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(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

Friday, August 31, 2012/Bhadra 9, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 285, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao Patil.

...(Interruptions)

11.0¹/₄ hrs.

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

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Employment Generation by MSMEs

+
*285. DR. PADAMSINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of employment intensity and employment provided by the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector and its share to the total employment generated in the country during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(b) whether employment generations/intensity in MSMEs sector is on the decline in the recent past;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve employment intensity and generate more employment in MSMEs sector?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): Madam, on behalf of Shri Vayalar Ravi, I beg to submit that a statement is laid on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

Statement

(a) The Government monitors functional and operational aspects of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) by conducting All India Census of the sector periodically in the country. The latest census (Fourth Census) was conducted with reference year 2006-07, wherein the data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011-2012. Before this, the Third Small Scale Industries (SSI) Census conducted was with reference year 2001-02 for which results were published in 2004-2005. The data for overall employment in the country released by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) is available for the years 2004-05 and 2009-10.

The total employment, as per the Fourth and the latest All India Census, in the MSMEs Sector is 805.24 lakhs, as against employment as per the Third All India Census of 249.33 lakhs. Further, based on overall population in the country as given by Registrar General of India, the employment in MSME sector per thousand population in the country was 24.24 for Third SSI census and 71.19 for the Fourth MSME census. The NSSO data indicates an overall worker population per thousand population in the country to be 420 for the year 2004-05 and 392 for the year 2009-10. This shows that employment intensity in MSME sector has not declined. The State wise details are given in the Annexure.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government strengthens and develops Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country through implementation of various schemes/programmes relating to credit, infrastructure development, technology upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurship and skill development etc. The major schemes include Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme and Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, all of which help growth of employment in the Sector.

Annexure*State-wise Employment Intensity of Small Scale Industries and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Sector*

Sl.No.	State/UT Name	Worker population per thousand (Estimates of overall Employment, Source: NSSO +)		Employment Intensity (Employment per Thousand population in MSME)	
		2004-05++ (61st Round)	2009-10 (66th Round)	Third SSI Census*	Fourth MSME Census**
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	394	411	15.05	48.01
2.	Himachal Pradesh	524	499	21.41	72.19
3.	Punjab	416	382	37.30	101.93
4.	Chandigarh	348	342	53.58	118.68
5.	Uttarakhand	439	407	23.01	74.40
6.	Haryana	401	385	26.17	80.49
7.	Delhi	332	331	45.26	119.63
8.	Rajasthan	433	409	15.35	48.45
9.	Uttar Pradesh	363	335	24.08	49.29
10.	Bihar	312	280	13.04	30.60
11.	Sikkim	434	437	2.44	134.13
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	441	383	3.36	100.05
13.	Nagaland	476	380	28.54	78.94
14.	Manipur	415	349	63.14	90.80
15.	Mizoram	466	406	27.97	83.23
16.	Tripura	320	379	17.80	50.58
17.	Meghalaya	504	454	28.28	76.68
18.	Assam	385	363	16.09	48.37
19.	West Bengal	380	386	27.05	98.79
20.	Jharkhand	407	326	10.25	43.63
21.	Odisha	436	420	25.08	84.19
22.	Chhattisgarh	486	419	25.52	40.95
23.	Madhya Pradesh	433	403	22.28	49.46
24.	Gujarat	468	424	25.00	85.82
25.	Daman and Diu	407	384	163.91	204.41

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	509	318	72.93	159.09
27.	Maharashtra	466	443	21.18	66.38
28.	Andhra Pradesh	505	476	28.08	86.93
29.	Karnataka	493	456	31.01	82.28
30.	Goa	350	337	21.75	118.83
31.	Lakshadweep	327	415	27.00	83.37
32.	Kerala	393	377	35.01	146.36
33.	Tamil Nadu	486	448	32.34	122.99
34.	Puducherry	386	414	36.15	95.39
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	420	399	21.00	94.87
	All India	420	392	24.24	71.19

Note: +—National Sample Survey Office;
 ++—Estimate from Unit level data of NSSO

Source: *—Third All India Census of Small Scale Industries; Reference year—2001-02;

**—Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises; Reference year—2006-07.

DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL: Madam, micro, small and medium enterprises are a vital part of Indian economy and they contribute to 45 per cent of industrial production and 40 per cent of total exports of the country... (Interruptions)

The Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries is implemented to promote *khadi* and village industries and coir sector, but desired results are not achieved... (Interruptions) I would like to know the reasons for this... (Interruptions) Is it because of non implementation of the programmes in real spirit... (Interruptions) or is it because of want of sufficient funds to implement the scheme?

...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Sansuma Khungur Biswamuthiary came and stood on the near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

Madam, the Artisan Welfare Fund Trust has been set up by the Ministry for the benefit of artisans... (Interruptions) I would like to know whether all artisans are covered under this scheme and if not then the reasons for non coverage of all artisans... (Interruptions)

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Madam Speaker, the Government. ... (Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Surplus Power

*286. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the assessment made by the Central Electricity Authority, a number of states are expected to generate surplus power, after meeting their own requirements by the end of the current plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether sufficient transmission and distribution network is available to supply surplus power to the deficit States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for meaningful utilization of the surplus power in the power deficit States?

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) carries out generation and transmission planning at the national level to estimate the generation capacity and transmission network addition required in the country based on the projected demand for electricity. The assessment of demand for electricity in various States and Union Territories as well as on All India basis is carried out by CEA through Electric Power Surveys. The requirement of power in a State is met by generation from its own sources, supply against its share in central generating stations and power procured from Independent Power Producers (IPPs) under Case-1 and Case-2 bids, trading licensees, power exchanges as well as bilateral agreements. While, the demand for power in a State varies from season to season, month to month, day to day and hour to hour basis, the availability of power in the State also varies depending on the level of generation in the available units and the arrangements made by the State for availing power from various sources. Surplus power, therefore, accrues in some of the States on seasonal basis or for a few days in a month or for certain hours in a day/year, depending upon the requirement and availability of power during the period. The States generally dispose off the surplus power through power exchanges, trading licensees and bilateral agreements.

(c) and (d) The development of transmission and distribution network within a State falls in the domain of Power Utilities in the State; development of inter-regional and inter-State transmission falls in the domain of Central Transmission Utility (CTU).

There are five regional electrical grids in India, namely Northern, Western, Eastern, North-eastern and Southern with an inter-regional transmission capacity of about 27,750 MW (details are given in the enclosed Statement). The NEW Grid (comprising of Northern, Western, Eastern and North-Eastern Regional Grids) is operating in synchronous mode and the Southern Regional (SR) Grid is connected to NEW grid asynchronously through HVDC links. Generally, there is no constraint in inter-State transmission of power within the synchronously connected systems; transmission capacity from NEW grid to SR grid at times, particularly when there is very high demand, is constrained due to limited capacity of the HVDC inter-connected links. While the transmission planning is done on the basis of anticipated generation addition and projected demand forecast on all India basis, the deficit States have to firm up their long-term power procurement and apply to the CTU for long-term access in advance so that point to point inter-State transmission infrastructure could be ensured.

(e) The steps initiated by the Government for utilization of the surplus power in the power deficit States inter-alia include (i) synchronous inter-connection of Southern Grid with the NEW Grid, (ii) creation of additional inter-regional transmission capacity of 38,000 MW during the 12th Plan, (iii) strengthening/development of inter-State transmission lines including high capacity transmission corridors for transfer of power from generation rich areas to power deficit areas, (iv) setting up of power exchanges, (v) regulations for operationalisation of open access, etc.

Statement

Electrical Grids and their Capacities

Sl.No.	Inter-Regional Links	Capacity in MW
1.	Eastern Region to Southern Region	3,630
2.	Eastern Region to Northern Region	12,130
3.	Eastern Region to Western Region	4,390
4.	Eastern Region to North-Eastern Region	1,260
5.	Northern Region to Western Region	4,220
6.	Western Region to Southern Region	1,520
7.	132 kV/110 kV Inter-Regional links	600
Total		27,750

Transmission and Distribution Losses

*287. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAND D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether projects/schemes have been undertaken to reduce the Transmission and Distribution (T and D) Losses in the power sector, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the private distributors have been able to reduce Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT and C) losses to a large extent unlike position in the State sector;

(c) if so, the details and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to reduce power transmission losses in State sector on the lines of private sector and also to maintain strict grid discipline?

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Yes, Madam. Projects under Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) are being undertaken to reduce the AT and C losses in Power Distribution Sector. Government of India has approved R-APDRP as Central Sector scheme in July 2008. The focus of R-APDRP is on actual demonstrable performance by utilities in terms of sustained AT and 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, customer care, computerized billing and collection etc. and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) which only for cities with a population of 4 lacs and Annual Energy Input of 350 MU and Part-B is for up-gradation, augmentation and strengthening of electrical infrastructure in projects towns. Details of AT&C losses are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

So far, under R-APDRP, projects worth Rs. 32323.70 crores (Part-A: Rs. 6638. 79 crores covering 1402 towns and 63 SCADA projects in 63 towns; Part-B: Rs. 25684.91 crores in 1134 towns) have already been sanctioned.

(b) and (c) As per the Power Finance Corporation's (PFC) "Report on Performance of State Power Utilities", the AT and C Losses in Delhi have been reduced significantly from 59.51% in 2002-03 (the year in which

the private Discoms have taken over the distribution business from DESU) to 15.76% during 2010-11. However, in the State of Odisha, where private utilities together cover entire State, the AT and C loss level is at the level of 44% approximately. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT and C) loss at national level has reduced from 36.64% in Year 2002-03 to 26.15% in year 2010-11. Private Utilities generally operate in urban cities unlike State Discoms which cover the entire State including semi-urban, rural areas and agriculture consumers.

Some of the important steps taken by Private Discerns to reduce the AT and C losses are augmentation of sub-transmission and distribution system, improvement in billing and collection efficiency, adoption of IT In energy auditing and accounting etc.

(d) As given at (a) above, the Government of India approved the R-APDRP to reduce the AT and C losses in the project areas as well as at the state level.

To maintain strict grid discipline, Regional Load Dispatch Centres (RLDC) take action in accordance with Electricity Act, 2003 and the Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC) for supervision and control over Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS). Action is initiated by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) under Sections 142 and 143 of the Electricity Act, 2003 against the States violating the Grid discipline.

Statement I

Details of AT & C Losses

Region	State	Utility	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	34.37	43.92	47.44	
	Bihar Total		34.37	43.92	47.44	
	Jharkhand	JSEB	54.16	10.21	46.79	
	Jharkhand Total		54.16	10.21	46.79	
	Odisha		CESCO	46.84	39.98	45.54
			NESCO	38.90	36.70	38.47
SESCO			50.59	51.00	54.12	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		WESCO	37.55	37.58	43.84
	Odisha Total		42.20	39.70	44.35
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	46.81	55.36	51.96
	Sikkim Total		46.81	55.36	51.96
	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	25.81	33.24	27.40
	West Bengal Total		25.81	33.24	27.40
Eastern Total			36.64	33.94	38.24
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	60.15	58.82	61.45
	Arunachal Pradesh Total		60.15	58.82	61.45
	Assam	CAEDCL	39.36		
		LAEDCL	29.23		
		UAEDCL	31.42		
		APDCL		29.31	29.19
	Assam Total		32.68	29.31	29.19
	Manipur	Manipur PD	81.32	47.55	40.17
	Manipur Total		81.32	47.55	40.17
	Meghalaya	MeSEB	43.37	48.77	
		MeECL			51.63
	Meghalaya Total		43.37	48.77	51.63
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	41.08	38.95	41.00
	Mizoram Total		41.08	38.95	41.00
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	44.12	46.16	50.07
	Nagaland Total		44.12	46.16	50.07
	Tripura	TSECL	31.91	29.16	34.48
	Tripura Total		31.91	29.16	34.48
North Eastern Total			40.70	36.23	37.33
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	20.59	19.83	15.80
		BSES Yamuna	13.73	28.63	18.13
		NDPL	17.64	15.68	13.75
	Delhi Total		17.92	20.78	15.76
	Haryana	DHBVNL	32.60	28.11	26.29
		UHBVNL	34.00	30.58	29.85
	Haryana Total		33.29	29.32	28.02

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	12.85	18.46	35.48
		HPSEB Ltd.			12.22
	Himachal Pradesh Total		12.85	18.46	15.72
	Jammu and Kashmir	J and K PDD	69.05	70.44	72.86
	Jammu and Kashmir Total		69.05	70.44	72.86
	Punjab	PSEB	18.51	17.73	
		PSPCL			17.47
	Punjab Total		18.51	17.73	17.47
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	31.28	33.04	26.80
		JDVVNL	30.19	31.51	23.73
		JVVNL	28.40	26.70	22.66
	Rajasthan Total		29.83	30.07	24.19
	Uttar Pradesh	OWN	28.25	49.62	55.39
		KESCO	53.44	51.66	44.11
		MVVN	29.90	37.58	37.57
		Pash VVN	29.38	27.68	31.61
		Poorv VVN	49.75	27.86	40.43
	Uttar Pradesh Total		35.04	35.73	40.29
	Uttarakhand	Ut PCL	39.89	28.35	28.48
	Uttarakhand Total		39.89	28.35	28.48
Northern Total			29.96	29.66	28.91
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	14.24	17.93	20.56
		APEPDCL	10.26	9.69	14.51
		APNPDCL	14.37	18.52	16.07
		APSPDCL	11.36	16.63	14.20
	Andhra Pradesh Total		12.99	16.43	17.50
	Karnataka	BESCOM	19.17	21.10	22.75
		CHESCOM	25.33	28.21	28.73
		GESCOM	38.80	38.05	25.75
		HESCOM	33.90	28.51	26.22
		MESCOM	14.01	18.40	13.75
	Karnataka Total		24.94	25.34	23.71

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Kerala	KSEB	21.61	14.90	14.09
	Kerala Total		21.61	14.90	14.09
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	18.47	19.35	14.43
	Puducherry Total		18.47	19.35	14.43
	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	14.39	18.87	19.90
	Tamil Nadu Total		14.39	18.87	19.90
Southern Total			16.92	19.05	19.26
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	30.46		
		CSPDCL	38.29	36.28	28.64
	Chhattisgarh Total		32.73	36.28	28.64
	Goa	GoaPD	21.69	6.12	14.08
	Goa Total		21.69	6.12	14.08
	Gujarat	DGVCL	16.11	15.23	13.08
		MGVCL	14.98	15.27	14.83
		PGVCL	31.78	32.35	26.75
		UGVCL	16.31	18.89	7.20
	Gujarat Total		22.04	22.81	16.89
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya	50.24	42.26	43.95
		Kshetra VVCL			
		MP Paschim	36.38	36.16	31.12
		Kshetra VVCL			
		MP Purv	55.84	46.11	37.99
		Kshetra VVCL			
	Madhya Pradesh Total		46.61	41.03	37.28
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	31.19	25.02	23.30
	Maharashtra Total		31.19	25.02	23.30
Western Total			31.64	28.02	24.44
Grand Total			27.37	26.58	26.15

(Source: PFC)

Note: AT and C Losses for Sikkim PD (for 2008-09 to 2010-11), APSPDCL (for 2009-10 and 2010-11) and BSES Rajdhani (for 2010-11) include transmission losses since the figure for transmission losses is not available

Collection efficiency for J and K PDD for 2008-09 to 2010-11 has been calculated based on figures for revenue realised available in Resource Plan

TANGEDCO operational w.e.f. 1st November 2010. The complete Information for calculation of AT and C losses is not available.

Statement II

The Discoms-wise AT & C Losses in Delhi and Odisha from 2008-09 to 2010-11

	[AT & C Losses (%)]		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Delhi			
BSES Rajdhani	20.59	19.83	15.80
BSES Yamuna	13.73	28.63	18.13
NDPL	17.64	15.68	13.75
Delhi Average	17.92	20.78	15.76
Odisha			
CESCO*	46.84	39.98	45.54
NESCO	38.90	36.70	38.47
SESCO	50.59	51.00	54.12
WESCO	37.55	37.58	43.84
Odisha Average	42.20	39.70	44.35

*Operated and managed by Management Board constituted by OERC.

SMS Facility for Patients

*288. SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch Short Message Service (SMS) facility by which patients can get information about affordable alternative to the medicine prescribed by the doctors;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the facility;

(c) the time by which the facility is likely to be launched;

(d) whether consultation with doctors is necessary for the patients before popping the affordable alternative medicine under the said facility; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Department of

Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, has conceived this scheme and details thereof are being worked out by them.

Cases of Hepatitis Infections

*289. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a number of cases of various types of Hepatitis infections among the people in the country;

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

(c) the programmes being implemented by the Government for the control and treatment of the cases of Hepatitis and the funds spent thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to launch an awareness and immunization drive against Hepatitis infections and provide free treatment to the infected 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) and (b) Yes. State/UT-wise reported cases of Viral Hepatitis (all causes) during the last three years and current year (as per the latest report) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) to (e) Under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP), Government of India is providing Hepatitis B vaccine and operational cost of vaccination to States/UTs for preventing Hepatitis B infection. Details of funds released to States/UTs under Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) during last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Since April 2005, Government has introduced auto-disabled (AD) syringes for all vaccinations under the UIP in all states. AD syringes are single use, self-locking syringes that cannot be used more than once. This prevents misuse and contamination/cross infection through repeated use of unsterile injection/equipment. Routine

screening of blood units for Hepatitis B and C has been made mandatory for all blood banks to detect and discard contaminated blood units.

Since the main cause of Hepatitis A and E is consumption of contaminated water, the Government of India supports state governments/local bodies in ensuring supply of safe drinking water through National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, provides technical guidance to State Governments on prevention

and control of water borne diseases including Hepatitis, and helps them in carrying out investigation of outbreaks of such diseases under Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) within the overall framework of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). NCDC also coordinates laboratory support for outbreak investigations and etiological diagnosis besides conducting regular training courses for development of trained manpower. Funds are released to States/UTs under Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) to strengthen surveillance and to detect and respond to outbreaks of epidemic-prone diseases. The detail of funds released to States/UTs during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement I

State-wise Reported Cases of Viral Hepatitis (All Causes)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2009	2010	2011	2012*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9457	9949	11050	20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	153	219	636	1
3.	Assam	7770	312	2557	0
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	202	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	1835	287	139	0
6.	Goa	96	71	118	0
7.	Gujarat	3068	3190	4328	0
8.	Haryana	2011	1583	2557	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2979	2566	1248	11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6190	3990	5129	0
11.	Jharkhand	340	358	384	0
12.	Karnataka	11029	8872	6049	8
13.	Kerala	7810	5353	5336	11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7381	5168	3851	2
15.	Maharashtra	7488	5446	5994	6
16.	Manipur	1764	320	229	0
17.	Meghalaya	205	438	87	0
18.	Mizoram	476	571	812	6

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Nagaland	542	119	64	0
20.	Odisha	5610	3328	3272	5
21.	Punjab	5750	6546	5041	0
22.	Rajasthan	981	1356	967	0
23.	Sikkim	364	1180	484	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	3978	5732	5940	0
25.	Tripura	987	717	404	0
26.	Uttarakhand	20132	6645	3143	5
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1988	2203	7749	5
28.	West Bengal	4525	4779	5480	29
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	243	255	208	3
30.	Chandigarh	390	NR	1309	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	217	314	269	0
32.	Daman and Diu	62	103	484	0
33.	Delhi	7657	6510	8347	17
34.	Lakshadweep	30	20	15	0
35.	Puducherry	517	650	520	8
Total		124085	89150	94402	139

Source: National Health Profile published by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, Directorate General Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Gol.

Notes: NR implies "Not Reported".

*Provisional and as per the latest data available.

Statement II

State-wise Release of Funds under Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) during the year 2009-10 to 2012-2013

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2009-10 Release	2010-11 Release	2011-12 Release	2012-13* Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	935.00	893.00	1811.37	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	49.00	66.00	297.55	0.00
3.	Assam	1285.00	1364.00	1416.77	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	99.00	1354.00	896.76	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	440.00	490.00	566.21	0.00
6.	Goa	51.00	3.00	11.97	0.00
7.	Gujarat	713.00	674.00	929.65	903.00
8.	Haryana	123.00	163.00	816.34	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	51.00	143.00	41.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	284.00	237.00	121.50	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	376.00	635.00	1515.10	0.00
12.	Karnataka	342.00	829.00	200.00	685.00
13.	Kerala	125.00	302.00	163.82	374.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	910.00	1234.00	2372.01	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	1547.00	1521.00	1179.64	1260.00
16.	Manipur	0.00	145.00	212.98	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	155.00	6.00	156.18	0.00
18.	Mizoram	76.00	46.00	20.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	178.00	102.00	108.01	0.00
20.	Odisha	479.00	750.00	1168.20	0.00
21.	Punjab	286.00	382.00	439.50	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	648.00	1154.00	1322.17	1334.00
23.	Sikkim	49.00	28.00	21.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	107.00	313.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Tripura	208.00	35.00	101.65	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	195.00	200.00	343.21	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4055.00	3394.00	2763.49	1940.00
28.	West Bengal	1110.00	1261.00	629.00	0.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	9.00	14.00	14.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.00	3.00	6.40	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	1.00	3.00	7.80	0.00
33.	Delhi	107.00	45.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	1.00	2.00	9.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	5.00	15.00	18.40	0.00
Total		15003.00	17812.00	19686.68	6496.00

Statement III*Funds Released to State Health Societies under Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IPSP)*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	201.71	169.82	112.88	47.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34.51	123.00	148.07	94.21
3.	Assam	23.55	139.75	151.09	80.01
4.	Bihar	10.00	121.17	103.89	147.35
5.	Chhattisgarh	46.42	110.13	48.59	0.00
6.	Goa	33.83	16.64	26.82	18.02
7.	Gujarat	90.16	169.25	201.06	140.00
8.	Haryana	98.44	75.83	139.28	94.32
9.	Himachal Pradesh	79.87	30.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	66.03	100.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	81.78	65.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	89.95	218.19	103.48	87.85
13.	Kerala	0.00	144.34	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	201.16	197.82	88.35	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	138.49	292.85	118.57	0.00
16.	Manipur	0.00	35.00	31.56	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	30.07	46.50	14.75	0.00
18.	Mizoram	34.02	68.75	53.54	11.53
19.	Nagaland	38.37	75.00	73.75	42.26
20.	Odisha	27.13	100.00	39.06	0.00
21.	Punjab	97.63	147.60	103.79	53.95
22.	Rajasthan	177.66	227.53	136.28	0.00
23.	Sikkim	20.40	28.00	14.50	20.87
24.	Tamil Nadu	87.54	193.62	60.95	0.00
25.	Tiirjura	19.08	24.00	7.00	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	78.10	131.74	64.50	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	275.30	0.00	243.75	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	West Bengal	111.08	99.40	35.85	27.69
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	15.61	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	29.10	8.00	13.74	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.51	15.00	5.27	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	19.01	15.00	8.71	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	20.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	24.97	35.00	33.14	0.00
	Total	2303.06	3223.93	2197.83	866.02

[Translation]

Health Policy

*290. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission has urged his Ministry to effect certain changes in the existing health policy from the Twelfth Five Year Plan onwards;

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

(c) whether any alternative policy has also been suggested by the Planning Commission in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the names of the countries where the said alternative policy is in force; and

(e) whether any foreign aid is likely to be required for implementation of the said policy in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Planning Commission has held extensive consultations with Stakeholders through the process of working groups and Steering Committee etc. However, the 12th Plan document which will inter alia contain strategies for Health and requires approval of the National Development Council has not been finalized.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Power Projects

*291. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private power projects sanctioned during the Eleventh Five Year Plan are being implemented as per the schedule given to them;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the power projects under implementation by the private companies in the country including Maharashtra; and

(d) the time by which these power projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) After enactment of the Electricity Act 2003, sanction/Techno Economic Clearance (TEC) of Central Government/CEA is not required for thermal power projects. However, the details of private thermal power projects which were ordered during the 11th Plan are given in the Statement-I (for commissioned projects) and Statement-II (for under construction projects). Further, 19 private hydro-electric projects were accorded concurrence

In the 11th plan. Out of these, 10 private hydro-electric projects aggregating to MW are under construction. The details of these projects are given in the enclosed Statement-III. The details of the remaining 9 hydro-electric projects where construction work is yet to start are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(c) and (d) The details of private thermal and hydro-electric projects which are presently under construction in the country including Maharashtra are given in the enclosed Statements-V and VI, respectively. Presently, there is no hydro-electric project under construction in the State of Maharashtra.

Statement I

Details of Commissioned Private Thermal Power Projects Ordered during 11th Plan

Sl.No.	State	Project Name and Unit No.	Impl. Agency	Order Date	Cap (MW)	As per Contract Comm. Date	Actual date of Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Lanco Kondapalli Extn. Ph-II GT	Lanco Kondapalli Power Pvt.Ltd.	Nov-07	233	Apr.-09	07.12.09
2.		Lanco Kondapalli Extn. Ph-II ST	LKPPL		133	Oct-09	19.07.10
3.		Simhapuri U-1	SEPL	Jul-09	150	Nov-10	24.03.12
4.		Simhapuri U-2	SEPL		150	Jan-11	02.07.12
5.	Chhattisgarh	Kasalpalli U-1	ACB India Ltd.	Nov-08	135	Nov-10	13.12.11
6.		Kasalpalli U-2	ACB India Ltd.		135	Feb-11	21.06.12
7.		Katghora TPP	Vandana Steel and Energy Ltd.	Oct-07	35	Jan-12	14.02.12
8.	Delhi	Rithala CCPP GT-2	NDPL	May-08	36	Jun-09	04.10.10
9.		Rithala CCPP GT-1	NDPL		36	Jul-09	09.12.10
10.		Rithala (ST)	NDPL		37	Aug-09	04.09.11
11.	Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-II U-1	Adani Power	Sep-07	660	Apr-11	26.12.10
12.		Mundra TPP Ph-II U-2	Adani Power Ltd.		660	Aug-11	20.07.11
13.		Mundra TPP Ph-II I U-1	Adani Power Ltd.	Jan-08	660	Jun-11	07.11.11
14.		Mundra TPP Ph-II I U-2	Adani Power Ltd.		660	Aug-11	03.03.12
15.		Mundra TPP Ph-III U-3	Adani Power Ltd.		660	Oct-11	09.03.12
16.		Mundra UMTTP U-1	Tata Power Co.	May-07	800	Aug-12	25.02.12
17.		Mundra UMTTP U-2	Tata Power Co.		800	Feb-13	25.07.12
18.		Salaya U-1	Essar Power	Aug-07	600	Nov-11	22.02.12
19.		Salaya U-2	Essar Power		600	Feb-12	13.06.12
20.	Haryana	Mahatma Gandhi TPP U-1	CLP/JPL	Mar-09	660	Jan-12	12.01.12
21.		Mahatma Gandhi TPP U-2	CLP/JPL		660	Jul-12	11.04.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Jharkhand	Maithon RB TPP U-1	DVC- JV Tata	Oct-07	525	Oct-10	30.06.11
23.		Maithon RB TPP U-2	MPL JV of DVC and Tata Power		525	Apr-11	23.03.12
24.	Maharashtra	JSW Ratnagiri TPP U-1	JSW Energy	May-07	300	Mar-10	24.08.10
25.		JSW Ratnagiri TPP U-2	JSW Energy		300	May-10	09.12.10
26.		JSW Ratnagiri TPP U-3	JSW Energy (Ratnagiri) Ltd.		300	Jul-10	06.05.11
27.		JSW Ratnagiri TPPU-4	JSW Energy (Ratnagiri) Ltd.		300	Sep-10	08.10.11
28.		Wardha Warora U-1	WPCL (KSK)	May-07	135	Mar-10	05.06.10
29.		Wardha Warora U-2	WPCL (KSK)		135	May-10	10.10.10
30.		Wardha Warora U-3	WPCL (KSK)		135	July-10	13.01.11
31.		Wardha Warora U-4	WPCL (KSK)		135	Sep-10	30.04.11
32.		Mihan TPP, U-1 to 4		May-08	246	Jan-12	09.02.12
33.		GEPLTPP U-2	GEPL	Apr-09	60	Nov-10	28.04.12
34.		Butibori TPP Ph-II U-1	Vidarbha Industries Power	Dec-09	300	Jan-12	17.08.12
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Bina TPP U-1	Bina Power Supply Co. Ltd	Sep-08	250	Aug-11	11.08.12
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Anpara-C TPS U-1	Lanco Anpara Power Pvt. Ltd.	Nov-07	600	Mar-11	15.11.11
37.		Anpara-C TPS U-2	Lanco Anpara Power Pvt. Ltd.		600	May-11	12.11.11
38.		Barkheda U-1	Bajaj Energy	Dec-09	45	Oct-11	06.11.11
39.		Barkheda U-2	Bajaj Energy		45	Nov-11	28.01.12
40.		Khamberkheda U-1	Bajaj Energy	Dec-09	45	Oct-11	17.10.11
41.		Ktiamberkheda U-2	Bajaj Energy		45	Nov-11	28.11.11
42.		Kunderki, U-1	Bajaj Energy	Dec-09	45	Oct-11	10.01.12
43.		Kunderki, U-2	Bajaj Energy		45	Nov-11	29.02.12
44.		Maqsoodpur U-1	Bajaj Energy	Dec-09	45	Oct-11	03.11.11
45.		Maqsoodpur U-2	Bajaj Energy		45	Nov-11	21.01.12
46.		Rosa, U-3	Reliance	Mar-08	300	Mar-11	27.12.11
47.		Rosa, U-4	Reliance		300	Jun-11	28.03.12
48.		Utraula U-1	Bajaj Energy	Dec-09	45	Oct-11	21.02.12
49.		Utraula U-2	Bajaj Energy		45	Nov-11	19.03.12

