protecting the safety and welfare of women workers of the ECR (Emigration Check Required) category to emigrate to 17 ECR notified countries:

- (1) Minimum Age limit of 30 years has been made mandatory in respect of all intending women emigrants.
- (2) The employment contract must be duly attested by the Indian Missions in respect of all such women.
- (3) Women household workers are allowed to emigrate after the Indian mission has attested the identity of the foreign employer and terms and conditions of the contract.
- (4) A pre-paid mobile facility must be provided by the employer to every woman Household Worker.
- (5) The Foreign Employer recruiting a woman household worker is required to deposit a security amount of \$2500 with the Indian Mission.

Thermal Power Projects

2255. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI:

SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:

SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received from various State Governments for establishment of new Thermal and Gas based Projects in the country including Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of proposals under consideration, rejected and sanctioned, State/UT-wise, project-wise; and

(c) the time by which pending proposals are likely to be cleared by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Techno-Economic Clearance of Central Electricity Authority is not required for thermal power projects following the enactment of Electricity Act, 2003. As such no proposals are received.

(b) and (c) In view of reply of (a) above, do not arise.

[English]

Illegal Migration from Bangladesh

2256. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh has officially refused to acknowledge the illegal migration of Bangladeshis to India;

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

(c) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to redress the issue including signing of bilateral agreements between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) The issue of illegal migration from Bangladesh is

regularly discussed at relevant bilateral meetings, including the Joint Working Group on Security, Director General level talks between the Border Security Force (BSF) and Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB), Home Secretary level, talks and Home Minister level consultations. India and Bangladesh have put in place mechanisms, including a Coordinated Border Management Plan signed in July 2011, to address issues arising from illegal border crossings and incidents on the border and to enhance cooperation between the border guarding forces of the two countries. The two sides are also cooperating in identifying vulnerable patches along the border and taking appropriate steps to prevent illegal activities, including illegal movement across the border.

Overdrawing Power

2257. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National or Regional Load Dispatch Centres are empowered to snap power to States if they overdraw power;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any penalty for overdrawing power from the grid;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of various States which have not yet paid their penalties, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that such instances do not occur in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Monitoring & regulation of drawal of power with reference to the schedule by different regions / states from the grid is done by the National Load Dispatch Centre (NLDC) / Regional Load Dispatch Centres (RLDCs) in accordance with the provisions laid down by the CERC in the Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC). As per clause 2.3.1 (4) of the IEGC, RLDCs may give such directions and exercise such supervision and control as may be required for ensuring stability of grid operations and for achieving the maximum economy and efficiency in the operation of the power system in the region under its control.

The States are primarily responsible for meeting the consumer load directly or through the Discoms under its jurisdiction. Clause 5.4 of the CERC Indian Electricity Grid Code Regulations, 2010 provides for Demand Management by the SLDCs and Clause 5.4.2 of the IEGC provides for Demand Disconnection by SLDCs.

(c) There is provision of penalty for overdrawing power from the grid in violation of the provisions of the IEGC and/or directions issued by RLOCs under Sections 29, 142 & 143 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) The Regional Load Dispatch Centers (RLDCs) file petitions under various Sections of the Electricity Act, 2003 / provisions under IEGC, 2010 against the States responsible for violating the grid discipline before the CERC. The CERC has Ordered actions against such States / entities / constituents and in a number of cases, penalties have been imposed for grid indiscipline.

The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

2258. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalised the Dowry Prohibition Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the time by which it is likely to be finalised;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of consistent misuse of the provisions of the said Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to implement the said Act in right earnest and to save the innocent people from harassment through the misuse of the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 is in force w.e.f. 1.07.1961.

(c) to (e) Some complaints/ representations alleging misuse of Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 have been received. These mainly relate to alleged harassment of husband and other family members using Section 498A of IPC.

In order to lay to rest the allegations of misuse of Section 498A of IPC, the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Ministry of Women and Child Development issued an Advisory on 20th October, 2009 to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to comply with the procedures laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of D.K. Basu Vs. State of West Bengal (CRI CWP No.539/86) and that in cases of matrimonial disputes, the first recourse should be to effect conciliation and mediation between the warring spouses and their families and recourse to filing charges under Section 498A IPC may be resorted to where such conciliation fails and where there appears a prima facie case under Section 498A and other laws.

Also the Committee on Petitions of Rajya Sabha in its 140th report, inter-alia, recommended for effective measures to be taken by the State Governments to curb misuse of Section 498A of IPC. These recommendations were brought to the notice of all State Governments/ UT Administrations by the Ministry of Home Affairs vide an advisory dated 16th January 2012 with the request to take effective measures in the light of the observations/ recommendations made by the Hon'ble Committee on Petitions of Rajya Sabha.

PSUs on Generation of Renewable Energy

2259. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) including Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) have shown an interest in generation of green energy i.e. solar, wind and other etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the incentives provided or proposed to be provided to PSUs and private sector in exploiting power from green energy sources in the country including Odisha; and

(d) the action plan of the Government to use green energy in the mobile towers in the country to control pollution?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam. A number of PSUs including GAIL have shown interest in generation of green energy specifically wind and solar.

(b) Wind power projects of 1135 MW aggregate capacity have been installed by various PSUs, including 114 MW by GAIL, in the country. List of these projects is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Some PSUs have established so power projects of 27 MW aggregate capacity in the country, details of which are furnished in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The Government of India is promoting projects for generation of power from various renewable energy sources with largely private investment, through a mix of financial and fiscal incentives such as, capital/ interest subsidy/ generation based incentive, accelerated depreciation, nil/ concessional excise and customs duties besides 10 years tax holiday on revenue generated from the projects through sale of power. Preferential tariffs for purchase of renewable power are also being provided in many States. In the specific case of the solar power projects set up by the PSUs, details of the incentives offered have are also included in the details furnished in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) The Government has accepted TRAI recommendations on 'Approach towards Green Telecommunication' and has decided to accordingly promote the use of green energy in the telecommunication sector setting broad directions and goals to achieve desired reduction in carbon emission through use of Renewable energy technologies and energy efficient equipment. Directions in this regard have been issued by the Department of Telecommunications on 23.01.2012 to the licensees for implementation with immediate effect. These directions stipulate, inter-alia, that at least 50% of all rural telecom towers and 20% of the urban towers are to be powered by hybrid power (Renewable Energy Technologies + Grid Power) by 2015 while 75% of rural towers and 33% of urban towers are to be powered by such systems by 2020.

Statement-I*PSUs in the field of wind energy***State PSUs**

Sl. No.	Name of the PSU
1	2
1	Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation
2	Gujarat Alkalies and Chemicals Ltd.
3	Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.
4	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co. Ltd.
5	Gujarat State Electricity Co.
6	Gujarat Energy Development Agency
7	Gujarat Electricity Board
8	Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.
9	Surat Municipal Corporation
10	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
11	Tidel Park (Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation and Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Ltd.
12	Tamil Nadu Newsprint & Papers Ltd.
13	Tamil Nadu Electricity Board
14	Non Conventional Energy development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Ltd.
15	Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Ltd.
16	Karnataka Power Corporation
17	Kerala State Electricity Board
18	Maharashtra Energy Development Agency
19	Madhya Pradesh Urja Vikas Nigain Ltd.
20	Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency

1

2

21	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd.
22	Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Ltd.
	Total

Central PSUs

Sl. No.	Name of the PSU
1	Oil & Natural Gas Company Ltd.
2	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
3	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd
4	State Bank of India
5	PTC Group
6	Integral Coach Factory
7	National Mineral Development Corp.
8	Nuclear Power Corporation
9	Bharat Earth Movers
10	Bharat Petroleum Corpotaion
11	The Hutti Gold Mines Co. Ltd.
12	Gas Authority of India Ltd.
13	Bharat Electronics Ltd.
14	Tide Water Oil Co (India) Ltd.
15	Manganese Ore India Ltd.
16	Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation
17	National Aluminium Company Ltd.
18	Gujarat State Fertilizers Corpn.
19	Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd.
20	Gujarat Power Corporation Ltd.
21	Gujarat State Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.

Statement-II

*Details of grid connected solar power projects being set up by PSUs/ Government
Companies under various schemes of JNNSM*

Sl. No.	State	Project Developer	Capacity (MW)	Location	Scheme	Incentive Offered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Maharashtra	Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited, Mumbai	1	Chandrapur STPS, Chandrapur, Maharashtra	Demonstration Prog. on Grid Interactive Solar PV Power Generation	Difference of (i) tariff rate as per PPA between project developer and state utility and (ii) notional tariff of Rs. 15 per unitis paid as Generation Based Incentive (GBI) subject to a maximum GBI of Rs. 12 per unit.
2	West Bengal	West Bengal Green Energy Development Corporation Ltd., Kolkata	2	Seebpore Power Station of DPSC Ltd., Block Jamuria, Asansol, West Bengal		
3	Karnataka	Karnataka Power Corporation Limited, Bangalore	1	Village - Yapaladinni, District- Raichur, Karnataka	Demonstration Programme on Tail-end Grid Connected Solar PV Power Plants	
4	Punjab	Punjab Energy Development Agency, Chandigarh	1	Village Phulokhari, District Bathinda, Punjab		50 % of the capital cost of the plant is paid as capital subsidy.
5	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited, Jaipur	1	Village Phagi Dakshin, Tehsil Phagi, District - Jaipur, Rajasthan		
6	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited	1	Industrial Park, Gooty, District- Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	Rooftop PV and Small Solar Power	Difference of (i) the CERC tariff of Rs. 17.91 per unit/SERC tariff, whichever is lower and (ii) the base rate of Rs. 5.50 per unit (for

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	1	Jurala Hydro Electric Scheme, District - Mahaboobnagar, Andhra Pradesh	Generation Programme	FY 2010-11) which shall be escalated every year by 3%, is being paid as Generation Based Incentive (GBI).
8	Maharashtra	Maharashtra State Power Generation Co. Limited, Mumbai	4	Chandrapur STPS, Chandrapur, Maharashtra	Scheme on Migration of Grid Solar Power Projects to JNNISM through NVVN	Under Migration Scheme, existing Projects (84 MW) were selected as per Guidelines issued by Govt. of India. NVVN is purchasing power from solar power developers at CERC approved tariff of Rs. 17.91 per unit for Solar PV Project and Rs.15.31 per unit for CERC Solar Thermal Project. Each MW of solar power is bundled with equivalent MW of thermal power from the unallocated quota of NTPC stations at the disposal of the Govt. of India and sold to state utilities.
9	Karnataka	Karnataka Power Corporation Limited	5	Village Belakavadi, Taluk - Malavalli, District - Mandya, Karnataka		Under this Scheme, the tariff has been determined by obtaining discounts over the CERC approved Tariff against a transparent process of bidding carried out by NVVN as per Guidelines of the Govt. of India. Each M W of solar power is bundled with one MW of thermal power from the unallocated quota of NTPC stations at the disposal of the Govt. of India and sold to state utilities
10	Rajasthan	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	5	Village Rawra, Tehsil - Phalodi, District-Jodhpur, Rajasthan	Scheme on New Grid Solar Power Projects through NVVN under Phase-I of JNNISM	
11	Rajasthan	GAIL (India) Ltd.	5	Village - Raghawa, Tehsil -Ramgarh, District-Jaisalmer, Rajasthan		

[Translation]

Cost of Diagnostic Tests

2260. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge difference in the rates of tests such as blood test, urine test, x-ray and MRI etc. being carried out at Government hospitals, clinics, medical institutes under Central Government and those being carried out at private hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to curtail the huge rates being charged by the private hospitals or to bring these rates at par with those of Government hospitals;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide the general public of the country the facility to get medical treatment and carry out tests in the private hospitals at the rate equivalent to those in Government hospitals; and

(e) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Health is a state subject and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to regulate and monitor the rates of such tests charged by Government and private hospitals in the States.

However, Parliament has enacted Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act 2010 which has been published in the Gazette of India on 19-8-2010 for registration and regulation of the Clinical Establishments and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Act has come into force in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim and all union territories with effect from 1-3-2012. The States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and

Jharkhand have adopted this Act. Other State Governments have been requested to adopt this Act.

As per the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules 2012, notified on 23-5-2012 under the above mentioned Act, the clinical establishments are mandated to charge the rates, to for each type of procedures and services within the range of rates determined by the Central Government from time to time in consultation with the State Governments.

[English]

Vacant Posts of Doctors

2261. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Staff Nurses, Doctors, Consultant and Paramedics posts lying vacant in the Central Government hospitals specially in Delhi;

(b) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribe (ST) out of the total vacant posts along with the backlog vacant posts in this regard, hospital-wise; and

(c) the time by which the Government proposed to recruit and filled up those posts lying vacant?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pravasi Bharatiya Divas

2262. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has held Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) Conclave in 2012; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry organized the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas Convention in partnership with the Government of Rajasthan at Jaipur from Jan 7-9, 2012.

(b) The following seminars were conducted during the PBD-2012.

- (i) Solar Energy: Investment & Research and Development.
- (ii) Management of Water for Future.
- (iii) Health.

Cocurrent sessions:

- (i) Enhancing Rural Energy Access
- (ii) Diaspora and Development: Town Hall on Youth Connectivity
- (iii) Session on Gulf, and
- (iv) Conclave on Gender.

Plenaries on:

- (i) "Two Decades of Economic Liberalization",
- (iif) "Business Session on Partnering for Prosperity",
- (iii) "Shared Connectivities: Message of the Mahatma",
- (iv) "Global Indian: State Initiatives and Opportunities."

The 10th Pravasi Bharatiya Sammelan held in Jaipur was a complete success with a record participation of 2014 delegates. It achieved its objectives of connecting India and the vast Indian Diaspora with each other and bringing their knowledge and expertise on a common

platform. The event was acclaimed as a grand success both for its organizational and substantive aspects, as also for the choice of speakers and the topicality of the themes chosen for deliberations at its various sessions.

Balance of Plant Instruments

2263. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the construction of thermal power units takes more time owing to delay in the supply of Balance of Plant (BoP) instruments;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of BoP instruments required and the instruments supplied for thermal power plants during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam. Generally, the construction of thermal power projects takes more time due to delay in readiness of balance of plants (BoPs) but not due to supply of balance of plants (BoPs).

(b) Details of 11th Plan thermal power projects which were delayed due to delay in readiness of balance of plants (BoPs) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Balance of Plants such as coal handling plant, ash handling plant, Cooling Water system, cooling tower, fuel oil system, DM plant, water clarification plant, Chimney, fire fighting system, switchyard, compressed air system etc. are required for construction of thermal power plants.

Details of thermal power plants where the above BoPs were required and supplied during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I**11th Plan Thermal Power Projects delayed due to BOPs**

State	Project Name & Unit No.	Implementing Agency	Capacity Achieved (MW)	Executing Agency	As per Contract Comm. Date	Actual date of Commissioning	Delay in months	Reasons for Delay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A Central Sector								
Chhattisgarh	Bhilai TPP.U-2	NTPC & SAIL JV	250	BHEL	Oct.-08	12-Jul.-09	9	Delay in Supply and erection of main plant and BOPs.
Chhattisgarh	Korba STPP U-7	NTPC	500	BHEL	Apr.-10	26-Dec.-10	8	Delays civil works due to change in methodology. CHP delayed due to re-tendering, Delay in civil works and delayed supplies of BTO material by BHEL.
Haryana	Indira Gandhi TPP U-2	APCPL	500	BHEL	June-11	Nov.-11	5	Completion of bottom ash hopper, control room, readiness of ID & FD fans, AHP/CHP readiness.
Jharkhand	Chandrapura TPS Ext U-7	DVC	250	BHEL	Dec.-06	4-Nov.-09	35	late handing over of site for switchyard. Contractual issues. Law and order problem. Delay in readiness of BOPs.
Jharkhand	Chandrapura TPS Ext U-8	DVC	250	BHEL	Feb.-07	31-Mar.-10	38	Delay in supply and erection main plant equipment. Delay in finalisation of TG erection agency. Delay in readiness of CT, CW system, Switchyard, CHP, AHP, AC system etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jharkhand	Koderma TPP U-1	DVC	500	BHEL	June-10	20-Jul.-11	14	Delay in readiness of water System, AHP etc.
Rajasthan	Barsingsar Lignite U-1	NLC	125	BHEL	Nov.-08	28-Jun.-10	19	Delay in supply of boiler and TG, delay due to choking in second pass. Delay In readiness of AHP
Rajasthan	Barsingsar Lignite U-2	NLC	125	BHEL	May-09	25-Jan.-11	20	Delay in supply of boiler and TG, delay due to choking in second pass. Delay in readiness of AHP. Stoppage of work at site due local disturbances. Inadequate deployment of man power.
Tamil Nadu	Vallur TPP Ph-I U-1	NTECL	500	BHEL	Jan.-11	Mar.-12	14	Delay in availability of start up power by PGCIL, Generator supply by BHEL, Poor mobilization by main civil agency and readiness of CHP & AHP.
West Bengal	Mejia TPS U-6	DVC	250	BHEL	Jan.-07	1-Oct.-07	9	Delay in supply of pressure parts. Non-readiness of CHP.
West Bengal	Mejia TPS Extn U-1, Ph-II	DVC	500	BHEL	Mar.-10	30-Sep.-10	6	Delay in supply of material and slow progress of NDCT. Non readiness of CHP. Non availability of start up power.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West Bengal	Mejia TPS Extn U-2, Ph-II	DVC	500	BHEL	June-10	26-Mar.-11	9	
West Bengal	Farakka STPS-III U-6	NTPC	500	BHEL	Dec.-10	23-Mar.-11	3	Supply of one GT. Slow progress of CW work duct, readiness of RHS bunkers, supply of 2nd set of ID fan. Readiness of Mills, IP bus duct. Readiness of AHP and TDBFP.
West Bengal	Durgapur Steel TPS U-2ftj	DVC	500	BHEL	Oct.-10	Mar.-12	17	Supply of CC pumps. Supplies of missing items. CW pumps Fuel oil system readiness (July, 11). Cooling tower readiness. Acquisition of DSP land.
B State Sector								
Andhra Pradesh	Rayalseema TPPST-III U-5	APGENCO	210	BHEL	Oct.-09	31-Dec.-10	14	Delay in placement of order for DM plant and slow progress of civil in all fronts by M/s. BGR & Delay in availability of MOE&F clearance.
Chhattisgarh	Korba East TPP St-V U-2	GSECL	250	BHEL	Mar.-07	11-Dec.-07	9	Delay in completion of CHP, AHP & DM plant. Inadequate manpower.
Delhi	Pragati CC6T -IIIGT-1, Block-I	PPCL	250	BHEL	Mar.-10	24-Oct.-10	7	Initially slow civil works. Readiness of DM plant and control room

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Delhi	Pragati CCGT -IIIIGT-2, Block-I	PPCL	250	BHEL	May-10	16-Feb.-11	9	Initially slow civil works. Readiness of DM plant and control room. Delayed supply of bypass stack damper.
Delhi	Pragati CCGT-III ST-1	PPCL	250	BHEL	July-10	Feb.-12	19	Delay in civil works for steam turbine erection. Readiness of CT and CW systems, problem of axial shifting in TG.
Gujarat	Kutch Lignite Ext- U-4	GSECL	75	BHEL	Sep,-06	1-Oct.-09	37	Delay in placement of BOP orders. Delay in supply & erection of main plant. Delay in achieving full load due to various technical problems.
Karnataka	Bellary TPP U-1	KPCL	500	BHEL	March-07	3-Dec.-07	9	Delay in supply of material. Delay in completion of CHP, AHP. Inadequate man power.
Karnataka	Beilary TPP St-II U-2	KPCL	500	BHEL	Jan.-11	Marcj-12	14	Delay In Power cycle piping erection and Readiness of CHP, coal bunkers and mills.
Karnataka	Raichur TPS U-8	KPCL	250	BHEL	Sep.-09	26-June-10	9	Delay in completion of civil works for start of condenser & TG erection. Late placement of order for CHP & AHP extension works. AHP contingency arrangement. Problem of air leakage in coal mills.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi TPP Extn St-III (Birsinghpur) U-5	MPPGCL	500	BHEL	Sep.-06	18-June-07	10	Delay in supplies, readiness of BOPs by BHEL.
Maharashtra	Khaperkheda TP S Expn.U-5	MSPGCL	500	BHEL	May-10	Aug.-11	15	Readiness of CHP and AHP
Maharashtra	Bhusawal TPP Extn.U-4	MSPGCL	500	BHEL	Sep.-10	Mar.-12	18	Delay due to damage of chimney, flue can, CHP, AHP, NDCT etc.
Maharashtra	Bhusawal TPPExtn.U-5		500	BHEL	Jan.-11	Mar.-12	14	Delay due to damage of chimney, flue can, CHP, AHP, NDCT etc.
Punjab	GH (Lehra Mohabbat) TPS-II U-3	PSEB	250	BHEL	Oct.-06	3-Jan.-08	15	Delay in supply of material. Inadequate manpower. Delay in readiness of ESP, AHP, CHP, etc.
Punjab	GH (Lehra Mohabbat) TPS-II U-4	PSEB	250	BHEL	Jan.-07	27-Jul.-08	19	Delay in supply of material. Inadequate manpower. Delay in readiness of ESP, AHP, CHP, etc.
Rajasthan	Chhabra TPSU-1	RRVUNL	250	BHEL	Nov.-08	30-Oct.-09	12	Design problem of TG deck, supply and erection of boiler and TG and delay in readiness of BOPs
Rajasthan	Kota TPP U-7	RRVUNL	195	BHEL	Feb.-09	31-Aug.-09	7	Readiness of coal mills and cooling tower, CHP
Rajasthan	Suratgarh TPP-IV U-6	RRVUNL	250	BHEL	Nov-08	29-Aug-09	10	Readiness of coal piping, cooling tower & AHP

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttar Pradesh	Harduaganj Ext. U-8	UPRVUNL	250	BHEL	Aug.-09	Sep.-11	25	Erection of Turbine. Ash Handling System, erection of coal mills, main plant building floors etc.
West Bengal	Bakreshwar TPS-II U-4	WBPDC	210	BHEL	Mar.-07	23-Dec.-07	10	Delay In supply & erection of main plant and BOPs. Inadequate manpower deployment.
West Bengal	Bakreshwar TPS-II U-5	WBPDC	210	BHEL	Sep.-07	7-Jun.-09	21	Delay in supply & erection of main plant and BOPs. Inadequate manpower deployment.
West Bengal	Santaldih TPP U-S	WBPDC	250	BHEL	Jan.-07	7-Nov.-07	10	Delay in supply of piping material. Erection of DM plant, PT plant and Fuel Oil System.
West Bengal	Santaldih Extn TPP-II U-6	WBPDC	250	BHEL	Aug.-09	Jun.-11	22	Law and Order problem and delay in readiness of AHP & CHP
C Private Sector								
Jharkhand	Maithon RB TPP U-1	DVC-JV Tata	525	BHEL	Oct.-10	Jun.-11	8	Delay in CHP though coal feeding through stacker reclaimer. Readiness of Chimney
Jharkhand	Maithon RB TPP U-2	DVC-JV Tata	525	BHEL	Apr.-11	Mar.-12	11	Supply of LP rotor by BHEL. Delay in extension of EOT crane and approach floor for TG erection start. Land acquisition for rail corridor. Readiness of track hopper (CHP).

Statement-II*Thermal Power Projects Commissioned during the last 3 years*

State	Project Name	Impl Agency	Main Plant Equipment Supplier	Unit No	Cap. (MW)	Actual Comm. Date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Year 2009-10						
Central Sector						
Bihar	Kahalgaon St-2, Ph-2	NTPC	BHEL	U-7	500	31.07.09
Chhattisgarh	Bhilai TPP Expn	NSPCL	BHEL	U-2	250	12.07.09
Jharkhand	Chandrapura TPS Extn.	DVC	BHEL	U-7	250	04.11.09
			BHEL	U-8	250	31.03.10
Uttar Pradesh	NCP Project St-II, U-5	NTPC	BHEL	U-5	490	29.01.10
		Total Central Sector			1740	
State Sector						
Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada TPP -IV	APGENCO	BHEL	U-1	500	08.10.09
Gujarat	Kutch Lignite TPS Extn	GSECL	BHEL	U-4	75	01.10.09
Gujarat	Utran CCPP Extn	GSECL	Others	GT	240	08.08.09
			Others	ST	134	10.10.09
Haryana	Rajiv Gandhi TPS .Hissar	HPGCL	Chinese	U-1	600	31.03.10
Maharashtra	New Parli TPP	MSPGCL	BHEL	U-2	250	10.02.10
Maharashtra	Paras TPS Expn,U-2	MSPGCL	BHEL	U-2	250	27.03.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan	Chhabra TPS	RRVUNL	BHEL	U-1	250	30.10.09
Rajasthan	Giral Lignlie-II	RRVUNL	BHEL	U-2	125	06.11.09
Rajasthan	Kota TPP	RRVUNL	BHEL	U-7	195	31.08.09
Rajasthan	Suratgarh TPP	RRVUNL	BHEL	U-6	250	29.08.09
West Bengal	Bakereshwar TPS	WBPDC	BHEL	U-5	210	07.06.09
		Total State Sector			3079	
Private Sector						
Andhra Pradesh	Gautami CCPP	Gautami Power Ltd	Others	GT-1	145	03.05.09
			Others	GT-2	145	03.05.09
			Others	ST	174	03.05.09
Andhra Pradesh	Konaseema CCPP	Konaseema gas Power Ltd.	Others	GT-1	140	01.05.09
	Others		Others	GT-2	140	01.05.09
Andhra Pradesh	Lanco Kondapalli Ph-II (GT)	Lanco Kondapalli	Others	GT	233	05.12.09
Chhattisgarh	Lanco Amarkantak TPS Ph-1, U-1	Lanco Amarkantak Power Pvt. Ltd.	Chinese	U-1	300	04.06.09
Chhattisgarh	Lanco Amarkantak TPS Ph-1, U-2	Lanco Amarkantak Power Pvt. Ltd	Chinese	U-2	300	26.03.10
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-1 (U-1&2)	Adani Power Ltd	Chinese	U-1	330	04.08.09
			Chinese	U-2	330	17.03.10
Gujarat	Sugen CCPP (Akhakhol)	Torrent Power Gen. Ltd.	Others	Blk-II	382.5	07.05.09
			Others	Blk-III	382.5	08.06.09
Karnataka	Toranagallu TPP	JSW Energy (Vijayanagar) Ltd	Chinese	U-1	300	27.04.09
			Chinese	U-2	300	24.08.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd.(JSW)	Chinese	U-1	135	16.10.09
Uttar Pradesh	Rosa TPP Ph-I	Rosa Power Supply Co.Ltd. Reliance Energy	Chinese	U-1	300	10.02.10
West Bengal	Budge-Budge-III	CESC	BHEL	U-3	250	29.09.09
Total Private Sector					4287	
Total Commissioned 2009-10					9106	

Year 2010-11**Central Sector**

Andhra Pradesh	Simhadri STPP Extn.	NTPC	BHEL	U-3	500	31.03.11
Chhattisgarh	Korba STPP	NTPC	BHEL	U-7	500	26.12.10
Haryana	Indira Gandhi TPP	APCPL	BHEL	U-1	500	31.10.10
Rajasthan	Barsingsar Lignite	NLC	BHEL	U-1	125	28.06.10
Uttar Pradesh	NCP Project St-II	NTPC	BHEL	U-6	490	30.07.10
West Bengal	Farakka STPS- III	NTPC	BHEL	U-6	500	23.03.11
West Bengal	Mejia TPS Extn	DVC	BHEL	U-1	500	30.09.10
			BHEL	U-2	500	26.03.11
Total Central Sector					3740	

State Sector

Andhra Pradesh	Kakatiya TPP	APGENCO	BHEL	U-1	500	27.05.10
Andhra Pradesh	Rayalseema TPP St-III	APGENCO	BHEL	U-5	210	31.12.10
Delhi	Pragati CCGT - III	PPCL	BHEL	GT-1	250	24.10.10
Gujarat	Surat Lignite TPP Extn.	GIPCL	BHEL	U-3	125	12.04.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana	Rajiv Gandhi TPS. Hlssar	HPGCL	Chinese	U-2	600	01.10.10
Karnataka	Raichur U-8	KPCL	BHEL	U-8	250	26.06.10
Rajasthan	Chhabra TPS	RRVUNL	BHEL	U-2	250	04.05.10
Tripura	Baramura GT Extn.	TSECL	BHEL	U-5	21	03.08.10
		Total State Sector			2581	
Private Sector						
Andhra Pradesh	Konaseema CCPP	Konaseema Gas Power Ltd.	Others	ST	165	30.06.10
Andhra Pradesh	Lanco Kondapalli Ph-II (ST)	Lanco Kondapalli	Chinese	ST	133	19.07.10
Delhi	Rithala CCPP	NDPL	Others	GT-1	35.75	09.12.10
			Others	GT-2	35.75	04.10.10
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-1 (U-3&4)	Adani Power Ltd	Chinese	U-3	330	02.08.10
			Chinese	U-4	330	20.12.10
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd.	Chinese	U-1	660	26.12.10
Karnataka	Udupi TPP	UPCL	Chinese	U-1	600	23.07.10
Maharashtra	JSW Ratnagiri TPP	JSW Energy (Ratnagiri) Ltd.	Chinese	U-1	300	24.08.10
			Chinese	U-2	300	09.12.10
Maharashtra	Wardha Warora TPP	WPCL	Chinese	U-1	135	05.06.10
			Chinese	U-2	135	10.10.10
			Chinese	U-3	135	13.01.11
Orissa	Sterlite TPP	Sterlite Energy Ltd.	Chinese	U-1	600	14.10.10
			Chinese	U-2	600	29.12.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd. (JSW)	Chinese	U-2	135	08.07.10
Uttar Pradesh	Rosa TPP Ph-I	Rosa Power Supply Co.Ltd.-Reliance Energy	Chinese	U-2	300	28.06.10
		Total Private Sector			4929.5	
Total Commissioned 2010-11					11250.5	
Year 2011-12						
Central Sector						
Andhra Pradesh	Simhadri STPS Ext.	NTPC	BHEL	U-4	500	30.03.12
Chhattisgarh	Sipat-I	NTPC	Others	U-1	660	28.06.11
			Others	U-2	660	24.12.11
Haryana	Indira Gandhi TPP	APCPL	BHEL	U-2	500	05.11.11
Jharkhand	Kodarma TPP	DVC	BHEL	U-1	500	20.07.11
Tamil Nadu	Vallur TPP Ph-I	NTECL	BHEL	U-1	500	28.03.12
Tamil Nadu	Neyveli TPS-II Exp.	NLC	BHEL	U-1	250	04.01.12
West Bengal	Durgapur Steel TPS	DVC	BHEL	U-1	500	29.07.11
			BHEL	U-2	500	23.03.12
Total Central Sector					4570	
State Sector						
Andhra Pradesh	Kothagudem TPP -VI	APGENCO	BHEL	U-1	500	26.06.11
Assam	Lakwa Waste Heat Unit	APGCL	BHEL	ST	37.2	24.12.11
Delhi	Pragati CCGT - III	PPCL	BHEL	ST-1	250	29.02.12
Gujarat	Hazira CCPP Extn.	GSECL	BHEL	GT+ST	351	18.02.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	Bellary TPS	KPCL	BHEL	U-2	500	23.03.12
Maharashtra	Bhusawal TPS Expn.	MSPGCL	BHEL	U-4	500	07.03.12
			BHEL	U-5	500	30.03.12
Maharashtra	Khaperkheda TPS Expn.	MSPGCL	BHEL	U-5	500	05.08.11
Uttar Pradesh	Harduaganj Ext.	UPRVUNL	BHEL	U-8	250	27.09.11
West Bengal	Santaldih TPP Extn. Ph-II	WBPDCCL	BHEL	U-6	250	29.06.11
		Total State Sector			3638.2	
Private Sector						
Andhra Pradesh	Simhapuri TPS Ph-I	Mauhucon Projects Ltd.	Chinese	U-1	150	24.03.12(A)
Chhattisgarh	Kasalpalli TPP	ACB India Ltd.	Chinese	U-1	135	13.12.11
Chhattisgarh	Katghora TPP	Vandana Energy & Steel Ltd.	Chinese	U-1	35	14.02.12
Chhattisgarh	SV Power TPP	SV Power Pvt Ltd.	Chinese	U-1	63	07.12.11
Delhi	Rithala CCPP	NDPL	Others	ST	36.5	04.09.11
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd.	Chinese	U-2	660	20.07.11
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-III	Adani Power Ltd.	Chinese	U-1	660	07.11.11
			Chinese	U-2	660	03.03.12
			Chinese	U-3	660	09.03.12
Gujarat	Mundra UMTTP	Tata Power Co.	Others	U-1	600	25.02.12
Gujarat	Salaya TPP	Essar Power Gujarat Ltd.	Chinese	U-1	600	22.02.12
Haryana	Jajjar TPP (Mahatama Gandhi TPP)	CLP Power India Pvt. Ltd	Chinese	U-1	680	12.01.12
Jharkhand	Maithon RB TPP	DVC	BHEL	U-1	525	30.06.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			BHEL	U-2	525	23.03.12(A)
Karnataka	Udupi TPP	UPCL	Chinese	U-2	600	17.04.11
Maharashtra	JSW Ratnagiri TPP	JSW Energy (Ratnagiri) Ltd.	Chinese	U-3	300	06.05.11
			Chinese	U-4	300	08.10.11
Maharashtra	Mihan TPS	Abhijeet MADC Nagpur Energy Pvt. Ptd.	Chinese	U-1	61.5	09.02.12
			Chinese	U-2	61.5	09.02.12
			Chinese	U-3	61.5	09.02.12
			Chinese	U-4	61.5	09.02.12
Maharashtra	Wardha Warora TPP	WPCL	Chinese	U-4	135	30.04.11
Orissa	Sterlite TPP	Sterlite Energy Ltd.	Chinese	U-3	600	16.08.11
Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd. (JSW)	Chinese	U-3	135	02.11.11
			Chinese	U-4	135	23.11.11
Uttar Pradesh	Anpara-C	Lanco Anpara Power Pvt. Ltd.	Chinese	U-1	600	15.11.11
Uttar Pradesh	Anpara-C	Lanco Anpara Power Pvt. Ltd.	Chinese	U-2	600	12.11.11
Uttar Pradesh	Barkhara TPP	Bajaj Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Others	U-1	45	06.11.11
			Others	U-2	45	28.01.12
Uttar Pradesh	Khamberkhera TPP	Bajaj Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Others	U-1	45	17.10.11
			Others	U-2	45	28.11.11
Uttar Pradesh	Kundarki TPP	Bajaj Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Others	U-1	45	10.01.12
			Others	U-2	45	29.02.12
Uttar Pradesh	Maqsoodpur TPP	Bajaj Energy Pvt Ltd.	Others	U-1	45	03.11.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Others	U-2	45	21.01.12
UP	Rosa TPP Ph-II	Reliance Power Ltd.	Chinese	U-3	300	27.12.11
			Chinese	U-4	300	30.03.12
UP	Utrala TPP	Bajaj Energy Pvt. Ltd	Others	U-1	45	21.02.12
			Others	U-2	45	19.03.12
Total Private Sector					10870.5	
Total Commissioned 2011-12					19078.7	
Grand Total					39435.2	