Statement II*Details of under Construction Private Thermal Power Projects Ordered during 11th Plan*

State	Project Name	Impl Agency	Order date	Unit No	Cap. (MW)	Org. Comnt. Schedule	Ant. Comm. Schedule
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PRIVATE SECTOR							
Andhra Pradesh	Bhavanpadu TPP	M/s East Coast Energy Ltd.	Sop-09	U-1	660	Oct-13	Oct-14
				U-2	660	Mar-14	Jan-15
Andhra Pradesh	NCC TPP	NCC Power Projects Ltd.	Feb-12	U-1	660	Mar-15	Jun-16
				U-2	660	Jun-15	Sep-16
Andhra Pradesh	Painampuram TPP	Thermal Power Tech Corporation Ltd.	Sep-10	U-1	660	May-14	Aug-14
				U-2	660	Aug-14	Nov-14
Andhra Pradesh	Simhapuri Energy Pvt. Ltd. Ph-II	Madhucon Projects Ltd.	May-10	U-3	150	Dec-11	Feb-13
				U-4	150	Feb-12	Apr-13
Andhra Pradesh	Thamminapatnam TPP-I	Meenakshi Energy Pvt. Ltd	Aug-09	U-1	150	Sep-11	Sep-12
				U-2	150	Nov-11	Nov-12
Andhra Pradesh	Thamminapatnam TPP-II	Meonaksha Energy Ltd.	Dec-09	U-3	350	May-12	Nov-13
				U-4	350	Aug-12	Feb-14
Andhra Pradesh	Vizag TPP	Hinduja National Power Corp. Ltd	Mar-10	U-1	520	Jun-13	Sep-13
				U-2	520	Sep-13	Dec-13
	Akaltara (Nalyara) TPP	Wardha PCL (KSK)	Apr-09	U-1	600	Apr-12	Jun-13
				U-2	600	Aug-12	Oct-13
				U-3	600	Dec-12	Feb-14
				U-4	600	Apr-13	Jun-14
Chhattisgarh	Avantha Bhandar TPS, U-1	Korba West Power Co. Ltd.	Apr-09	U-1	600	Jul-12	Jul-13
Chhattisgarh	Baradarha TPP (DB Power TPP)	D.B. Power Co. Ltd.	May-10	U-1	600	Mar-13	Aug-13
				U-2	600	Jul-13	Dec-13
Chhattisgarh	Balco TPP	Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	Aug-07	U-1	300	Feb-11	Dec-12
				U-2	300	Nov-10	Sep-12
Chhattisgarh	Bandakhar TPP	M/s Maurti Clean Coal and Power Ltd	Jun-11	U-1	300	Dec-12	Jun-14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chhattisgarh	Binjkote TPP	M/s SKS Power Generation (Chhattisgarh) Ltd.	Dec-09	U-1	300	Jan-14	Sep-14
				U-2	300	Apr-14	Dec-14
				U-3	300	Jul-14	Mar-15
				U-4	300	Oct-14	Jun-15
Chhattisgarh	Lanco Amarkantak TPS-II	LAP Pvt Ltd.	Nov-09	U-3	660	Jan-13	Aug-13
				U-4	660	Mar-13	Dec-13
Chhattisgarh	Raikheda TPP	GMR	Jan-10	U-1	685	Sep-13	Jun-14
				U-2	685	Jan-14	Nov-14
Chhattisgarh	Ratlja TPP	Spectrum Coal and Power Ltd	Jul-09	U-1	50	Jun-11	Sep-12
Chhattisgarh	Singhltaral TPP	Athena Chhattisgarh Power Ltd.	Dec-09	U-1	600	Jun-14	Feb-15
				U-2	600	Sep-14	May-15
Chhattisgarh	Swastic TPP	M/s ACB	Feb-10	U-1	25	Jun-12	Oct-12
Chhattisgarh	Tamnar TPP (Raigarh)	O.P.Jindal	Dec-08	U-1	600	Jan-14	Jan-14
				U-2	600	Apr-14	Apr-14
				U-3	600	Sep-14	Sep-14
				U-4	600	Nov-14	Jan-15
Chhattisgarh	TRN Energy TPP	M/s TRN Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Sep-08	U-1	300	Dec-13	Jun-14
				U-2	300	Apr-14	Sep-14
Chhattisgarh	Uchplnda TPP	RKM Powergen Pvt. Ltd	Jul-07	U-1	360	May-12	Oct-13
				U-2	360	Nov-12	Jan-14
				U-3	360	Feb-13	Apr-14
				U-4	360	Jul-13	Jul-14
Chhattisgarh	Vandana Vidyut TPP-Chhattisgarh	M/s Vandana Vidyut	May-08	U-1	135	Jun-11	Nov-12
				U-2	135	Sep-11	Mar-13
Gujarat	Bhavnagar CFBC TPP	Bhavnagar Energy	Jan-10	U-1	250	Oct-13	Oct-14
				U-2	250	Dec-13	Dec-14
Gujarat	Mundra UMTTP	Tata Power Co.	May-07	U-3	800	Aug-13	Oct-12
Gujarat	Mundra UMTTP	Tata Power Co.		U-4	800	Feb-14	Jan-13
Gujarat	Mundra UMTTP	Tata Power Co.		U-5	800	Aug-14	Apr-13
Jharkhand	Adhunik Power TPP	Adhunik Power Co. Ltd.	May-09	U-1	270	Jan-12	Nov-12
				U-2	270	Mar-12	Mar-13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jharkhand	Maitrishi Usha TPP-Ph-I	M/s Corporate Power Ltd.	Dec-09	U-1	270	May-12	Nov-12
				U-2	270	Jun-12	Feb-13
Jharkhand	Maitrishi Usha TPP-Ph-II	Corporate Power Ltd.		U-3	270	Feb-13	Jun-13
				U-4	270	Mar-13	Sep-13
Jharkhand	Tori TPP	Essar Power	Aug-08	U-1	600	Jun-13	Jun-14
Jharkhand	Tori TPP	Essar Power		U-2	600	Jan-14	Sep-14
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	Nov-09	U-1	270	Dec-11	Feb-13
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls		U-2	270	Dec-11	Jun-13
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls		U-3	270	Jan-12	Sep-13
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls		U-4	270	Feb-12	Dec-13
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls		U-5	270	Mar-12	Mar-14
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	Oct-10	U-1	270	Jul-14	Jul-14
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II	India Bulls		U-2	270	Sep-14	Sep-14
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II	India Bulls		U-3	270	Nov-14	Nov-14
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II	India Bulls		U-4	270	Jan-15	Jan-15
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II	India Bulls		U-5	270	Mar-15	Mar-15
Maharashtra	Bela TPP-I	IEPL	Dec-08	U-1	270	Dec-11	Dec-12
Maharashtra	Dhariwal Infracture TPP	Dhariwal Infracture (P) Ltd.	Apr-10	U-1	300	Feb-12	Mar-13
				U-2	300	May-12	Jun-13
Maharashtra	EMCO Warora TPP	EMCO Energy Ltd. (GMR)	Sep-09	U-1	300	Nov-11	Nov-12
				U-2	300	Feb-12	Mar-13
Maharashtra	GEPL TPP	GEPL	Apr-09	U-1	60	Nov-10	Sep-12
Maharashtra	Lanco Vidarbha TPP	Lanco Vidarbha	Nov-09	U-1	660	Jan-14	Apr-14
Maharashtra	Lanco Vidarbha TPP	Lanco Vidarbha		U-2	660	May-14	Aug-14
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	Nov-09	U-1	270	Feb-12	Feb-13
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	India Bulls		U-2	270	Apr-12	Jun-13
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	India Bulls		U-3	270	Jun-12	Nov-14
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	India Bulls		U-4	270	Aug-12	Jan-15
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	India Bulls		U-5	270	Oct-13	Mar-15
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	Oct-10	U-1	270	Apr-13	Jul-14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bulls		U-2	270	Jun-13	Sep-14
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bulls		U-3	270	Aug-13	Nov-14
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bulls		U-4	270	Oct-13	Jan-15
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bull		U-5	270	Dec-13	Mar-15
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-I	Adani Power Ltd.	Feb-08	U-1	660	Apr-11	Sep-12
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-I	Adani Power Ltd.		U-2	660	Jul-11	Nov-12
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd.	Feb-08	U-1	660	Oct-11	Dec-12
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd.	Nov-09	U-2	660	Jul-12	Aug-13
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd.		U-3	660	Oct-12	Nov-13
Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur TPP Ph-I	MB Power MP	Nov-10	U-1	600	Apr-13	Dec-13
Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur TPP Ph-I	MB Power MP		U-2	600	Aug-13	Apr-14
Himachal Pradesh	Bina TPP	Bina Power Supply Co. Ltd	Sep-08	U-2	250	Nov-11	Apr-13
Madhya Pradesh	Gorgi TPP (DB Power)	DB Power	Nov-08	U-1	660	Jun-13	Feb-15
Himachal Pradesh	Mahan TPP	Essar Power MP Ltd	Aug-07	U-1	600	Jun-11	Apr-13
				U-2	600	Sep-11	Jun-13
Madhya Pradesh	Nigrt TPP	Jaiprakash Power Ventures Ltd.	Aug-09	U-1	660	Jun-13	Jun-13
				U-2	660	Dec-13	Dec-13
Madhya Pradesh	Sasan UMPP	Reliance Power Ltd.	Jun-08	U-1	660	May-13	May-13
				U-2	660	Dec-13	Dec-13
				U-3	660	Jul-14	Jul-14
				U-4	660	Feb-15	Feb-15
				U-5	660	Sep-15	Sep-15
				U-6	660	Apr-16	Apr-16
Madhya Pradesh	Selonl TPP Ph-I	Jhabua Power Ltd	Feb-10	U-1	600	Mar-13	Jan-14
Odisha	Derang TPP	JITPL	Jun-09	U-1	600	Mar-12	Sep-13
Odisha	Derang TPP	JITPL		U-2	600	Jun-12	Dec-13
Odisha	Ind Bharat TPP (Odisha)	Ind. Bharat	May-09	U-1	350	Sep-11	Feb-13
Odisha	Ind Bharat TPP (Odisha)	Ind. Bharat		U-2	350	Dec-11	Mar-13
Odisha	Kamalanga TPP	GMR	Aug-08	U-1	350	Nov-11	Dec-12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Odisha	Kamalanga TPP	GMR		U-2	350	Dec-11	Mar-13
Odisha	Kamalanga TPP	GMR		U-3	350	Feb-12	Jul-13
Odisha	KVK Nilanchal TPP	KVK Nilanchal	Oct-09	U-1	350	Dec-11	Feb-14
Odisha	KVK Nilanchal TPP	KVK Nilanchal		U-2	350	Jan-12	Dec-14
Odisha	KVK Nilanchal TPP	KVK Nilanchal		U-3	350	Mar-12	Jan-15
Odisha	Lanco Babandh TPP	Lanco Babandh Power Ltd.	Nov-09	U-1	660	Apr-13	Mar-14
				U-2	660	Aug-13	May-14
Odisha	Mallbrahmani TPP (Monnet Ispat)	MPCL	Jun-09	U-1	525	Dec-12	Feb-14
Punjab	Goindwal Sahib	GVK Power	Aug-08	U-1	270	Apr-13	Apr-13
Punjab	Goindwal Sahib	GVK Power		U-2	270	Oct-13	Oct-13
Punjab	Rajpura TPP (Nabha)	Nabha Power Ltd.	Jul-10	U-1	700	Jan-14	Jan-14
Punjab	Rajpura TPP (Nabha)	Nabha Power Ltd.		U-2	700	Mar-14	Mar-14
Punjab	Talwandi Sabo TPP	M/s Sterlita	Jul-09	U-1	660	Oct-12	Dec-13
Punjab	Talwandi Sabo TPP	M/s Sterilite		U-2	660	Jan-13	Apr-14,
Punjab	Talwandi Sabo TPP	M/s Sterilite		U-3	660	May-13	Jun-14
Rajasthan	Kawal TPP	Adaiti Power Ltd.	Apr-10	U-1	660	Dec-12	Jan-13
Rajasthan	Kawal TPP	Adani Power Ltd.		U-2	660	Mar-13	Apr-13
Tamil Nadu	Malamaruthur TPP	Coastal Energen	Aug-09	U-1	600	Feb-12	Feb-13
Tamil Nadu	Malamaruthur TPP	Coastal Enargan		U-2	600	Mar-12	May- 13
Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin TPP (Ind- Baratn TPP)	IBPIL	May-10	U-1	660	May-12	Jan-15
Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj (Bara) TPP	J.P. Power	Oct-09	U-1	660	Fob-14	Fab-14
Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj (Bara) TPP	J.P. Power		U-2	660	Jul-14	Jul-14
Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj (Bara) TPP	J.P. Power		U-3	660	Dec-14	Dec-14
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur TPP	Bajaj Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Mar-11	U-1	660	Oct-14	Sap-14
				U-2	660	Feb-15	Dec-14
				U-3	660	Jun-15	Mar-15
West Bengal	Haldia TPP-I	M/s Haldia Energy Ltd.	Dec-10	U-1	300	Aug-14	Aug-14
				U-2	300	Nov-14	Nov-14

Statement III*Private Hydro Electric Projects under construction which were accorded concurrence in Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)*

Sl.No.	Name of Project	TEC/ Sanction Date	State/Implementing Agency	Capacity (MW)	Commissioning Original/ Now anticipated	Reasons for Delay
Private Sector						
1.	Tidong-I 2x50 = 100MW	23.07.07	Himachal Pradesh /M/s Nuzveedu Seeds	100	2013-14 2015-16	Delay in NOC fay Project affected Panchayats. Suspension of works by Govt. for one year.
2.	Tangu Romai-I 2x22=44 MW	30.11.07	Himachal Pradesh/Tangu Romai Power Generation	44	2014-15 2015-16	Slow progress of civil works.
3.	Phata Byung 2x38-76 MW	06.10.08	Uttarakhand/M/s Lanco	76	2013-14 2013-14	
4.	Singali Bhatwari 3x33 = 99 MW	11.07.08	Uttarakhand/L and T Uttaranchal Hydro Power Limited	99	2014-15 2015-16	Local Issues. Poor geology.
5.	Rangit-IV 3x40-120 MW	06.07.07	Sikkim/Jal Power Corpn. Ltd.	120	2012-13 2014-15	Stow progress of HRT and Surge shaft works due to poor geology. Works hampered due to earthquake In Sept., 2011.
6.	Bhasmey 2X25.5 = 51 MW	Dec. 08	Sikkim/Gatl Infrastructure	51	2012-13 2014-15	Forest clearance.
7.	Tashiding 2x48.5 = 97 MW	28.03.11	Sikkim/Shiga Energy Pvt. Ltd.	97	2014-15 2017-18	Slow progress due to bad geology.
8.	Dikchu 3x32 = 96 MW	21.10.11	Sikkim/Sneha Kinetic Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.	96	2015-16 2017-18	Slow progress of works. The project Is In Initial stage.
9.	Rongnichu 2x48 = 96 MW	01.10.08	Sikkim/Madhya Bharat Power Corporation Ltd.	96	2014-15 2017-18	Land acquisition. Poor geology
10.	Rangit-II 2x33 = 66 MW	10.02.10	Sikkim/Sikkim Hydro Power Ltd.	66	2014-15 2017-18	Land acquisition.
Total				845 MW		

Statement IV*Private Hydro Electric Projects accorded concurrence during 11th Five Year Plan But construction work not yet started*

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	State	Executing Agency	Installed Capacity		Date of CEA clearance
				Units	xMW	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Alaknanda	Uttarakhand	GMR	3x100	300	08.08.2008
2.	Demwe Lower	Arunachal Pradesh	ADPL	5x342+1x40	1750	20.10.2009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Dibbin	Arunachal Pradesh	KSKDHL	2x60	120	04.12.2009
4.	Lower Slang	Arunachal Pradesh	JAPL	9x300	2700	16.02.2010
5.	Kutehr	Himachal Pradesh	SWEPL	3x80	240	31.08.2010
6.	Panan	Sikkim	HHPL	4x75	300	07.03.2011
7.	Nafra	Arunachal Pradesh	SNEL	2x60	120	11.02.2012
8.	Nyamjang Chhu	Arunachal Pradesh	BEL	6x130	780	24.03.2011
9.	Bajoli Holi	Himachal Pradesh	GMR	3x60	180	30.12.2011

Statement V*Details of under Construction Private Thermal Power Projects*

State	Project Name	Impl Agency	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)	Org. Comm. Schedule	Ant. Comm. Schedule
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Private Sector						
Andhra Pradesh	Bhavanpadu TPP	M/s East Coast Energy Ltd.	U-1	660	Oct-13	Oct-14
			U-2	660	Mar-14	Jan-15
Andhra Pradesh	NCC TPP	NCC Power Projects Ltd	U-1	660	Mar-15	Jun-16
			U-2	660	Jun-15	Sep-16
Andhra Pradesh	Painampuram TPP	Thermal Power Tech Corporation Ltd	U-1	660	May-14	Aug-14
			U-2	660	Aug-14	Nov-14
AAndhra Pradesh	Simhapuri Energy Pvt. Ltd. Ph-II	Madhucon Projects Ltd.	U-3	150	Dec-11	Feb-13
			U-4	150	Feb-12	Apr-13
Andhra Pradesh	Thamminapatnam TPP-I	Meenakshi Energy Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	150	Sep-11	Sep-12
			U-2	150	Nov-11	Nov-12
Andhra Pradesh	Thamminapatnam TPP-II	Meenaksha Energy Ltd.	U-3	350	May-12	Nov-13
			U-4	350	Aug-12	Feb-14
Andhra Pradesh	Vizag TPP	Hinduja National Power Corp. Ltd	U-1	520	Jun-13	Sep-13
			U-2	520	Sep-13	Dec-13
	Afcaltara (Naiyara) TPP	Wardha PCL (KSK)	U-1	600	Apr-12	Jun-13
			U-2	600	Aug-12	Oct-13
			U-3	600	Dec-12	Feb-14
			U-4	600	Apr-13	Jun-14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chhattisgarh	Avantha Bhandar TPS, U-1	Korba West Power Co. Ltd.	U-1	600	Jul-12	Jul-13
Chhattisgarh	Baradarha TPP (DB Power TPP)	D.B.Power Co. Ltd.	U-1	600	Mar-13	Aug-13
			U-2	600	Jul-13	Dec-13
Chhattisgarh	Balco TPP	Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd	U-1	300	Feb-11	Dec-12
			U-2	300	Nov-10	Sep-12
Chhattisgarh	Bandakhar TPP	M/s Maurti Clean Coal and Power Ltd.	U-1	300	Dec-12	Jun-14
Chhattisgarh	Binjkote TPP	M/s SKS Power Generation (Chhattisgarh) Ltd.	U-1	300	Jan-14	Sep-14
			U-2	300	Apr-14	Dec-14
			U-3	300	Jul-14	Mar-15
			U-4	300	Oct-14	Jun-15
Chhattisgarh	Lanco Amarkantak TPS-II	LAP Pvt. Ltd.	U-3	660	Jan-13	Aug-13
			U-4	660	Mar-13	Dec-13
Chhattisgarh	Raikheda TPP	GMR	U-1	685	Sep-13	Jun-14
			U-2	685	Jan-14	Nov-14
Chhattisgarh	Ratfja TPP	Spectrum Coal and Power Ltd	U-1	50	Jun-11	Sep-12
Chhattisgarh	Singhitaraf TPP	Athena Chhattisgarh Power Ltd.	U-1	600	Jun-14	Feb-15
			U-2	600	Sep-14	May-15
Chhattisgarh	Swastic TPP	M/s ACB	U-1	25	Jun-12	Oct-12
Chhattisgarh	Tamnar TPP (Ralgah)	O.P. Jindal	U-1	600	Jan-14	Jan-14
			U-2	600	Apr-14	Apr-14
			U-3	600	Sep-14	Sep-14
			U-4	600	Nov-14	Nov-14
Chhattisgarh	TRN Energy TPP	M/s TRN Energy Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	300	Dec-13	Jun-14
			U-2	300	Apr-14	Sep-14
Chhattisgarh	Uchpinda TPP	RKM Powergen Pvt. Ltd	U-1	360	May-12	Oct-13
			U-2	360	Nov-12	Jan-14
			U-3	360	Feb-13	Apr-14
			U-4	360	Jul-13	Jul-14
Chhattisgarh	Vandana Vidyut TPP-Chhattisgarh	M/s Vandana Vidyut	U-1	135	Jun-11	Nov-12
			U-2	135	Sep-11	Mar-13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	Bhavnagar CFBC TPP	Bhavnagar Energy	U-1	250	Oct-13	Oct-14
			U-2	250	Dec-13	Dec-14
Gujarat	Mundra UMTTP	Tata Power Co.	U-3	800	Aug-13	Oct-12
Gujarat	Mundra UMTTP	Tata Power Co.	U-4	800	Feb-14	Jan-13
Gujarat	Mundra UMTTP	Tata Power Co.	U-5	800	Aug-14	Apr-13
Jharkhand	Adhunik Power TPP	Adhunik Power Co. Ltd	U-1	270	Jan-12	Nov-12
			U-2	270	Mar-12	Mar-13
Jharkhand	Mafrishi Usha TPP-Ph-I	M/s Corporate Power Ltd	U-1	270	May-12	Nov-12
			U-2	270	Jun-12	Feb-13
Jharkhand	Maltrishi Usha TPP-Ph-II	M/s Corporate Power Ltd	U-3	270	Feb-13	Jun-13
			U-4	270	Mar-13	Sep-13
Jharkhand	Tori TPP	Essar Power	U-1	600	Jun-13	Jun-14
Jharkhand	Tori TPP	Essar Power	U-2	600	Jan-14	Sep-14
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-1	270	Dec-11	Feb-13
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-2	270	Dec-11	Jun-13
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-3	270	Jan-12	Sep-13
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-4	270	Feb-12	Dec-13
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-5	270	Mar-12	Mar-14
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-1	270	Jul-14	Jul-14
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-2	270	Sep-14	Sep-14
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-3	270	Nov-14	Nov-14
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-4	270	Jan-15	Jan-15
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-5	270	Mar-15	Mar-15
Maharashtra	Bela TPP-I	IEPL	U-1	270	Dec-11	Dec-12
Maharashtra	Dharewal Infracture TPP	Dhariwal Infracture (P) Ltd	U-1	300	Feb-12	Mar-13
			U-2	300	May-12	Jun-13
Maharashtra	EMCO Warora TPP	EMCO Energy Ltd.(GMR)	U-1	300	Nov-11	Nov-12
			U-2	300	Feb-12	Mar-13
Maharashtra	GEPL TPP	GEPL	U-1	60	Nov-10	Sep-12
Maharashtra	Lanco Vidarbha TPP	Lanco Vidarbha	U-1	660	Jan-14	Apr-14
Maharashtra	Lanco Vidarbha TPP	Lanco Vidarbha	U-2	660	May-14	Aug-14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-1	270	Feb-12	Feb-13
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-2	270	Apr-12	Jun-13
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-3	270	Jun-12	Nov-14
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-4	270	Aug-12	Jan-15
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-5	270	Oct-12	Mar-15
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-1	270	Apr-13	Jul-1 4
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-2	270	Jun-13	Sep-14
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-3	270	Aug-13	Nov-14
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-4	270	Oct-13	Jan-15
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-5	270	Dec-13	Mar-15
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-I	Adani Power Ltd.	U-1	660	Apr-11	Sep-12
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-I	Adani Power Ltd.	U-2	660	Jul-1 1	Nov-12
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd.	U-1	660	Oct-11	Dec-12
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd.	U-2	660	Jul-12	Aug-13
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd.	U-3	660	Oct-12	Nov-13
Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur TPP Ph-I	MB Power MP	U-1	600	Apr-13	Dec-13
Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur TPP Ph-I	MB Power MP	U-2	600	Aug-13	Apr-14
Madhya Pradesh	Bina TPP	Bina Power Supply Co. Ltd.	U-2	250	Nov-11	Apr-13
Madhya Pradesh	Gorgi TPP (DB Power)	DB Power	U-1	660	Jun-13	Feb-15
Madhya Pradesh	Mahan TPP	Essar Power MP Ltd.	U-1	600	Jun-11	Apr-13
			U-2	600	Sep-11	Jun-13
Madhya Pradesh	Nigri TPP	Jaiprakash Power Ventures Ltd.	U-1	660	Jun-13	Jun-13
			U-2	660	Dec-13	Dec-13
Madhya Pradesh	Sasan UMPP	Reliance Power Ltd.	U-1	660	May-13	May-13
			U-2	660	Dec-13	Dec-13
			U-3	660	Jul-14	July-14
			U-4	660	Feb-15	Feb-15
			U-5	660	Sep-15	Sep-15
			U-6	660	Apr-16	Apr-16
Madhya Pradesh	Seioni TPP Ph-I	Jhabua Power Ltd.	U-1	600	Mar-13	Jan-14
Odisha	Derang TPP	JITPL	U-1	600	Mar-12	Sop-13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Odisha	Derang TPP	JITPL	U-2	600	Jun-12	Dec-13
Odisha	Ind Bharat TPP (Odisha)	Ind. Bharat	U-1	350	Sep-11	Feb-13
Odisha	Ind Bharat TPP (Odisha)	Ind. Bharat	U-2	350	Dec-11	Mar-13
Odisha	Kamalanga TPP	GMR	U-1	350	Nov-11	Dec-12
Odisha	Kamalanga TPP	GMR	U-2	350	Dec-11	Mar-13
Odisha	Kamalanga TPP	GMR	U-3	350	Feb-12	Jul-1 3
Odisha	KVK Nilanchal TPP	KVK Nilanchal	U-1	350	Dec-11	Feb-14
Odisha	KVK Nilanchal TPP	KVK Nilanchal	U-2	350	Jan-12	Dec-14
Odisha	KVK Nilanchal TPP	KVK Nilanchal	U-3	350	Mar-12	Jan-15
Odisha	Lanco Babandh TPP	Lanco Babandh Power Ltd.	U-1	660	Apr-13	Mar-14
			U-2	660	Aug-13	May-14
Odisha	Mallbrahmani TPP (Monnet Ispat)	MPCL	U-1	525	Dec-12	Feb-14
Punjab	Goindwal Sahib	GVK Power	U-1	270	Apr-13	Apr-13
Punjab	Goindwal Sahib	GVK Power	U-2	270	Oct-13	Oct-13
Punjab	Rajpura TPP (Nabha)	Nabha Power Ltd.	U-1	700	Jan-14	Jan-14
Punjab	Rajpura TPP (Nabha)	Nabha Power Ltd.	U-2	700	Mar-14	Mar-14
Punjab	Talwandi Sabo TPP	M/s Sterlite	U-1	660	Oct-12	Dec-13
Punjab	Talwandi Sabo TPP	M/s Sterlite	U-2	660	Jan-13	Apr-14
Punjab	Talwandi Sabo TPP	M/s Sterlite	U-3	660	May-13	Jun-14
Rajasthan	Jallpa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd. (JSW)	U-5	135	Jun-10	2/13*
			U-6	135	Aug-10	3/13*
			U-7	135	Sep-10	Aug-13
			U-8	L135	Mar-11	Dec-13
Rajasthan	Kawai TPP	Adani Power Ltd.	U-1	660	Dec-12	Jan-13
Rajasthan	Kawal TPP	Adani Power Ltd.	U-2	L660	Mar-13	Apr-13
Tamil Nadu	Melamaruthur TPP	Coastal Energen	U-1	600	Feb-12	Fob-13
Tamil Nadu	Melamaruthur TPP	Coastal Energen	U-2	600	Mar-12	May-13
Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin TPP (Ind- Barath TPP)	IBPIL	U-1	660	May-12	Jan-15
Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj (Bara) TPP	J.P. Power	U-1	660	Feb-14	Feb-14
Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj (Bara) TPP	J.P. Power	U-2	660	Jul-14	Jul-14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj (Bara) TPP	J.P. Power	U-3	660	Dec-14	Dec-14
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur TPP	Bajaj Energy Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	660	Oct-14	Sep-14
			U-2	660	Feb-15	Dec-14
			U-3	660	Jun-15	Mar-15
West Bengal	Haldia TPP-I	M/s Haldia Energy Ltd.	U-1	300	Aug-14	Aug-14
			U-2	300	Nov-14	Nov-14

Statement VI

*Details of Hydro Electric Projects (25 MW and above) under execution in Private Sector
(Excluding projects under Ministry of New and Renewable Energy)*

Sl.No.	Name of Project	TEC/Sanction Date	State/Implementing Agency	Capacity (MW)	Likely Commissioning
Private Sector					
1.	Maheshwar 10x40 = 400 MW	03.12.1996	Madhya Pradesh/SMHPCL	400	2013-15
2.	Chujachen 2x49.5 = 99 MW	30.11.2004	Sikkim/Gati	99	2013-14
3.	Teesta-III 6x200 =1200 MW	12.05.2006	Sikkim/Teesta Urja Ltd.	1200	2014-15
4.	Sorang 2x50=100MW	June-2006	Himachal Pradesh/Himachal Sorang Power	100	2013-14
5.	Tangu Romai-12x22 a 44 MW	30.11.2007	Himachal Pradesh/Tangu Romal Power Generation	44	2015-16
6.	Srinagar 4x82.5 = 330 MW	14.07.2004	Uttarakhand/M/s GVK Industries	330	2013-14
7.	Phata Byung 76 MW	06.10.2006	Uttarakhand/M/s Lanco	76	2013-14
8.	Singoli Bhatwari 3x33 = 99 MW	11.07.2008	Uttarakhand/L and T Uttaranchal Hydro Power Limited	99	2015-16
9.	Tidong-I 2x50 =100 MW	23.07.2007	Himachal Pradesh/M/s Nuzlveedu Seeds	100	2015-16
10.	Teesta- VI 4x125 = 500 MW	27.12.2006	Sikkim/LANCO	500	2015-16
11.	Rangit-IV3x40 = 120 MW	06.97.2007	Sikkim/Jal Power Corpn. Ltd.	120	2014-15
12.	Jorethang Loop 2x48 = 96 MW	26.08.2006	Sikkim/M/s DANS Energy	96	2014-15
13.	Bhasmey 2X25.5 b 51 MW	Dec- 2008	Sikkim/Gati Infrastructure	51	2014-15
14.	Tashiding 2x48.5 = 97 MW	28.03.2011	Sikkim/Shiga Energy Pvt. Ltd.	97	2017-18
13.	Dikchu 3x32 = 96 MW	21.10.2011	Sikkim/Sneha Kinetic Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.	96	2017-18
16.	Rangit-II 2x33 = 66 MW	10.02.2010	Sikkim/Sikkim Hydro Power Ltd.	66	2017-18
17.	Rongnichu 2x48 = 96 MW	01.10.2008	Sikkim/Madhya Bharat Power Corporation Ltd.	96	2017-18

[*Translation*]

Indians Missing from Guatemala

*292. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards media reports of about 150 persons of Indian origin missing from Guatemala;

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

(c) whether majority of those missing persons are from Punjab and Gujarat;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ascertain the whereabouts of these missing persons?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (e) Government has come across media reports mentioning recovery of unclaimed Indian passports at Delhi airport in January 2012 and that these passports bore Guatemalan Immigration Authority stamps. Based on the media reports, the Ministry of External Affairs contacted the Embassy of India in Guatemala. The Embassy in turn immediately contacted the concerned authorities in Guatemala. The Guatemalan authorities informed that they are not aware of any such incident. Efforts are on to obtain details of the unclaimed passports to enable Guatemalan authorities to carry out further investigations.

Migration of Hindus and Sikhs from Pakistan

*293. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the incidents of alleged looting, kidnapping particularly of girls and conversion of the Hindus and Sikhs in Pakistan and forcing them to flee to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such Hindu and Sikh families who sought permission/ have come to India in the recent past;

(c) whether the Government has taken up the issue with the Pakistan Government at the highest level and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Pakistan has accorded minority status to the Hindus & Sikhs residing there and if so, the details thereof along with the provisions made by the Pakistan Government for the safety and security of the minorities in their country and if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) Government has from time to time come across reports on the problems faced by members of the minority communities in Pakistan. Incidents of persecution and intimidation of the minority communities have also been reported.

Government has seen reports that some Pakistani nationals belonging to minority communities including Hindus, who came to India on valid visas have not gone back to Pakistan on the grounds of religious persecution in Pakistan. Representations have been received requesting for allowing extension of visas of such Pakistani nationals and also for permitting them to apply for Long Term Visa (LTV).

It is the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan to discharge its constitutional obligations towards its citizens, including those from the minority community. While, the Simla Agreement of 1972 between India and Pakistan specifically provides for non-interference in each other's internal affairs, nevertheless, based on reports of persecution of minority groups in Pakistan, Government had taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan stated that it was fully cognizant of the situation and looked after the welfare of all its citizens, particularly the minority community.

Recently, India's serious concerns on the matter of abduction, forced conversion and marriage of Hindu girls against their will to Muslim men in Pakistan have been conveyed to Pakistan side. A demarche was made with Pakistan on May 8, 2012 in this regard. It was conveyed that it is our expectation that the Government of Pakistan will look after the well being of its minority communities and discharge its responsibility in this regard. Pakistan side responded that the Government of Pakistan is seized of the matter and the Supreme Court of Pakistan has taken up the issue and that the Government of Pakistan provides full protection to all minorities.

Hindus and Sikhs have the status of minorities in Pakistan; seats are reserved for minorities in the National Assembly (lower house of the Parliament), the Senate, in the Provincial Assemblies and in government jobs. Government of Pakistan in a press release on August 10, 2012 has stated that President Asif Ali Zardari has taken serious notice of the reports of the sense of insecurity among Hindu families in Sindh and directed authorities concerned to allay Hindus' grievances and to submit a report to him. President has also constituted a three member committee of MPs to visit different parts of Sindh to express solidarity with the Hindus on his and Government behalf and to reassure them about their security and well being.

[English]

Low Cost Airlines

*294. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the low cost airlines/budget airlines in the country;

(b) whether the growth of these carriers has been slow despite the tremendous potential in the sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the operational bottlenecks and regulatory constraints currently faced by these airlines; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard along with the pace at which these low cost carriers/budget airlines are likely to grow in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued a Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR), which prescribes the minimum requirements for grant of Permit to operate Scheduled Passenger Air Transport Services. DGCA does not distinguish between a full service airline and low cost airline. The Air Operator Permit issued is the same for all categories of airlines. However, it is for an airline to declare itself as Low Cost or Full service airlines, based on its business model. Presently, Air India, Jet Airways and Kingfisher Airlines operate as full service airlines whereas JetLite, Spicejet, Go Air and IndiGo as Low Cost airlines.

(b) No, Madam. The market share of the Low Cost carriers has grown from 42.5% to 55.1% from 2010 to 2012 (upto July).

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

Development of Tribals

*295. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds earmarked and sanctioned by the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) to the various States including Odisha during each of the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of the funds utilized by the States during the above period; and

(c) the manner in which the organization has succeeded in pursuing development of the tribal s?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) The funds are notionally earmarked to various states based on their respective Scheduled Tribes population. States can, however, avail more than their notional allocation. Notionally earmarked funds and sanctions availed by the various states including the state of Odisha during the last three years and the current financial year (upto 31.07.2012) yearwise and statewide are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of funds utilized by the states during the above period received as Utilization Reports by NSTFDC are given in the enclosed Statement-II. These are with respect to the funds disbursed to the states by NSTFDC.

(c) The organization is pursuing development of the Scheduled Tribes through a variety of schemes. Under an exclusive scheme for tribal women, namely, Adivasi Manila Sashaktikaran yojana, financing is provided at a concessional interest @ 4% p.a. Term Loan is available for income generating activities costing up to Rs. 10 lakhs at concessional interest @ 6-8% p.a. Tribal Self Help Groups are financed up to Rs. 5 lakhs at interest @ 6% p.a. Amongst other schemes, Adivasi Shiksha Rrinn yojana has recently been launched for tribal students for pursuing technical/professional education including Ph.D in India and financial assistance up to Rs. 5 lakhs is available @ 6% p.a with a component of interest subsidy. Under these schemes, the Corporation has sanctioned financial assistance to about 4.75 lakh STs since inception in April, 2001.

Concessional financial assistance of NSTFDC is provided through its State Channelising Agencies (SCAs). In addition, the organization has entered into agreements with National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC), 7 Public Sector Banks (including State Bank of

India, Central Bank of India) and 7 Regional Rural Banks. This arrangement enables STs to access NSTFDC's concessional finance through a network of about 30,000 bank branches.

Statement I

Year-wise, Statewise Funds notionally earmarked and sanctioned by NSTFDC during the F.Y. 2009-10 to 2012-13 (upto 31.7.2012)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Funds notionally earmarked	Funds Sanctioned	Funds notionally earmarked	Funds Sanctioned	Funds notionally earmarked	Funds Sanctioned	Funds notionally earmarked	Funds Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	878.00	0.00	885.00	0.00	935.00	0.00	1026.00	0.00
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	124.00	145.05	125.00	198.20	131.00	596.09	145.00	0.00
4.	Assam	580.00	0.00	585.00	50.30	616.00	403.10	676.00	638.80
5.	Bihar	132.00	0.00	135.00	0.00	141.00	0.00	155.00	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	1152.00	1407.27	1168.00	1286.92	1232.00	1653.15	1351.00	0.00
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
8.	Goa	50.00	47.92	50.00	6.57	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
9.	Gujarat	1300.00	1711.67	1321.00	3606.25	1393.00	5842.80	1528.00	4000.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	50.00	108.00	50.00	8.92	50.00	49.86	50.00	13.05
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	190.00	454.70	195.00	416.20	206.00	221.00	226.00	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	1235.00	73.95	1251.00	444.04	1320.00	605.55	1447.00	0.00
13.	Karnataka	605.00	2632.45	612.00	2792.04	645.00	3093.30	707.00	1528.75
14.	Kerala	100.00	148.95	100.00	198.75	100.00	154.40	100.00	0.00
15.	Lakshadweep	50.00	9.08	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	174.00	0.00	172.00	0.00	182.00	0.00	200.00	0.00
17.	Maharashtra	1490.00	1860.89	1515.00	1679.95	1597.00	479.00	1752.00	1109.06
18.	Meghalaya	348.00	383.52	352.00	133.79	371.00	218.82	407.00	0.00
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2130.00	2650.01	2160.00	2297.13	2278.00	2304.00	2498.00	0.00
20.	Mizoram	148.00	0.00	150.00	0.00	156.00	5.60	171.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Nagaland	305.00	202.37	313.00	1285.44	330.00	314.46	362.00	91.92
22.	Odisha	1415.00	282.80	1440.00	0.00	1517.00	157.42	1663.00	56.42
23.	Rajasthan	1235.00	65450	1253.00	833.61	1322.00	1292.60	1450.00	633.60
24.	Sikkim	50.00	805.50	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	115.00	0.00	115.00	0.00	121.00	0.00	133.00	0.00
26.	Tripura	174.00	485.42	175.00	297.20	185.00	1432.50	203.00	0.00
27.	Uttarakhand	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	50.00	0.00	50.00	6.88	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	770.00	1360.37	778.00	274.60	822.00	453.80	900.00	129.00
Total		15000.00	15424.42	15200.00	15816.79	16000.00	19277.45	17500.00	8200.60

- Note:** 1. In case of Andhra Pradesh, as per State Govt's decision, the state is not availing funds.
2. In case of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Bihar, Manipur, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, no proposals received.

Statement II

Year-wise, State-wise status of Utilisation Reports received against disbursement made during the F.Y. 2009-10 to 2012-13 (upto 31.07.2012)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Disbursement	Utilisation	Disbursement	Utilisation	Disbursement	Utilisation	Disbursement*	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	128.68	128.68	137.03	137.03	288.61	187.11	9.82	
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	46.80	46.80	406.60	344.15	638.80	
3.	Chhattisgarh	838.35	649.66	961.48	717.50	1557.30	0.00	0.00	
4.	Goa	47.92	47.92	6.57	6.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	
5.	Gujarat	1249.94	1249.94	1493.68	1493.68	3446.79	3141.49	0.00	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	71.73	71.73	5.14	5.14	4.93	4.93	20.00	
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	341.90	215.93	0.00	0.00	61.20	0.00	0.00	
8.	Jharkhand	124.87	124.87	459.69	398.50	255.77	223.51	0.00	
9.	Karnataka	1083.23	923.98	1007.37	59.57	1475.20	49.87	0.00	
10.	Kerala	15.30	15.30	163.32	163.32	80.38	80.38	34.68	
11.	Maharashtra	809.24	673.85	1682.36	1016.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Meghalaya	383.52	383.52	83.98	83.98	125.03	125.03	68.08	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1079.58	750.29	969.57	597.30	102.98	44.98	0.00	
14.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.40	0.00	0.00	
15.	Nagaland	146.77	127.92	1357.68	1357.68	229.45	144.56	55.26	
16.	Odisha	245.85	207.34	0.00	0.00	157.42	157.42	5.12	
17.	Rajasthan	322.28	320.66	409.17	353.33	886.21	70.58	424.40	
18.	Sikkim	406.50	406.50	0.00	0.00	192.75	192.75	0.00	
19.	Tripura	320.15	320.15	358.87	358.87	1581.10	1411.48	0.00	
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	6.88	6.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	
21.	West Bengal	759.78	564.10	368.50	337.90	453.80	207.90	129.00	
	Total	8375.59	7182.34	9518.09	7140.91	11306.92	6386.14	1385.16	0.00

Note: SCAs are required to submit utilisation reports to NSTFDC within 210 days of disbursement. Accordingly, funds disbursed upto 31.12.2011 are due for utilisation and the funds released thereafter are not yet due for submission of Utilisation Reports.

* : Regarding disbursement to other States, NSTFDC is awaiting request for release for funds/compliance of norms.

[*Translation*]

Schemes for Women and Children

*296. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO':
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the pitiable conditions of orphans, street/destitute children and widow, divorcee and single women, in particular;

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

(c) the details of the schemes/programmes under implementation to rehabilitate and improve conditions of such vulnerable group along with the assistance, financial and otherwise provided for the purpose;

(d) whether such women/children are subjected to various abuses, including sexual; and

(e) if so, the corrective action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Keeping in view the

condition of orphans, street/destitute children and widow, divorcee and single women, the Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing following schemes, through State Governments/UT Administrations/voluntary organisations for their rehabilitation:

- (i) **Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS):** Under ICPS financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations *inter-alia* for setting up and maintenance of Homes, Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) and Open Shelters for children for children in difficult circumstances, including orphans, street/destitute children. Under this scheme free shelter, food, medical care, counselling, education, vocational training, recreational facilities etc. are being provided to the beneficiaries for their rehabilitation and social reintegration. The scheme also provides for family based non-institutional care through adoption, sponsorship and foster-care. Besides, to identify the needs of vulnerable children as well as plan and implement services for them, the scheme provides for setting up of dedicated service delivery structures at State and district levels. During 2011-12, financial assistance to 802

various types of Homes, 196 SAAs and 121 Open Shelters were provided. The State-wise and Year-wise financial assistance provided to State Governments/UT Administrations during the last three years under ICPS is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

- (ii) **Swadhar & Short Stay Home Schemes:** These two shelter based schemes provide emergency outreach services to women in difficult circumstances who do not have societal/family support or independent means of income. Under these schemes free shelter, food, medical care, counselling etc. are being provided to the beneficiaries. Presently, 311 Swadhar Home and 353 Short Stay Homes are being run by various Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) across the country. The State-wise and year-wise funds released under these Schemes to the implementing agencies during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Some instances of abuse/exploitation, including sexual abuse/harassment of children and women in Homes have been reported in the recent past to National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and this Ministry. In case of children, the concerned State Governments/District Administrations have been asked to take remedial measures. Two Swadhar homes have been closed in the recent past and one NGO has been blacklisted.

Further, 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 Child Care Institutions under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and set up monitoring mechanisms, including inspection committees at State and District levels, as mandated under the Act and Model Rules made thereunder.

Statement I

State/UT-wise details of funds sanctioned and released under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Funds Sanctioned and Released (Rupees in Lakhs)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	504.49	902.54	2038.24
2.	Assam	129.92	301.79	-
3.	Bihar	-	604.58	115.22
4.	Chhattisgarh	206.13	-	-
5.	Gujarat	269.42	490.54	626.37
6.	Haryana	25.89	371.86	147.29
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	314.47
8.	Jharkhand	-	-	420.67
9.	Karnataka	203.11	381.67	1410.91
10.	Kerala	149.16	320.21	333.33
11.	Madhya Pradesh	481.62	-	240.31
12.	Maharashtra	-	3730.28	1174.79
13.	Manipur	105.42	202.29	216.16

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Meghalaya	-	102.13	211.25
15.	Mizoram	-	195.36	225.46
16.	Nagaland	190.12	-	942.51
17.	Odisha	146.42	545.38	546.98
18.	Punjab	-	-	574.65
19.	Rajasthan	225.07	332.47	566.55
20.	Sikkim	-	-	88.94
21.	Tamil Nadu	193.12	447.65	1276.56
22.	Tripura	-	221.40	198.38
23.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	2142.25
24.	West Bengal	500.86	186.83	1205.52
25.	Chandigarh	-	-	17.96
26.	Delhi	-	237.29	341.93
27.	Puducherry	-	107.22	-
28.	Childline India Foundation (CIF), Mumbai	932.98	1789.90	2316.37
Total		4263.73	11471.39	17693.07

Statement II

State/UT-wise details of funds released under Swadhar and Short Stay Home Schemes during the last three years

Sl.No.	Name of State	Funds Sanctioned and Released (Rupees in Lakhs)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	397.02	581.33	557.87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.66	3.78	14.48
3.	Assam	118.62	286.40	231.33
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.35	-	-
5.	Bihar	84.77	86.79	57.50
6.	Chandigarh	3.72	5.35	4.29
7.	Chhattisgarh	7.81	54.31	30.40
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	7.21
9.	Delhi	2.75	15.59	15.44

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Gujarat	15.08	63.57	40.95
11.	Goa	-	-	0.45
12.	Haryana	21.91	103.18	112.43
13.	Jharkhand	16.57	36.87	31.62
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	22.59	34.67	26.14
15.	Karnataka	420.86	531.80	562.23
16.	Kerala	41.51	62.75	64.85
17.	Madhya Pradesh	162.55	283.24	211.86
18.	Maharashtra	301.30	719.80	643.90
19.	Manipur	105.55	252.94	246.59
20.	Mizoram	6.07	4.34	13.35
21.	Nagaland	11.86	41.10	31.41
22.	Odisha	388.65	775.73	739.04
23.	Punjab	10.90	23.07	41.59
24.	Puducherry	4.26	-	24.27
25.	Rajasthan	4.20	78.26	132.23
26.	Sikkim	3.55	5.16	5.26
27.	Tamil Nadu	348.72	513.38	509.92
28.	Tripura	17.12	27.97	39.79
29.	Uttar Pradesh	398.43	826.84	833.96
30.	Uttarakhand	47.44	102.70	93.94
31.	West Bengal	253.91	343.91	464.91
	Total	3231.73	5864.83	5789.21

Amendment in Central Electricity Statutes

*297. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring comprehensive reforms in the electricity sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the details of the new schemes proposed to be implemented;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend or repeal the Central Statutes in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) The enactment of Electricity Act, 2003 along with the policies and regulations made thereunder have brought in comprehensive reforms in the Electricity Sector with

the overall objective of extending benefits to the end consumers and balanced growth of the sector. Some of the salient features of the areas of reform provided for in the Act were de-licensing of power generation and procurement of power through competitive bidding, liberal provisions for captive power generation, open access in transmission/distribution systems, trading in electricity, unbundling of State Electricity Boards, establishment of Appellate Tribunal for Electricity, Forum of Regulators, Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum, Ombudsman and coordination forum, etc. A reform being an ongoing process, Government/Appropriate Commission, from time to time, brings out rules and regulations in this regard. An illustrative summary of some of the reform measures is given in the enclosed Statement. In addition, to bring about reforms in the area of distribution, Government has launched schemes like R-APDRP, National Electricity Fund and finalized a credit rating mechanism for distribution companies. Similarly, Government has brought out guidelines and Standard Bidding Documents for tariff based competitive procurement of power by distribution licensees for long, medium and short-term period. As a part of the on-going reform process, the Central Government has constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of the Chairperson, Central Electricity Authority to examine and recommend amendments, if any, in the Electricity Act, 2003.

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

Statement

- De-licensing of power generation - Delicensing of generation together with competitive bidding for power procurement has facilitated investment in generation projects and competitive tariff to end consumers. Central Government has issued under Section 63 of the Act the guidelines and Standard Bidding Documents for long and medium-term procurement of power by distribution licensees in this regard. Further, Central Government has also issued guidelines for short-term procurement (less than one year) of power recently.
- Liberal provisions for captive power generation: Captive generation has been liberalised in order to promote investment. Captive power generation has benefitted immensely. A lot of surplus power of captive power plants is being sold through the power exchanges. Thus, a lot of latent

capacity has come into the market. These are positive developments leading to an increase in the availability of power and the consequent depth of the power market.

- Open Access in Transmission /Distribution Systems: Open Access at inter-state level is fully operational. At State level, as per information available with Forum of Regulators secretariat, 25 SERCs (State Electricity Regulatory Commissions) have notified terms and conditions of Open Access Regulations, 20 SERCs have determined cross subsidy surcharge, 25 SERCs have allowed Open Access up to 1 MW and above, 22 SERCs have determined transmission charges and 18 SERCs have determined wheeling charges.
- Trading in electricity: The trading of electricity has got a boost from market development initiatives of CERC (Central Electricity Regulatory Commission). Indian Energy Exchange and Power Exchange of India Limited are the two operational power exchanges in the country which are facilitating sale of short term power thus helping in establishing power market in the country.
- CGRF has been appointed in 25 states and Ombudsman has been appointed in 26 states.
- Unbundling of State Electricity Boards (SEBs): Under Section 131 of Electricity Act 2003, it has been mandated to reorganize the State Electricity Boards in the country to separate entities of Generation, Transmission and Distribution segments with the purpose of making them self sustaining. As on date 18 numbers of SEBs have been reorganized. This has helped in more accurate accounting of different businesses in power sector and brought about a commercial orientation among the unbundled utilities.
- Establishment of Appellate Tribunal: An Appellate Tribunal has been established for disposal of appeals against the decision of the CERC and State Electricity Regulatory Commissions so that there is speedy disposal of such matters.
- Constitution of Forum of Regulators: The Forum of Regulator was constituted vide Notification in February 2005 in pursuance of the provisions under Section 166 (2) of the Electricity Act, 2003.

- The Central Government has constituted a Coordination Forum in compliance of Section 166 (1) of the Electricity Act on 19.2.2008 for smooth and coordinated development of the power system in the country.
- The Government of India has set up Power System Operation Corporation to manage the National Load Despatch functions earlier being managed by POWERGRID w.e.f. 10.1.2010.

Adverse Effects of Computer use on Children's Vision

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to certain reports which suggest that extensive viewing of the computer screen and mobile games can lead to eye discomfort, fatigue, headaches, blurred vision and other eye related problems including myopia among the children;

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

(c) the estimated number of children having weak eye sight and other eye related problems due to excess use of computer and mobile games in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the nodal agency of the Government of India in the field of medical research, is not aware of any specific report on adverse effect of computer use on children's vision in India. No specific study has been made by the Indian Council of Medical Research in this regard.

However, according to certain reports published in United States of America, studies have found that majority of the computer workers experience some eye or vision symptoms. It is unclear whether these problems occur to a greater extent in computer workers than in workers in the other highly visually demanding occupations. According to the American Optometric Association, a national survey of doctors of optometry found that more than 14% of their patients present with eye or vision-related symptoms resulting from computer work. Most common symptoms

are eye strain, headaches, blurred vision and neck or shoulder pain.

No data is maintained in ICMR or Department of Health Research regarding estimated number of children having eye related problem due to excess use of computers and mobile games.

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana

*299. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages electrified *vis-a-vis* the target fixed under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the independent evaluators (individuals/agency) engaged as National Quality Monitors (NQM) for evaluation of the work done under the RGGVY along with their achievements, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether there are still a large number of un-electrified/not fully electrified villages in the country;

(d) if so, the details of such villages as per census of 2011 and the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 576 projects were sanctioned under Phase-I of RGGVY covering electrification of 1,10,886 un/de-electrified villages (UEV) and intensive electrification of 3,43,285 partially electrified villages (PEV). Out of these, the electrification works in 1,05,550 UEV and 2,68,196 PEV have been completed, as on 15.08.2012. In addition to these, 72 projects have also been sanctioned during 2011-12 under Phase-II of RGGVY covering electrification of 1909 UEV and 53,505 PEV. The details of electrification of UEV and PEV, State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Five independent agencies namely M/s Intertek India Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi, M/s Medhaj Techno Concept Pvt. Ltd. Lucknow, M/s Shanthala Power Ltd. Karnataka, M/s Consulting Engineering Services (CES), Kolkata and M/s Wapcos Ltd. Gurgaon have been appointed as National Quality Monitors for XI Plan projects. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) to (e) Village-wise data as per Census 2011 is not available. However, number of un-electrified villages as per the DPRs submitted by States under RGGVY and revised as per field survey, are 1,12,795 out of which,

works have been completed in 105,550 villages. Ministry has proposed to Planning Commission to continue RGGVY to cover all remaining villages/habitations in 12th Plan.

Statement I

State-wise details of electrification of UEV and PEV under RGGVY

As on 15.08.2012

Sl.No.	State	Electrification of Un/de-electrified villages		Intensive electrification of Partially Electrified villages	
		Coverage**	Achievement	Coverage**	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	0	0	27477	26324
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2106	1405	1760	864
3.	Assam	8326	7937	12984	11949
4.	Bihar	23850	22396	19244	4716
5.	Chhattisgarh	1594	925	17291	11256
6.	Gujarat*	0	0	17667	16291
7.	Haryana*	0	0	6533	4687
8.	Himachal Pradesh	95	79	10650	1059
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	239	162	4442	2533
10.	Jharkhand	19071	18040	7106	5666
11.	Karnataka	61	61	28504	24620
12.	Kerala*	0	0	1272	67
13.	Madhya Pradesh	843	539	49537	20723
14.	Maharashtra*	0	0	41739	36713
15.	Manipur	882	616	1378	472
16.	Meghalaya	1866	1332	3239	1837
17.	Mizoram	137	94	570	346
18.	Nagaland	105	82	1140	963
19.	Odisha	14715	14254	29324	22593
20.	Punjab*	0	0	11840	0
21.	Rajasthan	4339	4033	34830	31110
22.	Sikkim	25	25	418	381

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Tamil Nadu*	0	0	10738	9673
24.	Tripura	148	128	658	536
25.	Uttar Pradesh	28439	27762	22980	2982
26.	Uttarakhand	1512	1511	9160	9028
27.	West Bengal	4442	4169	24309	20807
Total		112795	105550	396790	268196

* In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, no un-electrified village was proposed in the DPRs by these States. However, intensive electrification of already electrified villages are being undertaken in these States.

** Includes 1909 un/de-electrified villages (UEV) and 53505 partially electrified villages (PEV) of 72 projects sanctioned under phase-II of RGGVY

Statement II

National Quality Monitors (NQM) Progress Report (As on 31.07.2012)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Agency	Scope of NQM		No. of Villages Inspected	No of Sub-Station Inspected	Defects observed by NQM	Defects Rectified by Project Implementing Agency
			Villages	Sub-Station				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	M/s Intertek	58	1	31	1	264	211
2.	Punjab		118	1	0	0	0	0
3.	Haryana		49	0	22	0	93	10
4.	Maharashtra		362	2	228	2	1277	0
5.	Rajasthan		220	0	150	0	585	163
6.	Bihar		127	28	64	11	481	105
7.	Jharkhand		144	17	91	8	556	415
8.	Odisha		375	42	246	16	2014	921
9.	Tamil Nadu		102	0	102	0	1038	260
10.	West Bengal		238	5	122	0	768	245
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	M/s Shanthala	33	9	11	0	26	0
12.	Mizoram		6	4	2	0	0	0
13.	Sikkim		3	0	2	0	12	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Himachal Pradesh	} M/s Medhaj	98	2	0	0	0	0
15.	Gujarat		157	0	115	0	556	208
16.	Madhya Pradesh		248	10	37	0	103	0
17.	Chhattisgarh		141	14	80	5	62	54
18.	Assam	M/s Wapcos	185	17	140	9	98	44
19.	Karnataka	} M/s CES	66	9	49	0	588	138
20.	Jammu and Kashmir		37	8	9	2	75	31
21.	Manipur		19	9	2	0	0	0
22.	Meghalaya		42	3	4	0	33	33
23.	Nagaland		10	11	7	3	128	0
24.	Tripura		8	4	3	0	12	0
25.	Kerala	NA						
			NANQM Not Appointed					
Grand Total			2846	196	1517	57	8769	2838

**Total defects in the Country, pointed out by NQM is 8769 (which are minor in nature) out of which 2838 defects have been rectified by PIAs.