Thermal Units Programmed for commissioning during 2012-13

State	Project Name	Impl Agency	BTG Supplier	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)	Actual Comm. Date	Cap. Achieved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central Sector							
Chhattisgarh	Sipat-I	NTPC	Others	U-3	660	02.06.12(A)	660
Haryana	Indira Gandhi TPP	APCPL	BHEL	U-3	500	Dec.-12	
Jharkhand	Kodarma TPP	DVC	BHEL	U-2	500	Nov.-12	
Maharashtra	Mouda TPP	NTPC	BHEL	U-1	500	19.04.12(A)	500
Madhya Pradesh	Vindhyachal TPP-IV	NTPC	BHEL	U-11	500	14.06.12(A)	500
Tamil Nadu	Vallur TPP Ph I	NTECL	BHEL	U-2	500	Feb.-13	
Tripura	Tripura Gas	ONGC	BHEL	Module-1	363.3	Jul.-12	
Uttar Pradesh	Rihand TPP- III	NTPC	BHEL	U-5	500	25.05.12(A)	500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sub-Total of Central Sector					4023.3		2160
State Sector							
Chhattisgarh	Marwa TPP	CSEB	BHEL	U-1	500	Jan.-13	
Delhi	Pragati CCGT-III	PPCL	BHEL	GT-3	250	27.06.12(A)	250
Gujarat	Ukai TPP Extn.	GSECL	BHEL	U-6	490	Dec.-12	
Gujarat	Pipavav CAPP	GSECL	BHEL	Block-2	351	Dec.-12	
Madhya Pradesh	Satpura TPP Extn.	MPPGCL	BHEL	U-10	250	May-13	
Rajasthan	Ramgarg GT	RRVUNL	BHEL	GT	110	Oct.-12	
Rajasthan	Ramgarg ST	RRVUNL	BHEL	ST-1	50	Nov.-12	
Tamil Nadu	Mettur TPP Ext.	TNEB	Chinese	U-1	600	Jun.-12	
Tamil Nadu	North Chennai Extn. U-2	TNEB	BHEL	U-2	600	Sep.-12	
Uttar Pradesh	Parichha Extn.	UPRVUNL	BHEL	U-5	250	24.05.12(A)	250
Uttar Pradesh	Harduaganj Ext.	UPRVUNL	BHEL	U-9	250	25.05.12(A)	250
Uttar Pradesh	Parichha Extn.	UPRVUNL	BHEL	U-6	250	Sep-12	
Sub-Total of State Sector					3951		750
Private Sector							
Andhra Pradesh	Simhapuri Energy Pvt.Ltd Ph-I	Madhucon Projects Ltd.	Chinese	U-2	150	02.07.12(A)	150
Andhra Pradesh	Thamminapatnam TPP-I	Meenakshi Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Chinese	U-1	150	Jun.-12	1
Andhra Pradesh	Thamminapatnam TPP-	Meenakshi Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Chinese	U-2	150	Sep.-12	
Chhattisgarh	Kasaipalli TPP	M/s ACB (India) Ltd.		U-2	135	21.06.12(A)	135
Chhattisgarh	Swastik Korba TPS	ACB	Non-BHEL	U-1	25	Sep.-12	
Chhattisgarh	Vandana Vidyut TPP-Chhattisgarh	M/s Vandana Vidyut	Chinese	U-1	135	Jan.-13	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gujarat	Salaya TPP	Essar Power Gujarat Ltd.	Chinese	U-2	600	13.06.12(A)	600
Gujarat	Mundra UMTTP	Tata Power Co.	Others	U-2	800	25.07.12(A)	800
Haryana	Jajjar TPP (Mahatama Gandhi TPP)	CLP Power India Pvt. Ltd.	Chinese	U-2	660	11.04.12(A)	660
Jharkhand	Adhunik Power TPP	Adhunik Power Co.Ltd.	BHEL	U-1	270	Aug.-12	
Jharkhand	Corporate Power Ltd.-Ph-I (Maitrishi Usha)	M/s Corporate Power Ltd.	BHEL	U-1	270	Sep.-12	
Orissa	Sterlite TPP	Sterlite Energy Ltd.	Chinese	U-4	600	25.04.12(A)	600
Maharashtra	Gupta Energy Power Ltd.	Gupta Energy Power Ltd.	Chinese	U-2		28.04.12(A)	60
Maharashtra	Bela TPP-I	IEPL	BHEL	U-1	270	Jul.-12	
Maharashtra	Butibori TPP Ph-II	Vidarbha Industries Power	Chinese	U-1	300	17.08.12(A)	300
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-I	Adani Power Ltd.	Chinese	U-1	660	Jun.-12	
Maharashtra	EMCO Warora TPP	EMCO Energy Ltd. (GMR)	Chinese	U-1	300	Oct.-12	
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-I	Adani Power Ltd.	Chinese	U-2	660	Oct.-12 Feb.-13	
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd.	Chinese	U-1	660	Dec.-12	
Madhya Pradesh	Bina TPP	Bina Power Supply Co. Ltd.	BHEL	U-1	250	12.08.12(A)	250
Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd. (JSW)	Chinese	U-5	135	Oct.-12	
Sub-Total of Private Sector					7180		3555
Total					15154.3		6465.0

Losses of Power Distribution Companies

2264. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the combined financial losses of all the power distribution companies were estimated at Rs. 1,20,000 crore in 2011-12;

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

(c) whether the Government has introduced Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme in the country in order to prevent this loss;

(d) if so, the date on which this programme was started and the money spent, so far on this programme; and

(e) the targets set along with their time schedule to prevent the power losses under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The combined financial losses of all the power distribution companies in year 2011-12 is not available. However, as per the Power Finance Corporation's (PFC) "Report on Performance of State Power Utilities for 2008-09 to 2010-11", the accumulated losses of Utilities selling directly to consumers as on 31st March, 2011 is Rs. 92,625 crores. The State-wise losses as per above report as on 31st March, 2011 is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Government of India has launched the Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and

Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) in July 2008, with an objective to reduce AT&C losses of Distribution Companies. The focus of R-APDRP is on actual demonstrable performance by Utilities in terms of sustained AT&C loss reduction in the project areas. Projects under the scheme are taken up in two parts in towns having population more than 30,000 (10,000 for special category States) as per census 2001. Part-A of the scheme is for establishing IT enabled system for energy accounting / auditing and for Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) for big cities (populations lacs and Annual Energy Input: 350MU) whereas Part-B is for up-gradation & strengthening of electrical network expected to result into reduction of AT&C losses.

So far, under Part-A(IT) of R-APDRP, a loan amount of Rs. 5196 crores has been sanctioned for all 1402 eligible towns in 47 Utilities of 29 States and an amount of Rs.1781 crores has been disbursed. Under Part-A (SCADA) of R-APDRP, a loan amount of Rs.1443 crores has been sanctioned for 63 eligible towns in 15 States/ 27 Utilities and an amount of Rs.313 crores has been disbursed. Under Part-B of R-APDRP, schemes worth Rs.24,776 crores in 1084 eligible towns have been sanctioned and an amount of Rs.3699 crores has been disbursed till date.

(e) The projects sanctioned under R-APDRP scheme are at various stages of implementation. Successful completion of the scheme is expected to lead to the reduction of AT&C losses to the extent of 15% in project areas. Part 'B' loan will be converted into grants to States/ Utilities only on achieving sustained AT&C loss reduction to the extent of 15%.

Statement

Accumulated Loss/profit as per balance sheet for utilities selling directly to consumers

			(Rs. in crores)
Region	State	Utility	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	-5,858
	Bihar Total		-5,858

1	2	3	4
	Jharkhand	JSEB	-6,079
	Jharkhand Total		-6,079
	Orissa	CESCO	-1,348
		NESCO	-731
		SESCO	-743
		WESCO	-527
	Orissa Total		-3,349
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	
	Sikkim Total		
	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	-216
	West Bengal Total		-216
	Eastern Total		-15,502
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	-1,081
	Arunachal Pradesh Total		-1,081
	Assam	CAEDCL	
		LAEDCL	
		UAEDCL	
		APDCL	-1,030
	Assam Total		-1,030
	Manipur	Manipur PD	-1,324
	Manipur Total		-1,324
	Meghalaya	MeSEB	
		MeECL	-540
	Meghalaya Total		-540
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	-714
	Mizoram Total		-714
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	-914
	Nagaland Total		-914
	Tripura	TSECL	-360
	Tripura Total		-360
	North Eastern Total		-5,963

1	2	3	4	
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	81	
		BSES Yamuna	173	
		NDPL	933	
		Delhi Total		1,188
	Haryana	DHBVNL		-2,288
		UHBVNL		-3,820
		Haryana Total		-6,107
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB		
		HPSEB Ltd.		-894
		Himachal Pradesh Total		-864
		Jammu & Kashmir	J&K PDD	-13,730
		Jammu & Kashmir Total		-13,730
	Punjab	PSEB		
		PSPCL		-1,482
		Punjab Total		-1,482
	Rajasthan	AVVNL		0
		JDVVNL		0
		JVVNL		0
		Rajasthan Total		0
	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN		-7,689
		KESCO		-1,635
		MVVN		-4,457
Pash VVN			-4,906	
Poorv VVN			-6,776	
	Uttar Pradesh Total		-25,463	
	Uttarakhand	Ut PCL	-1,960	
	Uttarakhand Total		-1,960	
Northern Total			-48,448	

1	2	3	4	
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	-115	
		APEPDCL	97	
		APNPDCL	-15	
		APSPDCL	144	
		Andhra Pradesh Total		111
	Karnataka	BESCOM	-351	
		CHESCOM	-274	
		GESCOM	-155	
		HESCOM	-724	
		MESCOM	52	
		Karnataka Total		-1,451
	Kerala	KSEB	1,727	
		Kerala Total		1,727
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	88	
		Puducherry Total		88
Tamil Nadu	TNEB			
	TANGEDCO	-8,401		
		Tamil Nadu Total	-8,401	
Southern Total			-7,927	
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	-726	
			Chhattisgarh Total	-726
	Goa	Goa PD	927	
			Goa Total	927
	Gujarat	DGVCL	119	
		MGVCL	83	
		PGVCL	53	
		UGVCL	44	
	Gujarat Total		299	

1	2	3	4
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	-3,280
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	-3,873
		MP Purv Kshetra VV.CL	-4,338
		Madhya Pradesh Total	-11,491
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	-3,793
		Maharashtra Total	-3,793
Western Total			-14,784
Grand Total			-92,625

CGHS Dispensaries in Gurgaon

2265. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is only one Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensary in Gurgaon catering to the large number of people who have settled in this area;

(b) if so, the number of beneficiaries registered with this dispensary and the number of doctors and other para-medical staff appointed in the dispensary;

(c) whether there is any proposal to open another CGHS dispensary in Gurgaon;

(d) if so, the time by when it is likely to be opened; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The details are as following-

No. of card holders- 9290

No of beneficiaries- 30,445

No. of doctors- 10

No. of paramedical staff- 07

(c) to (e) Keeping in view the large number of CGHS beneficiaries residing in Gurgaon, a second dispensary for Gurgaon has been approved. The construction work of the CGHS dispensary premises at Sector 55-56 has already been initiated by Central Public Works Department (CPWD). Further, a CMO in-charge for the proposed dispensary has also been nominated, who is interacting with the concerned agencies to get the work expedited for ensuring opening of the dispensary at the earliest.

Flouride Research Centre

2266. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Flouride Research Centres in various States including Andhra Pradesh in the country;

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

(c) whether any proposal has been received by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year along with the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP

BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) As per information received from Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India has decided to set up a Flouride and Flourisis Mitigation Centre each in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat by upgrading/strengthening the facilities available in National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad and Gujarat Jal Seva Training Institute, Gandhinagar.

(c) and (d) State Governments of Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh have requested Government of India to set up the centre. Government of India has asked these States to prepare the Detailed Project Reports in this regard.

Indian Workers in Sri Lanka

2267. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the death of an Indian worker in Sri Lanka recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken up this issue with the Sri Lankan Government;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure safety of Indian workers working in foreign countries including Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) As per the available information, an Indian worker, Shri Manas Kumar Mallick, an employee of CONFAB Steel (Pvt.) Ltd., Medagama, Sri Lanka, fell while working in the premises of the said factory and succumbed to electrocution on 8th May, 2012.

The matter was immediately taken up by the High Commission of India in Colombo with the employer and the concerned authorities of the Government of Sri Lanka. The despatch of mortal remains of Shri Mallick was also facilitated so as to reach Bhubaneshwar on 16th May, 2012.

Government attaches high priority to the welfare, safety and security of Indians working abroad.

VIP Lounge

2268. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of facilities being provided to foreign dignitaries at VIP lounge at airports in the country and the manner in which the funds are managed for the purpose;

(b) whether the Indian dignitaries visiting abroad have to pay charges for using VIP lounge at various airports;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to charge from foreign dignitaries for using VIP lounge at different airports in the country;

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

(f) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to ensure that these charges are not put on passengers of public exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The facilities provided to the foreign dignitaries at VIP lounges at airports in the country are the responsibility of the airport operators. The funds to manage this are also the responsibility of the concerned airport operator. Government does not provide any separate funds to airport operators for the VIP lounges.

(b) and (c) No such data is maintained by the Government.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(f) Does not arise.

**Hospitality Development and
Promotion Board**

2269. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the proposal for the creation of a Hospitality Development and Promotion Board (HDPB) along with its proposed functions; and

(b) the time by which the said Board is likely to be operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The 'Hospitality Development and Promotion Board' (HDPB) has been set up and is operational since January, 2011 to facilitate the clearances required by hotel projects in a time bound manner and also provide policy advice for development of hospitality sector.

The main functions of the HDPB are:

- (i) to fast track approval/clearances of hotel project proposals in a time bound manner;
- (ii) to review the hotel projects policies and to coordinate with other concerned agencies such as the Administrative Ministries/Departments/Agencies for developing guidelines that are transparent and which encourage the growth of hotel/hospitality infrastructure in the country;
- (iii) to interact with Government, non-Governmental and Industry bodies to increase the hotel/hospitality infrastructure in the country.

The States/Union Territory Administrations have been advised to set up similar Boards if the same does not exist in their respective States/Union Territories.

[Translation]

Sell Off Stakes In Power Projects

2270. SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many developers are proposing to sell their stakes in power projects in view of a lot of problems being faced by the power sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to remove the problems being faced in erecting power projects and improving the transmission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Ministry of Power has no report regarding developers proposing to sell their stakes in power Projects due to problems being faced by the Power Sector in the country.