[English]

Free Treatment of BPL People

*300 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide free treatment to the people below poverty line suffering from mental disorder or diabetes at the Government hospitals/ super speciality hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has allocated additional funds to such hospitals for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure proper utilization of funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Health is a state subject and it is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to make necessary arrangement for

providing free treatment to the people below poverty line suffering from various diseases including mental disorder or diabetes at the Government hospitals.

So far as the Central Government is concerned, financial assistance is provided to patients, living below poverty line (BPL) who are suffering from major life threatening diseases from Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) to receive medical treatment at any government hospitals/ institutes and super speciality government hospitals and institutes. Recently mental disorders and diabetes have been included under RAN. The financial assistance to such patients is released in the form of 'one time grant' to the medical superintendent of government hospital in which the treatment is being received.

In addition, funds have been provided to 123 Districts across 30 States/UTs for implementation of District Mental Health Programme, a component of National Mental Health Programme for treatment of mentally ill persons, irrespective of their status as APL or BPL. Treatment of the mentally ill persons is either free or at a very nominal cost as decided by concerned state government/UT administration. No additional/exclusive funds have been released to government hospitals/super specialities hospitals to provide free treatment to below poverty line suffering from mental disorder under this Scheme.

Central Government is also implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for all people including BPL people in 100 selected districts of 21 States during 2010-12 with an aim to reduce the burden of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) including diabetes. Under this programme, the population of above 30 years of age are screened for Diabetes and Hypertension at Sub-Centres. The suspected cases are referred to the Community Health Centres (CHCs)/District Hospitals for further confirmation/treatment.

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, the treatment is provided free of cost to BPL patients. No additional funds are allocated to these Hospitals specifically for treatment of the patients suffering from Diabetes and mental disorder and the expenditure incurred on such treatment is met from overall sanctioned budget grant of these Hospitals.

Prices of Iron Ore

*301. SHRI RATAN SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of iron ore exported to China during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the share of export of iron ore to China in the total export of iron ore;

(c) the details of export prices of iron ore to China during the said period;

(d) the prices of iron ore for supply to the domestic industries in the country during the said period; and

(e) the reaction of the Government on the price differential in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) As per available information the quantity and value of iron ore exported to China during last three years is given below:

(Quantity in Million Tonnes; Value in Rs. Crores)

2009-10		2010-11 (Provisional)		2011-12 (Provisional)	
Quantity	Value (Estimated)	Quantity	Value (Estimated)	Quantity	Value (Estimated)
109.30	38383.59	89.73	38001.11	57.73	31764.63

(Source: MMTC)

Note:- Information is not available for export of iron ore for the current year.

(b) As per available information, the total export of iron ore to China, which is mostly Fines, is estimated at 92% of the total iron ore exported in the last three years.

(c) Details of month-wise and year-wise export prices of iron ore (63% Fe grade Fines) exported to China are given below:

Month-wise export prices of Iron Ore (in US dollar per tonne)

Year	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
2009-10	48	52	61	68	68	67	68	72	77	90	93	104
2010-11	162	138	122	122	130	125	130	148	150	155	174	160
2011-12	164-165	162-164	159-163	162-164	164-166	160-168	127-158	111-133	124-132	129-132	130-133	130-132
2012-13	135	126	124	116								

(Source: MMTC)

(d) and (e) As per available information, the all India average sale price of iron ore (62-65% Fe grade) at

pithead in the month of March during the last three years for lumps and Fines is given below:

(in Rs. Per Tonne)

Type of iron ore	March 2010	March 2011	March 2012
Lumps	1861	3863	5496
Fines	1461	2435	2385

While iron ore prices are determined by the global market conditions, price difference between Fines exported to China and those available in India for domestic consumption is largely due to the fact that there is limited demand for iron ore Fines in the country. However, there is a good demand in China for the unutilized Fines available in the country, leading to higher price realization for such Fines.

Child Development Index

*302. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV

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

(a) whether as per "Child Development Index", a report released by "Save the Children", a Non-Government Organization, India's ranking is one of the lowest;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the condition of children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per the Child Development Index (GDI) report released by a non-profit/organization, "Save the Children", score of India on the index is 23.46 and is ranked 112th out of 141 countries, on the basis of child health (under 5 mortality), education (primary school enrollment) and nutrition (under 5 underweight) reflecting data from the year 2005 to 2010. The report ranks the countries according to their GDI scores on the above parameters. The lower the country's score the better. India does not feature in the list of top ten and bottom ten ranking countries given in the report.

(c) The report reflects improvement in the child development in the country. The GDI score for India in

1995-99, 2000-04 and 2005-10 was 31.22, 28.72 and 23.46 respectively. It shows a marked and consistent decline in the score.

(d) Malnutrition is a problem which is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature with varied causes. 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 has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several programmes with direct and indirect approach (multi-sectoral) for accelerated action on the determinants of malnutrition and 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 Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as Direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition and is being implemented by the State/UT Governments.

Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH) provides effective maternal and child health care interventions which include: Antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant and lactating women for prevention and treatment of anemia; Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) to promote Institutional Delivery with a special focus on Below Poverty Line (BPL) and SC/ST pregnant women; Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children; Village Health and Nutrition Days for provision of maternal and child health services and providing health and nutrition education; a new initiative namely Janani

Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) which entities all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to an absolutely free delivery including Caesarean section.

In addition to Mid Day Meal Programme, to enhance enrolment in primary school, Right to Education (RTE) Act 2010 is implemented in the country. Current enrolment in the primary school is 13.52 crore for the year 2010-11.

NBE Accredited Hospitals/Institutes

*303. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of Senior Residents doctors in the National Board of Examination (NBE) Accredited Hospitals/Institutes across the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the NBE hospitals/institutes have beds as per the guidelines of NBE Accreditation;

(c) if not, whether the Government has cancelled the accreditation of such hospitals/institutes across the country;

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

(e) the number of NBE accredited hospitals/institutes which have carried out basic medical research and published the same in National/International Journals as per the guidelines of accreditation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) to (d) The National Board of Examination has laid down minimum criteria/guidelines for accreditation, according to which the applicant hospitals/institutes should have the prescribed number of beds (subsidized/general beds) alongwith the requisite infrastructure in a single campus. Accreditation granted by the NBE is for a period of 3 years only and the hospitals/institutes have to apply again at the end of 3 years to get renewal of accreditation. Accreditation is not granted and applications are rejected in cases where minimum required standards, including bed strength are not met. NBE rejected 233 applications of applicant hospitals/institutes at the time of considering renewal of accreditation during the period 2009-2012 (till date), as they did not meet the requisite minimum accreditation criteria. The year wise details are as below:

Year	Number of rejected applications
2009-2010	70
2011	136
2012 (till date)	27

(e) Undertaking a research project for every candidate is mandatory for any accredited hospital/institute. The Number of hospitals that have conducted Research Project is as indicated below:

Year	Number of NBE accredited hospitals/institutes
2009	230
2010	250
2011	230

[Translation]

Subsidy for Producing Solar Energy

*304. SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidy provided to the grid or off grid units producing solar energy;

(b) whether the subsidy is likely to continue in the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government has formulated a scheme to promote production of off grid solar energy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the role of the State Governments therein?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Under the Off-grid Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), the Ministry is providing subsidy of 30% of the benchmark cost (Rs. 270/- per watt peak) of the solar photovoltaic systems subject to a maximum of Rs. 81/- per watt peak for distribution/ installation of solar lanterns, home lights, street lights and standalone power plants. 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. In the Special Category States viz. Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, and North-Eastern States, UT Islands and Districts with International Borders, capital subsidy of 90% of the benchmark cost limited to Rs. 243/- per watt peak is available for setting up of standalone SPV power plants/packs by Central and State Government Ministries, Departments and their organizations, State Nodal Agencies and local bodies.

For installation of solar water heating systems, the Ministry provides a subsidy of Rs. 3000-3300 per sq. meter of collector area to the beneficiary in General Category States and Rs. 6000-6600 per sq. meter of collector area in Special Category States depending upon the collector technology.

No subsidy is given by the Government on the capital investment for setting up grid-connected solar power plants. These are installed on build own, operate basis, and the solar project developer is paid a feed-in tariff for the power injected into the grid. However, under the Rooftop Photovoltaic and Small Solar Power Generation Programme (RPSSPGP) which was a onetime 100 MW scheme, a generation based incentive was provided.

(b) and (c) The subsidy for installation of off-grid solar photovoltaic systems and solar water heating systems is continuing during the first year of the 12th Five Year Plan. Since the 12th Plan has not so far been approved by the Government, therefore, the amount of subsidy to be provided for off-grid solar applications has not been finalized. However, it is proposed to take up off-grid solar photovoltaic systems of 800 MW equivalent capacity and solar thermal collector area of 7.5 million sq. meters in the country during the remaining period of the 12th Five Year Plan.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Government of India has launched JNNSM to be implemented in three phases and has fixed a target of 20,000 MW of grid solar power and 2000 MWp equivalent of Off-grid Solar Applications by 2022. Government has approved the first phase of the Mission and has fixed a target of over 1100 MWp grid solar power projects and 200 MW equivalent of Off-grid Solar Applications under the first phase of JNNSM from 1st April, 2010 to March 2013. The Scheme for Off-grid Solar Applications is being implemented through various

channel partners including Central and State Government Ministries and Departments and their organizations, State Nodal Agencies, Utilities, local bodies, etc.

Crime Against Women

3221. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of crime against women have been increasing and their condition continues to be extremely poor despite various provisions for protection of women such as reservation and equal rights in ancestral property, etc.;

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

(c) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the conditions of women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 2,03,804; 2,13,585 and 2,28,650 cases of crime against women were reported during 2009, 2010 & 2011 respectively showing an increasing trend. Patriarchal mindsets, objectification of women and societal tolerance of violence against women are some of the possible reasons for such crimes. The increased participation of women in the workforce, greater mobility and varied working hours, have increased the vulnerability of women.

(c) The Government attaches highest importance to prevention of all forms of crime against women and has enacted various legislations to prevent crimes against women. However, Police and Public Order being State subjects under the Constitution, primary responsibility of prevention detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women, lies with the State Governments. Government of India has been advising all the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to give more focused attention to issues of women. A detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 has been sent to all State Governments/UT Administrations wherein States have been directed to have a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery in tackling the problem of violence against women and to take appropriate measures

aimed at increasing the responsiveness of the law and order machinery.

[English]

Hunar Se Rozgar Scheme

3222. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing "Hunar Se Rozgar" Scheme to create employment in the tourism sector with skill development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds earmarked under the Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether this Scheme has proved a success wherever implemented in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the status of the said scheme in the country including in Odisha and the extent to which it helped to upgrade the skills of the people in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (f) The Ministry of Tourism launched a special initiative called Hunar Se Rozgar Tak (HSRT) in the year 2009-10 for creation of employable skills amongst youth. The initiative is fully funded by the Ministry of Tourism. The features common to the training programmes under the HSRT are: the trainees should be in the age group of 18-28 years; each training programme is of short duration-6 to 8 weeks; and no fees chargeable to the trainee.

The HSRT initiative is being implemented through expert institutions including the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, Institutes of Hotel Management, Food Craft Institutes and India Tourism Development Corporation. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have also been authorised to implement the initiative through Institutes selected by them for purpose. It is also mandatory for certain star-classified hotels to train a prescribed minimum number of persons.

The HSRT initiative is being implemented as part of the Ministry of Tourism's Scheme namely Capacity Building for Service Providers (CBSP). The budget allocated for the CBSP Scheme is as Indicated below:

Year	Budget Allocated
2009-10	12 crore
2010-11	17 crore
2011-12	25 crore
2012-13	50 crore

The HSRT initiative has been well received. Initially it covered only two trades namely Food Production and Food and Beverage Service. Presently it covers 6 more trades/training areas namely Housekeeping Utility, Bakery and Patisserie, Driving, Stone Masonry, Golf Caddies and Tourist Facilitation.

The HSRT initiative has helped upgrade the skills relevant to hospitality and tourism Sector in the country including Odisha. The number of persons trained in the year 2009-10 was 5610. It grew to 6981 in the year 2010-11 and to 12191 in the year 2011-12.

Sale of Tribal Land

3223. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of sale of tribal land to corporates even after the implementation of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to restore the land to the tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 recognizes rights over forest land which are inheritable but inalienable. No case of sale of forest land over which rights have been recognized under this Act has come to the notice of Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(b) and (c) In view of the reply to part (a) above, these questions do not arise.

Awareness Regarding Overseas Marriages

3224. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is creating awareness on overseas marriages in the country through seminars;

(b) if so, the details of such seminars organised in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) and (c)

Year	Date and Place of Seminar	Subject	Amount sanctioned for conducting the Seminar
2009	20.4.2009 New Delhi	National Convention on "Indian Mission to help jilted NRI Brides".	Organized in collaboration with Vividh Vikas Samithi, a Delhi based NGO. No amount was spent by Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA).
2011	15.2.2011 New Delhi	National Seminar on "Issues relating to NRI Marriages".	Conducted by National Commission for Women in collaboration with MOIA. Rs. 9,74,527 were spent for organising this seminar.
2012	30.5.2012 Jalandhar	National Seminar on Overseas Marriages.	Punjab Police organized this seminar on a reference from MOIA. No amount was spent by MOIA.

(d) Measures adopted by the Government to create awareness:

The Ministry has launched an awareness-cum-publicity campaign to educate and sensitize prospective brides and their families with regard to problems arising out of marriages with overseas Indians and how due diligence can be exercised before entering into marital alliance with overseas Indians. Steps taken in this regard include:

1. Information Pamphlets: The Ministry has brought out Information Pamphlets in English, Hindi, Punjabi, Malayalam and Telugu to make Indian women aware of their rights and responsibilities and the precautions that could be exercised before entering into marital alliance with overseas Indians. These pamphlets have been sent to the State Governments for distribution through Village Panchayats, Anganwadis, Railway

(c) the amount of funds spent on such seminars during the aforesaid period; and

(d) the details of other measures adopted/being adopted by the Government to create awareness among the prospective brides and their parents on overseas marriages?

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.

Stations, Airports, Hospitals/Dispensaries, NGOs/ Self Help Groups etc.

2. Guidance Booklet on NRI Marriages: The Ministry has brought out a Guidance Booklet on "Marriages to Overseas Indians" for the benefit of prospective brides and their families. The Guidance Booklet was released by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on the eve of Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD), 2007. This booklet contains information on safeguards available to women deserted by their NRI spouses, legal remedies available, authorities that can be approached for redressal of grievances and non-governmental organizations which can provide assistance. The Guidance Booklet has been sent to all States/ UTs and the Indian Missions in the countries having high concentration of Indian Diaspora for wide dissemination of information among the groups concerned.

3. Awareness-cum-Publicity campaign through the Media: Every year the Ministry launches an awareness-cum-publicity campaign through the print and electronic media, advertisements on national and regional T.V. networks, newspapers and magazines to sensitize people on this issue.
4. Seminars and Workshops: A National Consultation on "Marriages to Overseas Indians" was organized by the Ministry in February 2006 following which the Ministry, in collaboration with National Commission for Women organized two Regional Workshops in Chandigarh and Trivandrum in 2006 with the objective of involving the State Commissions for Women as well as women's organizations in the states concerned to spread awareness. Apart from this, in the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD), parallel sessions have been organized where problems relating to overseas Indian marriages have been discussed. NGOs, Women's organizations and State Government representatives have participated in these sessions.

In response to a suggestion of the Hon'ble Standing Committee on External Affairs to organize seminars/debates on fraudulent NRI marriages in Schools and Colleges for sensitizing girl students, the State Governments of Kerala, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Goa, UP and Delhi were requested to organize such seminars/debates. Based on this, Punjab Police organized a National Seminar on Overseas Marriages in Jalandhar on 30.5.2012 in collaboration with National Commission for Women. Special focus in the Seminar was on legal safeguards and institutional mechanism required to be created for ensuring justice to affected women.

5. Website of MOIA: Details in this regard have also been put on MOIA's website <http://moia.gov.in> under Diaspora Services Division, Gender issues.

NSG Membership

3225. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is soon likely to become a member of Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which India is likely to attain the membership of NSG;

(c) whether certain countries including United States are favouring India's cause for NSG membership; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the countries in favour of and those against India's becoming a member of NSG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) The Government has expressed its interest in the full membership of Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG). United States, France and Russia have publicly stated their support for India's membership of NSG. NSG deliberations are confidential in nature. A decision on India's membership is subject to consensus among NSG members.

[Translation]

Quality of Water Purifiers

3226. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

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

(a) whether membranes in Reverse Osmosis (RO) water purifiers and other such equipment used for making water potable in houses and offices filter absorb useful microbes along with the harmful ones;

(b) if so, whether this makes the water harmful as minerals found in water do not reach the body and make people vulnerable to various diseases of the stomach;

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

(d) whether the Government has conducted/proposed any study to assess the quality of ROs and other such equipment being marketed in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Yes, Reverse Osmosis (RO) Water purifiers absorb useful as well as harmful microbes.

(b) and (c) The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has informed that there is no known scientific data is available in this regard.

(d) and (e) National Institute of Virology conducted a study to evaluate the performance of domestic water purification units and tested eight purifiers. The result indicated that six of the eight purifiers tested did not conform to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or sometimes USEPA) standards. The Bureau of Biologic Standards looks into standardization, certification and quality of purifiers.

[English]

Road Link to Indonesia

3227. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of Indonesian Government's plan of linking India to other ASEAN countries by road;

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

(c) the time by which the above proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) No. The Government of India is not aware of any such plan of Government of Indonesia.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

New and Renewable Energy Technologies

3228. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is making efforts with academic institutions on cutting edge new and renewable energy technologies like fuel cell, hydrogen and alternate fuels for surface transportation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to invite foreign companies to help in its efforts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy under its broad based Research, Development and Demonstration programme has been supporting projects to academic institutions and various R and D organizations including industry on hydrogen production, its storage and applications; fuel cell technologies; and alternative fuels for surface transportation.

(b) The projects include production of hydrogen by splitting of water using solar and wind energy, through fermentation of biological wastes, gasification of bio-mass, and reformation of bio-mass derived glycerol; storage of hydrogen in hydrides and carbon materials; development and demonstration of engines/vehicles for use of hydrogen and hydrogen blended fuels; development of fuel cells including materials and components; development and demonstration of battery operated vehicles; and on different aspects of bio-fuels. Around fifty research, development and demonstration projects in these areas are under implementation with the support of the Ministry.

(c) At present there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to invite foreign companies to help the country in the area of fuel cells, hydrogen and alternative fuels for surface transportation. However, Indian companies, academic institutions and research organisations can collaborate with foreign companies or institutions for development in these areas.

(d) Does not arise.

Cases of Acute Flaccid Paralysis

3229. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of sharp increase in number of cases of Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) in various parts of the country, particularly in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has since provided any special assistance to those States where cases of AFP has been reported;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) No. There has been no increase in the number of Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) cases. The apparent increase in AFP cases is due to a better reporting of AFP cases following elaborate efforts made since 2004 to increase the sensitivity of the surveillance system as per recommendation of the India Expert Advisory Group (IEAG). These efforts include broadening the case definition of AFP. Simultaneously the number of health facilities involved in reporting AFP cases

has been increased to ensure that AFP cases are not missed by the system.

The details of number of AFP cases, reporting sites and polio cases reported State/UT-wise during 2010, 2011 and 2012 (upto 18th August 2012) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) No. Reporting of AFP cases for investigation to rule out polio is a recommended global strategy for polio eradication to detect polio cases.

Statement

Reporting sites and comparative AFP and Polio cases

Sl.No.	State/UT	Reporting Sites			AFP cases			Polio cases		
		2010	2011	2012*	2010	2011	2012*	2010	2011	2012*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33	33	23	3	0	1	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,594	2,690	2,956	866	1,099	828	-	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	93	95	103	16	37	21	-	-	-
4.	Assam	786	846	964	433	470	384	-	-	-
5.	Bihar	4,330	5,068	5,185	15,726	17,575	9,507	9	-	-
6.	Chandigarh	28	32	38	22	38	26	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	554	559	598	379	316	326	-	-	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	13	15	7	4	3	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	15	16	16	5	6	1	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	184	202	397	445	705	402	-	-	-
11.	Goa	106	106	106	25	24	7	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	1,476	1,632	1,654	914	1,030	628	-	-	-
13.	Haryana	510	549	650	666	988	708	1	-	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	201	205	214	141	141	102	-	-	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	218	228	238	196	238	151	1	-	-
16.	Jharkhand	1,317	1,384	1,397	1,335	1,520	829	8	-	-
17.	Karnataka	1,295	1,282	1,387	853	912	641	-	-	-
18.	Kerala	746	762	808	351	388	219	-	-	-
19.	Lakshadweep	14	14	14	0	0	0	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2,233	2,404	2,559	2,772	2,806	1,661	-	-	-
21.	Maharashtra	4,430	4,604	4,732	2,522	2,775	1,940	5	-	-
22.	Manipur	71	73	73	18	19	19	-	-	-
23.	Meghalaya	57	58	59	28	29	23	-	-	-
24.	Mizoram	35	35	35	4	5	2	-	-	-
25.	Nagaland	74	74	72	31	34	12	-	-	-
26.	Odisha	1,196	1,214	1,251	1,507	1,155	995	-	-	-
27.	Puducherry	40	41	59	14	13	8	-	-	-
28.	Punjab	418	461	472	363	567	408	-	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	933	986	877	1,322	1,820	1,153	-	-	-
30.	Sikkim	32	32	32	7	8	5	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	2,009	2,029	2,144	607	622	362	-	-	-
32.	Tripura	73	85	87	87	58	68	-	-	-
33.	Uttar Pradesh	5,318	5,702	5,837	21,656	22,265	11,814	10	-	-
34.	Uttarakhand	460	469	476	359	365	209	-	-	-
35.	West Bengal	985	1,495	1,691	2,105	2,507	1,827	8	1	-
Total		32,877	35,478	37,219	55,785	60,539	35,290	42	1	0

*Data as on 25 August 2012.

[*Translation*]

Functioning of Phototherapy Machine

3230. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the phototherapy machines in the Government hospitals including in the Department of Dermatology in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital are out of order;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the time since when the above machine is out of order;

(c) whether any alternative arrangement has been made for the patients requiring phototherapy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

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. However, in so far as Central Government hospitals viz. LHMC & its associated Hospitals and Safdarjung Hospital are concerned, the phototherapy machines in Dermatology Department are functional. As far as Dr. RML Hospital is concerned, the Waldmann 7001k UVA and UVB (BB) Phototherapy unit is fully operational. However, the Waldmann UV-1000L available in the Hospital has not been functional since 16th July, 2012 due to problem in UVB (NB) emitting tubes. The Maintenance and Purchase Department of the Hospital has already initiated the process of procuring the new UVB (NB) tubes. The patients, who need UVB (NB), are given exposure to UVB (BB) in the Waldmann machine 7001K UVA and UVB (BB) Phototherapy unit which is fitted with UVB (BB) tubes, as an alternative arrangement.

*[English]***Urban Health Projects**

3231. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals from various States including Gujarat for additional central assistance for Urban Health Projects;

(b) if so, the present status of these proposals, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has sanctioned these projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for the purpose; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor along with the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) No. No proposal from the State Government of Gujarat regarding additional central assistance for Urban Health Projects has been received in this Ministry.

(c) to (e) Question does not arise.

*[Translation]***Compensation to Kin of HAJIs**

3232. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides compensation to the next of kin of those Hajis who lost their lives during Haj;

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

(c) if not, whether the Government has any proposal to provide compensation in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) No.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) No. However, compensation is given to the next of kin of pilgrims who perform Haj under the aegis of the Haj Committee of India (HCOI) in the event of death of a pilgrim in an accident. Natural death is not covered under this scheme. Compensation is provided under an Agreement on Comprehensive Personal Accident Insurance Scheme between HCOI and the authorized Insurance Company.

*[English]***Fake People in ST Category**

3233. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has checked the authenticity of newly included people in the scheduled tribes category;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether instances of fake people included in the said category has come to notice of the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) Brief mention the procedure of indirna (modalities).

The Government of India has issued various circulars from time to time for proper issuance and verification of Scheduled Tribes's Certificates. Following the decision of the apex court in the case of Kumari Madhuri Patil and Others Vs. State Maharashtra and Others, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has again circulated in June, 2004 the instructions of the Supreme Court to streamline the procedure for the issuance of social status certificates (ST certificates), their scrutiny and their approval to all State Government/UT Administrations.

(c) Government has not received any complaint to the effect that any fake people or community have been included in the list of ST.

(d) and (e) do not arise.

Development of Tribal Areas

3234. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give special package to some State Governments including Odisha in the current financial year for development of tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds sanctioned and released for the purpose, State-wise?

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

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements various Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Programmes for the socio-economic development of tribal people in the country including in Odisha.

As intimated by Planning Commission, there is no proposal to give Special Package in the current financial year for the development of tribal areas. However, backward and tribal districts are covered under the two specific programmes namely, Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) and Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts of selected states including Odisha. The district component of BRGF covers 19 districts of Odisha including 8 KBK districts. Further, the 8 KBK districts are also covered under the Special Plan for KBK districts. In addition, the IAP which initially covered 15 districts of Odisha presently covers 18 districts, including 8 KBK districts.

Development of Tourist Spots with Foreign Assistance

3235. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of tourist spots are being developed with foreign financial assistance in the country including in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating such assistance received and utilized during each of the last three years, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) The details of foreign loan assistance received during the last three years is as follows:

(i) A loan agreement for an amount equivalent to Japanese Yen 7331 million was signed with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in the year 2003 for Phase II of Ajanta Ellora Conservation and Tourism Development Project. The utilization of loan assistance for this project during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Japanese Yen in million
2009-10	253.09
2010-11	2506.80
2011-12	146.09
2012-13 (Upto 31.7.2012)	62.62

(ii) A loan agreement for an amount equivalent to US\$ 20 million has been signed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in the year 2010 for South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development Project—India Portion (Sikkim). A disbursement of US\$ 0.14 million has been made during financial year 2011-12 and no disbursement has been made during 2012-13 under this project.

(iii) A loan agreement for an amount equivalent to US\$ 43.42 million has been signed by the Asian Development Bank in the year 2011 for Infrastructure Development Investment Programme for Tourism (Project 1) covering Himachal Pradesh and Punjab. A disbursement of US\$ 1.79 million has been made during financial year 2011-12 and US\$ 0.21 million during 2012-13 under this project.

(iv) A loan agreement for an amount equivalent to US\$ 43.84 million has been signed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in the year 2012 for Infrastructure Development Investment Programme for Tourism (Project 2) covering Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand. No disbursement has been made under this Project as of 31st July 2012.

Mahatma Gandhi Suraksha Yojana

3236. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a special package for Indian workers returning to India from conflict ridden countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is planning to start "Mahatma Gandhi Suraksha Yojana" and "Pravasi Bank" for overseas Indians; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the said schemes?

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) to (d) There is no proposal to introduce a special package for Indian workers returning to India from conflict-ridden countries. There is also no plan to start a "Pravasi Bank" for Overseas Indians by the Ministry. However, the Government has launched a scheme called 'Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana' (MGPSY) for Indian workers holding Emigration Check Required (ECR) passports and a valid work permit in an ECR country. This scheme encourages and enables Overseas Indian Workers to save for their return and resettlement and to save for their old age by providing a co-contribution from the Government. This also provides a free Life Insurance Cover against natural death during the period of coverage, under this scheme.

Healthcare Hub

3237. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is emerging as a healthcare hub in Asia due to the growing number of multi and single super speciality care hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain overseas organisations have shown interest in setting up hospitals through Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) route; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Medical Tourism is one of the growing segments to travel into India. The percentage of Foreign Tourist Arrivals visiting India for Medical Treatment increased from 2.2% in 2009 to 2.7% in 2010. Ministry of Tourism has included the promotion of Medical Tourism as a new initiative. The Marketing Development Assistance Scheme (MDA), administered by

the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, provides financial support to approved tourism service providers. MDA scheme has also been extended to Medical and Wellness Tourism service providers. Financial support under the MDA Scheme will be provided to approve medical tourism service providers, i.e Hospital accredited by Joint Commission for International Accredited Hospitals (JCI) and National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Providers (NABH) and Medical Tourism facilitators Travel Agents/Tour Operators approved by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India and engaged in Medical Tourism.

(c) and (d) 100% FDI is permissible in the Health Sector under the automatic route. However, no proposal for infusion of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) for setting up of hospitals was received during the period from April, 2011 to 30th August, 2012 and no such proposal has been approved during the above period by FIPB unit of Department of Economic Affairs.

[Translation]

Minimum Wages to Workers

3238. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khadi artisans/workers are paid wages as fixed under the Minimum Wages Act;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide them wages fixed under Minimum Wages Act;

(d) whether the Government/KVIC provides special benefits to artisans/workers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, minorities and backward classes;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government 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) to (c) Khadi artisans are self-employed individuals involved in the production of khadi.

They mostly work from their dwelling places and use their spare time in khadi activity to supplement their family income. They have no age limit, have no service regulation, have no fixed timings and are free to associate or dissociate from the khadi institutions at will. As such there is no employer-employee relationship. Workers, however, are employees of the khadi institutions and are paid minimum wages.

KVIC has taken a number of steps to increase the earnings of khadi artisans and to ensure that equitable remunerations are paid to them by the institutions concerned. State-level cost charts for making payments to artisans on piece-rate basis for the conversion of raw material into semi-finished/finished goods have been prescribed by KVIC, which are required to be adhered to by the khadi institutions. Under the Market Development Assistance scheme, khadi institutions are provided assistance @ 20% of value of production; of this, 25% is earmarked for artisans, which is in addition to their wages. Khadi institutions registered with KVIC and State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) are required to contribute 12% of wages of artisans to Artisans Welfare Funds.

(d) to (f) KVIC is implementing various schemes/programmes for the benefits of khadi artisans including those belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Every scheme has an earmarked component for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Scheduled Caste Sub-plan and Tribal Sub-plan.

Indian Nursing Council

3239. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

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

(a) the names of the courses allowed by the Indian Nursing Council (INC) and the number of courses for which applications were received along with the number of courses out of them for which permission was granted during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the standards and norms laid down and the procedure being followed by INC for grant of permission to start new nursing courses in the country;

(c) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to several complaints of corruption and irregularities in the INC;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of officers in the INC against whom corruption cases are registered; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/ proposed by the Government for proper functioning of INC?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The names of the Nursing Courses recognised and allowed by Indian Nursing Council (INC) are enclosed as Statement-I. The number of applications received for conducting the courses as also permissions granted by the Council in the last three years and the current year are enclosed as Statement-II.

(b) The elaborated regulations/norms as laid down by INC are available on their official website www.indiannursingcouncil.org. The procedure followed by INC for grant of permission to start new nursing courses are that at first instance the School/College of Nursing desiring to open new nursing course are first required to obtain a No Objection Certificate/Essentiality Certificate from the concerned State Governments. Thereafter the concerned institutions are to apply to the INC in the proforma prescribed indicating therein the teaching, clinical and infrastructural facilities available in the institution. After receipt of the completed proposal the council conducts inspections through independent inspectors appointed under the provisions of section 13 of INC Act, 1947. The report of the independent inspector is thereafter placed before the Executive Committee of the INC which after evaluating the inspection report decides as to whether the institution has to be granted suitability/recognition or not.

(c) and (d) A complaint against Shri T. Dilip Kumar, Ex-Nursing Advisor, was registered by CBI and after investigation CBI has filed charge-sheet against him in the Court of Law.

(e) For proper functioning of INC, all the circulars regarding the conditions for opening of Nursing Institutes have been duly displayed on the official website of the INC. Efforts are made that the decisions of the Executive Committee of INC with regard to recognition of Schools/Colleges of Nursing are displayed on the same day to avoid any speculation.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
32.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	26	26	14	14	4	4	5	5	-	-
33.	Uttarakhand	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10
34.	West Bengal	2	1	8	8	4	3	2	2	4	4	2	2
Grand Total		148	145	244	243	213	212	153	153	194	193	86	83

P.A.* = Proposals Accepted

P.R.* = Institutions permitted

State-wise Distribution of Nursing Institutions 2010-2011

Sl.No.	Name of State	ANM		GNM		B.Sc.(N)		M.Sc.(N)		P.B.Sc.(N)		Short Term	
		P.A.*	P.R.*	P.A.*	P.R.*	P.A.*	P.R.*	P.A.*	P.R.*	P.A.*	P.R.*	P.A.*	P.R.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	4	4	3	3	19	19	23	21	5	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Assam	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-
5.	Bihar	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	20	20	4	4	9	9	1	1	-	-	-	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	5	5	17	17	10	10	2	2	5	5	-	-
13.	Haryana	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	-	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh			4	4	4	4	-	-	1	-	-	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	3	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Jharkhand	2	2	4	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Karnataka	12	12	6	5	5	5	30	30	66	66	2	2
18.	Kerala	-	-	5	5	11	11	18	18	14	14	2	2
19.	Madhya Pradesh	6	6	76	76	12	12	9	9	5	5	1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9	6	8	5	5	4	6	4	8	8	1	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Assam	2	-	2	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
5.	Bihar	28	19	7	5	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	17	9	18	2	13	3	4	4	5	4	1	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	2	2	7	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	27	7	32	5	7	2	1		8	3	-	-
13.	Haryana	14	10	24	6	4	4	2	2	12	12	-	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	3	1	3	2	1	1	4	4	-	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
16.	Jharkhand	9	2	3	2	2	1	-	-	2	2	-	-
17.	Karnataka	2	1	9	8	9	8	12	9	29	27	5	1
18.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	11	9	11	8	7	7	7	5
19.	Madhya Pradesh	70	35	143	39	40	21	9	1	20	12	1	1
20.	Maharashtra	204	74	145	61	8	-	5	-	15	1	-	-
21.	Manipur	4	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Odisha	39	12	26	7	5	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
26.	Puducherry	3	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	2	-
27.	Punjab	41	9	37	9	13	11	10	9	8	5	5	-
28.	Rajasthan	34	6	31	3	25	13	7	2	9	3	2	3
29.	Sikkim	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
30.	Tamil Nadu	14	9	14	5	16	14	25	11	19	11	-	-
31.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
32.	Uttar Pradesh	33	18	42	21	15	8	2	-	11	4	2	1
33.	Uttarakhand	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
34.	West Bengal	-	-	7	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	-	-
Grand Total		558	219	568	182	188	107	101	54	161	104	29	12

P.A.* = Proposals Accepted

P.R.* = Institutions permitted

[English]

Entitlement of Wards in Hospitals

3240. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the entitlements of wards in private hospitals empanelled under CGHS for the beneficiary are inconsistent with the rate of contribution to CGHS:

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

(c) whether the rate of contribution to CGHS for the Grade Pay 4600, 4800, 5400 and 6600 is same whereas the entitlement of wards among these Grade Pay holders is different;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to make the eligibility for entitlement of wards on the basis of the rate of contribution to CGHS?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Subsequent upon the upward revision of pay and allowances and pension of the Central Government serving employees and pensioners following the 6th Pay Commission recommendations the CGHS contribution rates have been revised w.e.f 1-06-09. There are five slab rates for employees' contribution while there are only three categories of ward entitlements. The ward entitlement is based on the basic pay of the beneficiary while the contribution is based on his grade pay. The five slabs have been accommodated in these three categories. The contribution has nothing to do with ward entitlements, The contribution has been decided keeping various socioeconomic factors and the ability to pay criteria in

consideration with higher grade employees making more contribution in comparison to their subordinates. Ward entitlement also considers the position of the member in official hierarchy, seniority and length of service. It is a fact that the rate of CGHS contribution for the Grade Pay of Rs. 4600, Rs. 4800, Rs. 5400 and Rs 6600 is same but in view of the reasons stated above, their ward entitlements are different.

Growth in Tourism Industry

3241. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether domestic Indian Tourism is expected to grow at a pace of about 20 per cent per year keeping in view global slow down and decline in international tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any measures to increase incoming tourists and achieve ten fold growth in domestic tourism by the year 2013-14; and

(d) if so, the details of the help and facilities to be extended by the Government to the travellers in achieving the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) The Working Group on Tourism for 12th Five Year Plan, set up by the Planning Commission, has recommended a target growth in domestic tourism of about 12% per annum during the 12th Plan. The Working Group has also recommended to increase India's share of International Tourists Arrivals to at least 1% by the end of 12th Plan-requiring an annual growth of about 12%.

To increase the foreign tourist arrivals, the Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country. In addition, a series of promotional activities are undertaken in important and potential tourist generating markets overseas through the Indiatourism Offices abroad with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential. These promotional activities include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising road shows, Know India seminars and workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures; offering joint advertising and brochure support and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry.

Development and promotion of tourism, including providing facilities to tourists, are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides central financial assistance to the States/UTs for these activities on the basis of proposals received from them as per the Scheme Guidelines, inter-se priority and subject to availability of funds.

Efforts made by Ministry of Tourism for improving the facilities for foreign and domestic tourists include, creation/upgradation of tourism infrastructure, wayside amenities, providing last mile connectivity, increasing the availability of budget accommodation and trained manpower, etc.

For undertaking various activities relating to the development and promotion of tourism, the Working Group has also recommended total outlay of Rs. 22800 Crore for tourism sector during 12th Plan.

Ambulance Service to Patients

3242. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the critical patients are being transported in make shift goods vehicles or vans as ambulance without required safety specifications or medical equipments thereby playing with their lives;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any guidelines exist in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) No such information has come to the notice of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in the recent past.

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

(c) to (e) Public Health being a State subject, ambulance services in States/UTs are being provided by respective State/UT Governments. Different States have different models depending upon their requirement and suitability. However, an expert committee has been constituted by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to formulate "National Ambulance Code" along with detailed specifications for various types of ambulances.

Indo-Pak Talks

3243. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India-Pakistan Foreign Secretary level talks were held recently in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed during the meeting;

(c) whether the issues of Pakistan's role in 26/11 attack on Mumbai was also discussed; and

(d) if so, the response of the Pakistan thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) The Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan on Peace and Security, including Confidence Building Measures (CBMs), Jammu and Kashmir and Promotion of Friendly Exchanges were held in New Delhi on July 4-5, 2012.

The issue of Peace and Security, including CBMs, was discussed in a comprehensive manner. The Foreign Secretaries reviewed the ongoing implementation of the already adopted Nuclear and Conventional CBMs. It was decided that separate meetings of the Expert Level Groups on Nuclear and Conventional CBMs will be held to discuss implementation and strengthening of the existing

CBMs and suggest additional mutually acceptable steps that could build greater trust and confidence between the two countries, thereby contributing to peace and security.

The Foreign Secretaries noted that both countries recognize that terrorism poses a continuing threat to peace and security. They reaffirmed the strong commitment of the two countries to fight and eliminate terrorism in an effective and comprehensive manner so as to eliminate the scourge in all its forms and manifestations. On the Mumbai terror attacks, the need for Pakistan to take credible and effective action to fulfil its stated commitments to bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai terrorist attacks to justice was conveyed. It was also underscored that the arrest and the ongoing interrogation of Abu Jundal has now added urgency to the matter. Pakistan reiterated its commitment to fight terrorism and to bring to justice those responsible for the Mumbai attacks.

The two sides had a comprehensive exchange of views on the issue of Jammu and Kashmir and agreed to continue discussions in a purposeful and forward looking manner with the view to finding a peaceful solution by narrowing divergences and building convergences. Both sides recognized the need to strengthen the existing Cross-LoC CBMs for streamlining the arrangements to facilitate travel and trade across LOC. They decided to convene a meeting of the Working Group on Cross-LoC CBMs on July 19, 2012 in Islamabad.

The Foreign Secretaries underlined the importance of greater people to people contacts and friendly exchanges in building a relationship of trust and friendship between the two countries. They noted that the text of a revised bilateral Visa Agreement has already been finalized and decided to work for its early signing. They emphasized the importance of greater parliamentary exchanges; promotion of cooperation in various fields including facilitating visits to Religious Shrines and cessation of hostile propaganda against each other and the need to promote media and sports contacts.

Forest Products

3244. SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any committee to suggest ways and means to encourage the use of forest products in the country including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) to (c) Dr. T. Haque Committee was constituted by Ministry of Panchayati Raj to look into aspects of Minimum Support Price (MSP), Value addition and marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) in Fifth Schedule Areas. On the basis of the recommendations of the committee, a Central Sector Scheme of Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce has been contemplated. However, details of this scheme have not been worked out as yet.

[Translation]

Solar Lanterns/Lamps

3245. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provides solar lanterns/lamps to States;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of solar lanterns/lamps provided during each of the last three years and current year; State-wise;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to provide solar lanterns/lamps in naxal affected districts in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the States which have submitted proposals in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Under the Off-grid Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), the Ministry provides 30% subsidy of the capital cost limited to Rs. 81/- per watt peak for distribution/installation of solar lanterns, home lights and street lights through State Renewable Energy Development Agencies and other Central and State Government Ministries. 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. State-wise list of solar lanterns, home lights and street lights installed during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Under the Off-grid Solar Applications Scheme of JNNISM, the Ministry is providing 90% subsidy for installing 100 solar charging stations in each of the 60 most LWE affected districts in the country. Each solar charging station will be capable of charging 50 solar

lanterns and 10 mobile phones. The Ministry has not received any project proposal from any State Government for installation of solar charging stations in the naxal affected districts.

Statement

State-wise Solar Lanterns (SL), Solar Home Lights (HL) and Solar Street Lights (STL) during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 upto 30th June, 2012 is given below

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		SL	HL	STL	SL	HL	STL	SL	HL	STL	SL	HL	STL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	32
2.	Andhra Pradesh	647	316	130	2416	1	142	329	97	0	2816	607	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2850	183	0	3058	0	496	171	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5870	0
5.	Bihar	0	399	265	0	180	0	0	3178	0	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	229	0	0	0	0	0	669	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	183	480	0	0	0	119	43	153	0	0	0
8.	Delhi	54	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Goa	115	40	68	38	0	156	0	0	88	28	31	0
10.	Haryana	26686	1527	3353	1470	12110	987	20737	4634	1944	0	36	0
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0	8	0	0	0	1078	939	5738	3358	0	0	0
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	663	7314	100	0	0	0	15150	19050	210	0	0	0
13.	Jharkhand	0	279	0	0	2562	0	0	436	0	0	0	0
14.	Karnataka	0	3390	423	0	8006	0	0	6221	0	0	958	0
15.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	13186	0	645	0	1	0
16.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	1689	0	0	3600	0	1725	0	0	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	35	292	0	0	0	0	0	653	1104	0	0	0
18.	Maharashtra	60000	1147	1980	0	100	0	0	1368	2949	0	2	0
19.	Manipur	904	650	120	0	365	438	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Mizoram	0	0	116	2519	2350	0	0	0	0	1258	1406	0
21.	Nagaland	912	40	0	0	0	0	0	148	0	0	0	0
22.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
23.	Punjab	0	0	279	0	0	1017	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Rajasthan	0	12	0	0	24449	220	0	25908	0	0	8537	0
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0	2730	750	0	640	4390	262	16180	512	15
26.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	3213	0	5979	465	0	39	0	0	229	0
27.	Tripura	0	22366	426	0	0	0	21922	6657	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1132	33085	200	7308	40079	15699	1782	41819	20828	0	0	0
29.	Uttarakhand	0	0	4784	0	0	895	0	0	0	27	11366	0
30.	West Bengal	14000	19238	25261	0	19783	5825	0	2492	650	0	1702	0
31.	Others	0	15463	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		105094	108599	41610	18224	119772	26937	78900	123092	34585	20309	31320	47

[English]

Polio Virus

3246. SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government apprehend that polio virus may travel to India from neighbouring countries like Pakistan and Afghanistan where it is an endemic; and

(b) if so, the precautionary steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Yes, the threat of Polio continues so long as there is polio virus circulation in any part of the world.

(b) Surveillance for polio has been intensified through active case search in the health facilities in Amritsar and other nearby districts and blocks of Punjab, Rajasthan, J and K and Gujarat that share a border with Pakistan.

In addition continuous vaccination of children is carried out at Attari train station and Wagah border (in Punjab), Munabao train station (in Rajasthan) and at Kaman PHC and Chak da Bagh (in J and K).

Award of Contracts in JNNSM

3247. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of a recent report of a New Delhi based public interest research organisation alleging irregularities in the awarding

of contracts under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM);

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

(c) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to improve the tendering and other process to remove irregularities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) An article appeared in the magazine "Down to Earth" in its issue dated 1-15 Feb. 2012 in which allegations were made regarding violation of Guidelines of the 1000 MW Solar Power Project Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) being implemented through NVVN.

(c) and (d) An inter-ministerial committee was constituted to inquire into the allegations. The report has been submitted by the committee and the same is being examined by the Government.

Foreign Companies in Power Sector

3248. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to stress the need for exuding more confidence in foreign investors with regard to power sector;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has been making efforts to attract more foreign investors or giving them special packages for investment in power sector; and

(d) If so, the details thereof along with the names of foreign companies working in the power sector in the country and the States they are working in?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) As per extant policy, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100% is permitted in the 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.

Accordingly, any foreign investor can enter power sector through FDI route. Moreover, the Electricity 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. Section 63 of the Act provides for determination of tariff by competitive bidding process which will encourage private sector investment.

(d) Several global power plant equipment manufacturing companies from Japan, Europe and USA have formed Joint Ventures with Indian Companies for establishing manufacturing base in India for the manufacture of supercritical boilers/turbine generators and technology transfer. The companies are Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., Japan with L and T at Gujarat; Hitachi, Japan with BGR at Tamil Nadu; Toshiba, Japan with JSW at Tamil Nadu; Alstom, France with Bharat Forge at Gujarat; Ansaldo Calde, Italy with Gammon at Tamil Nadu; Babcock and Wilcox, USA with Thermax at Maharashtra; Hitachi Power Europe GmbH (Germany) with BGR at Tamil

Nadu. Doosan, Korea (100% FDI) has come to establish its manufacturing facilities on their own strength in Tamil Nadu. CLP Holdings, Hong Kong has established power plant of 1320 MW at Jhajjar Haryana and AES Corporation, USA has established Odisha Power Generation Corporation Ltd. for a thermal power plant of 420 MW at Odisha.

[*Translation*]

Reservation to Children

3249. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides reservation in jobs and other benefits to the children born from a Scheduled Tribe mother and a non-Scheduled Tribe father;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such families in the country, State-wise including Rajasthan;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the number of such cases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) In terms of instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, when a Scheduled Tribe woman may have children from marriage with a non-Schedule Tribe man, the children may be treated as Scheduled Tribes only if the members of Scheduled Tribe Community accept them and treat them as members of their own community. However, each individual case will have to be examined in the light of existing facts and circumstances in such cases.

(b) Data about the number of such families is not maintained in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not conducted any survey to ascertain the number of such cases.

[*English*]

Hydro Power Initiative

3250. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a plan called "50,000 MW Hydro Power Initiative";

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the schemes identified under the plan;

(c) whether these schemes are likely to be implemented in the States also; and

(d) if so, the States in which the such schemes are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) On 24th May, 2003, the Government launched a scheme for preparation of Preliminary Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of 162 New Hydro Electric Schemes totalling to about 50,000 MW spread across in 16 States. PFRs were completed in September, 2004 for all these projects aggregating a capacity of 47,930 MW.

(c) and (d) These schemes would be developed in the States in which they are located. The state-wise list of these schemes is given below:

Sl. No.	State	Number of Schemes	Installed Capacity (MW)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	42	27293
3.	Chhattisgarh	5	848
4.	Himachal Pradesh	15	3328
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	13	2675
6.	Karnataka	5	1900
7.	Kerala	2	126
8.	Madhya Pradesh	3	205
9.	Maharashtra	9	411
10.	Manipur	3	362
11.	Meghalaya	11	931
12.	Mizoram	3	1500
13.	Nagaland	3	330
14.	Odisha	4	1189
15.	Sikkim	10	1469
16.	Uttarakhand	33	5282
Total		162	47930

[Translation]

Trafficking of Tribal Children

3251. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has found that trafficking of tribal children in large number takes place in different States for sending them to work at various Bt. Cotton fields in Gujarat and Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to protect such children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) commissioned a study in February 2008 entitled "Children migrating for work from Dungarpur district, Rajasthan to Gujarat". As per the study report, children are trafficked for their engagement in Bt. cotton farming from Rajasthan to Gujarat.

(c) As per recommendations of NCPCR, Government of Gujarat has taken several steps to protect children:

- (i) Awareness Generation Programmes by releasing press notes, using radio/television, rally of school children, displaying posters/play-cards/banners, hoardings etc.
- (ii) Sensitization: Organization of sensitization workshop for officers and stake holders.
- (iii) Meetings with Non Government Organizations (NGOs)/Trade Unions and owner associations at district level.
- (iv) Inspections.
- (v) Formation of State Level Monitoring Committees.
- (vi) Formation of Monitoring Cell.
- (vii) Formation of District Task Force.
- (viii) Convergence towards Rehabilitation - Education by Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Study material and course-books of SSA incorporated in National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Schools.

Financial support for 5500 NCLP Schools, Mid Day Meal Programme and provision for vocational training in NCLP schools.

- (ix) Campaign against employment of child labour in BT Cotton Seed Farms in Gujarat by Rural Labour Commissioner Government of Rajasthan launched a campaign 'Nanhe haath kalam ke Saath' with the support of United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) in 90 gram panchayats of three districts of Rajasthan namely Dungarpur, Udaipur and Banswara.

[English]

Upgradation of Surajkund Craft Mela

3252. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to upgrade Surajkund Craft Mela as Surajkund International Craft Mela from the year 2013;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for hosting similar melas in other parts of the country on regular basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The State Government of Haryana has decided to upgrade Surajkund Mela as Surajkund International Crafts Mela from 2013. In addition to the Partner country, there will be greater participation from large number of countries from the year 2013 onward. Role of the participating countries will include creating country specific ambience at the designated areas in the Mela ground, bringing craftsmen and cultural troupes for showcasing art and craft of the country etc.

(c) Development, promotion and implementation of tourism projects including fairs and festivals is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects which are prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The projects which are complete as per scheme guidelines are sanctioned subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority.

Honour Killings

3253. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of spate of honour killings in some States, the National Commission for Women (NCW) has called for a separate category of crimes to be defined as honour crimes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give more powers to NCW to handle honour killings;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Women is of the view that in addition to "honour" killings, crimes such as battery, torture, mutilation, rape, etc. which are committed in the name of preserving honour should also be included within the ambit of honour crimes.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(e) The Government in the Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all States/UT Administrations wherein States have been advised, inter alia, to take comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery in tackling the problem of crime against women, and to take appropriate measures to curb the violation of women's rights by so called 'Honour Killings'.

Reservation of Seats in Medical Colleges

3254. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms and rules prescribed by the Government for reservation of undergraduate and post-graduate seats for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), disabled and differently-abled persons in medical colleges across the country;

(b) whether above rules/norms are being complied with by medical colleges across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Reservation in undergraduate seats in medical colleges for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) varies from State to State as per the norms and rules prescribed by the respective State Governments. However, the following reservation quota is prescribed for admission to undergraduate and postgraduate medical courses under the All India Quota and central Government institutions:

(i) Scheduled Castes-15%

(ii) Scheduled Tribes-7.5%

(iii) Other Backward Classes-27% (only in central Government Institutions/Universities)

Further, the regulations of Medical Council of India's (MCI) provides that for both PG and UG, 3% seats of the annual sanctioned intake capacity shall be filled up by candidates with locomotors disability of lower limbs between 50% to 70% and in case the quota remains unfilled on account of unavailability of such candidates then such unfilled seats shall be filled by candidates with locomotors disability of lower limbs between 40% to 50%. These regulations are mandatory in nature and therefore applicable for every medical colleges under the ambit of MCI and also for admission to undergraduate and postgraduate medical courses under the All India Quota.

Juvenile Homes

3255. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the AIDS afflicted children are discriminated in juvenile homes;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to sensitise the juvenile homes in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government has also directed the State Governments and the officials concerned to adopt sensitive approach towards children staying at juvenile homes;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of mechanism in place to monitor the facilities being provided to children staying at juvenile homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 [JJ Act] provides for setting up and maintenance of Homes, by State Governments/UT Administrations either by themselves or through voluntary organisations, for children in difficult circumstances, including juveniles in conflict with law. Recently, in 2011 the JJ Act, and relevant Rules thereunder, were amended to remove discriminatory references against children affected by dangerous diseases, which include children affected by HIV/AIDS as well. The amendments in the Act and the relevant Rules have been sent to the State Governments/UT Administrations for compliance.

The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) under which financial assistance is provided, to State Governments/UT Administrations *inter-alia* for setting up and maintenance of Homes under the JJ Act, has additional provisions for taking care of children with special needs within the Home, including children affected/afflicted by HIV/AIDS.

(b) to (e) The Rule 86 of the Central Model Rules notified under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act provides that it is the duty of the Officer-in-Charge of a Home to provide homely atmosphere of love, affection, care, development and welfare for children. Further, Rule 88 of the Central Model Rules provides that it is the duty of House Father or House Mother to handle a child with love and affection.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development provides financial assistance under ICPS to State Governments/UT Administrations for training and sensitisation of staff of the Homes, including desired approach for handling of children. They are urged from time to time to conduct training programmes for the functionaries in accordance with centrally developed modules for the purpose.

(f) Section 34 (3) of the 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 NCPDR 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.

Power Finance Corporation

3256. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Finance Corporation (PFC) has invested in coal mining and gas station projects in India and abroad as part of expansion plans; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. PFC has not invested in any coal mining and gas station projects in the India or abroad as part of expansion plan.

India-Pakistan Talks on Siachen

3257. SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks between India and Pakistan has been held on Siachen recently;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of decisions arrived at, if any, during the said talks particularly with regard to reduction of troops in the Siachen region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) Defence Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan on Siachen were held in Rawalpindi, Pakistan from 11-12 June 2012. The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Both sides reaffirmed their resolve to make serious, sustained and result oriented efforts for seeking an amicable resolution of Siachen. It was agreed to continue dialogue on Siachen in keeping with the desire of the leaders of both countries for early resolution of all outstanding issues. It was also agreed that the next round of talks on Siachen will be held in New Delhi on mutually convenient dates.

[*Translation*]

Power Tripping

3258. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether tripping is one of the reasons of outage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which this problem is likely to be solved through the use of helicopters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam. Tripping of transmission lines and/or generating units may be one of the reasons of outage of other transmission lines and/or generating units also.

(b) Tripping may be caused by several factors which include occurrence of a fault in a generating unit/ transmission line, mal-operation of protection system, insulation failure, voltage/frequency/load beyond safe limits, etc. Deposition of pollutants on the insulators strings of the transmission lines may also cause insulation failure which may lead to tripping of transmission lines.

(c) As mentioned above, sometimes flash over in insulator strings due to pollutants deposited on insulators

of the transmission lines in foggy conditions results in tripping of EHV transmission lines. The Enquiry Committee, constituted by CEA to enquire into the incident, which occurred on 27th January, 2007 and to suggest remedial measures to avert such recurrence, recommended use of helicopters for insulator washing in the transmission lines. Power Grid Corporation of India Limited used helicopters for insulator washing in some of its transmission lines. Using helicopters for insulator washing in the areas where conventional methods *i.e.* truck mounted washers/telescopic boom washers is not feasible or in areas of higher pollution level, may contribute in reduction of pollution related tripping.

Availability of Medicinal Herbs/Plants

3259. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI MAKANSINGH SOLANKI:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study/research with regard to the availability of medicinal herbs/plants and the possibility of related trade in various States including Bihar;

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

(c) the total production of medicinal herbs/plants, revenue generated therefrom and the number of cultivators involved therein during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the number of districts covered under the National Mission on Medicinal Plants and criteria adopted for their selection by the National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB); and

(e) whether the Government proposes to include new districts under the said scheme, and if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Accordingly to a study on database of medicinal plants species of India being undertaken by Foundation for Revitalization of Local Health Traditions (FRLHT), Bangalore and supported by

the National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) there are 6560 medicinal plants species reportedly available in the country till date. According to another study conducted by the NMPB under Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through the FRLHT, the annual demand of medicinal plants was estimated to 3,19,500 Metric Tones (MTs) for year 2005-06. In all 960 medicinal plants are traded, out of which 178 species have annual consumption of more than 100 MTs. The study was published in year 2008 and available on the website of the NMPB *i.e.* www.nmpb.nic.in under title "Demand and Supply Study - NMPB & FRLHT (2008)". State wise production of medicinal plants is not centrally collected in the country.

(c) to (e) As mentioned above, according to the study published in 2008, the production of medicinal plants was 3.195 lakhs MTs. The revenue generated due to all medicinal plants is not centrally collected.

The NMPB has been implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'National Mission on Medicinal Plants' since 2008-09. The scheme is primarily aimed at supporting market driven medicinal plants cultivation on private lands with backward linkages with establishment of nurseries for supply of quality planting material and forward linkages for post-harvest management, processing, marketing infrastructure, certification, crop insurance etc. The cultivation of medicinal plants in cluster is supported by providing subsidy to farmers. State wise and year wise number of cultivators approved for the support under the scheme are given in the enclosed Statement.

Under the scheme every year the State level implementing agencies prepare the Annual Action Plan in accordance with the geographical and climatic conditions of the state and potential of the medicinal plants in the state and submit to the National Medicinal Plants Board.

Selected cultivators from 459 districts in the different states have been given/approved for subsidy for cultivation of medicinal plants under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'National Mission on Medicinal Plants'. There is no limit for covering number of districts in any state. The states are free to select cluster of cultivators from as many as districts as they can under the Annual Action Plan of the scheme.