(c) Steps taken by the Government to remove the problems being faced in erecting power projects and improving the transmission are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

- 1 In order to facilitate selling of power, developers of power projects are allowed sale of the electricity through Open access and through two power exchanges already in operation.
- 2 As per the tariff policy issued by Ministry of Power dated 06.01.2006 and as amended from time to time, introducing competition in different segments of the electricity industry is one of the key features of the Electricity Act, 2003. Competition will lead to significant benefits to consumers through reduction in capital costs and also efficiency of operations. It will also facilitate the price to be determined competitively. All future procurement of power by distribution licenses would be through the competitive bidding route. Even for the Public Sector projects, tariff of all new generation and transmission projects would be decided on the basis of competitive bidding after 6.1.2011. However, hydro-electric projects, not being a State controlled/owned company, would have the option of getting the tariff determined by the appropriate Commission on the basis of performance based cost of service regulation if certain conditions

are fulfilled. Such an exemption is also available for certain transmission projects.

In Pursuance of the above provisions of the tariff policy, Central Govt, have already awarded 6 Nos. Transmission Service Provider (TSP) through competitive bidding route to private sector companies.

3 Government of India (GoI) has issued Mega Power Policy which envisages following fiscal concession / benefits to the Mega Power projects.

- i) Zero Custom Duty - for import of capital equipment for the power projects.
- ii) Deemed export benefit - benefit to the domestic bidders for the projects.
- iii) Income tax benefit - In addition, the income tax holiday regime as per section 80-IA of the income tax Act 1961 can also be availed.

4 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100% is permitted in power sector, under the automatic route, for:

- (i) Generation and transmission of electric energy produced in hydro-electric, coal/lignite based thermal, oil based thermal and gas based thermal power plants;
- (ii) Non-Conventional Energy Generation and Distribution;
- (iii) Distribution of elective energy to households, industrial, commercial and other users; and
- (iv) Power Trading.

5 Steps taken by the government in 2012-13 enumerated in the Budget:

- Emphasized Viability Gap Funding (VGF) under the Scheme for Support to PPP in infrastructure as an important instrument to attract private investment into the sector.

- Allowed issue of tax-free bonds for Rupees 60,000 crore to finance infrastructure projects, which include Rupees 10,000 crore for Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd. (IRFC), India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd (IIFCL) and power sector.

- Indicated the structure for credit enhancement and take-out finance put in place by IIFCL to ease credit access to infrastructure projects.

- Referred to the creation of a consortium for direct lending and grant of in-principle approval to developers before the submission of bids for PPP projects.

- Allowed External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) to part finance Rupee Debt of existing power projects

- Reduced the rate of withholding tax on interest payments on ECBs from 20 % to 5 % for three years to provide low cost funds to infrastructure sectors including power.

- Removed the restriction on Venture Capital Funds to invest only in specified sectors

- Removed the cascading effect of Dividend Distribution Tax in a multi-tier corporate structure.

- Continued to allow repatriation of dividends from foreign subsidiaries of Indian companies to India at a lower tax rate of 15% as against that of 30 % for another year upto March 31, 2013.

- Extended the sunset date by a year for power sector undertakings so that they can be set up on or before March 31, 2013 for claiming 100% deduction of profits for 10 years.

- Extended additional depreciation of 20% in the initial year to new assets acquired by power generation companies.

- Provided domestic thermal power producers full exemption from basic customs duty and a concessional CVD of 1% to steam coal for two years till March 31, 2014.

- Provided full exemption from basic duty to power generation fuels like natural gas, LNG, uranium concentrate and sintered uranium dioxide.
- 6 As regards improving the transmission, it is to state that the generation developer has to apply to CTU for obtaining transmission access as per CERC regulation for power evacuation and accordingly to pay the transmission charges. Based on the details of power to be evacuated, transmission system strengthening is carried out. Transmission system strengthening is also carried out based on the operational feed back and the requirement of States for drawl/injection of power.

[English]

Visa Centres

2271. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of temporary closure of visa centres and embassies of foreign countries in our country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for such closures during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to obviate the inconvenience caused to passengers due to such closures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) As per information available, there has reportedly been no temporary closure of Visa Centres and Embassies of foreign countries in India, in the recent past, except during official holidays of the respective countries.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Target for Solar Energy Generation

2272. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the

Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is targeting an installed capacity for solar energy of 20 giga watts by the year 2022; and

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

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

(b) The Government announced Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) in January 2010 with a target of 20 giga watt capacity of grid connected solar power by the year 2022. The JNNSM is envisaged to be implemented in three phases. Phase 1 targets a capacity of 1100 MW by 2013, phase 2 a capacity of 4000 - 10000 MW by 2017, and remaining capacity during phase 3 by 2022.

Presently, a capacity of 1040 MW of solar power projects has been set up in the country under various programmes of the Centre and States.

District Planning Committees

2273. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of working of District Planning Committees (DPCs);

(b) whether there is any set of guidelines that govern their functioning;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the formula for distribution of grants among Panchayats in various districts, out of the total money earmarked for Panchayats; and

(e) the procedure for distribution of funds across the three tiers of the Panchayats?

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

DEO): (a) to (c) Under Article 243ZD of the Constitution, a District Planning Committee (DPC) shall be constituted at the district level in every State to consolidate the Plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities in the district and to prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole. The composition and functions to be assigned to the DPCs are decided by the State Legislature. While preparing the draft development plan, DPCs have to take into consideration (i) matters of common interest between the Panchayats and the Municipalities including spatial planning, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation and (ii) the extent and type of available resources whether financial or otherwise. The Planning Commission has issued guidelines for preparation of district plans in August, 2006. A comprehensive Manual for Integrated District Planning has also been prepared in 2008. Moreover, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has issued guidelines dated 29.05.2009 to the States in this regard.

(d) and (e) Grants to Panchayats are given under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Thirteenth Finance Commission, etc. The formula for distribution of grants among the Panchayats is decided by the State Governments. The procedure for distribution of funds among the three tiers of the Panchayats also varies from scheme to scheme.

[Translation]

Eco and Heli Tourism

2274. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is tremendous scope for development of Eco and Heli tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for its development/promotion in the country;

(c) the details of projects proposals received and sanctioned to various State Governments/Union Territory

Administrations for its development along with the funds allocated/released and utilisation reported thereunder during Eleventh Five Year Plan and the current year, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken note of construction of resorts near wild life parks having adverse implications on the ecology; and

(e) if so, the corrective measures taken by the Government to prevent such eco-disastrous activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) Development and promotion of various tourism destinations and products including eco-tourism and Heli Tourism are primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for the projects prioritized in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority and adherence to the scheme guidelines. The Ministry of Tourism has also issued guidelines on 22.07.2009 to extend financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for construction of heliports.

Details of Central Financial Assistance given by the Ministry of Tourism during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and current financial year for projects focusing on Eco Tourism and Heli Tourism are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are required to obtain necessary pollution control, Forest, Coastal Zone Regulation and Environmental clearances for implementing any project that has impact on environment. The guidelines formulated for approval of hotel projects at the implementation stage and for their classification under various star categories include clauses for encouraging hotels to adopt eco-friendly measures and practices like pollution control, energy and water conservation, sewage treatment plant, rain water harvesting system and solid waste management system.

The 'guidelines for ecotourism in and around protected areas' have been finalized by the Ministry of Environment and Forests and filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Statement

Statewise/ Union Territory wise details of Central Financial Assistance given by the Ministry of Tourism during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Current Year for Projects Focusing on Eco-tourism and Heli Tourism

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh			
1	2006-07	Destination development of Laknavaram Lake as Eco-Tourism Destination in Warangal.	468.63
2	2007-08	Development of Eco-Tourism Center at Pulicat Lake in B.V. Palem at Nellore District.	167.37
3	2008-09	Destination Development of Eco-Park at Nellore Tank, Nellore District.	165.62
4	2008-09	Destination Development of Chillaka Hill Tribal Retreat-Phakal Eco-Tourism Zone and Landscape Park Kummarikunta Narsampet, Warangal District.	312.22
5	2009-10	Development of Eco-Tourism Centre at Jannaram Adilabad District.	283.94
6	2010-11	Development of Eco-Tourism Center at Ananthagiri Ranga Reddy Dist.	404.51
7	2011-12	Development of Eco-Tourism Centre at Orvakallu, Kunool District in Andhra Pradesh.	486.35
Arunachal Pradesh			
8	2010-11	Construction of Eco-Tourism at Tego Gamlin Village, West Siang District.	370.65
9	2011-12	Construction of Eco-Tourism at Hukanjuri under Deomali Sub-Division.	487.93
Chandigarh			
10	2010-11	Up-gradation at Eco-Tourism Park cum botanical Garden and Creation & Strengthening of Tourism infrastructure.	313.32
Haryana			
11	2007-08	Development of Eco-Tourism in Morni-Pinjore Hills and Sultanpur National Park.	329.00
12	2007-08	Development of Eco-Tourism in Kalesar.	319.00

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh			
13	2007-08	Integrated Development of Tribal Circuit with special focus on Eco Tourism at Spiti-Sangla, Kinnaur, Spiti-Lahaul, Pangi.	50.00
145	2007-0863	Development of Eco-Tourism in Himachal Pradesh-Kullu-Kalidhar-Manali-Koth-Naggar-Siraj Eco Circuit, Rohru-Mandi-Sandasu Khasdhar, Larot Dodrakawar- upgradation of forest rest houses, Sarhan, Sholtu to Purbani, Bilaspur Eco Circuit.	368.22
Jammu & Kashmir			
15	2010-11	Development of Eco Friendly Resort in between Nilgrath and Sarbal Village, J&K by Sonamarg Development Authority.	242.13
16	2010-11	Development of Heliport and Helipad in Gulmarg under the project - Destination development of Gulmarg Tangmarg Drooru.	71.40
17	2011-12	Creation of Tourism Infrastructure for Day Camping, Eco-Tourism and Pilgrim Tourism at Park Gatha, Khanitop, Seoj, Padri and at Pilgrim destinations at Bhaderwah in J &K by Bhaderwah Dev Authority.	466.57
Jharkhand			
18	2006-07	Integrated Development Of Tourist Circuit -Ranchi - Rajrappa - Hazaribagh - Itkhori.	775.78
Karnataka			
19	2007-08	Development of Eco-Tourism Park at Hanumanthanagar, Maddur Taluk Mandya District.	229.42
20	2007-08	Development of Eco-Tourism setting up of Jungle Camps and Trails.	322.21
21	2007-08	Development of Eco-Sites at Talacauvery, Gopinatham, Bhagwati and Seetanadi.	380.26
22	2009-10	Development of Eco-Tourism Resort & Adventure Tourism Facilities, Talkale, Jog, Sagar Taluk, Shimoga District.	414.68
23	2009-10	Development of Eco-Tourism Park at Kaginele (District Haveri).	499.97
24	2009-10	Development of Eco-Tourism Resort/Facilities at Daroji Bear Sanctuary, Hampi, Hospet Taluk Bellary District.	339.77
25	2009-10	Development Jungle Lodges & Resorts at Vilaspur tank in Bidar District.	177.54
26	2010-11	Development of Eco-Tourism Resort at Khanapur Forest, Belgaum District.	440.32

1	2	3	4
27	2010-11	Pilikula Nisargadhama Eco Tourism Resort.	419.65
Kerala			
28	2006-07	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism Circuit on Neyyar-Ponmudi-Thenmala-Konni-Gavi-Thekkady-Munnar-Chinnar-Parambikulam - Nelliampathy.	581.78
29	2006-07	Development of Ranipuram as an Eco-Tourism Destination.	357.01
30	2007-08	Development of Eco-Tourism Programme in Gavi, Pathanamthitta District.	20.05
31	2008-09	Malabar Mangrove Eco-Tourism circuit in Malappuram, Kozhikode, Kannur and Kasargode Districts.	349.36
Madhya Pradesh			
32	2009-10	Samardha Eco-Tourism Destination Development, District Raisen.	33.45
Maharashtra			
33	2008-09	Major Circuit Development for Eco-Tourism Development Scheme for Vidarbha Region as a Mega Project.	3738.19
34	2009-10	Construction of Helipad at Shani Shingnapur under the Project - Development of religious circuit at Shirdi district, Ahmadnagar under Circuit Development.	25.13
Manipur			
35	2006-07	Development of Eco-Tourism park at Imphal under the destination Development scheme.	345.29
36	2010-11	Eco Tourism Complex at Thangal, Senapati District.	310.85
Nagaland			
37	2008-09	Integrated Development of Mon as Eco-Adventure & Cultural destination.	452.76
38	2009-10	Tourist Destination at Kigwema-MT. Suro Eco-Adventure.	383.06
39	2010-11	Integrated Tourist Eco-Adventure & Cultural Circuit, Changtongya - Mingkong - Noksen - Tobu-Shatuya.	784.70
40	2010-11	Integrated Tourist Destination: Eco-Adventure & Cultural Hub at Akito.	434.70
41	2010-11	Integrated Tourist Destination: Eco-Adventure Culture Hub Chizami.	500.00
Odisha			
42	2006-07	Development of Eco-Tourism at Bhitarkanika.	383.22

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan			
43	2010-11	Infrastructure Development of Eco-tourism destination, Kumbhalgarh - Todgarh - Raoli-Ranapur as a tourist destination & development circuit	594.55
Sikkim			
44	2007-08	Construction of Indian Himalayan Centre for Adventure and Eco-Tourism at Chemchey Phase-II in South Sikkim.	389.54
45	2009-10	Development and Promotion of Eco-Tourism Destination in Lachung, Yumthang and in North Sikkim.	394.41
46	2009-10	Development of Heliport at Chemchey in South Sikkim under Destination development of tourist infrastructure under Burfung-Ralong Constituency.	75.00
47	2009-10565	Development of Heliport in North Sikkim under the project Destination development of Mangan Tourist Axis.	75.00
48	2009-10	Development of Heliport in West Sikkim under the project Destination development of Geetang Khola Water Fall.	75.00
Tamil Nadu			
49	2009-10	Destination Development of Thiruparandundram Eco-park in Madurai District.	387.63
50	2011-12	Development of Botanical Garden at Yercaud in Salem District.	365.00
Uttar Pradesh			
51	2011-12	Development and beautification of Shiv Dham & Eco-tourism at Shahpur, Sultanpur.	226.65
52	2011-12	Development of Eco-tourism at Goverdhan (Part of Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as a Mega Tourist Circuit).	91.95
Uttarakhand			
53	2010-11	Development of Eco-Tourism Huts at Auli, Chamoli District.	461.62
54	2010-11	Development of Eco-Tourism at back waters of Tehri lake.	496.74
55	2010-11	Development of Eco-Tourism on Purola- Netwar-Harkidun Circuit.	700.85
56	2011-12	Development of Eco- Tourism at Almora.	490.80
57	2011-12	Development of Nirmal Gangotri Eco-Tourism Mega Circuit at Uttarakashi in Uttarakhand.	5,000.00

1	2	3	4
58	2011-12	Development of Eco-Tourism at Sat Tal, Uttarakhand.	494.79
59	2011-12	Development of Eco-Tourism at Lansdowne, Uttarakhand.	495.95
West Bengal			
60	2007-08	Development of Eco-Tourism circuit in and around Jhargram, Distt. Paschim Mednipur.	666.55
61	2008-09	Sajnekhali Eco-tourism complex - Cum Destination project in South 24 Paraganas District.	457.60
62	2010-11	Destination tourism of Buxaduar (eco tourism project).	394.00
63	2011-12	Destination Tourism Project at Sunderbans, 24 Parganas (South).	488.53
Total			30828.17

[English]

**Setting up of Super Speciality Wing
In Safdarjung Hospital**

2275. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to SQ No. 65 dated 25.02.2011 regarding health care and state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a super speciality wing in Safdarjung hospital made any headway and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay;

(b) whether there is any proposal to acquire nearby land to expand the hospital;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the casualty ward of the said hospital does not provide Accommodation to all patients; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) A proposal to set up a Super Specialty Block in Safdarjung Hospital has been prepared in the Ministry for seeking approval of the

competent authority. There is no proposal to acquire land for this purpose. The Casualty ward of Safdarjung Hospital provides admission to all patients who need admission and are admitted in appropriate emergency wards.

Benefits of ECB to Power Sector

2276. SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power companies may get benefits of External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) refinance window;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the views of the States and international banks in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) As informed by the Ministry of Finance, the Reserve Bank of India *vide* circular dated April 20, 2012 has allowed Indian companies in the power sector to utilize 40 per cent of the fresh External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) raised towards refinancing of the Rupee loans availed by them from the domestic banking system under the approval route, subject

to the condition that at least 60% of the fresh ECB proposed to be raised should be utilized for fresh capital expenditure for infrastructure project(s).

Restructuring of GSI

2277. SHRI R. DHRUVA NARAYANA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to restructure Geological Survey of India (GSI) and has sought an amount of Rs.4,000 crores for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government constituted a High Powered Committee [HPC] vide Ministry of Mines Resolution No. 11(39)/2007-M.I dated 7th January, 2008 to review the functioning of the Geological Survey of India (GSI), and to assess its capacity to meet the emerging challenges taking into account the organization's technological and manpower resources.

In pursuance of the HPC recommendations Cabinet Note on 'Restructuring of Geological Survey of India' with objective for the 'right sizing' of the strength of GSI from 11420 to 12369, the filling up of posts over a 10 year period to achieve full recommended strength, constitution of Group 'A' Geophysics, Chemistry and Engineering S&T Streams as Organised Service and exemption of S&T post from the purview of Department of Expenditure instruction on posts that remain unfilled for more than one year have been approved by the Cabinet on 25th October 2011. It is estimated that Rs.85 crores per annum shall be incurred on account of additional manpower envisaged in the proposal.

Death of Pilgrims die in Plane Crash

2278. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Indian pilgrims on their way to a pilgrimage centre in Nepal killed in a plane crash recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has provided any assistance to the pilgrims who got injured or to the next of the kin of those who lost their lives in the said mishap; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) In an unfortunate incident on 14 May 2012, an Agni Air flight carrying 16 Indian nationals and heading for pilgrimage at Muktinath crashed near Jomsom in Nepal. Out of the 16 Indian nationals on board, 13 people were killed.

(c) and (d) Immediately on hearing the news of the tragedy, the Indian Embassy in Kathmandu opened a Control Room for enquiries. Embassy of India maintained close contact with Nepalese authorities for expeditious search and relief operations at the site of the crash. The Embassy facilitated the treatment of the 3 injured Indians and also arranged to bring back the mortal remains of the 13 deceased to India, while assisting the next of kin in this regard.

Barcode for Medical Supplies

2279. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the status and details of the Government initiative to make it mandatory for using of barcodes for medical supplies; and

(b) the current mechanism/s by which the Government tracks the supplies of medicines under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to remote rural areas, especially in the light of reports of the rampant availability of fake medicines?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per Public Notices issued by DGFT, exporters of pharmaceutical products are

required to affix barcodes on their export products to facilitate tracing and tracking. The barcode requirements for this purpose apply to packaging at Primary, Secondary and Tertiary levels. The Tertiary Level requirements have come into effect from 1.10.2011. The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW) has also laid down the barcode requirements and implementation timelines for the medicines/drugs (except medical devices & equipments) procured by it under various programmes for supply and distribution through MoHFW regulated distribution channel (PHCs, CHCs/FRUs, Govt, hospitals etc.).

(b) The medicines for distribution under various national health programmes are mainly procured centrally by the MoHFW and distributed to states. The supplies are tracked by the procurement and programme divisions of the MoHFW as well as by the states. Further, to ensure procurement of quality drugs, certain norms are followed in the tender process, such as GMP (Good Manufacturing Practices) compliance, valid manufacturing/import license, pre-dispatch quality control manufacturing and marketing experience, minimum turnover criteria, etc.

[Translation]

Muzaffarpur Airport

2280. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from the Government of Bihar regarding setting up of new airports and development and operationalising the existing airport at Muzaffarpur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with reasons?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. Government of Bihar requested Airports Authority of India (AAI) to consider setting up of a Greenfield Airport at Nalanda and for developing the existing airport at Muzaffarpur.

(b) The request of the State Government was considered in AAI and they have conveyed to the State

Government that the Government of Bihar may develop a Greenfield Airport at Nalanda under PPP mode subject to mandatory clearances, applicable rules and regulations under New Greenfield Airport Policy of the Central Government. However, no such proposal has been received in this Ministry so far.

As regards development of existing airport at Muzaffarpur, a feasibility study was conducted and the report submitted in December 2008, which indicates that there is no scope/potential for development of Muzaffarpur Airport. Hence, at present there is no proposal for development of Muzaffarpur Airport.

[English]

Activities of Cultural Organisations

2281. SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some officials of Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) including a former Director General have been found involved in trafficking people to Germany;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether instances of likely involvement of cultural organisations in human trafficking came to the notice of the Government during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) if so, details thereof, case-wise, year-wise along with the action taken/proposed to be taken against the defaulter cultural organisations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) registered a case in March 2006 under Section 120-B read with Sections 420, 403, 467, 468, 471 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and under Section 13(2) read with Section 13(1)(d) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, against a former Director General and an officer of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) for allegedly

entering into a criminal conspiracy with some private individuals for facilitating illegal trafficking of nine individuals to Germany. The CBI has filed a charge-sheet in a Court of Law and the matter is sub-judice.

(c) and (d) The material is being collected and it will be placed on the table of the House.

Per Capita Expenditure on Child

2282. SHRI. P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the children of Anganwadi centres are provided with foodstuffs and other materials at the approved rates;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of per head expenditure incurred by the Union Government/ State Government on these children;

(d) whether the per capita expenditure is uniform across the States in the country;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) is one of the six services provided under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Central Assistance for Supplementary Nutrition to all the States/UTs is provided by Government of India in the ratio of 50:50 (90:10 for NER) of the expenditure as per the financial norms laid down for various categories of beneficiaries.

The financial norms for providing SNP per capita

expenditure for various categories of children is given below:

Category	Revised Norms w.e.f. November, 2008 (per beneficiary per day)
i. Children (6-72 months)	Rs. 4.00
ii. Severely malnourished children (6-72 months)	Rs. 6.00

Beside this, there are norms per AWC per annum for Pre-School Education kits @ Rs.1000/-, Medicine kits @ Rs.600/-, Contingencies @ Rs.6007/-, IEC @ Rs.1000/-, Monitoring & Evaluation mechanism @ Rs.500/-.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The release of funds from Government of India is norms based. However, States / UTs are free to contribute additional fund from their own resources.

(f) Does not arise.

Norms for Fixing Royalty Rate for Granting Mining Lease

2283. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any norms for fixing royalty rate/lease amount/periodicity to be followed by the Union Government while granting leases of mineral wealth surfaces to the private companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its comparison with royalty rate being fixed in other foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) State Governments as the owners of minerals grant mineral concessions, including mining leases. Further, in terms of Section 9(1) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act), every mining lease holder needs to pay royalty for major minerals removed or consumed at

the royalty rates specified in the Second Schedule of the MMDR Act, 1957. As per Section 9(3) of the MMDR Act, 1957, the rates of royalty for minerals can be revised upward only once in three years. Rates of royalty are fixed, *inter-alia*, on basis of market trends, cost of production and pit mouth value of minerals by a Study Group constituted for the purpose by the Government.

(b) As compared with foreign countries, royalty rates in the country are fixed at *ad valorem* basis for all major minerals excepting 9 minerals for which royalty charged on tonnage basis. Most countries adopt *ad valorem* royalty rates, few countries levying royalty on profits earned by miners. This system is not presently suitable for the country since the country's accounting system is not able to capture profit at mine level.

Antibiotic Policy

2284. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has developed any comprehensive policy which addresses the problem of multi drugs resistance arising out of widespread and indiscriminate use of antimicrobial/antibiotic drugs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the salient features of the said policy;

(c) the action taken/proposed by the Government to resolve objections received from different quarters against the said policy;

(d) whether the Government has finalised operational guidelines and put in place a regulatory mechanism to implement the said policy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) On account of the growing public health concern regarding antimicrobial resistance in pathogens on account of increased availability and use of antibiotics across the country meant for human, animal and industrial consumption, a Task Force was constituted by the Government to recommend measures to attend to the problem of multi drugs resistance arising out of widespread and indiscriminate use of antimicrobial drugs in the country and to assess, review and suggest measures on anti-microbial resistance. The Task Force recommended various steps to rationalize the use of antibiotics in the country. The recommendations include *inter alia* a separate Schedule under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules to regulate the sale of antibiotics, curtail the availability of Fixed Dose Combinations, start colour coding of third generation of antibiotics and restrict their access only to tertiary care hospitals. It also recommended to develop standardized Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing methodology, develop detailed Standard Operating Procedure for microbial identification and for reporting and training of doctors, etc. Based on the recommendations of the Task Force, a notification has been published in the Gazette of India for comments containing the draft amendments to the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for taking out all antibiotics, TB drugs and certain habit forming drugs from the existing Schedule 'H' of the said Rules and putting them in a separate new Schedule 'HI' stipulating that the container of the substance specified in such Schedule 'HI' will be labeled with a symbol 'Rx' which shall be in red colour and conspicuously displayed on the left corner of the label with the warning ;"It is dangerous to take this prescription except in accordance with medical advice and not to be sold by retail without the prescription of the Registered Medical Practitioner.'

[Translation]

Development of Tourist Places in Bihar

2285. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are cultural and religious places belonging to the Ramayana and ancients period in Madhubani and Darbhanga districts of Bihar, which are important from the point of tourism;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the name and address of these places and the amount allocated for their development;

(d) the steps taken for extension, construction and to provide all civic amenities for travelers at shelters in the Parikarma Marg in Janakpur in Bihar;

(e) whether there is any scheme to develop all the places related to the Ramayana period into a tourist circuit on the lines of Buddhist circuit in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. As per information received from State Government of Bihar, few places in Madhubani and Darbhanga districts such as Girija Sthan, Phulhar and Ahilya Sthan, Kamtaul, Darbhanga have been identified and projects have been sanctioned.

(d) The State Government has informed that no such scheme has been sanctioned by them.

(e) and (f) The State Government has identified several places falling under Ramayana Circuit. Projects for the development of tourist amenities in such places are being made in a phase-wise manner for the overall development of this circuit. At present, Janaki Sthan, Punaura and Haleswar Sthan at Sitamarhi, Girija Sthan, Phulhar at Madhubani and Ahilya Sthan, Kamtaul at Darbhanga, Ram Rekha Ghat at Buxar are some of the schemes that have been sanctioned by the State Government.

[English]

Paperless Services in AIIMS

2286. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) is proposed to be a paperless hospital

by making all its activities computer-based by the end of the year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to make all the Government hospitals paperless including all diagnostics facilities therein like laboratory, X-rays, CT scans, etc. and make the reports available online; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) "e-hospital" and "e-office" projects have been undertaken in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS). Under "e-hospital" the registration of patients in OPD is computerized and ward modules developed for in-patients. Several sections/cells of AIIMS are already functional under the "e-filing" system.

(c) and (d) National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore has already initiated e-hospital system. NIMHANS already have PACS system and EEG system with computerized digitalization. In Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Puducherry registration of patients is fully computerized. All Lab facilities, pharmacy and central stores are also computerized. In Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital (RML), New Delhi many of the reports of diagnostic facilities are already available online on the hospital network.

[Translation]

Child Sex Ratio

2287. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the improvement registered in the girl child sex ratio in the aftermath of the implementation of various schemes for girl child;

(b) whether the Government proposes to launch campaign in this regard to further improve the child sex ratio and also include public representatives in such awareness campaign the funds allocated to them for the purposes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) According to Census of India 2011, the ratio of girl children in the age group of 0-6 years (child sex. ratio) declined from 927 in 2001 to 914 in 2011.

(b) and (c) The Government recognizes that the problem of declining child sex ratio in India is not an isolated phenomenon but must be seen in the context of the low status of women and the girl child as a whole, within the home and outside. Accordingly, the Government has undertaken a number of measures to improve survival and status of girl children in the country. While programmes for improvement of nutrition benefit all children including girl children, like the Integrated Child Development Scheme, National Rural Health Mission, Mid-day meal scheme etc., specific interventions for girl children include implementing the Pre Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques(Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, pilot cash transfer scheme of 'Dhanlakshmi', setting up a Sectoral Innovation Council for improving child sex ratio and acting upon its recommendations, and the pilot scheme 'Sabra' for a comprehensive Intervention for adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18, with a focus on out of school girls in select 200 districts of the country. Recently, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has recommended to the States and other Central Ministries and Departments that all public servants take a pledge on 9th August 2012 on Eliminating Gender Based Sex-Selection and Violence against Women.

During the Twelfth Plan, the elected representatives particularly' at the third tier of governance, i.e. Panchayats are envisaged to have a large role to play in advocacy and campaign against gender biased sex selection. As are reported in the media, Panchayats in certain parts of

the country are playing a very proactive role in this regard on their own. On part of Ministry of Women and Child Development, the National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW), has in association with the Ministry of Panchayat Raj, scheduled interventions at select pilot districts to address the problem of declining child sex ratio by involving the PRIs. Specific funds have not been earmarked for public representatives for the purpose.

[English]

Mihan Project

2288. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Multi-Model International Cargo Hub and Airport (MIHAN) Project has been delayed considerably;

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

(c) the action taken / being taken by the Government to expedite the project?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) There has been some delay in the project due to dispute in ownership of the land between Airports Authority of India (AAI) and Indian Air Force (IAF) and also due to delay in acquisition of land and transfer of Nagpur airport to the Joint Venture Company (JVC).

Nagpur Airport has been transferred to the JVC on 07.08.2009. Valuation of assets of AAI to be transferred to the JVC is at advanced stage i.e. the draft report has been submitted by the consultant. Airport Transaction Advisor has been appointed by the JVC on 02.08.2011 for selection of second JVC/strategic partner for upgradation and modernisation of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International (DBAI) Airport on PPP basis. The draft financial feasibility report has also been submitted by the consultant.

146.49 hectares of remaining land is being acquired

by consent award and a proposal for transfer of Zudpi Jungle land submitted to the Government of Maharashtra by MIHAN India Ltd. (MIL). The JVC appointed M/s. E&Y for carrying out valuation of tangible assets of MADC & AAI. JVC appointed M/s. E&Y as Transaction Advisor for upgradation and modernisation of DBAI Airport, Nagpur on PPP basis.

Diabetic Patients

2289. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI KISHNABHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the new report released by the World Health Organisation (WHO) which states that one in every ten Indians suffers from diabetes;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard along with the estimated number of diabetic patients in the country;

(c) the measures taken/proposed by the Government to arrest the rising menace of diabetes and set up affordable screening and treatment facilities for the same;

(d) whether India has signed an agreement with the United States (USA) on collaboration in diabetes research; and

(e) if so, the details along with the salient features of the agreement and the manner in which the said agreement is likely to improve the health services for diabetic patients in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. The Government is aware of the report that one in every ten adults in India suffers from diabetes according to a new World Health Organisation report, 2012.

(b) The exact data regarding diabetes in the country is not known. The International Diabetes Federation (IDF) estimates the total number of people in India with Diabetes to be around 50.8 million in 2010, rising to 87.0 million by 2030.

(c) Government has launched the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 11th Five Year Plan. The programme provides for opportunistic screening of persons above the age of 30 years for diabetes & hypertension in various health care facilities *viz.* District Hospitals, Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Sub-Centres. The programme has been launched in 100 identified Districts in 21 States.

Diabetes patients are treated in the healthcare delivery system up to District Hospitals and CHCs besides Medical Colleges and tertiary health care institutions. The treatment is either free or highly subsidised for the poor and needy.

(d) and (e) In June 2012, Government of India and United States (USA) signed a Joint Statement of Collaboration in Diabetes Research to foster collaborative efforts that could lead to advances in science and technology important to understanding, preventing and treating diabetes and its complications.

The main purpose of this Joint Statement is to initiate the health research relationship between two countries to generate a better understanding of the molecular and biological mechanisms underlying diabetes, to characterize the genetic, social and environmental determinants and to identify innovative approaches for improving prevention and treatment of diabetes. Joint efforts may also focus on developing cost-effective tools and approaches to translate research results into policies and actions to improve the public health.

Chemicals/Preservatives in Food/Beverage Items

2290. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms and standards laid down by the Government in respect of presence of chemicals and preservatives in food and beverage items being sold across the country;

(b) whether excessive level of chemicals and preservatives have been detected in some food and beverage items in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/proposed by the Government against the offenders during the last three years and the current year; State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has assessed/studied the adverse health effects of these food/beverage items containing excessive level of chemicals and preservatives; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/proposed by the Government to ensure compliance of standards relating to use of chemicals and preservatives in food/beverage items by their manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 provide norms and standards for the chemicals and preservatives in food and beverage items.

(b) and (c) As per information made available by States/UTs, a statement indicating, number of cases registered/ challaned and number of cases of convictions for food adulteration during 2009, 2010 and 2011-12 is enclosed as Statement.