Statement*Number of cultivators supported under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants"*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of cultivators				Total
		2009-10*	2010-11*	2011-12*	2012-13 (Provisional data)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5517	5547	6272	3274	20610
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	192	161	0	765	1118
3.	Assam	408	1554	697	0	2659
4.	Bihar	120	150	55	1990	2315
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	184	184	0	368
6.	Gujarat	0	98	0	1051	1149
7.	Haryana	105	265	100	0	470
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	142	90	0	232
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	375	375	0	750
10.	Jharkhand	667	2300	2393	2654	8014
11.	Karnataka	321	407	1822	0	2550
12.	Kerala	25650	159	400	1617	27826
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6065	17913	10434	6533	40945
14.	Maharashtra	537	728	573	627	2465
15.	Manipur	54	70	101	0	225
16.	Meghalaya	80	42	171	70	363
17.	Mizoram	731	280	225	0	1236
18.	Nagaland	380	290	763	596	2029
19.	Odisha	1239	650	2337	4270	8496
20.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	0	24	1	0	25
22.	Sikkim	700	1200	1850	2050	5800
23.	Tamil Nadu	2472	2870	5155	6500	16997
24.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	3615	214	250	11657	15736
26.	Uttarakhand	171	457	1134	1010	2772
27.	West Bengal	2066	1348	1809	0	5223
Total		51090	37428	37191	44664	170373

Note: *As per actual data received from the States.

[English]

Survey for Mineral Exploration

3260. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various mineral investigations/surveys carried out by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) and other agencies along with outcome thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the quantum and value of metal and mineral reserves estimated in these areas, State/UT-wise and mineral-wise;

(c) the total expenditure incurred on mineral investigations for extraction of available minerals and its management in various States/UTs during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to undertake fresh survey to identify and tap the potential of new mineral rich areas;

(e) if so, the details of new mineral rich areas identified in these survey in various States/UTs;

(f) the progress made in regard to commercial exploitation of such minerals and their allocation to private companies; and

(g) the measures taken/to be taken by the GSI and other agencies to adopt modern/latest technique in exploration of nation's rich mineral deposits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) As per the information available with Indian Bureau of Mines [IBM], a subordinate office of Ministry of Mines, the details of exploration activities carried out by various agencies like Geological Survey of India [GSI], Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited [MECL], Hindustan Copper Limited [HCL], Hindustan Zinc Limited [HZL] and State DGMs, etc. and the outcome thereof for various minerals during 2008-09 to 2010-11 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of exploration programmes undertaken GSI during the field season 2012-13 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) The details of quantum and value of metal and minerals reserves estimated are given in enclosed Statement-III and Statement IV respectively.

(c) GSI is not mandated to carry out extraction of available minerals and its management. However, the funds utilized under the Mineral Exploration scheme during the said period is as stated below:

(Rs. in crores)				
Mineral Exploration	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto July, 12)
Expenditure	17.02	23.76	23.81	7.60

(d) Yes, Madam, GSI has identified areas to undertake fresh surveys, to explore new mineral rich areas.

(e) GSI has identified 5.71 lakh square kilometers as Obvious Geological Potential (OGP) area for targetting search for mineral deposits in various parts of the country. During the course of regional resource assessment in OGP area in recent past, GSI has identified new mineral rich areas in various States, the details of which is given in the enclosed Statement-V.

(f) Since the liberalisation of mining sector in 1993 with enumeration of National Mineral Policy 1993, private sector participation in mining and exploration has increased. All mineral concessions, including mining leases and prospecting licences, are granted in terms of the provisions of the Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation Act 1957 and Rules framed thereunder and commercial exploitation of any particular mineral is dependent on the market demand for such mineral.

(g) GSI is carrying out systematic investigation for mineral resource assessment of the country in geologically potential areas through modern and sophisticated exploration methods/techniques involving modern geological mapping techniques, geomorphological and lineament mapping through study of satellite imageries, aero and ground geophysical studies and geochemical mapping. Keeping this in view GSI has initiated extensive programme of modernization on the advice of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industries, and as per guidelines laid down by an Expert Panel on Modernization of GSI, constituted by the Dept. of Mines. The modernization programme is aimed to improve the regional exploration for assessment of natural resources by infusion of latest state of art technology. The details of Technology Infusion envisaged by GSI during XI, XII, XIII, XIV and XV Five Year Plan Period are given in the enclosed Statement-VI.

Statement I

The details of exploration carried out by various agencies and the outcome thereof for various minerals during 2008-09 to 2010-11

2008-09

Mineral	Agency	State	Location	Outcome/Quantum
1	2	3	4	5
Base Metal	HCL	Rajasthan	Khetri mine in Jhunjhunu Dist.	About 57.75 million tonnes of ore resources with an average grade of 1.14 to 1.46% Cu
			Kolihan mine in Jhunjhunu Dist.	About 19.65 million tonnes of ore resources with grade of 1.22 to 1.56% Cu
	HZL	Rajasthan	Rajpura-Dariba	About 26.65 million tonnes of ore with an average grade of 1.79% Pb and 7.21% Zn
			Rampura-Agucha	About 18.76 million tonnes of ore resources with 1.41 to 2.28% Pb and 13.27 to 14.06% Zn
Base Metal	GSI	Haryana	Zawar Group (Mochia, Ballaria, Zawarmala and Baroi)	About 62.41 million tonnes of ore resources
			North of Gangutana	About 2.128 million tonnes ore resources with 0.4% Cu
			MECL	Jharkhand
Rajasthan	Dhani Basri in Dausa Dist.	About 5.12 million tonnes of ore with 1.16 to 1.17% Cu and 1.25 g/t to 1.28 g/t Au were estimated		
Bauxite	NALCO	Odisha	Satkui Block in Jhunjhunu	About 3.33 million tonnes of ore with 0.96 to 1.51% Cu were estimated
			Central, south and north block of panchpatmali in Koraput Dist	A total 230 million tonnes mineable reserve were estimated
Bauxite and Laterite	DGM	Chhattisgarh	Pathrai (North east area) of mainpat plateau	4 lakh tonnes of metallurgical grade bauxite with average 47% Al ₂ O ₃
			Maharashtra	Ghungur area
Gold	GSI	Chhattisgarh	Sonadehi Gold Prospect	A resources of 2.28 million tonnes with 0.699 g/t of gold was estimated
			Rajasthan	Delwara West Block
	HGML	Karnataka	Hutti	Uttar Pradesh
Sonapahari in Sonbhadra Dist				Total Resources of 8.68 million tonnes of gold ore with 5.79 g/t Au

1	2	3	4	5
			Uti	0.1 1 million tonnes of gold ore resources with 5.79 g/t Au
			Hira Buddini	About 0.7 million tonnes of gold ore with 4.60 g/t Au
	MECL	Rajasthan	Bhukia (East)	1.173 million tonne resources of ore with 2.33-2.61 g/tAu
			Dhani-Basri Block	5.12 million tonne with 1.25-1.28 g/t Au
Bentonite	DGM	Jharkhand	Tin Pahar, Boric, Bakudih etc.	0.980 million tonne was estimated
Calcite and Wollastonite	DGM	Rajasthan	N/V Sanslai and Dhakela	20000 tonne of calcite resources was estimated
China clay	DGM	Gujarat	Bhimsagar	97,610 tonnes was estimated
Clay	DGM	Rajasthan	N/V Khatipura and Seba	21710 tonne was estimated
Felspar	DGM	Karnataka	N/V Matimari, Thurkandony, etc.	2100 tonne was estimated
Gypsum	DGM	Rajasthan	N/V Bhayawalah, Akkasar and Ranasar	10.4 million tonne resources was estimated
Laterite	DGM	Rajasthan	Gurariyakalan, Binayga, Pondla etc.	3.229 million tonne resources was estimated
Limestone	DGM	Chhattisgarh	Dengaon-Kurra area	2.823 million tonne of cement grade and 1.263 million tonne of low grade lines Kn. was estimated
			Tekapahar-Kalkasa area in Rajnandgaon dist	8.269 million tonne of cement grade and 1.20 million tonne of low grade limestone was estimated
		Jharkhand	Sudi to Urban area	17.998 million tonne resources was estimated
			Sudi, Armadag, Kori etc.	10.8 million tonne resources was estimated
		Rajasthan	Kujota and Ajitpura	8i million tonne resources was estimated
			N/V Samand Sagron Ki Basti	180 million tonne of SMS grade and 133 million tonne of cement grade limestones was estimated
			N/V Jhak Murkasni	7.13 million tonne of cement grade limestones was estimated
			N/V Dehru	123.62 million tonne of mineable reserve
			N/V Harima and Den	30 million tonne of limestones was estimated
			N/V Madhupura	20 million tonne of limestones was estimated
Pyrophyllite/Sillimanite		Maharashtra	Walni-Khatgaon	1.29 million tonnes was estimated
Quartz	DGM	Chhattisgarh	Western part of the District Rajnandgaon	2.2 million tonnes was estimated
		Karnataka	N/V Doddatur	7784 tonnes was estimated

1	2	3	4	5
Silica sand	DGM	Rajasthan	N/V Thekari	42500 tonnes was estimated
Granite, Granitic	DGM	Karnataka	N/V Sankavanahalli, Salupara, Betadapura, etc.	1 .68 M.C. M. was estimated
Gueisses and Dolerite			N/V Avani, Gokunta, B alia etc.	0.74 M.C. M. was estimated
Sand Stone	DGM	Rajasthan	N/V Madauna, Khanpur, Gurjar, Khinnot etc.	47.73 million tonnes was estimated
Sand stone (Splitable)	DGM	Rajasthan	N/V Nalodi, Nayagaon etc.	0.66 million tonnes was estimated
Sand stone and Limestone	DGM	Rajasthan	N/V Kheruna, Saipura, Bhairupura etc.	220 million tonnes of sandstone and 1.04 million tonnes of low grade sandstone was estimated
Chromite	OMC	Odisha	Gurjana-Kaliapani area	About 8.36 lakh tonnes reserve
			South Kaliapani area	About 20.15 lakh tonnes reserve
Iron Ore	GSI	Odisha	Ghoraburhani-Sagasahi area in Sundergarh	About 9. 1 million tonnes of resources with 55% Fe cut off
		Tamil Nadu	Kelur and Chengam area	About 13.93 million tonnes of resources were estimated
	DMG	Chhattisgarh	Rowghat area	0.174 million tonnes high grade haematite resources with 64.37% Fe
		Karnataka	Basavapatna, Hosanagara etc. villages	6.2 million tonnes inferred resources with 38 50% Fe
			Madapura, Gorakatta	About 7.8 million tonnes resources with 40-52% Fe
		Maharashtra	Padve-Majgaon area	About 0.35 million tonnes of Fe resources
		Odisha	Malangtoli-Mundajhara	About 17.47 million tonnes of Fe resources
		Rajasthan	Daulatpura, Rajpur etc	About 7. 54 million tonnes of resources of low grade Fe
	NMDC	Chhattisgarh	Bailadila iron ore deposits no. 10, II A, 11C and 14	60.40 million tonnes in 11C deposit and f 80.89 million tonnes in 14C deposit iron ore were estimated
	NMDC	Karnataka	Donimalai iron ore mines	About 3.1 million tonnes of Fe resources
	SAIL	Chhattisgarh	Rajahara, Dalli, Jharandalli iron ore mines	About 73.16 million tonnes of Fe resources
		Jharkhand	Kiruburu iron ore mines and Manoharpur Iron Ore Mines	About 49 million tonnes with 63.25% Fe
	M/s V.M. Salgaocur	Goa	Velguem/Surla mines; Sancorden Malpona Mine and Siago mine	Velguem/Surla mines-11.23 million tonnes, Sancorden Malpona Mine-9.27 million tonnes. Siago mine-9. 18 million tonnes mineable reserve

1	2	3	4	5
Manganese ore	GSI	Odisha	Bolani Block, Bonnai-Keonjhar belt and Damurda (N) Block	0.94 million tonnes resources with 20% Mn cut off
	State DGM	Rajasthan	Kalakhunta to Tambesara areas	0.50 million tonnes
			Umra and chotisar	0.51 million tonnes resources
	MOIL	MP	Lease hold areas situated in Balaghat district	The reported reserves as on 1.4.2009 in their Balaghat, mines of MOIL were Bharweli (21.88 million tonnes), Ukwa (8.99 million tonnes) and Tirodi (1.55 million tonnes).
		Maharashtra	Chikla extension of MOIL mines in Bhandara district	As on 1.4.2009 about 3.97 million tonnes of total reserves were reported in Chikla extension
			Kandri, Gumgaon Beldongri and Mansar mines of MOIL in Nagpur district	MOIL reported manganese ore reserves as on 1.4.2009-in Kandri (1.97 million tonnes), Gumgaon (5.41 million tonnes). Beldongri (0.46 million tonnes) and Munsar (3.73 million tonnes).
2009-10				
Base Metal	HZL	Rajasthan	Rampura-Agucha mine in Bhilwara	About 120.36 million tonnes of ore resources with 1.92 to 2, 17% Pb and 11.80 to 14.67% Zn
			Rajpura-Dariba in Rajasmand	About 42.20 million tonnes of ore resources with 1.40 to 2.30% Pb and 6.30 to 8.10% Zn
	MECL	Rajasthan	Bajta North in Ajmer	About 1.241 million tonnes of ore resources with 0.70% Cu, 0.35% Pb and 0.56% Zn
			Ganeshpura block in Ajmer	About 0.973 million tonnes of ore with an average of 1.33% Pb and 1.44% Zn
			Rewara block in Chittorgarh Dist.	About 2.65 million tonnes of ore resources with 3.42% Pb, 0.38% Cu and 0.66% Zn
Bauxite	DGM	Chhattisgarh	Darai area in Kabirdham Dist.	About 0.22 million tonnes resources.
			Sarbhanja area of Mainpet plateau in Surguja Dist.	0.2 million tonnes of bauxite with an average of 47%Al ₂ O ₃ .
Iron ore	GSI	Odisha	Sagasahi block in Sundergarh Dist	About 4.61 million tonnes indicated resources
			Goraburhanii block in Sundergarh Dist.	So far a total of 13.71 million tonnes of indicated resources
	SAIL	Chhattisgarh	Rajhara, Jharandalli and Dali in Durg Dist.	About 74.02 million tonnes.
	DGM	Chhattisgarh	Rowghat area	About 5.0 million tonnes of iron ore of inferred category.
		Karnataka	Ambarkoppa in Haveri and Simoga dist	About 6.20 million tonnes of iron ore resources.
	Odisha	Kusumdih in Sundergarh dist.	About 2.18 million tonnes of iron ore reconnaissance resources.	

1	2	3	4	5
	V. M. Saigaocar and Bros Pvt. Ltd.	Goa	Velguem/Surla mine Sancordem-Malpora Sigao mine	1 1.04 million tonnes of reserve 10.37 million tonnes reserve 7.50 million tonnes reserve
Manganese ore	GSI	Odisha	Damurda north block in Keonjhar Dist. Lasarda-Pacheri-Bolani and Damurda area in Keonjhar Dist.	0.07 million tonnes of inferred resource 20% Mn cut off. 14.84 million tonnes of inferred resource at 20% Mn cut off till date.
	MOIL	Madhya Pradesh	Tirodi in Balaghat Dist. Bharweli in Balaghai Dist.	1.77 million tonnes reported reserve 21.53 million tonnes reported reserve
		Maharashtra	Dongri Buzurg in Bhandara Dist. Chikla in Bhandara Dist.	11.13 million Tonnes reported reserve 4.33 million Tonnes reported reserve
Gold	GSI	Jharkhand	Sindauri East block in Ranchi	A total inferred resource of 3.10 million of ore with an average grade of 1.81 g/t Au
		Karnataka	Ajjanahalli block	Block-C is 0,9946 million tonnes of ore with an average grade of 2.17 g/t (1 g/t cut off) Au and 0.213524 million tonnes of ore with an average grade of 1.45 g/t (0.5 g/t cut off) Au.
		Rajasthan	Delwara west block in Banswara Dist. Gundelpara block in Banswara Dist. Bharkundi in Dungarpur Dist.	About 1.62 million tonnes of ore. Thus the total 34.73 million tonnes of inferred resources with an average grade of 1.87 g/t Au. A resource of 1.932 million tonnes of ore with an average grade of 3.978 g/t Au A total reconnaissance resource of 4.5 million tonnes with 0.25 g/t Au
	MECL	Jharkhand	Parasi Central block (phase II) in Ranchi Parasi Central block (phase I) in Ranchi	A resource estimated are 7.467 million tones with 0.995 g/t Au and 3.714 million tonnes with 1.65 g/t Au A resource estimated are 3.486 million tones with 1.05 g/t Au and 1.67 million tonnes with 1.72 g/t Au
	HGML	Karnataka	Hutti in Raichur Dist. Hira-Buddini in Raichur Dist.	A total of 9.18 million tonnes resource of ore with 5.68 g/t Au About 0.75 million tonnes resource of gold ore with 3.26 g/t Au
Limestone	GSI	Rajasthan	Miniyun-ki-Dhani (E) in Jaisalmer Dist.	A resource 235.28 million tonnes of SMS grade limestone and 336.07 million tonnes of cement grade limestone
Barytes, red ochre and silica sand	DGM	Rajasthan	Raipur, Bhondagaon, etc. in Bharatpur Dist.	About 0.23 million tonnes of silica sand and 0.27 million tonnes of red ochre were estimated

1	2	3	4	5
Dolomite	DGM	Madhya Pradesh	N/v Banja in Chhatarpur Dist.	A total resource of 9.39 million tonnes were estimated
Gypsum	DGM	Rajasthan	Areas in Khajuwala, Pugal and Kolayat in Bikaner Dist.	About 1.5 million tonnes of resources were estimated
Laterite	DGM	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur and Nimach	About 47.25 million tonnes of resources were estimated
		Rajasthan	N/v Dag, Girdharpura, etc in Jhalawar Dist.	About 43.51 million tonnes of inferred resources of laterite
Limestone		Chhattisgarh	Bastar area in Bastar Dist.	About 6.30 million tonnes of cement grade limestone resources
			Deogam-Kurra area in Raipur Dist	About 5.925 million tonnes of cement grade and 3.076 million tonnes of blendable grade and 18.587 million tonnes of low grade
Limestone	DGM	Rajasthan	N/V Sam in Jaisalmer District	Resources of 1 16 million tonnes of SMS grade limestone and 181 million tonnes cement grade limestone were estimated
			N/V Gandwana and Kherwad	About 68 million tones resources of cement/chemical grade limestone were assessed
			N/V Madpura-Bher in Nagaur dist.	About 37.5 million tonnes resources of limestone were assessed
Limestone and Dolomite	DGM	Rajasthan	N/V Karji, Jagta, Rawat-ka-Padla, etc.	About 0.10 million tonnes resources of cement grade limestone were estimated.
Pyrophyllite/Sillimanite	DGM	Maharashtra	N/V Waini-Khadgaon in Chandrapur	About 0.16 million tonnes resources of Pyrophyllite-sillimanite have been estimated.
Quartz	DGM	Karnataka	N/V Katteri in Mandya Hagnahalli etc.	About 1 5,000 tonnes of quartz resources have been inferred.
Talc/Steatite	DGM	Karnataka	Near Reddy canip and Village Kabbala in Devnagri Distt.	Reserve inferred were 0.20 million tonnes to a workable depth of 20 m.
Limestone	GMDC	Gujarat	N/V Parandhro in Kachchh	About 41 million tonnes of limestone resources estimated.
			N/V Tadkeshwar in Surat Distt.	Proved reserves of limestone were computed at 69 million tonnes.
Friable Quartzite/Glass sand	MECL	Assam	Jiajuri Block in Nagaon Dist.	About 320.53 million tonnes resources were assessed.
Granite Granitic Gneisses and Dolerite	DMG	Karnataka	N/V Dasarahalli, Lambanihatti and Kanave in Chitradurga distt.	Reserves inferred 1.58 million cum to a workable depth of 20 m.
Sandstone	DMG	Rajasthan	N/V Subhanpura Raitonti, Dompura, etc. in Dhonpur Distt.	About 25.64 million tonnes resources of sandstone were assessed.

1	2	3	4	5	
Sandstone and Masonry Stone	DMG	Rajasthan	N/V Prempura Loicha, Dulhapura, etc. in Bundi Distt.	Inferred reserves of sand stone for masonry purposes were calculated at 180 million tonnes.	
			N/V Mandiliya, Mandana, Ramgarh etc. in Kota Distt.	Inferred reserves of sand stone for masonry purposes were calculated at 123.5 million tonnes.	
2010-11					
Base Metal	HCL	Rajasthan	Khetri mine in Jhunjhunu Dist.	About 56.978 million tonnes with 1.37% Cu	
	HZL	Rajasthan	Zawar Group of mine in Udaipur Dist Rajpura-Dariba in Rajasmand	About 65.86 million tonnes resources of lead-zinc ore About 49.37 million tonnes of ore resources with 1.65 to 2.21% Pb and 6.47 to 7.76% Zn	
Lead-zinc	GSI	Madhya Pradesh	Jangaldehri block in Chhindwara Dist.	An indicated resources of 0.98 million tonnes of zinc ore with 1.10% Zn during 2008-09	
			Bishkhan khari block in Betul Dist.	An indicated resources of 1.91 million tonnes of zinc ore with 1.14% during 2006-09	
Base Metal	MECL	Rajasthan	Wari (B and C) block in Chittorgarh Dist.	A total resources of 2.56 million tonnes with 1.09%Cu	
Bauxite	DGM	Chhattisgarh	Sarbhanja area of Mainpat plateau in Surguja Distt.	About 1,00,000 tonnes of metal grade bauxite	
			Dandkeshra area of Mainpat plateau in Surgua Distt.	About 3,00,000 tonnes of metal grade bauxite	
	GMDC	Gujarat	Balachod, Daban, Wandh I and II mines in Kachchh Distt.	About 10.93 million tonnes of bauxite resources were estimated.	
Iron ore	GSI	Chhattisgarh	Aridongri area in Kanker district	A total inferred resources of 10.01 million tonnes with a grade of 62.28% Fe was estimated.	
			Raoghat area in Bastar Distt.	11 million tonnes of iron ore with 35-65% Fe was inferred	
	SAIL	Jharkhand	Kiriburu and Meghatuburu mines in Singhbhum (West)	Estimation of 24.62 million tonnes reserves in Kiriburu and 51.42 million tonnes in Meghatuburu of iron ore were estimated	
			Goa	Velguem/Surla mine	The total 11.62 million tonnes of iron ore reserves
				Sancordem-Malpona mines	The total 10.37 million tonnes of iron ore reserves
		Sigao mine	The total 7.5 million tonnes of iron ore reserves		
	Mysore Minerals Ltd (MML)	Karnataka district	Thimmappanagudi mine in Bellary	Total 17.1 million tonnes of iron ore resources	
	Jayaswal Neco Industries Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	Devepura iron ore deposit, Rajnandgaon district	A total 6.52 million tonnes in proved and probable categories were estimated	

1	2	3	4	5
	Chowgule and Company Pvt. Ltd.	Goa	Pale deposits in North Goa Onda deposit, North Goa	Estimation of 0.40 million tonnes iron ore resources Estimation of 0.10 million tonnes iron ore resources were estimated
Manganese ore	GSI	Odisha	Damurda south block in Keonjhar dist.	About 0.152 million tonnes inferred resources with 18.98% Mn in 2009-10
	MOIL	Madhya Pradesh	Bharweli in Balaghat District Tirodi in Balaghat Distt.	24.58 million tonnes in reported reserves 1.61 million tonnes in reported reserves
		Maharashtra	Gumgaon in Nagpur Distt. Beldongri in Nagpur Distt. Kandri in Nagpur Distt. Mansar in Nagpur Distt. Chikla in Bhandara Distt. Dongri Buzurg in Bhandara Distt.	4.34 million tonnes in reported reserves 0.40 million tonnes in reported reserves 3.50 million tonnes in reported reserves 4.66 million tonnes in reported reserves 4.22 million tonnes in reported reserves 11.22 million tonnes in reported reserves
Molybdenum	GSI	Tamil Nadu	Velampatti area in Dharampuri district	An inferred resource of 2.74 million tonnes of molybdenum ore with an average grade of 0.102% Mo has been estimated in 2009-10.
Gold	GSI	Karnataka	Ajjanahalli Block C in Tumkur Distt.	An inferred resources of 0.995 million tonnes with average grade of 2.17 g/t at 1 g/t cut off was estimated in 2009-10.
	HGML	Karnataka	Hatti mine in Raichur Distt. Hira Buddini in Raichur Distt. Uti in Raichur Distt.	A total of 9.25 million tonnes of resources of gold ore with 5.26 g/t Au were estimated. About 0.78 million tonnes resources of gold ore with 3.99 g/t Au were computed. Total mineable reserves are estimated at 2.18 million tonnes ore with 2.50 g/t Au to 2.91 g/t Au.
China clay	DGM	Kerala	Kanjiramkode area in Kollam district	A resource of about 0.33 million tonnes of china clay is estimated
Clay	DGM	Rajasthan	N/v Khaoda and Gajjupura in Karauli Dist.	About 70,200 tonnes in Khaoda and 93,600 tonnes in Gajjupura of Inferred reserves
Gypsum	DGM	Rajasthan	Parts of Kajuwala Anupgarh the in Bikaner and Ganganagar distt. Parts of Sanchore The. in Jalore district	About 1 million tonnes resources of gypsum were estimated. Total of 8.34 lakh tonnes of gypsum resources were estimated
Limestone	DGM	Chhattisgarh	Bastar area in Bastar Distt. Devgaon Kurra area in Raipur Distt.	Total 6.70 million tonnes of cement grade limestone has been inferred (so far 13.00 million tonnes) Total 50 million tonnes of cement grade limestone estimated (so far 80 million tonnes of all grade)

1	2	3	4	5
Limestone	DGM	Rajasthan	N/v Ladwara, Raipura, Baldara and Nagda in Baran	Inferred reserves of marginal cement grade limestone are estimated about 3.43 million tonnes; N/v Dungarpur, 2.29 million tonnes N/v Raipura-Ladwara; 1.56 million tonnes N/v Baldara and 1.118 million tonnes N/v Nagda.
			N/v Dungarpur Sarola Khurd, Bariya in Jhalawar Distt.	Cement grade limestone estimated at 7.59 million tonnes N/v Dungarpur and 2.29 million tonnes N/v Sarola Khurd and Bariya
			N/s Harima and Pitasar in Nagaur	Total 129.60 million tonnes of limestone estimated
			N/v Shivpura (Madhpura) and Berathal in Nagaur distt.	Total 26 million tonnes reserve of limestone were estimated.
Pyrophyllite/ Sillimanite	DGM	Maharashtra	N/v Walni Khatgaon in Chandrapur distt.	About 0.40 million tonnes resources of pyrophyllite/sillimanite have been estimated.
Talc/Steatite	DGM	West Bengal	Gok-Karni area in Darjeeling distt.	About 60,000 tonnes resources have been estimated.
Granite	DGM	Chhattisgarh	Murvend-Guruvandid area in Bastar Kanker distt.	Total 75,000 cu m black granite estimated.
Sand Stone	DGM	Rajasthan	N/v Badaria Vijaipura etc, in Dhaulpur distt.	Total 2.59 million tonnes of blockable and 12.96 million tonnes of splitable stone resources were estimated.
			N/v Khan ki Jhonpariya and Nagda in Kota and Baran Distt.	Total 37.5 million tonnes of sandstone (masonry stone) resources were estimated.

Source: Information received from various agencies.