(d) Standards for various chemicals and preservatives are laid down based on review of all available safety and toxicological data by Joint Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)/World Health Organization (WHO) Expert Committee on Food Additives. The maximum dietary level of an additive that is without any demonstrable toxic effect is determined, i.e. the 'no-observed- adverse-effect level' (NOAEL). Keeping an adequate safety margin, standards are laid specifying the maximum amount of a food additive that can be taken daily in the diet, over a lifetime, without health risk.

If food/beverage items containing excessive levels of these chemicals and preservatives are consumed they are likely to have some harmful effects. For example consumption of excessive amounts of caffeine can lead to increase in blood pressure, tachycardia, anxiety, restlessness and tremors.

(e) Food samples are drawn regularly by State/ U.T. Governments and action is taken against the offenders, in cases of where samples are found to be non confirming to the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Regulations, 2011.

Statement

Comparative Statement regarding number of cases registered, challaned, convicted during the last three years

Sl.No.	Name of the State/U.T.	2009		2010		2011-2012	
		No. of Cases Registered, Challaned	No. of Cases Convicted	No. of Cases Registered, Challaned	No. of Cases Convicted	No. of Cases Registered, Challaned	No. of Cases Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	415	32	382	37	342	56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	A & N Islands	0	0	N.A.	N.A	N.A	N.A
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10	1	16	7	-	-
4	Assam	105	11	103	10	N.A	N.A
5	Bihar	237	0	293	-	251	Nil
6	Chandigarh	153	7	121	118	N.A	N.A
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0	-	-	N.A	N.A
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0	0	0	Nil	Nil
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	N.A	N.A
10	Delhi	225	99	0	127	70	Nil
11	Goa	9	0	2	0	13	-
12	Gujarat	619	44	683	99	N.A	N.A
13	Haryana	496	71	N.A.	N.A	N.A	N.A
14	Himachal Pradesh	143	18	N.A.	N.A	N.A	N.A
15	Jammu and Kashmir	2661	1230	N.A.	N.A	126	12
16	Jharkhand	0	0	26	0	53	Nil
17	Karnataka	56	0	91	2	N.A	N.A
18	Kerala	0	0	0	0	N.A	N.A
19	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A	Nil	Nil	N.A	N.A
20	Madhya Pradesh	533	23	N.A.	N.A	N.A	N.A
21	Maharashtra	445	68	N.A	N.A	677	74
22	Manipur	N.A.	N.A	0	0	N.A	N.A
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	-	-
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	Nil	Nil
25	Nagaland	3	2	3	3	N.A	N.A
26	Orissa	82	3	29	6	N.A	N.A

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	N.A	N.A
28	Punjab	310	34	516	30	-	-
29	Rajasthan	1022	3	806	18	N.A	N.A
30	Sikkim	3	1	3	1	N.A	N.A
31	Tamil Nadu	0	-	127	110	N.A	N.A
32	Tripura	0	0	0	0	N.A	N.A
33	Uttar Pradesh	3492	287	3789	540	N.A	N.A
34	Uttarakhand	17	8	52	25	N.A	N.A
35	West Bengal	22	0	22	0	N.A	N.A
Total		11061	1942	7064	1133	1532	142

Indication: N. A = Not Available Nil=0

[Translation]

Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Hospitals/Dispensaries

2291. SHRI DANVE RAO SAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ayurvedic and homoeopathic hospitals and dispensaries in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up new ayurvedic and homoeopathic hospitals and dispensaries across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise; and

(d) the funds allocated/likely to be allocated for the purpose, location-wise and State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) The number of ayurvedic and homoeopathic hospitals and dispensaries the country, State/UT-wise is enclosed as Statement-I

(b) to (d) No. However, Government of India has provided financial assistance for setting up of 50/10 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital at North Eastern and Hilly States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttrakhand and Jammu & Kashmir during 2011-12 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries. The details are enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise number of Hospitals and Dispensaries of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy (as on 1-4-2011)

S.No.	State / UT	Number of Hospitals		Number of Dispensaries	
		Ayurveda	Homoeopathy	Ayurveda	Homoeopathy
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	6	1003	518

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11	1	2	55
3	Assam	1	3	380	75
4	Bihar	11	11	311	179
5	Chhattisgarh	9	3	1272	172
6	Delhi	3	2	156	128
7	Goa	1	1	9	10
8	Gujarat	41	16	523	216
9	Haryana	8	1	493	22
10	Himachal Pradesh	27	0	1105	14
11	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	240	0
12	Jharkhand	1	4	220	92
13	Karnataka	133	21	561	5
14	Kerala	126	30	898	551
15	Madhya Pradesh	21	2	1427	146
16	Maharashtra	63	46	469	0
17	Manipur	0	4	32	194
18	Meghalaya	3	7	4	5
19	Mizoram	0	8	1	13
20	Nagaland	0	2	109	93
21	Orissa	8	6	624	637
22	Punjab	15	0	0	111
23	Rajasthan	118	11	3577	180
24	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
25	Tamil Nadu	2	1	97	105
26	Tripura	1	1	54	77
27	Uttar Pradesh	1771	8	389	1575

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
28	Uttarakhand	7	1	467.	60
29	West Bengal	4	12	295	1534
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	1	8	17
31	Chandigarh	1	1	8	7
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	0	0	6	6
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	8	5
35	Puduchery	1	0	21	10
Total-A		2397	210	14769	6812
B. CGHS & Central Government Organizations		23	5	248	237
Total (A+B)		2420	215	15017	7049

(Source: Ayush in India-2011)

Statement-II

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries

Financial Assistance for Setting Up of 50/10 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospitals

Sl. No.	States	Total Financial (Rs. in Lakh)
1	2	3
North Eastern States		
1	Arunachal Pradesh	215.90
2	Assam	255.85
2	Manipur	765.00
4	Meghalaya	215.90
5	Mizoram	765.00
6	Nagaland	215.90

1	2	3
7	Sikkim	217.47
8	Tripura	650.25
Other Hilly States		
1	Uttarakhand	318.75
2	Himachal Pradesh	650.25
3	Jammu and Kashmir	765.00
Total		5035.27

Note: No funds has been released during 2012-13 till date

*Scheme component introduced in 2011-12

[English]

Hospital Induced Infection

2292. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of hospital induced infection in various Government hospitals including the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Intensive Care Units (ICUs);

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes, In so far as Central Government run hospitals, in Delhi, are concerned, the steps taken include constitution of Hospital Infection Control Committee (HICC) which keeps a check on hospital acquired Infection through surveillance activities. It ensures strict adherence to safe infection control protocols, by hospitals and hospital staff of all categories. As and when such occurrence of Hospital Induced Infections are detected, appropriate measures such as communication with the Doctor-In-Charge, laboratory diagnosis of cases by testing of appropriate clinical samples, testing of environmental samples, surveillance of health care workers for tracing of source of Infection and control, by appropriate measures, are immediately undertaken, to contain and arrest the further spread of such infections.

Flying Clubs

2293. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of flying clubs, public as well as private in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has conducted audit of these flying clubs recently;

(c) if so, the details of irregularities noticed therein, flying club-wise;

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the flying clubs strictly adhere to the guidelines/ procedure already laid down by the

Government?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) A list of Flying Training Institutes approved by DGCA is enclosed as Statement.

(b) 38 Flying Clubs have been audited. Rest of them could not be audited as they were non operational.

(c) The audit was carried out with the primary aim to ensure that flying and training organization are functioning as per existing guidelines and have facilities and system in place for conduct of flying, training and maintenance of aircraft. During the audit deficiency observed in respect of some schools were like:

- (i) Non up keep of documents.
- (ii) Dossiers are not being maintained properly.
- (iii) Insufficient ground Instructors.
- (iv) Fuel Mismanagement and False entries in authorization books.
- (v) No Contingency plan for accident to aircraft.
- (vi) First Aid medicine expired.
- (vii) Insufficient books in Library.
- (viii) No Earthing Point in Hanger.
- (ix) Tarmac not properly maintained.
- (x) Improper Boundary wall around operational area.
- (xi) Obstacles light not available on Hanger and surrounding area.
- (xii) Battery charging equipment not calibrated.
- (xiii) Fire fighting equipment not well equipped.

(d) Corrective action as per the nature of Audit Observation is taken with the concerned Flying Training Institute with the aim to improve the system.

(e) Safety Oversight and Surveillance of flying clubs is done as per the annual surveillance programme to ensure that the training institutes comply with the Aircrafts Rules, Civil Aviation Requirements and other regulations issued, by DGCA from time to time.

Statement*List of DGCA Approved Flying Training Institutes - State wise*

State	Sl. No.	Name of the Institute
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Andhra Pradesh Aviation Academy, Andhra Pradesh Old Airport, Hyderabad - 500011
	2.	Flytech Aviation Academy, Nadirgul, Hyderabad
	3.	Wings Aviation Pvt. Ltd. # 7-8-277, SB Plaza, Old Airport Road, Goutham Nagar Bowenpally, Secunderabad - 500 011
Bihar	4.	Bihar Flying Institute, Patna Airport, Patna 800014, Bihar.
Chhattisgarh	5.	Sai Flytech Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Chakarbhata Airport, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh-492101
Gujarat	6.	The Gujarat Flying Club, Civil Aerodrome, Harni Road, Vadodara - 390022(Gujarat)
	7.	Ahmedabad Aviation & Aeronautics Ltd. AAA Hangar, Old Terminal Airport Ahmedabad- 380003 Gujarat
	8.	Rainbow Flying Academy Pvt. Ltd. Near ATC Tower, Hangar No.1, Surat Airport, Surat Gujarat
Haryana	9.	Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation, Civil Aerodrome, Karnal, Haryana
	10.	Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation, Civil Aerodrome, Pinjore (Haryana)
	11.	Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation, Civil Aerodrome, Hissar - 125001 (Haryana)
Jharkhand	12.	Alchemist Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Sonari Aerodrome, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand.
Karnataka	13.	Govt. Aviation Training School, Jakkur Bangalore.
	14.	HAL Rotary Wing Academy (Helicopter), Prototype Hangar, Hal Gali No-30 Vimanpura, Bangalore-560017.
Kerala	15.	Rajiv Gandhi Academy for Aviation Technology, T.C.36-1200 (1 & 2) Vallkkadavu P.O. Enchakkal, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
Madhya Pradesh	16.	The Madhya Pradesh Flying Club Ltd. Bhopal Base, Bhopal Airport.
	17.	The Madhya Pradesh Flying Club Ltd., Devi Ahilyabai Holkar Airport Civil Aerodrome, Bijasan Raod, Indore - 452005 (MP)
	18.	Chimes Aviation -Sagar (MP)

1	2	3
	19.	Pilot Training College, Govt. Airstrip, P.O. Sinkheda, Khargone 451001, MP
	20.	Sha-Shib Flying Academy, Guna Airport, Guna, MP-473001
	21.	Yash Air, Datana Air Strip, Dewas Road, Ujjain, MP
Maharashtra	22.	Nagpur Flying Club Pvt. Ltd., Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International Airport, Sonegaon Aerodrome, Nagpur, Mah
	23.	The Bombay Flying Club, Juhu Aerodrome Juhu, Mumbai - 400049
	24.	National Flying Training Institute Pvt. Ltd. C/o Airport Authority of India, Birsi Airport, P.O. Paraswada, Gondia-441614, Maharashtra.
	25.	Academy of Carver Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Plot P-50 MIDC Airport, Baramati-413133, Pune, Mah
	26.	SVKM's NMIMS University Academy of Aviation, Campus-Babulde, Banks of Tapi River, Mumbai-Agra Road, Shirpur, Dist. Dhule-425 405 Maharashtra.
Orissa	27.	Government Aviation Training Institute Old Terminal Bldg., Biju Patnaik Airport, Bhubaneshwar.
Punjab	28.	Amritsar Aviation Club, Amritsar International Airport, P.O. Rajasansi, Amritsar-143101, Punjab
	29.	Ludhiana Aviation Club, Civil Aerodrome, P.O. Sahnewal, Ludhiana - 141120
	30.	Patiala Aviation Club, Civil Aerodrome, Sangrur Road, Patiala, Punjab
	31.	Birmi Flying Academy Pvt. Ltd., Patiala, Punjab.
Rajasthan	32.	Rajasthan Flying School, Jaipur
	33.	Banasthali Vidyapith Gliding & Flying Club, Banasthali University, Banasthali, Dist. Tonk Raj - 304022
Tamil Nadu	34.	The Madras Flying Club Ltd., Gate No. Old Airport, Meenambakkam, Chennai-600027
	35.	Orient Flight School- Puducherry, 40, G.S.T. Road, St. Thomas Mount, Chennai 600 016 Tamil Nadu.
	36.	Southern Pilot Training Academy, Site-B, Salem Airport, Omallur, Tamil Nadu.

1	2	3
	37.	International Aviation Academy Pvt. Ltd. Salem Airport, PO-Kamlapuram, Salem, Tamil Nadu-636309
Uttar Pradesh	38.	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi, Fursatganj, Dist. Raebareli, UP-229302
	39.	Ambitions Flying Club Pvt. Ltd., MS-10, NH-91, Dhanipur Airport, Post Panethi, Aligarh-202001 UP
	40.	Chetak Aviation Academy, MS-10, NH-91, Dhanipur Airport, Post Panethi, Aligarh-202001 UP
	41.	Garg Aviation Ltd., Hangar No. 3, Civil Aerodrome, Cantt. Kanpur -208004, UP
	42.	Pioneer Flying Academy Pvt. Ltd., MS-10, NH-91, Dhanipur, Airport, Post Panethi, Aligarh - 202001 UP.
	43.	Saraswati Aviation Academy, Amhat Airfield, NH-56, Sultanpur -288001 UP.
Uttarakhand	44.	Amber Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Civil Aerodrome Pant Nagar, Uttarakhand.

Breast and Cervical Cancer

2294. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether cases of breast and cervical cancer among the women has increased significantly across the country;

(b) if so, the number of cases of breast and cervical cancer reported during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study/assessment in this regard;

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

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed

including the funds earmarked/ allocated by the Government to tackle the increasing incidences of breast and cervical cancer among the women and also to develop vaccines for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes. According to Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the number of breast and cervical cancer cases among women are reported to have increased across the country. Estimated number of breast and cervical cancer cases during the last three years is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) National Cancer Registry Programme functioning under ICMR collects data on cancer incidence since 1982 through Population Based & Hospital based cancer registries.

(e) Government of India had launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 and the programme envisages implementation in 100 districts across 21 States during 2010-2012 of the 11th Five Year Plan.

The programme also envisages strengthening Government Medical College Hospitals and erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres (RCC) across the country as Tertiary Cancer Centre (TCC) for providing comprehensive Cancer care services. These institutions are eligible for financial assistance upto Rs. 6.00 crore (Rs. 4.80 crore from Central Government and Rs. 1.20 crore from State Government).

In addition, the Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments by focusing on early

detection of Cancer, promoting health education and creating awareness.

The Drug Controller General (India) has approved two Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) Vaccines for prevention of cervical cancer.

Cancer Control Programme now is a part of NPCDCS and the budgetary allocation for NPCDCS for 2012-13 is Rs. 300 crore.

Statement

State/UT-wise estimated number of Breast and Cervix cancer cases (2009-2011)

States	Breast Cancer			Cervix Cancer		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu and Kashmir	666	685	708	975	1002	1014
Himachal Pradesh	326	335	345	636	653	662
Punjab	1870	1936	2006	2288	2352	2389
Chandigarh	120	125	130	74	77	81
Uttarakhand	600	619	641	883	910	927
Haryana	1609	1678	1751	2112	2188	2236
Delhi	2072	2178	2291	1175	1235	1287
Rajasthan	3967	4113	4272	6014	6233	6374
Uttar Pradesh	11077	11484	11921	17367	17975	18353
Bihar	4732	4903	5087	9117	9444	9646
Sikkim	16	16	17	26	27	29
Arunachal Pradesh	87	92	97	118	124	127
Nagaland	156	165	170	263	279	293
Manipur	90	92	94	96	100	101
Mizoram	60	61	64	81	85	86
Tripura	196	202	207	321	330	334
Meghalaya	164	172	178	260	270	276
Assam	1635	1683	1734	1229	1265	1290
West Bengal	5630	5793	5968	7908	8128	8244
Jharkhand	1853	1919	1991	2890	2992	3057

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa	2185	2250	2318	3779	3876	3921
Chhattisgarh	1388	1434	1483	2196	2261	2296
Madhya Pradesh	6830	7051	7286	5075	5238	5361
Gujarat	4116	4255	4405	4908	5056	5141
Daman and Diu	13	13	13	14	14	14
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23	25	30	27	29	31
Maharashtra	8446	8748	9072	9264	9545	9713
Andhra Pradesh	5291	5422	5565	7497	7680	7764
Karnataka	8897	9367	9637	5298	4201	4281
Goa	132	37	30	123	71	65
Lakshadweep	5	5	5	7	7	7
Kerala	2171	2214	2261	3170	3236	3259
Tamil Nadu	11129	11441	11788	6623	6809	6949
Puducherry	112	115	120	89	92	94
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	29	31	32	35	37	38
Total	87693	90659	93723	101938	103821	105740

*Based on 2006-08 PBCR data and trend report.