Statement II

Details of Mineral Exploration Programmes taken up by GSI during F.S. 2012-13

Mineral	State	Location	Remarks/Results
1	2	3	4
Noble metal	Bihar	Korwadih Jhajaareaof Sono block in Jamui district	Investigation of gold mineralization
	Bihar	Gere-Kewti area of Gaya District	To identify gold and base metal mineralization
	Jharkhand	Largadih-Balidih Block, Sareikela-Kharsawan, district	Investigation for gold
	Jharkhand	Sindauri-Ghanashyampur Block, Ranchi district	Investigation for gold
	Odisha	Barkeram-Chalkadisahi and Champani-Hatia blocks of Badampahar-Gorumahisani belt, Mayurbhanj District	Investigation for gold

1	2	3	4
	Maharashtra	Gothagaon-Goharli area, Sakoli fold belt, Nagpur District	Investigation for noble and associated metals
	Madhya Pradesh	Nanhwara-Vilayat Kalan area, Kami District	Preliminary Search for Gold in Mahakoshal Group of rocks
	Uttarakhand	Chopra-Bhatwari area, Rudraprayag District	Investigation for gold and associated mineralisation
	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra District	Search for gold and tungsten mineralization
	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra District	Search for gold and tungsten mineralization
	Uttar Pradesh	East of Parsoi in Sonbhadra district	Exploration for gold mineralisation
	Rajasthan	Bharkundi area, Dungarpur district	Exploration for gold-copper mineralisation
	Rajasthan	Gundelapara West Block, Banswara district	Investigation for gold and associated base metal mineralisation
	Rajasthan	Areas between Bhukia to Dagocha, Banswara, Dungarpur and Udaipur districts.	Investigation for gold-copper mineralisation
	Andhra Pradesh	Area between Tanakallu and Kandukur, southern part of Kadiri Schist Belt, Anantapur district.	Preliminary search for gold and associated minerals
Noble Metal	Karnataka	Ajjanahalli Block-E Tumkur district	Investigation for gold for Assessment of gold mineralization
	Karnataka	Ajjanahalli Block-G Tumkur district	Investigation for gold, for Assessment of gold mineralization.
	Karnataka	Kakol and adjoining area, Shimoga Schist Belt, Haveri district	Investigation for gold
Tungsten	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi district	Investigation for tungsten and associated mineralisation
	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari, Kanker and Durg districts	Search for Kimberlite clan rocks in toposheetno. 64H/10 and 11.
	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari and Kanker districts	Search for Kimberlite clan rocks in toposheetNo. 64H/14 and 15
	Maharashtra	Nagpur and Bhandara Districts.	Search for Kimberlite Clan rocks based on diamond indicator minerals
	Karnataka	Maski Block, Raichur, Koppal and Bellary districts	Regional survey to locate kimberlites
	Karnataka	Tawargeri Block, Koppal and Bellary districts	Regional survey to locate kimberlites
	Andhra Pradesh	Koilkonda-Devarakadra block in Mahabubnagar and Rangareddy districts	Search for kimberlite/lamproite

1	2	3	4
	Andhra Pradesh	Chelima-Veligodu block in Kurnool and Prakasam districts	Search for kimberlite/latriproite
Diamond	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum District,	Investigation for locating Iron ore and managanese occurrences
	Chhattishgarh	Mayumacha-Kanpara, Jamjhor and Madhuban areas of Jashpur District	Reappraisal for PGE
	Chhattishgarh	Chandranagar-Lohardadar Areas, Raipur Districts	Preliminary investigation for PGE and NI
	Maharashtra	Sausar Mobile Belt, Nagpur District,	Regional Assessment For REE and RM
	Maharashtra	Akeri and Khardewadi areas. Sindhudurg District	Preliminary Investigation for PGE, Ni and Cr
	Madhya Pradesh	Thapna-Karhiya area, Sidhi District	Investigation for Platinum Group of Elements and associated Gold mineralisation
Rare metals REE and PGE	Rajasthan	Dhani Granite, Pali district.	Investigation for REE mineralisation
	Rajasthan	Sendra-Chitar area, Pali district	Search for rare metals
	Andhra Pradesh	Chimakurthi Igneous Complex, Prakasam district	Reappraisal of PGE mineralisation
	Andhra Pradesh	Area between Vutukuru and Kalichedu in Nellore district	Preliminary investigation for REE
	Kerala	Nilambur valley, Malappuram district	Preliminary investigation for PGE mineralisation
	Tamil Nadu	T1 and T2 sectors of Tasampalaiyam block in Sittampundi Anorthosite Complex	Exploration for Platinum Group of Elements by drilling
	Tamil Madu	By systematic drilling in Solavanur Block, Mettuppataiyam mafic-Ultramafic Complex	Exploration for Platinum Group of Elements
	Tamil Nadu	Mettupalaiyam Mafic-Ultramafic Complex	Exploration for Platinum Group of Elements by detailed mapping in Solavanur extension block,
	Tamil Nadu	Karattadipalaiyam-Gopichettipalaiyam-Dasampalaiyam sector. Erode district, Mettupalaiyam Ultramafic Belt	Preliminary investigation for Platinum Group of Elements
	Tamil Nadu	Tirumankaradu area, Tirupur district	Preliminary investigation for PGE
	Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw, Lohit And Lower Dibang Valley Districts	Investigation For PGE And Gold Mineralization
	Nagaland	Ophiolite Belt	Preliminary Investigation For Platinum Group of Element
Rare Metals	Meghalaya	Lailad And Umling, Ri-Bohi-District,	Preliminary Investigation For REE
	Maharashtra	Khobna area, Sakoli Fold Belt, Nagpur District	Investigation for Molybdenum and associated mineralization

1	2	3	4
Molybdenum	Tamil Nadu	in Vellampatti South Block, Harur-Uttangarai Molybdenum Belt, Diiarmapuri district	Detailed exploration for molybdenum
Talc-Steatite	West Bengal	Parga and Alkhusa areas, Purulia district	Delineation of rare metal mineralization in pegmatite and apelite bodies of Chhotanagpur Gneissic Complex
	West Bengal	Adharsuli Sector, Raniganj Lignite Field, Bardhaman district	Regional exploration for lignite
	Rajasthan	Kharicharnan south area in the Palana basin, Bikaner district	Search for lignite
Lignite	Tamil Nadu	Uttarakosamangai sector, Ramnad Sub-Basin, Ramanathapuram District	Regional exploration for lignite
	West Bengal	Raniganj Coalfield, Birbhum district	Regional exploration for coal
	West Bengal	Birbhum Coalfield, Birbhum district	Regional exploration for coal
	West Bengal	West of Gazipur area, Rajmahal Master Basin, Birbhum district	Exploration for coal
	Odisha	Khariaparka block Ib-River Coalfield, Jharsuguda district	Regional exploration for coal
	Odisha	Kaiamang west block, Bonai- Kendujhar belt Sundargarh district	Exploration for iron ore
	Odisha	Sagasahi East Block, Sundergarh district	Exploration for iron ore
Iron and manganese	Odisha	Bolani NE Block, Bonai-Kendujhar belt, Kendujhar district	Exploration for manganese
	Chhattisgarh	Bhalapuri, Eklama-Chelikama Block, Kabirdham (Kawardha) District	Assessment for Iron Ore
Iron and manganese	Karnataka	Chiknayakanhalli area, Tumkur district	Preliminary investigation for manganese
	Rajasthan	Karauli-Bundi area in parts of Bharatpur, Karauli and Bundi districts	Search for iron ore bodies
Chromite	Andhra Pradesh	The area between Kondapalli and Gangineni area, Krishna and Khammam Districts	Exploration for chromite mineralization
	Manipur	Moreh Area Chandel District	Gravity-Magnetic Survey Over Chromite Bearing Ultramafics
Magnetite	Meghalaya	Around Rambrai In West Khasi Hills District	Investigation For Titaniferous-Vanadiferous Magnetite
	Maharashtra	Qhanpur-Mudholi Block, Gadchiroli District	Investigation for copper and associated mineralization
	Haryana	Mahendragarh district.	Investigation in the unexplored parts, north of Bakrija with the emphasis on demarcation of the host rock units of copper mineralisation

1	2	3	4
	Himachal Pradesh	Khanor Khad areas of Parvati Valley, district Kullu	Investigation for base metal occurrences
	Jammu and Kashmir	Buniyar area, Baramulla district	Detailed investigation for lead-zinc deposit
Base Metal	Rajasthan	Karoi-Rajpura area; Pur-Banera belt, Bhilwara district	Subsurface investigation for basemetals
	Rajasthan	Salampura and Dariba block, Pur-Banera bell, Bhilwara district.	Investigation for basemetal mineralisation
	Rajasthan	Salampura and Dariba block, Pur-Banera belt, Bhilwara district	Investigation for basemetal mineralisation
	Rajasthan	Khera block; Mundiawas-Khera area, Alwar district	Investigation for copper and associated precious metals
	Rajasthan	Khera east block, Mundiawas- Khera area, Alwar district	Investigation for copper and associated precious metals
	Rajasthan	West of Nanagwas area, Sikar district	Exploration for basemetal
	Rajasthan	Dariba North Block, Sikar district	Investigation for basemetal
	Rajasthan	Ghatiwala block, Sikar district	Investigation for basemetal
	Rajasthan	Palaswala ki Dhani Block, Sikar district	Investigation for basemetal
	Rajasthan	Ponkh, South Extension Block, Central Khetri Belt, Jhunjhunun district	Investigation for copper and associated metals
	Rajasthan	Ramp uriya-Gadariyakhera Block	Investigation for base metal and associated gold mineralisation
	Rajasthan	Pilwa Block, Ajmer district	Investigation for basemetals
	Rajasthan	Chari (NW) Block, Udaipur district	Investigation for basemetal mineralization
	Rajasthan	Bhimana and Kivarli blocks, Sirohi District	Investigation for basemetals
	Andhra Pradesh	Cherlapalle block of Kanganapalle area of Ramagiri-Penakacherla Schist Belt, Ananthapur district	Exploration for copper
	Kerala	Padinjarrattara area, Wayanad district	Investigation for massive sulphide mineralisation
	Sikkim	Extension Areas of Dikchu Basemetal Prospect, East District	Preliminary Study for the Base Metals and Associated Gold
Base Metal	Arunachal Pradesh	In Pakro-Ningcho Areas, East Kameng District	Basemetal and Associated Minerals Investigation
Rare metals	Jharkhand	Dublabetatoli-Stindil area, Ranchi District	Investigation for rare metals
REE and PGE	Jharkhand	Ranjrokocho- Janoa-Jojohatu-Tonto area, East Singhbhum District	Investigation for PGE, Cr and Ni
	Odisha	Kamakhyanager-Chandar sector, Dhenkanal district	Search for PGE

1	2	3	4
	Odisha	Grindola block, Ib-River Coalfield, Jharsuguda district	Regional exploration for coal
Coal	Odisha	Bandbahal block, Ib-River Coalfield, Jharsuguda district	Regional exploration for coal
	Odisha	Charakani block, Talcher Coalfield, Angul district	Regional exploration for coal
	Odisha	Nuagaon North area, Talcher Coalfield, Angul district	Regional exploration for coal
	Chhattisgarh	Samarsingha block, Mand-Raigarh Coalfield, Raigarh district	Regional exploration for coal
	Chhattisgarh	Amiidhonda block, Mand Raigarh Coalfield, Raigarh district	Regional exploration for coal
	Chhattisgarh	Teram block, Raigarh district, Mand-Raigarh Coalfield	Regional exploration for coal
	Chhattisgarh	Vijaynagar-Giddhi block, Tatapani-Ramkola Coalfield, Surguja district	Regional exploration for coal
	Madhya Pradesh	Bhurkumdhana sector, Pench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara district	Exploration for coal
	Madhya Pradesh	Sarai (West) block, Singrauli Coalfield, Singrauli district	Regional exploration for coal
	Madhya Pradesh	Pachri block, Sohagpur Coalfield, Shahdol district	Regional exploration for coal
	Madhya Pradesh	Maiki (North) block, Sohagpur Coalfield, Shahdol district	Regional exploration for coal
	Madhya Pradesh	Bihar block, Sohagpur Coalfield, Shahdol district	Regional exploration for coal
Coal	Maharashtra	Jhamkola Area, Wardha Valley Coalfield, Yeotmal district	Exploration for coal
	Odisha and West Bengal		Geophysical Logging of boreholes (Promotional and non-promotional) in coal/lignite fields
	Andhra Pradesh	Vutasamudram-Venkatapuvam area, Southern Sub-Basin of Godavari Valley Coalfield, Khammam and West Godavari Districts	Exploration for coal
	Andhra Pradesh	Bugga-Khammamtoogu Sector, Southern Part of main basin of Godavari Valley Coalfield, Khammam District	Exploration for coal
	Andhra Pradesh	Pagaderu (West) sector. Southern part of main basin of Godavari Valley Coalfield, Khammam district	Regional exploration for coal

1	2	3	4
Coal	Assam and Meghalaya	Sukchar-Singrimari area, Singrimari Coalfield, Dhubri district	Regional Exploration for Coal
	Assam and Meghalaya	Shalibhuin in Dhubri District of and Nakaigiri in West Garo Mills of.	Preliminary Appraisal to locate potential Coal Zone
	Madhya Pradesh	Modri, Sadkhera and surrounding area, Khandwa district	Prospecting for phosphorite mineralization
Phosphorite	Madhya Pradesh	Tauro-Surajpura Block, Chhatarpur and Sagar Districts,	Detailed prospecting of phosphorite
	Rajasthan	Fatehgarh Formation, Jaisalmer district	Search for low grade phosphorite
	Andhra Pradesh	Area between Ankireddipalle and Owk in Kurnool basin	Reappraisal for phosphorite potential
	Madhya Pradesh	Tikri, Gauthana, Chiklar and Surrounding areas, Betul District	Investigation for Graphite
Graphite	Arunachal Pradesh	Siyom Group and Ragidoke Formation, West Siang and Upper Subansiri Districts	Preliminary Search For Graphite Horizons
	Himachal Pradesh	Sinnaur and Solan districts of	Investigation for tracing and assessment of limestone/dolomite bands
	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer district	Search of low silica SMS grade limestone
	Rajasthan	Sabbu ka Toba-AsuTar area, Jaisalmer district	Search of low silica SMS grade limestone
	Andhra Pradesh	Area between Macheria-Rentachintala-Gurajala, Guntur district	Preliminary investigation for limestone resources
Limestone	Andhra Pradesh	Area between Pulipadu and Gurajala, Guntur district	Exploration for limestone resources
	Meghalaya	Umphyrliuh Block, Litang Valley, Jaintia Hills District	Investigation for Limestone
Quartzite	Jammu and Kashmir	Banjai-Bhund area, Kathua District	Investigation for quartzite
China clay/ Kaolinite	Rajasthan	Jahazpur-Mangrop area, Bhilwara district	Regional assessment of China clay/kaolinite
Heavy Minerals in beach sands	Gujarat	The coast between Dumas, Surat District and Tithal, Valsad District	A preliminary assessment of heavy minerals in beach sands
Wollastonite	Gujarat	Dhanpura-Ghoda area of Banaskantha district	Assessment of the Wollastonite and associated mineral occurrences
Barite	Karnataka	Gadisankapura area (Hungund-Kushtagi Schist Belt-Bagalkot district	Preliminary investigation for barite
Bentonite	Karnataka	Coastal area of Udupi district	Investigation for clay minerals with special reference to bentonite
Sillimanite	Meghalaya	Mairang-Langtor-Nongdong Area, West Khasi Hills District	Preliminary Assessment of Sillimanite

Statement III*The quantum of mineral-wise reserves/resources as on 01.04.2010*

Sl.No.	Mineral	Unit	Reserves	Remaining Resources	Total Resources
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Alexandrite			Not Estimated	
2.	Andalusite	000' tonnes	-	18,450	18,450
3.	Antimony				
	Ore	tonnes	-	10,588	10,588
	Metal		-	174	174
4.	Apatite	tonnes	2,090,216	22,138,530	24,228,746
5.	Asbestos	tonnes	2,510,841	19,655,762	22,166,603
6.	Ball clay	tonnes	16,777,842	66,615,662	83,393,504
7.	Barytes	tonnes	31,584,128	41,149,746	72,733,874
8.	Bauxite	000' tonnes	592,938	2,886,682	3,479,620
9.	Bentonite	Tonnes	25,060,508	543,306,838	568,367,346
10.	Borax	tonnes	-	74,204	74,204
11.	Calcite	tonnes	2,664,338	18,281,110	20,945,448
12.	Chalk	000' tonnes	4,332	585	4,917
13.	China clay	000' tonnes	177,158	2,528,049	2,705,207
14.	Chromite	000' tonnes	53,970	149,376	203,346
15.	Cobalt (Ore)	Mill, tonnes	-	44.91	44.91
16.	Copper				
	Ore	000' tonnes	394,372	1,164,086	1,558,458
	Metal	000' tonnes	4,768.33	7,518.34	12,286.67
17.	Corundum	tonnes	598	740,194	740,792
18.	Diamond	carats	1,045,318	30,876,432	31,921,750
19.	Diaspore	tonnes	2,859,674	3,125,144	5,984,818
20.	Diatomite	000' tonnes	-	2,885	2,885
21.	Dolomite	000' tonnes	738,185	6,992,372	7,730,557
22.	Dunite	000' tonnes	17,137	168,232	185,369
23.	Emerald			Not Estimated	

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Felspar	Tonnes	44503240	87,832,212	132,335,452
25.	Fireclay	000 tonnes	30104	683,415	713,519
26.	Fluorite	Tonnes	4712316	13,501,588	18,213,904
27.	Fullers earth	Tonnes	58200	256,593,879	256,652,079
28.	Garnet	Tonnes	19324793	37,638,032	56,962,824
29.	Gold				
	Ore (Primary)		24124537	469,570,375	493,694,912
	Metal (Primary)	tonnes	110.54	549.3	659.84
	Ore (Placer)		-	26,121,000	26,121,000
	Metal (Placer)		-	5.86	5.86
30.	Granite (Dim. stone)	000' cu.m	263692	45966608	46230300
31.	Graphite	tonnes	8031864	166,817,781	174,849,645
32.	Gypsum	000' tonnes	39096	1,247,402	1,286,498
33.	Iron Ore (Magnetite)	000' tonnes	21755	10,622,305	10,644,060
34.	Iron Ore (Haematite)	000' tonnes	8093546	9,788,551	17,882,097
35.	Kyanite	tonnes	1574853	101,670,767	103,245,620
36.	Laterite	000' tonnes	24714	446,119	470,833
37.	Lead and zinc				
	Ore	000' tonnes	108,980	576,615	685,595
	Lead Metal	000' tonnes	2,245.01	9,304.38	11,549.39
	Zinc Metal	000' tonnes	12,453.26	24,211.64	36,664.90
	Lead + Zinc Metal	000' tonnes	0	118.45	118.45
38.	Limestone	000' tonnes	14,926,392	170,008,720	184,935,112
39.	Magnesite	000' tonnes	41,950	293,222	335,172
40.	Manganese ore	000' tonnes	141,977	288,003	429,980
41.	Marble	000' tonnes	276,495	1,654,968	1,931,463
42.	Marl	Tonnes	139,976,150	11,704,870	151,681,020
43.	Mica	Kg.	190,741,448	343,495,531	532,236,979
44.	Molybdenum				
	Ore	tonnes	-	19,286,732	19,286,732
	Contained MOS ₂		-	12,640	12,640

1	2	3	4	5	6
45.	Nickel Ore	Mill, tonnes	-	189	189
46.	Ochre	tonnes	54,942,176	89,319,089	144,261,265
47.	Perlite	000' tonnes	428	1,978	2,406
48.	PGM (Metal)	tonnes	-	15.7	15.7
49.	Potash	Mill, tonnes	-	21,816	21,816
50.	Pyrite	000' tonnes	-	1,674,401	1,674,401
51.	Pyrophyllite	tonnes	23,275,451	32,807,451	56,082,902
52.	Quartz and Silica Sand	000' tonnes	429,223	3,069,808	3,499,031
53.	Quartzite	000' tonnes	86,599	1,164,649	1,251,248
54.	Rock Phosphate	tonnes	34,778,650	261,505,701	296,284,351
55.	Rock Salt	000' tonnes	16,026	-	16,026
56.	Ruby	Kg	236	5,112	5,348
57.	Sapphire	Kg	-	450	450
58.	Shale	000' tonnes	15,331	580	15,911
59.	Sillimanite	tonnes	4,085,052	62,902,385	66,987,437
60.	Silver Ore Metal	tonnes	187,558,668 8,039.47	279,426,291 19,588.68	466,984,959 27,628.25
61.	Slate	000' tonnes	0	2,369	2,369
62.	Sulphur (Native)	000' tonnes	-	210	210
63.	Talc, Steatite and soapstone	000' tonnes	90,026	178,996	269,022
64.	Tin Ore Metal	tonnes	7,131 1,132.43	83,719,066 101,142.41	83,726,197 102,274.84
65.	Titanium minerals	tonnes	22,030,223	371,965,694	393,995,917
66.	Tungsten Ore Contained WO3	tonnes	-	87,387,464 142,094.35	87,387,464 142,094.35
67.	Vanadium				

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Ore	tonnes	410,955	24,307,933	24,718,888
	Contained V205		1,60272	63,284.45	64,887.17
68.	Vermiculite	tonnes	1,704,007	803,003	2,507,010
69.	Wollastonite	tonnes	2,487,122	14,082,751	16,569,873
70.	Zircon	tonnes	1,347,470	1,786,482	3,133,952

Source: National Mineral Inventory, 1.4.2010 and IBM web site. Figures rounded off.

Statement IV

The value of Mineral-wise Production

(Value in Rs. 000)

Mineral	Unit	2009-10		2010-11(P)		2011-12 (Upto Jan. 12)	
		Qty	Val	Qty	Val	Qty	Val
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Minerals			1700692933		1928755746		1592288971
Fuel Minerals			1336654700		1428269646		1159723434
Coal	Tonne	532042000	513182500	533223000	515661261	419156000	402404672
Lignite	Tonne	34071000	37756000	37651000	40643573	33256000	35139035
Natural Gas (UT)	MCM	47510	177803600	51203	191624461	39298	147070649
Petroleum (Crude)	Tonne	33691000	607912600	37705000	680340351	31873000	575109078
Metallic			317337960		451564203		388675591
Bauxite	Tonne	14124093	4887897	12640785	4737480	10581170	4399301
Chromite	Tonne	3425580	10453620	4262207	22955675	2977575	19493108
Copper Cone	Tonne	124577	3809462	136856	5469271	110285	5080821
Gold Primary	Tonne	2.084	3425814	2.239	4302096	1.844	4542970
Iron Cone.	Tonne	571000	392025	714000	583309	336000	225560
Iron Fines	Tonne	127720000	137815781	125128000	205002575	87233000	169725441
Iron Lumps	Tonne	90262000	126412246	82156000	169757545	54026000	148633235
Lead Cone.	Tonne	133921	1765874	145043	1961805	131770	1998108
Manganese Ore	Tonne	2491950	11905233	2881080	13695816	1925559	9662402
Zinc Cone	Tonne	1279880	13058419	1420105	17633867	1167939	16229788
Other Minerals		10890758.8	3411589	11831960.64	5464764		8684857

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Non-Metallic			46700273		48921897		43889946
Apatite	Tonne	5992	12911	3845	7702	2577	5396
Asbestos	Tonne	243	12268	258	12887	186	8494
Ball Clay	Tonne	932993	218174	958454	202616	1240008	482040
Barytes	Tonne	2152552	2601842	2333805	2651360	1469338	1426702
Calcite	Tonne	49309	16980	39370	13048	47964	17565
Chalk	Tonne	185218	71087	174914	65220	140448	53692
Clay (Others)	Tonne	1056273	71294	590702	44508	567286	38901
Crude Mica	Tonne	1060.858	39940	1292.717	43963	1396.748	49472
Diamond	Carats	16891	116279	19774	152651	14549	158731
Diaspore	Tonne	25569	27421	26905	25468	19395	20038
Dolomite	Tonne	5911759	1672224	5064876	1504152	4270624	1225507
Felspar	Tonne	496997	98648	472041	99377	484046	153421
Fireclay	Tonne	548748	89680	571421	100245	626552	112455
Fluorite (Graded)	Tonne	4995	20614	3150	14985	2430	9259
Fluorite Conc. (A)	Tonne	1879	28369	155	2738	0	0
Fluorite Conc. (M)	Tonne	6907	70486	4239	63674	1397	19531
Garnet	Tonne	1580617	763377	2058266	1200146	1823334	1167914
Graphite	Tonne	124625	53830	114836	47098	116431	52209
Gypsum	Tonne	3370322	1004631	4346700	1304004	2503834	1019297
Kaolin Natural	Tonne	2718377	524681	2447439	503740	2108510	418747
Kaolin Processed	Tonne	79963	152045	74742	123819	54808	91059
Laterite	Tonne	1300772	177376	1158192	120886	1068813	162007
Limestone	Tonne	232951000	32477596	237774000	32254919	209200000	28932163
Magnesite	Tonne	301070	435118	229734	341520	170718	264864
Phosphorite	Tonne	1605489	3103095	2152215	5513749	1907915	5371464
Pyrophyllite	Tonne	240747	60425	234487	52129	184085	37339
Silica Sand	Tonne	2545988	408559	3081468	342351	3228377	538611
SiHimanite	Tonne	33687	258779	47671	424964	48376	427085
Slate	Tonne			0	0	0	0
Steatite	Tonne	876548	713708	895817	592977	728206	608393
Wollastonite	Tonne	132385	111930	182600	150093	151944	130972
Other Minerals			1286906		944908		886618

Source: MCDR returns (P) Provisional

Statement V*New Mineral Rich Areas Identified with in Potential Mineral Belts*

Sl.No.	Metallogenic Domains	State	New Mineral Rich Areas Identified	Commodity
1.	North Delhi fold belt	Rajasthan	Khera block, Mundiyawas-Khera area, Alwar district	Copper
2.	North Delhi fold belt	Rajasthan	Mahawa block, Sikar district	Copper
3.	Chitradurga schist belt	Karnataka	Ajjanahalli Block-D, Block-E and G	Gold
4.	Singhbhum belt	Jharkhand	Sindauri- Ghanashyampur block, Sinduari east dlock	Gold
5.	Bhukia gold prospect	Rajasthan	Gundelpara Block Delwara west Block	Gold
6.	Mahakoshal belt	Uttar Pradesh	Chakoriya-Charka area of Sonbharda district	Gold
7.	Sittampundi mafic-utramafic complex	Tamil Nadu	Tasampalaiyam block Chettiyapalaiyam Block	PGE
8.	Mettupalaiyam mafic-utramafic complex	Tamil Nadu	Solavanur	PGE
9.	Trans-Aravalli belt	Rajasthan	Dhani Granite	REE
10.	Sung valley complex	Meghalaya		REE
11.	Jaisalmer basin	Rajasthan	Munyan ki Dhani (East), Jaisalmer district	Limestone
12.	Bijawar basin	Madhya Pradesh	Piploda and Dhanpura-Khatama blocks of Jhabua district Lukri-Akrotha-Raipura-Surajpura area, Chhatarpur and Sagar Districts	Low grade Phosphorite
13.	Onai-Kendujhar belt	Odisha	Ghoraburhani-Sagasahi Block, Sundergarh district	Iron ore

Statement VI*Details of Technology Infusion envisaged during XI, XII, XIII, XIV and XV Five Year Plan periods*

1. Strengthening of the state of the art equipments in chemical laboratories like ICP-MS, higher version of AWAS, ICP-AES to match world standard in precision and also facilitate logical conclusion of mineral exploration within scheduled time.
2. Modernization and augmentation of equipment for ground geophysical survey like multi-channel gamma ray spectrometry, multi frequency EM system etc.
3. High-end petrological instrument for diamond, strategic and PGE exploration. Ash fusion extermimator, ash content analyzer, Bomb calorimeter etc. for strengthening the exploration activity of coal.

4. State of the art drilling machine (reverse circulation, hydraulic etc.) etc.

In order to improve the quality of exploration for mineral resources of the country, following equipments/instruments were procured or in the process of procurement as per the plan.

1. Airborne surveys including airborne magnetic, electromagnetic and gamma-ray surveys have proved quite useful in identifying first order target areas world wide and may be used as direct tool in exploration. The airborne surveys in GSI are at present carried out with the help of one fixed wing aircraft (TOASS). The airborne survey is strengthened by procurement of heliborne multi-sensor airborne survey system comprising on board sensors like magnetic, gravity, time domain electromagnetic (TDEM) and gamma ray spectrometry and hyper spectrometry,

2. Application of geochemistry to mineral exploration, adopting conventional as well as advanced geochemical techniques, in soil surveys, stream-sediment surveys, vapour surveys and bedrock surveys has proved useful in detection of dispersion haloes of hidden ore bodies. To strengthen the geochemical exploration GSI has upgraded its regional laboratories by procurement of sophisticated instruments like ICPMS, EPMA etc for low detection analytical determinations particularly for elements like gold, PGE, rare earth etc.
3. Application of time-tested geophysical techniques in locating concealed deposits is considered as one of the most effective exploration tools. Ground geophysical survey is also being strengthened by procuring new instrument like Multi electrode resistivity-IP unit, multi frequency EM profiling unit, transient EM sounding and profiling unit, micro gravimeter and sub audio magnetic unit.
4. GSI has procured magneto telluric (MT) instrument to strengthen its geophysical survey over Indian craton to image the sub continental lithospheric mantle (SCLM). The out come of the survey will enhance the scientific knowledge of the deeper parts of the earth and will help to model the process of craton formation more accurately which in turn will help in targeting concealed ore bodies/kimberlite bodies (KCR)
5. GSI carries out offshore surveys and mineral resource evaluation in the EEZ and TW. To strengthen the marine survey GSI is procuring one deep Ocean Going Research Vessel from Hyundai Heavy Industries, South Korea. This will help in assessing the mineral/natural resources present in EEZ of our country.
6. The details of technological upgradation with adequate instrumental back up is as follows:
 - (a) In the field of Thematic Geological Mapping (TGM), the technology infusion that has been envisaged includes: Field Laptop, or Table PC, Mapping GPS unit, GSI Portal, Digital toposheets with facility for field data capture using wireless network, etc., mobile mapping vans with portable generator.
 - (b) In view of completion of systematic geological mapping over the country, an Integrated Thematic Mapping (ITM) has been visualized, initiation being within the XII Plan period, for purpose of which the technology infusion that is to be introduced includes: Ground Penetration Radars [GPR], shallow drills, deep drills, Thermal Ionization Mass Spectrometer and Electron Probe Micro Analyzer and Microgravimeter, etc.
 - (c) As a redressal measure for effective analytical output with lower detection limits of geochemical samples, augmentation of the state of the art instruments such as ICPMS, AAS, XRF and DMA, in the laboratories of GSI has been incorporated during XII Plan period.
 - (d) In the field of geophysical mapping, the technology infusion that is being proposed includes high precision gravimeter and total field magnetometer.
7. In case of hyperspectral mapping, Space borne and Airborne Hyperion data with specific spectral range (necessary for geological objects) are to be procured and utilized. To achieve these objectives, necessary infrastructure has to be built up and Spectroradiometer, data processing Software and Hyperspectral remotely sensed data are to be procured. Data processing softwares and expertise are also to be sourced through the World Bank. In this context, it is also contemplated to have a continuous acquisition of hyperspectral data in collaboration with ISR.O/NRSG/NNRMS.
8. To enhance the pace of drilling and quality/reliability of subsurface information, it is necessary to induct improved techniques and equipments such as reverse circulation drilling with inbuilt system for controlled deflection of borehole path and adopting a combination of coring and non-coring operations in a single borehole. Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling which is fastest and cheap method is also to be inducted. State of the art drilling machines such as reverse circulation, hydraulic rigs, etc., are in the process of procurement during the XII Plan period.