Naphtha/LSHS and Gas Based Power Plant

2295. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Naphtha, Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS) and gas based power plants in the country including Kerala;

(b) whether various States including Kerala have been requesting regular supply of Naphtha/LSHS/Furnace Oil and gas for these power plants;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The details of Naphtha and Low Sulphur Heavy Stocks (LSHS) based

power plants situated in the country (as on 30th June, 2012) are given in the enclosed Statement-I and details of gas based power plants (as on 30th June, 2012) being monitored by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Power (MOP) had received the request from Government of Kerala to provide Naphtha at reduced rate for Existing NTPC's Kayamkulam plant. Request from various States for regular supply of domestic gas for their existing plants have also been received in MOP/CEA from time to time.

(d) The proposal of Government of Kerala for exemption of excise duty/CVD was taken up with Ministry of Finance. However, no such announcement has been made in respect of Naphtha being utilized for power generation in the country. In view of reduced production of gas in the country, as indicated by Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MOP&NG), additional gas is presently not available for supply to existing plants in the country.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of Power Station	IC at the end of the month (MW)	Located in the State	Owner	Gen. (MUs)	Primary Fuel	Alternate Fuel	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central								
1	R. Gandhi CCPP (Liq.)	359.58	Kerala	NTPC Ltd.	0.00	Naphtha	HSD	
	Sub Total (SR)	359.58			0.00			
2	Maithon GT (Liq)	90.00	Jharkhand	DVC	0.00	HSD	Naphtha	Power station did not operate during the month.
	Sub Total (ER)	90.00			0.00			
	Total (CS)	449.58			0.00			
State								
3	Pampore GPS (Liq.)	175.00	Jammu and Kashmir	JK, PDD	1.87	HSD	Naptha/Gas	Power station did not operate during the month.
	Sub Total (NR)	175.00			1.87			
4	Basin Bridge GT (Liq.)	120.00	Tamil Nadu	TNGDCL	0.00	Naphtha	HSD	(Alternate fuel consumed is HSD used as start up fuel (2) The units were run in synchronous condenser mode for 2760 hts during the month.
	Sub Total (SR)	120.00			0.00			
5	Haldia GT (Liq.)	40.00	West Bengal	WBPCD	0.00	HSD	NP	Power station did not operate during the month.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	KASBA GT (Liq.)	40.00	West Bengal	WBPDC	0.00	HSD	NP	Power station did not operate during the month.
7	Siliguri GT (Liq.)	20.00	West Bengal	WBPDC	0.00	HSD	NP	Power station did not operate during the month.
	Sub Total (ER)	100.00			0.00			
	Total (SS)	395.00			1.87			
Pvt IPP								
8	Goa CCPP (Liq.)	48.00	Goa	Reliance	13.45	Naphtha Natural Gas/LNG		
	Sub Total (WR)	48.00			13.45			
9	Cochin CCPP (Liq.)	174.00	Kerala	BSES(C)	0.00	Naphtha HSD and Gas		HSD is a start up fuel Gas is not available in Kerala. Station did not operate as per KSEB despatchInstruction.
	Sub Total (SR)	174.00			0.00			
	Total (PVT IPP S)	222.00			13.45			
	Grand Total	1066.58			15.32			

MUs-Million Units

KL-Kilo Litre

NP-No Provision

IC-Installed Capacity

HSD-High Speed Diesel

LNG-Liquified Natural Gas

Statement-II

Sl.No	Name of Power Station	Installed Capacity @ (MW)	Located in the State	Gen (MUs)	Gas* Requirement at 90% PLF (MMSCMD)	Gas Allotted (MMSCMD)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Faridabad CCPP	431.59	Haryana	253.23	2.07	1.92	
2	Anta CCPP	419.33	Rajasthan	223.99	2.01	1.89	
3	Auraiya CCPP	663.36	Uttar Pradesh	346.30	3.18	2.79	
4	Dadri CCPP	829.78	Uttar Pradesh	478.69	3.98	3.47	
	Sub Total (NR)	2344.06		1302.21	11.24	10.07	
5	Gandhar CCPP	657.39	Gujarat	307.26	3.16	2.99	
6	Kawas CCPP	656.2	Gujarat	279.97	3.15	1.93	
7	Ratnagiri CCPP I	740	Maharashtra	137.57	3.55	2.83	
8	Ratnagiri CCPP II	740	Maharashtra	247.15	3.55	2.83	
9	Rathagiri CCPP III	740	Maharashtra	243.19	3.56	2.83	
	Sub Total (WR)	3533.59		1215.14	16.97	13.41	
10	Kathalguri CCPP	291	Assam	134.45	1.40	1.40	
11	Agartala GT	84	Tripura	54.64	0.58	0.77	
	Sub Total (NER)	375		189.09	1.98	2.17	
	Total (CS)	6252.65		2706.44	30.19	25.65	
State Sector							
12	I.P.CCPP	270	Delhi	138.81	1.30	1.32	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	Pragati CCGT-III	750	Delhi	101.72	3.60	1.01	
14	Pragati CCPP	330.4	Delhi	201.36	1.59	1.44	
15	Dholpur CCPP	330	Rajasthan	84.06	1.58	1.36	
16	Ramgarh CCPP	113.8	Rajasthan	35.53	1.18	0.95	
	Sub Total (NR)	1794.2		561.48	9.25	6.08	
17	Dhuvaran CCPP	218.62	Gujarat	73.73	1.05	0.51	
18	Hazira CCPP	156.1	Gujarat	65.08	0.75	0.52	
19	Hazira CCPP Ext.	351	Gujarat	0.00	1.68	0.00	Shutdown by BHEL For Performance Guarantee Test From 26.4.2012
20	Utran CCPP	518	Gujarat	95.24	2.49	0.69	
21	Uran CCPP	672	Maharashtra	351.73	3.23	4.70	
	Sub Total (WR)	1915.73		585.78	9.20	6.42	
22	Karaikal CCPP	32.5	Puducherry	21.44	0.16	0.19	
23	Kovikalpal CCPP	107	Tamil Nadu	62.55	0.51	0.40	
24	Kuttalam CCPP	100	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.48	0.45	
25	Narimanam GPS	10	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	Power Station Not in Operation.
26	Valuthur CCPP	186.2	Tamil Nadu	75.03	0.89	0.72	
	Sub Total (SR)	435.7		159.02	2.04	1.76	
27	Lakwa GT	157.2	Assam	73.25	1.10	1.05	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28	Namrup CCPP	95	Assam	33.35	0.43	0.66	
29	Namrup ST	24	Assam	0.00	0.14	0.00	
30	Baramura GT	58.5	Tripura	16.83	0.41	0.41	
31	Rokhia GT	90	Tripura	13.09	0.63	0.58	
	Sub Total (NER)	424.7		136.52	2.71	2.70	
	Total (Ss)	4570.32		1442.80	23.20	16.96	
32	Vatwa CCPP	100	Gujarat	18.23	0.48	0.31	
33	Trombay CCPP	180	Maharashtra	133.32	0.86	0.81	
	Sub Total (WR)	280		151.55	1.34	1.12	
	Total (Pvt S)	280		151.55	1.34	1.12	
Pvt IPP Sector							
34	Rithala CCPP	108	Delhi	20.73	0.52	0.40	
	Sub Total (NR)	108		20.73	0.52	0.40	
35	Baroda CCPP	160	Gujarat	12.32	0.77	0.08	Gas Consumption includes Spot Gas Also.
36	Essar CCPP	515	Gujarat	0.00	2.47	1.04	Allocation of Gas is For 300 MV Capacity Only.
37	Peguthan CCPP	655	Gujarat	177.53	3.14	1.88	
38	Sugen CCPP	1147.5	Gujarat	452.73	5.51	4.65	
	Sub Total (WR)	2477.5		642.58	11.89	7.65	
39	Gautami CCPP	464	Andhra Pradesh	126.17	2.23	1.86	
40	Gmr Energy Ltd. Kakinada	220	Andhra Pradesh	55.80	1.06	0.39	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
41	Godavari CCPP	208	Andhra Pradesh	89.89	1.00	0.65	
42	Jegurupadu CCPP	455.4	Andhra Pradesh	158.03	2.19	1.97	
43	Konaseema CCPP	445	Andhra Pradesh	106.07	2.14	1.78	
44	Kondapalli Extn. CCPP	366	Andhra Pradesh	76.88	1.76	0.65	
45	Kondapalli CCPP	350	Andhra Pradesh	166.69	1.68	1.75	
46	Peddapuram CCPP	220	Andhra Pradesh	82.65	1.06	0.61	
47	Vemagiri CCPP	370	Andhra Pradesh	95.01	1.78	1.48	
48	Vijeswaran CCPP \$	272	Andhra Pradesh	109.82	1.31	0.84	
49	Karuppur CCPP	119.8	Tamil Nadu	76.45	0.58	0.50	
50	P. Nallur CCPP	330.5	Tamil Nadu	103.31	1.59	0.55	
51	Valantary CCPP	52.8	Tamil Nadu	32.68	0.25	0.27	
	Sub Total (SR)	3873.5		1279.45	18.63	13.30	
52	DLF Assam GT	24.5	Assam	2.72	0.12	0.17	
	Sub Total (NER)	24.5		2.72	0.12	0.17	
	Total (Pvt IPP S)	6483.5		1945.48	31.16	21.52	
	Grand Total	17586.47		6246.27	85.89	65.25	

@ Installed Capacity is as on last day of the month.

* Normative gas requirement at 90 % PLF taking GCV of gas=9000k.Cal/SCM (except for Ramgarh CCGT for which GCV is 4150 kCal/SCM), station heat rate - 2900 k.Cal/kWh for open cycle and 2000 k.Cal/kWh for combined cycle.

+ Including R-LNG

\$ Vijeshwaram CCPP of 272 MW installed capacity has been included as an IPP in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

MUs-Million Units KL - Kilo Litre.

MMSCMD - Million Standard Cubic Metres.

HSD - High Speed Diesel.

[*Translation*]**Hydro Power Projects**

2296. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of hydro power projects commissioned/completed during the last three years and the current year in the country along with their power generation capacity, State/UT-wise, project-wise;

(b) whether the Government has made any survey of the old and inefficient hydro power plants for renovation and modernization in the country;

(c) if so, State-wise details thereof along with the total number of hydro power plants renovated and modernized during the last three years and the current year, State/UT/project-wise; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred on the renovation and modernization of these plants along with the power capacity enhanced as a result thereof, project-wise, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) During the last three years and the current year, a hydro capacity of 2453 MW has been commissioned/completed. The details of these projects, State/Project-wise, are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) Government of India has set up a National Committee in 1987 and a Standing Committee in 1998 and have identified the projects/schemes to be taken up for implementation under Renovation & Modernization (R&M). Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has prepared the National Perspective Plan document for R&M of hydro electric power projects in the country in the year 2000, incorporating the status of various projects/schemes already identified for implementation/completion till the end of 11th Plan (upto March, 2012).

(c) and (d) State-wise details of hydro power projects renovated and modernized during the last three years and executed/under execution during the current year along with the total expenditure incurred and power capacity enhanced as a result of, R&M is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of hydro power projects commissioned/completed during the last three years and the current year along with their power generation capacity, State / UT-wise, Project-wise.

Sl. No.	Name of Project / Organization Nos. x size = Capacity (MW)	State	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Date of Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6
Year 2009-10					
1.	Priyadarshini Jurala APGENCO 6x39 = 234 MW	Andhra Pradesh	3	39	27.06.2009
	Sub-total		39		
Year 2010-11					
1.	Sewa-II / NHPC 3x40 = 120 MW	Jammu and Kashmir	1 2 3	40 40 40	22.06.2010 23.07.2010 01.07.2010

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Koteshwar / THDC 4x100 % 400 MW	Uttarakhand	1 2	100 100	28.03.2011 31.03.2011
3.	Kuttiyadi Add. Extension KSEB7 2x50 - 100 MW	Kerala	1 2	50 50	23.05.2010 23.09.2010
4.	Priyadarshini Jurala / APGENCO 6x39 = 234 MW	Andhra Pradesh	4 5	39 39	28.08.2010 09.11.2010
5.	Allain Duhangan / ADHPL 2x96 = 192 MW	Himachal Pradesh	1 2	96 96	16.09.2010 18.09.2010
	Sub-total		690		
	Year 2011-12				
1.	Koteshwar / THDC 4x100 = 400 MW	Uttarakhand	3 4	100 100	25.01.2012 23.03.2012
2.	Priyadarshini Jurala / APGENCO 6x39 = 234 MW	Andhra Pradesh	6	39	09.06.2011
3.	Myntdu / MeECL 3x42 = 126 MW	Meghalaya	1 2	42 42	23.11.2011 31.03.2012
4.	Malana-II / EPPL 2x50 = 100 MW	Himachal Pradesh	1 2	50 50	06.08.2011 14.08.2011
5.	Karcham Wangtoo / JPHCL 4x250 = 1000 MW	Himachal Pradesh	1 2 3 4	250 250 250 250	24.05.2011 21.06.2011 08.09.2011 13.09.2011
	Sub-total		1423		
	Current Year 2012-13 (Upto 20.08.2012)				
1.	Chamera-III / NHPC 3x77 = 231 MW	Himachal Pradesh	1 2 3	77 77 77	28.06.2012 12.06.2012 07.06.2012
2.	Budhil / Lanco Green Power 2x35 = 70 MW	Himachal Pradesh	1 2	35 35	30.05.2012 26.05.2012
	Sub-total		301		
	Total		2453		

Statement-II

List of projects renovated and modernized during the last three years and the current year along with expenditure incurred, Project and State-wise

(Rs. in Crs.)

Sl. No	Project, Agency	CS/SS	Inst. Cap. (MW)	Estimated Cost	Actual Expenditure	Benefits (MW)	Category
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2009-10							
Himachal Pradesh							
1.	Dehar Ph. B BBMB	CS	6x165	49.00	24.454	330 (LE)	RM&LE
Andhra Pradesh							
2.	Upper Sileru, APGENCO	SS	4x60	4.20	3.34	-	R&M
Karnataka							
3.	Nagjhari, U1 to 6, KPCL	SS	5x150 + 1x135	14.75	15.31	-	R&M
4.	Sharavathy Ph.B, KPCL	SS	10x103.5	20.50	11.14	-	R&M
5.	Supa, KPCL	SS	2x50	3.45	4.90	-	R&M
6.	Bhadra, KPCL	SS	2x12	1.44	0.85	-	R&M
Maharashtra							
7.	Vaitarna, MSPGCL	SS	1x60	16.00	0.14	-	R&M
8.	Koyna Dam PH, MSPGCL	SS	2x18	5.78	0.25	-	R&M
2010-11							
Himachal Pradesh							
9.	Dehar Ph. A BBMB	CS	6x165	11.00	6.936	-	R&M
Karnataka							
10.	Lingnamakki, KPCL	SS	2x27.5	3.81	2.62	-	R&M
2011-12							
Maharashtra							
11.	Koyna St.III, MSPGCL	SS	4x80	16.65	5.79	320 (LE)	RM&LE
Manipur							
12.	Loktak, NHPC	CS	3x30 derated	18.55	17.88	15.00 (Res.)	R&M + Res.
Meghalaya							
13.	Umium St.II, MeSEB	SS	2x9	90.46	55.67 (as on 31.03.12)	2(U)+ 18.00 (LE)	RM&LE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2012-13 (Current Year) - Completed							
Orissa							
14.	Rengali OHPC	SS	1x50	47.50	36.76 (as on 30.06.12)	50(LE)	RM&LE
2012-13(Current Year) - Under Execution							
Himachal Pradesh							
15.	Bassi, HPSEB	SS	3x16.5+ 1x15	119.83	109.97 (as on 31.03.12)	6.0(U)+ 60 (LE)	RMU&LE
Jammu and Kashmir							
16.	Sumbal Sindh, J&KPDC	ss	2x11.3	25.00	18.89 (as on 31.03.12)	-	R&M
17.	Lower Jhelum, J&KPDC	ss	3x35	101.30	78.25 (as on 31.03.12)	15.00 (Res.)	R&M+ Res.
Andhra Pradesh							
18.	Srisailam RB, APGENCO	ss	7x110	16.70	13.36 (as on 31.03.12)	-	R&M
19.	Lower Silent, APGENCO	ss	4x115	8.75	6.66 (as on 31.03.12)	-	R&M
20.	Nagarjuna Sagar, APGENCO	ss	1x110+ 7x100.8	33.35	13.90 as on 31.03.2012)	-	R&M
Kerala							
21.	Sabirigiri, KSEB	ss	5x55+ 1x60	104.36	96.95 (as on 31.03.12)	300.00 (LE) + 35.00(U)	RMU&LE
22.	Idamalayar, KSEB	ss	2x37.5	11.70	5.45 (as on 31.03.12)	-	R&M
Tamil Nadu							
23.	Jaldhaka St.I, WBSEB	ss	3x9	88.62	74.28	27.00(LE) [as on 31.03.12)	RM&LE

- CS - Central Sector
- SS - State Sector
- RM - Renovation and Modernization
- U - Uprating
- LE - Life Extension

**Incentive for Grid
Discipline**

2297. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to provide incentive package to those States which would adhere to grid discipline;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the plan of the Government to enhance the power generation capacity; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to tackle the problem of over drawing electricity by the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No incentive package is being contemplated by the Government to States adhering to grid discipline.

(c) As per the report of Working Group on Power for 12th Plan, capacity addition required during 12th Plan is of the order of about 76,000 MW on all India basis, taking into account likely capacity addition target of 62,374 MW during 11th Five Year Plan.

(d) The RLDCs/ NLDC monitor system parameters including over-drawals and give written messages besides verbal messages in case of deviations in system parameters. In case of persistent violation, different messages are also issued depending on the severity of the situation. In addition, the Regional Load Despatch Centers (RLDCs) also file petitions before the CERC under various Sections of the Electricity Act, 2003 / provisions under Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC), 2010 against the States responsible for violating the grid discipline. The CERC has ordered actions against such States/entities/

constituents and in a number of cases, penalties have been imposed for grid indiscipline.

[English]

**Free and Healthy Meals
for New Borns**

2298. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch a scheme to ensure free and healthy meals for new borns and toddlers, so as to prevent the problem of malnourishment in children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) No. No new scheme is proposed to be launched to ensure free and healthy meals for new-borns and toddlers, for preventing the problem of malnourishment in children.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is already existing Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme that is being implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development. Under Supplementary Nutrition Programme of ICDS Scheme, children from 6 months up to 3 years of age are being provided 'Take Home Ration' and children aged 3 years to 6 years are being provided 'Morning Snacks' and 'Hot Cooked Meal' regularly, free of cost.

The new-borns are to be exclusively breast fed up to the age of 6 months, during which only breast milk is

being recommended as food for the baby, as an appropriate Infant feeding practice.

**Saxena Committee Report on the
Forest Rights Act**

2299. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has examined the report of Dr. N.C. Saxena Committee on implementation of Scheduled Tribe (ST) and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006 after the due consultation with all stake holders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been slow progress with regard to distribution of title deeds under the abovesaid Act with far lesser number of title deeds distributed against a large number of claims;

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

(e) whether there has been no progress at all with regard to the implementation of the said Act in some States including Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand; and

(f) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) The recommendations/ suggestions of the Joint Committee of the Ministry of Environment & Forests and Ministry of Tribal Affairs constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. N.C. Saxena to study in detail the implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 are still under examination.

(c) and (d) As per the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and the Rules framed thereunder, the responsibility for implementing the Act lies with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. According to the information received from the State Governments / Union Territory Administrations, the status of implementation of the Act, as on 31st July, 2012, was as under:

Number of claims filed	32,28,887
Number of claims disposed of/ % in respect of claims received	27,73,631 (85.90%)
Number of titles distributed/ ready for distribution	12,68,766
distributed and ready for	14,726
Number of claims rejected	15,04,865

The Ministry has been interacting with the State Governments AJT Administrations to ensure effective implementation of the Act. The Ministry has also been, issuing guidelines/ clarifications in the regard. The Ministry has issued detailed guidelines on 12.7.2012 to State Governments/ UT Administrations and the process of amendments in the Forest Rights Rules, 2008 has also been initiated to ensure better and effective implementation at the ground level.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. There are some States/ UTs, including Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand that are lagging behind in implementation of the Act for various reasons. The status of implementation of the Act in these States/ UTs is indicated in the Statement.

Statement

Details of the States/UTs that are lagging behind in implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and the reasons therefor.

(As on 31st July, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Appointment of Nodal Officer	Formation of various Committees (SDLC, DLC & SLMC)	Translation of the Act into regional languages and distribution to Gram Sabha, FRCs etc.	Creation of Awareness about the provisions of the Act and the Rules	Training of PRI officials, SDLC, DLC members, etc.	Constitution of Forest Rights Committees by Gram Sabhas	No. of claims filed at Gram Sabha level	No. of recommended claims by Gram Sabha to SDLC	No. of recommended claims by SDLC	No. of approved claims by DLC for title distribution	No. of distributed/rejected claims	Reasons, as reported by the State/UT Governments	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlike the other States of Indian Union where the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers are in minority and socio economically marginalized by other dominant non-tribal population, the State of Arunachal Pradesh is wholly domiciled by various ethnic tribal groups whose land and forests are specifically identified with natural boundaries of hillocks, ranges, rivers and tributaries. • Barring few pockets of land under wildlife sanctuaries, reserved forests, most of the land in entire State is community land. Territorial boundaries of land and forest belonging to one community or tribes from 	

															the others are also identified in the same line leaving no scopes for any dispute over the possession of land forest or water bodies among the tribes.
															• Therefore, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 in true sense does not have much relevance to the State of Arunachal Pradesh.
2.	Bihar	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	2930	-	-	-	28	1,644	• Less number of filing of claims in the State is because there are not much forest areas in the States.	
3.	Goa	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	• No reasons indicated by the State Government.	
4.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	• There are no Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers living in the forests of Haryana.	
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	No need	Yes	Yes	Yes	5635	2446	837	346	7	1869	• Till now Forest Rights Committees have been set up only in the Scheduled Areas of the State. Same are being now set up in areas outside the Scheduled Areas.	
6.	Jharkhand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	42,003	23,617	17,046	16,351	15,296	16,958	• In Jharkhand, the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act and Santhai Pargana Tenancy Act already take care of the rights and ownership issues of tribals on the	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
														forest land and these rights were settled when the Indian Forest Act, 1927 came into force. Therefore, there are less number of claims filed under the Act.
7.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Manipur, the tribal communities and tribal chiefs are already holding ownership of forest land as their ancestral land in non-Reserved Forest Area. Therefore, implementation of the Forest Rights Act is perceived minimal in Manipur.
8.	Meghalaya	Yes	Yes	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 96% of the forest land in the State is owned by the clans/ communities/ individuals. Implementation of the Act has, therefore, limited scope.
9.	Mizoram	No	Yes	Yes	-	No	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act was to be approved by the State Legislative Assembly as per the Article 371(G) of the Constitution. In the sitting on 29.10.2009 of its Fourth Session, the Sixth Legislative Assembly of Mizoram has resolved that the Forest Rights Act shall be adopted in the entire State of Mizoram with effect from 31.12.2009. The same has also been notified by the Government of Mizoram on 3.3.2010.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
10. Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The land holding system and the village system of the Naga people is peculiar in that the people are the land owners. Hence, the Act per se may not be applicable to the State of Nagaland. • However, a Committee has been constituted to examine the applicability of the Act in Nagaland as per provision of Art. 371(A) of Constitution of India.
11. Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State Government has issued a notification dated 28.1.2008 regarding constitution of an Expert Committee for identification of Critical Wildlife habitats in Protected Areas (PAs) and has also constituted the various Committees under the Act. • However, in Sikkim there are no forest dwelling STs and other Traditional Forest Dwellers in the true sense of the terms. Most of the STs of Sikkim hold revenue land in their own name and they are not solely dependent on the forests for their livelihood.
12. Tamil Nadu	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	21,781	-	-	3723	3723	ready	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Though 3,723 claims have been approved by the District Level Committees for issue of titles but these titles could not be distributed due to a restrictive order of the Madras High Court.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
13. Uttarakhand	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	182	170	-	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title deeds would be distributed after the vacation of the restrictive order of the High Court. Till now, all the claims filed under the Act have been of other traditional forest dwellers only who have not been able to prove their stay in the forest land for the last 75 years. Till date, no claims in Uttarakhand has been found to be valid.
14. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Yes	Yes	Yes (except SLMC)	Yes	Under process	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In A & N Islands there are no non-tribal forest dwellers as defined in the Act. The area inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes of A & N Islands has been declared as reserved area under the A & N Islands Protection of Aboriginal Tribes (Regulation), 1956. The interests of the tribals in the land situated in the reserved areas are fully protected under the provision of the regulation. The tribal reserves have been notified as reserved or protected forest reserve.
15. Daman & Diu	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chief Conservator of Forests, Daman and Diu has reported that there is no forest village in U.T. of Daman Diu, However, Chief Executive Officer Dist. Panchayat Daman & Diu

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
														& Collector of both Daman & Diu Dist have been requested to give publicity to the provision of Act.
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite notices in advance and propaganda, it has been difficult to hold gram sabha meetings in absence of quorum of 2/3 of all members of such gram sabhas. All out efforts are being made for constitution of Forest Rights Committees in all the gram sabhas.
17.	Lakshadweep-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no terrestrial forests and no forest tribes or traditional forest dwellers in Lakshadweep.
18.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no recognized Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Puducherry and also no land in Puducherry is classified as "Forest Land" coming within the definition of Clause 2(d) Act.

Regulatory Mechanism in DGCA

2300. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether regulatory mechanism in Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) is on the verge of collapse/breakdown and the DGCA does not have an exclusive Chief Vigilance Cell (CVC) for monitoring the alleged illegal activities;

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

(c) whether corrective steps have been taken by the Government for revamping the regulatory mechanism of DGCA and providing exclusive CVC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Madam. The regulatory mechanism in Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) is working smoothly. DGCA has a Vigilance Section to undertake various corrective and preventive vigilance measures.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will meet again at 12.00 hrs.

11.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA in the Chair)

12.0¼ hrs.

At this stage, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Ganesh Singh, Shri Verendra Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table. Shrimati Krishna Tirath.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(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. 7167/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited and the Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7168/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Sharing of inter-State Transmission

Charges and Losses) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. L-1/44/2010-CERC in Gazette of India dated 29th March, 2012 under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

- (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. 7169/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

12.0½ hrs.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

5th and 6th Reports

[English]

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR (Supaul): I beg to present the Fifth and Sixth Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

...(Interruptions)

12.0¼ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

29th and 30th Reports

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Dumariaganj): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Energy (2011-12):—

- (1) Twenty-ninth Report on 'Availability of Identified Non-Conventional Resources of Energy - Their Potential *vis-a-vis* Utilization'.
- (2) Thirtieth Report on 'Functioning of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission'.

12.01 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES

Statement

[English]

SHRI DIP GOGOI (Kaliabor): I beg to lay on the Table the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Water Resources:—

- (1) Statement showing Further Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Twelfth Report (15 Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Tenth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Augmentation of Depleted Ground Water Level, Sustainable Development, Conservation, Management, Use of Ground Water and Prevention of Water Pollution'.
- (2) Statement showing Further Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Thirteenth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Eighth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2011-2012) of the Ministry of Water Resources.

...(Interruptions)

12.02 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(i) 28th Report

[English]

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): I beg to present the Twenty-eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on the subject 'Production, Demand and Availability of Fertilizers

and its Distribution' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).

...(Interruptions)

(ii) Statements

SHRI GOPLNATH MUNDE (Beed): I beg to lay the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers:—

- (1) Statement showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Twenty-first Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken on the 13th Report of the Committee, on the subject 'Production, Pricing and Distribution of Molasses' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals).
- (2) Statement showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Twenty-Second Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken on the 18th Report of the Committee, on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).
- (3) Statement showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Twenty-third Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken on the 19th Report of the Committee, on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals).
- (4) Statement showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Twenty-fourth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken on the 20th Report of the Committee, on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals).

.....
...(Interruptions)

12.03 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL
JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
28th Report

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): I beg to present the Twenty-eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on "The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2012" pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

12.04 hrs.

[English]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 27th of August, 2012 will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order paper.
2. Further consideration and passing of following Bills:—
 - (a) The National Accreditation Regulatory for Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010; and
 - (b) The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2012, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
3. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:—
 - (a) The Banking Laws (amendment) Bill, 2011;
 - (b) The National Highways Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2011;

(c) The Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organisations Bill, 2011; and

(d) The National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, Bangalore Bill, 2012, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

4. Discussion on the Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012 and consideration and passing of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Bill, 2012.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, submissions shall be treated as laid on the Table of the House. Hon. Members whose submissions are to be included may personally handover slips at the Table of the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Kindly include the following subject in the agenda of next week of Parliament proceedings:-

1. Due to non-allocation of a share of Kharif crop worth Rs. 98.43 crore under the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme of Central Government to the farmers of Gujarat, the same were not benefitted even during the drought hit period. Therefore, the Union Government is requested to hit period. Therefore, the Union Government is requested to kindly allocate the aforesaid funds at the earliest.
2. In the Rail budget speech of year 2009, hon. Minister of Railways had told about establishing new Medical Colleges associated with Railway Hospital and Ahmedabad is one of such place. So far no college has been established over here, the Government of Gujarat had communicated with the Union Government that Gujarat is an appropriate place for such Medical Colleges.

* Laid on the Table

*SHRI P. L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Kindly include the following very important subjects in the agenda of next week of Parliament Proceeding:

Shortage of fertilizers and its increasing price is bothering the farmers quiet a lot. Therefore, it must be ensured that fertilizers are supplied at a low price and at the earliest.

*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): The following subject be included in the next week List of business:—

1. The number of cars in the country has increased by 6 times and is increasing further. Therefore, matters related to facilities like roads in ratio of the cars, ROB's RUB's and Parking space may be included in the next week's list of business.
2. Hindu's are continuously migrating from Pakistan. Therefore, in view of seriousness of issue it must be included in the next week's list of business.

* SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Kindly include the following subject in the agenda of next week's list of business:-

1. The number of Cancer patients in the Country is increasing continuously. Out of these there is a large number of such patients who are unable to afford the costly cancer treatment. The Government must take initiative and ensure that adequate facilities are provided for treatment of Cancer patients alongwith bearing their cost of treatment as well.
2. Today the country is going through an economic crisis. This is effecting all the small medium and big enterprises in the country. In such a situation it is important that the Government take initiative and in order to provide relief to such enterprises of the country it must make the loan granted by banks as interest free loans.

* Laid on the Table

* SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Kindly include the following subjects in the agenda of next week's list of business:—

1. The Government must take immediate steps for conversion of narrow gauge into broad gauge at Yavatmal-Murtizapur in of Central Railways area.
2. The farmers of the country are leading an insecure life because of their dependency on rain water for agricultural purpose. In order to increase the availability of irrigated land area alongwith developing irrigation projects in backward states in terms of irrigation, particularly in Vidarbha of Maharashtra, the Government must allocate funds for the said purpose besides the need to run a special Irrigation Development Programme.

[English]

*SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): I would like to put forward the following subjects be included in the next week's business in the Lok Sabha.

1. Discussion on formulation of National Water Policy.
2. Discussion and passing of the Women's Reservation Bill.

*SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): Kindly include the following subject in the agenda of next week of Parliament proceedings.

1. The Mahadayi river water sharing dispute between Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra is to be heard by Tribunal constituted by Government and inordinate delay in starting its proceedings caused concern in state of Karnataka since this diversion of water is for drinking water purpose.
2. The drought situation in Karnataka and the request of the state to the union Government

for early release of the central assistance helping the drought affected farmers in the state.

[Translation]

*DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has presented an agenda for the next week's business, in which I would like to add the following two proposals:—

1. The Union Government must provide special status to Bihar in order to let it come forward and participate in the field of development at national level.
2. The Union Government must immediately grant approval to the power project of Bihar state lying pending with the Central Government so that Bihar can become independent in the field of power.

*SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): The following subject may kindly be included in the agenda of next week's list of business:—

1. Industries must be established for generation of employment in my Parliamentary Constituency Sabarkantha (Gujarat), which is a tribal-dalit dominated area and has economically backward people.
2. Irrigation benefit must be provided for agricultural development.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, the 27th August, 2012 at 11.00 a.m.

12.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 27, 2012/Bhadrapada 5, 1934 (Saka).

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