[*Translation*]**Tribal Empowerment and Employment Project**

3261. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the status of implementation of tribal empowerment and employment project being implemented with the help of foreign aid in tribal dominated blocks in the country, State-wise including Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELLA): The status of externally aided projects in

Odisha and Jharkhand for implementation of tribal empowerment and employment project is given in the enclosed Statements-I and II. The status of externally aided projects of North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project (NERCORMP) and North East Rural Livelihoods Project (NERLP) as administered by Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region is given in the enclosed Statement-III. Status of utilization of the funds sanctioned and utilized by the State Government of Odisha and Jharkhand and the Ministry of DONER is given in the enclosed Statement-IV. No foreign aided project is under implementation in Rajasthan.

Statement I*The status of externally aided projects***Odisha***

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Funding agencies	Fund Received	Area of execution	Physical Progress	Expenditure
1.	Odisha Tribal Empowerment & livelihoods programme (OTELP)	IFAD DFID and WFP	2008-09 = Rs. 40.00 crore 2009-10 = Rs. 40.00 crore 2010-11 = Rs. 44.00 crore 2011-12 = Rs. 60.00 crore	30 blocks in 7 Tribal districts of Odisha, namely, Koraput, Kandhamal, Kalahandi and Gajapati since 2005, Rayagada, Nabarangpur and Malkangiri since 2009.	135 Micro watersheds (MWS) completed and 223 MWS are in progress. No. of Households covered - 56180 No. of villages covered - 1034	Rs. 39.00 crore Rs. 42.14 crore Rs. 41.22 crore Rs. 39.20 crore (upto 29th February, 2012)

*Source of information: Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme, Bhubaneswar, Odisha.

Statement II*The status of externally aided projects***Jharkhand***

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Funding agencies	Fund Received	Area of execution	Physical Progress	Expenditure
1.	Jharkhand Tribal Development Programme (JTDP)	IFAD	2008-09 = Nil 2009-10 = Rs. 9.42 crore 2010-11 = Rs. 11.84 crore 2011-12 = Rs. 0.94 crore	330 villages under 5 TSP districts of Jharkhand State	Programme has ended in June, 2012 Total No. of Households covered - 36000 No. of beneficiaries - 1,81,647 No. of Self Help Group (SHG) formed - 1462	Rs. 7.97 (carry forward funds) Rs. 2.29 crore Rs. 8.08 crore Rs. 10.31 crore (Unaudited)

*Source of information: Government of Jharkhand.

Statement III*The status of externally aided projects***Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region*:**

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Funding agencies	Project cost	Area of execution	Physical Progress	Financial Progress
1.	NERCORMP-I The project is working in around 860 villages covering 39,161 households in the six project districts.	IFAD	Rs. 117.59 crore	Assam (Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills districts) Manipur (Senapati and Ukhrul districts) Meghalaya (West Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills districts)	100% completed In 2008 (from February 1999 to September 2008)	100%
		Government of India	Rs. 17.09 crore			
		Beneficiaries	Rs. 15.12 crore			
		Financial Institutions	Rs. 16.45 crore			
			Total-Rs. 166.25 crore			
	NERCORMP-II The extension of the existing NERCORMP-I Project to the new areas in the existing six districts of Meghalaya, Manipur and Assam. Target to cover 21,212 households in 466 villages	IFAD	Rs. 95 crore	Assam (Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills districts) Manipur (Senapati and Ukhrul districts) Meghalaya (West Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills districts)	Project period- 2010-11 to 2015-16	Rs. 5.503 crore spent in 2010-11 against target of Rs. 27.35 crore
	Government of India	Rs. 90 crore	Rs. 34.80 crore budget approved for 2011-12 and released as well.			
	Beneficiaries/ Financial Institutions	Rs. 15 crore				
			Total-Rs. 200 crore			
	NERLP To improve rural Livelihoods especially that of women, unemployed youth and the most disadvantaged in the four North Eastern States (covering nearly 3,00,000 households in 1624 villages of 58 blocks)	World Bank Govt. of India	Rs. 614.8 crore Rs. 68.4 crore	Mizoram (Aizawl and Lunglei)	CCEA approval on 16.11.2011	Rs. 2.63 crore released in 2011-12.
			Total- Rs. 683.2 crore	Nagaland (Peren and Tuensang)	Loan & Project agreement document signed on 20.01.2012	Budget provision for 2012-13 is Rs. 35.00 crore
				Sikkim (South West & 15 Panchayat wards of East District)	Recruitment of RPMU & DPMU executives almost complete.	
				Tripura (West and North Districts)	World Bank team carried out a technical support mission of Project from April, 10-11, 2012. Effectiveness of Project declared with effect from 12th March, 2012.	

*Source of information: Ministry of DONER

Statement IV

Statement of funds sanctioned and utilized by the State Government of Odisha and Jharkhand and the Ministry of DONER

Year	Fund received (In Lakhs)	Fund utilized (In Lakhs)
Odisha		
2008-09	4000.00	3900.00
2009-10	4000.00	4214.41
2010-11	4400.00	4121.77
2011-12	6000.00	3920.03 (upto 29th Februry, 2012)
Jharkhand		
2008-09	Nil	797.42 (Carry forward fund)
2009-10	941.66	228.91 (Carry forward fund)
2010-11	1183.95	807.75 (Carry forward fund)
2011-12	94.35	1031.28 (Un audited)
Ministry of DONER (NERCORMP-II)		
Project period 2010-11 to 2015-16		
2010-11	2735.00	550.30
2011-12	3480.00 (approved)	-

[English]

Land Acquisition for Airports

3262. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether land acquisition poses/has posed hurdles for vairous ground airport projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh and district Pali, Rajasthan;

(c) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard, project-wise;

(d) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent any proposal for allotment of land at Begumpet Airport premises for construction of new hanger complex; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government of India (Ministry of Civil Aviation) or Airports Authority of India (AAI) do not get directly involved in land acquisition. It is upto the concerned State Governments to provide adequate lands for development of airports, free of cost and free from all encumbrances.

Details of land projected to State Governments and which has not yet been handed over to Airports Authority of India (AAI) is as per the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Government is regularly pursuing the matter with the concerned State Governments.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam, 8880 sqm land was handed over to State Government by AAI on 13.07.2012 for construction of hanger at Begumpet airport.

Statement*Land Request Projected to State Governments for Airport Projects*

Airport	Purpose
1	2
Begumpet	• Handing over of 9 acres of AAI land at Gachibowoli, in exchange 45 acres of Govt. land (value equivalent), NEXT to Shamshabad Airport for Housing complex.
Kadapa	• 37.01 acres
Tirupati	• 424.95 acres

1	2
Rajahmundry	• 966 Acres
Vijayawada	• 465 Acres
Warangal	• 438 acres
PORT Blair	• 2.98 acres (revised) - for INSTALLATION of GP for ILS • 6.43 acres (revised) - Provision of New Terminal & Apron • 9.41 (revised) - Total land requirement.
Guwahati	• 290.25 Acres
Dibrugarh	• 227.2 Acres • 31.7 acres immediately required for DGCA licensing.
Jorhat (CE)	• 77 Acres
Lilabari (North Lakhimpur)	• 25 acres for Aviation TRAINING Institute.
Rupsi	• Defence has asked AAI to hand over Rupsi Airport.
Daparizo	• 34.3 Acres
Gaya	• 200 Acres for Airport development. • 44.3 acres in possession of Army
Patna	• 227 Acres (revised)
Nalanda	• Land projected 4800 acres. State Government offered 1200 acres. Request to State Government for review for 4800 acres of land since new Airport will cater to the State Capital. Treatment of Patna Airport to be factored in.
Raipur	• 2206 Acres (revised).
Goa	• 20 acres
Ahmedabad	• 67.289 Acres
Bhavnagar	• 490.36 Acres
Porbandar	• 208.6 Acres (revised)
Surat	• 2631.6 Acres
Jamnagar	• 17.38 acres
Kandla	• 282 acres
Vadodara	• 24.28 acres
Kangra	• 26 Acres
Jammu	• 138 Acres for NEW Civil Enclave, Apron.
Ranchi	• 606.27 acres (revised)
Deoghar (New Greenfield Airport)	• 54 Acres of present LAND is to BE transferred to AAI.

1	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 606 Acres (revised) additional land is to be acquired.
Belgaum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 370 Acres
Hubli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 27 Acres
Mysore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 168 Acres
Karwar (MOD/Navy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 130 Acres
Mangalore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 290.7 Acres
Calicut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 137 Acres
Trivandrum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 169.5 Acres
Agatti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9+1=10 acres
Aurangabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 182 Acres
Pune (CE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 Acres
Indore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2541.8 Acres
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28 acres yet to be acquired on existing site for Car PARKING.
Jabalpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 470 acres
Bhopal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 106.76 acres of AAI LAND at Gandhi-nagar colony, to be exchanged with newly acquired Airport land.
Tura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 56.5 acres (revised) for Airport development & issue of providing 3.5 crores for operating COST.
Shillong (Barapani)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 38 Acres of adjoining land (Defence land) for CITY Side development.
Lengpui	For handing the Airport to AAI pending with SG.
Dimapur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 278.78 acres for Airport development.
Bhubaneshwar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 132 Acres for Airport development
Jharsuguda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 412.5 Acres (revised) for Airport development.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 191 acres immediately required from State Government for Nav. Aids. (DVOR/MSSR & Runway extension).
Ludhiana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 328 Acres for airport expansion
Pondicherry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BALANCE 386 acres (revised) for Airport development. As per MOU, Mutation of 120 acres of land in AAI's name pending (for disbursement of Rs. 8 Cr. to State Govt.)
Jaipur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 Acres for OPERATIONAL requirement.
Bikaner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 Acres for New Civil Enclave.
Udaipur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition & Transfer of 145 acres of land for Airport Licensing.
Kishangarh (Ajmer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Greenfield Airport. State Government to acquire 442 Acres of additional land.

1	2
Kota	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 Acres for runway extension
Coimbatore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 594 (revised) Acres
Tiruchirapalli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 439 Acres
Madurai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 580.14 (revised) Acres
Salem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 563 Acres
Tuticorin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 586 Acres
Vellore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1046 Acres for Airport development.
Chennai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition and handing over of 15.66 acres of LAND for providing SALS, for secondary runway. • 4.81 acres of Private land for parallel Taxi Track. • 11.26 acres leased to Indian Navy by AAI, to be transferred BACK. • 24.68 acres of land to be transferred from Defence for construction of Parallel Taxi Track and additional hangers.
Agartala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 303 Acres for Airport development. <p>(Immediately required 31 acres for shifting of GP + 26 acres for Basic strip)</p>
Dehradun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 141.3 Acres out of which 25.3 acres from Pvt. Land and 116 acres from State Government.
Pantnagar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signing of MOU pending for Transfer of 176 Acres
Varanasi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of excess/unutilized land in possession of U.P. Export Corporation TOWARDS Airport development needs. • Land requirement for development of Terminal BUILDING on Eastern Side.
Lucknow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHAI/METRO
Agra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 Acres for setting of new civil enclave
Bareilly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 Acres for setting of new civil enclave
Bagdogra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Government has given 12.91 acres land. Relocation of TEMPLE & diversion of road, is pending for Cat I lighting.
Behala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 acres for Airport development.
Malda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 55 acres for Airport development.
Kolkata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 acres of land for construction of hanger.

Post-matric Scholarships

3263. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scholarships awarded to Scheduled Tribe students for pursuing the Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL) course under the scheme of Post Matric Scholarships during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the sanctioned number of scholarships for CPL in the next financial year; and

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

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

(a) The State-wise number of awards given to Scheduled Tribe students for pursuing the Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL) Course under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. The Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students was revised only during 2011-12 and the modified scheme came into effect from 01.07.2010.

Statement

The State-wise number of awards given to Scheduled Tribe students for pursuing the Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL) Course during the last three years and the current year i.e. from 2009-10 to 2012-13

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of awards given	
		2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0
2.	Assam	1	0
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	2
4.	Jharkhand	3	3
5.	Kerala	0	1

1	2	3	4
6.	Odisha	2	1
7.	Rajasthan	1	2
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0
9.	West Bengal	0	1
Total		10	10

The selection procedure for the year 2011-12 is under process. The proposal for the year 2012-13 is also being processed.

Private Companies for Wind Energy

3264. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of private companies which are working for wind energy generation in the country, particularly in State of Maharashtra, State-wise;

(b) the quantum of power generated by them during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government is providing any kind of grant/incentive to them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) There are a large number of private companies which are working for wind energy generation in the country. These companies can be broadly grouped in following two categories: (i) Companies which have invested in wind sector to avail Accelerated Depreciation and (ii) Companies which are Independent Power Producers. In Maharashtra, wind power capacity of about 2780 MW has been installed by private companies.

(b) The wind power capacity installed in the country during last three years and the electricity generated during last three years from total installed capacities in those years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Government is promoting wind power projects 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. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided in potential states.

Statement

Wind power installed Capacities and Generation

Year	Installed capacity (MW)	Generation from total wind power capacity (BU)
2009-10	1564.6	18.19
2010-11	2349.3	18.74
2011-12	3196.7	23.35
2012-13	522.4 (upto July, 2012)	9.09 (upto June, 2012)

[Translation]

Mining in Union Territories

3265. SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to improve the condition of mining sector by encouraging mining in Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar, Union Territories;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (b) There is no such proposal in the Government, since as per available information, there are no major deposits of minerals in the Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, except some limestone deposits identified in Daman and Diu. No mineral production for major minerals has also been reported from Union Territories.

(c) Mineral production depends broadly on availability of mineral resources, economic viability, demand of market etc. Further, in order to incentivise and encourage exploration and mining activities, the Government has enunciated National Mineral Policy, 2008 for non-coal and

non-fuel mineral sector which is equally applicable for Union Territories.

[English]

Assistance in ICDS Scheme

3266. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any assistance from United Kingdom in Integrated Child Development Services (Scheme) to tackle malnutrition among children; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Government of United Kingdom through their Department for International Development (DFID) is currently providing assistance to the State Governments of Bihar, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh through State-specific Health Sector and Nutrition Improvement Programmes for improving nutritional status of children. Nutrition component of these projects are being implemented primarily through ICDS Scheme with some common objectives as agreed with the State Governments viz., (i) reduction in underweight rates among children, (ii) increased use of quality, essential health, nutrition, water and sanitation services especially by poorest people and excluded groups, and (iii) positive health, nutrition and hygiene practices and health seeking behaviour of communities improved. Amounts of financial assistance committed by DFID to Nutrition Component of the aforesaid programmes are: Odisha-£35 million (2009-2015), MP-£27 million (2011-2014) and Bihar-£41.4 million (2011-2016).

National Transport Safety Board

3267. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up an Overarching National Transport Safety Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its likely composition/functions; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard along with the time by which the said board is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Madam. There is no such proposal with the Ministry to set up an Overarching National Transport Safety Board.

(b) to (c) Do not arise.

Atrocities Committed Against Tribals

3268. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 including atrocities committed against tribals in violation of Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof, States/UT-wise during each of the last three years and the current year particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of such cases reported during each of last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) to (c) According to Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, a committee has been constituted to consider the matter concerning amendments in the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 on the basis of the views given by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and concerned Central Ministries in this regard.

(d) According to the National Crime Records Bureau, State/Union Territories-wise (including Andhra Pradesh) number of cases registered, cases, charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons convicted for atrocities committed against STs during 2009-2011 are enclosed as Statement. Information pertaining to the year 2012 is not available with National Crime Records Bureau.

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Atrocities Against STs during 2009-2011*

Sl.No.	State	2009						2010						2011					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	828	462	59	779	690	109	803	407	31	1080	781	91	802	511	41	949	837	118
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	13	0	15	13	0	54	38	1	49	38	1	34	20	16	29	21	17
3.	Assam	9	25	3	22	43	9	3	14	1	11	39	2	2	11	1	5	17	1
4.	Bihar	67	43	9	123	114	17	71	42	5	132	114	11	97	88	12	216	195	47
5.	Chhattisgarh	551	535	103	800	788	145	507	494	139	672	685	164	336	340	137	787	777	196
6.	Goa	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	195	181	11	431	442	36	155	147	8	325	319	8	153	141	4	354	332	8
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	2	2	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	0	2	1	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	182	202	70	435	413	108	234	131	51	309	342	72	309	142	38	230	188	89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12.	Karnataka	272	215	5	777	717	17	294	197	10	1078	917	14	281	234	7	854	733	26
13.	Kerala	102	79	4	148	122	4	88	85	5	116	138	5	231	78	6	124	89	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1135	1112	409	2091	2107	721	1383	1301	384	2834	2419	944	1284	1245	301	2345	2325	541
15.	Maharashtra	224	230	10	528	543	15	292	238	8	815	786	18	321	286	8	844	750	10
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	552	402	23	899	898	77	556	592	64	951	967	71	484	427	43	622	630	52
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1183	506	217	1012	1011	308	1319	569	168	1156	1153	319	1263	511	126	989	992	243
23.	Sikkim	14	10	8	21	21	9	1	2	0	2	1	0	8	6	7	11	11	11
24.	Tamil Nadu	22	21	10	76	84	26	33	27	2	66	52	4	23	4	0	50	20	0
25.	Tripura	27	21	9	27	21	9	35	33	7	38	37	7	30	21	1	49	24	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4	2	7	10	6	13	0	0	25	0	0	40	35	30	6	84	64	17
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	4	0	0	11	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	16	6	0	16	6	0	47	14	0	38	14	0	41	25	0	23	21	0
	Total State	5405	4067	961	8212	8049	1634	5877	4332	912	9274	8803	1775	5740	4121	754	8570	8027	1381
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	1	0	0	7	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	7	7	0	26	26	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16	8	1	17	19	2	2	4	0	5	5	0	2	1	0	1	1	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UT	18	9	1	17	26	2	3	5	0	6	6	0	9	8	1	27	27	1
	Total All India	5423	4076	962	8229	8075	1636	5880	4337	912	9280	8809	1775	5749	4129	755	8597	8054	1382

*Atrocities against STs includes crime heads: Murder, Rape, Kidnapping and Abduction, Dacoity, Robbery, Arson, Hurt, Other Crimes Against STs and SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1986.

Parking Charges at Delhi and Mumbai Airports

3269. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the information in respect of parking charges for vehicles at Delhi and Mumbai airports has been collected;

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

(c) whether Delhi International Airport Limited has increased parking fee at the domestic and international terminals;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for charging such exorbitant parking charges; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of parking

charges levied at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi and Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Statement

I. Car Parking Rates at IGIA, New Delhi during the last three years up to current year i.e. 2009-10 to 2012-13 is as under:

Parking duration	Parking Rates
Upto 30 minutes	Rs. 70
30 minutes to 02 hours	Rs. 140
Each subsequent hour	Rs. 70

II. Car Parking Rates at CSIA, Mumbai:

(Rates in Rs.)

Parking Duration	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
				Domestic	International
0-30 Mins	60	60	70	90	100
30-120 Mins	130	130	140	150	160
120-1 80 Mins	190	190	210	220	240
180-240 Mins	250	250	280	290	310
For 24 Mrs.	750	750	850	1000	1000

Power Projects of Southern Region

3270. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the project of system strengthening-VII of Southern Region (248 CKM) has been delayed;

(b) If so, the details thereof along with the cost overrun of these projects and cost/expenditure incurred on this project; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for completion of said project within stipulated time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) System Strengthening-VII of Southern Region project comprised following scope of works:

- (i) Establishment of 400/220 kV new substation with 2x315 MVA transformers at Karaikudi by LILO of one ckt. of Madurai-Trichy 400kV D/c line.
- (ii) Establishment of 400/220 kV new substation with 2x315 MVA transformers at Hassan by LILO of one ckt. of Talguppa-Neelmangala 400kV D/c line.

The project was approved in April, 2005 at an estimated cost of Rs. 279.30 Crore. As per the approval, the project was scheduled to be commissioned by July, 2009.

Karaikudi sub-station (1st element) was commissioned as per schedule, *i.e.*, by July, 2009. Hassan sub-station (2nd element) was completed in October, 2009. However, it could be commissioned in May, 2010 as downstream network, which was to be constructed by Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited, was delayed.

The revised cost of the project is Rs. 325.09 Crore (December, 2010 price level). The increase in cost of the project cost with reference to the original approved cost is mainly on account of increase in land and compensation cost, price variation due to market forces and inflation and increase in interest during construction (IDC).

(c) The project has already been commissioned in June, 2010.

Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships

3271. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total number of "Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships" awarded to Scheduled Tribe students during each of the last three years and the current year; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): The scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students is implemented by University Grants Commission (UGC). Every year 667 fellowships are provided to ST students for pursuing higher studies leading to M.Phil and Ph.D. The State-wise details of fellowship awarded to ST students during the last three years is enclosed as Statement. The selection for the year 2012-13 has not been completed.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of ST candidates selected under the scheme of RGNF for ST students		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40	70	79
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	29	14	25
4.	Assam	46	30	35
5.	Bihar	7	6	4
6.	Chhattisgarh	9	15	13
7.	Goa	0	0	2
8.	Gujarat	57	55	28
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	11	12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	12	15
11.	Jharkhand	14	57	44
12.	Karnataka	26	37	42
13.	Kerala	4	3	4
14.	Lakshadweep	0	0	2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	54	77	64

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Maharashtra	18	10	13
17.	Manipur	104	74	68
18.	Meghalaya	48	23	27
19.	Mizoram	44	15	23
20.	Nagaland	73	19	30
21.	Odisha	22	32	34
22.	Rajasthan	61	62	60
23.	Sikkim	2	2	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	5	7	7
25.	Tripura	6	7	4
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1	6	5
27.	Uttarakhand	3	3	3
28.	West Bengal	13	19	19
Total		702#	667	667

#35 additional slots for ST category being adjusted during 2010-11.
The selection for the year 2012-13 has not been made.

Perimeter Roads and Parks Around Airports

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

3272. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

[*Translation*]

(a) whether the Government has received representation from various State Governments including Karnataka regarding bad condition of perimeter roads around airports and for eviction of parks around airports;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken action on all these complaints; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise along with the time by which the pending complaints are likely to be disposed off?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) This Ministry has not received any representation from any State Governments regarding bad condition of perimeter roads around airports and for eviction of parks around airports.

Birth Rate and Mortality Rate

3273. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the birth rate and mortality rate as per census figures of 2010 of the country;

(b) whether in certain States birth rate and mortality rate are not coming down in proportion to those at national level;

(c) if so, the States where birth rate and mortality rate have come down in comparison to those at national level;

(d) whether the Government has made any plan to improve the birth rate and mortality rate of backward States to bring them at par with national level; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the Sample Registration System (SRS) estimates for the year 2010 brought out by the Registrar General of India (RGI), Ministry of Home Affairs, the country level Birth Rate per 1000 population was 22.1 and Death (mortality) Rate per 1000 population was 7.2. No Census was conducted in the year 2010.

(b) and (c) In 2010, the Birth Rate was lower in 25 States/UTs as compared to the national level. These States/UTs are Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

Further, the Death Rate for the year 2010, was lower in 26 States/UTs as compared to the national level. These States/UTs are Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

(d) and (e) The Government has launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in 2005 throughout the country, with special focus on 18 states which have weak public health indicators and weak infrastructure to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and reliable primary health care services, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the rural population of India. The NRHM operates as an umbrella programme by integrating all vertical health programmes of the Departments of Health and Family Welfare like Reproductive & Child Health Programme including Family Planning Services and various National Diseases Control Programmes like Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, National Programme for Control of Blindness, National Leprosy Eradication Programme, National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme etc. Further, in order to improve the prevention, control and treatment of diseases in the country, Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) has been implemented in the country which seeks to strengthen disease surveillance by detecting and responding to early warning signals of epidemic prone diseases.

[English]

Survey on Drug Pricing

3274. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether his Ministry has recently received any report on the survey on drug pricing which has revealed exorbitant profit margins on certain drugs manufactured by Indian pharmaceutical companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of his Ministry thereto along with the action taken/proposed thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has made a study on the cost of production of certain drugs and their market prices which shows that there is a huge mark up in the cost of production *vis-a-vis* the sale price of the drugs. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is of the view that all 348 drugs listed in the National List of Essential Medicines, 2011 should be brought within the purview of the Drug Price Control Order (DPCO) so that there should be minimum impact on the pocket of the common consumer. The DPCO is administered by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority under the Department of Pharmaceuticals in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers. Accordingly, the Department of Pharmaceuticals has already been requested in this regard.

[Translation]

AIIMS like Institutions

3275. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

(a) whether the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent proposal to the Union Government for setting up of four All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS) like institutions in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of location proposed;

(c) the present status of the said proposal; and

(d) the time by which the proposal is likely to be cleared by the Union Government along with the expected date of commencement of work on the project?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) State Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested the Central Government on 19th June 2012 to set up All India Institutes of Medical Science (AIIMS) like Institutions in Purvanchal, Bundelkhand and Rohilkhand regions. The Central Government has not taken any decision on the said proposal. However, the Central Government has approved setting up of an All India Institute of Medical Sciences in Uttar Pradesh under second phase of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). The Central Government has requested the State Government of Uttar Pradesh on 8th August 2012 for allocation of land in Raebareli.

[*English*]

Tendu Patta

3276. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed/has taken note of the monopoly of State Corporations, contractors and traders in the trade of tendu patta which is used for beedi-making;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) to (c) Minor Forest Produce (including Tendu Patta) economy provides poor returns to gatherers who have little control as they either participate in markets that are poorly developed or under conditions of monopoly. In order to ensure remunerative returns to the Minor Forest Produce gatherers, this Ministry is contemplating a centrally sponsored scheme of Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce. However, details of this scheme have not been worked out as yet.

Council for Physiotherapy

3277. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not setting up the Central Council for Physiotherapy even though a bill in this regard had been introduced by the Government in Parliament;

(b) the reasons for not notifying the vacancies for the posts of Physiotherapist at Tehsil, District and State level even after the submission of the reports of Planning Commission and 31st Report of the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare in this regard;

(c) the reasons for non-payment of adequate wages to the Physiotherapists inspite of their's being specialised studies; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter along with the time by which a fresh bill on Physiotherapy is likely to be introduced in Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Planning Commission in the 11th Five Year Plan Document recommended an apex body in the field of Para Medical Education, Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy to determine standards and to ensure uniform enforcement throughout the country. Accordingly "Paramedical and Physiotherapy Central Council Bill" was introduced in Lok Sabha in 2007 which was referred to Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare which in its 31st report had suggested changes but the Bill has lapsed on dissolution of 14th Lok Sabha. The proposed National Commission for Human Resource in Health (NCHRH) Bill, an over arching regulatory body subsuming all Councils including Physiotherapy with the twin objective of reforming the current regulatory framework and enhancing the supply of skilled personnel introduced in the Rajya Sabha, has been referred to the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

The Physiotherapists in Central Government Hospitals are paid wages as approved by the Central Government.

[*Translation*]

Scam in Allahabad Kumbh Mela

3278. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scam amounting to Rs. 600 crore has been unearthed in the preparations of upcoming Kumbh Mela in Allahabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been ordered in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details and outcome thereof along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) The State Government has informed that no such scam has been unearthed.

(b) to (d) Not applicable.

Industries for Rural Women

3279. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented/proposes to implement schemes for women in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sector especially in the rural and backward areas in the country including Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial allocations made and spent in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

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) to (c) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board implement a number of schemes for the holistic development of the khadi, village industries and coir sectors. Women beneficiaries are included in all such schemes.

KVIC is implementing the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for setting up of micro-enterprises in which women and other special category beneficiaries are provided margin money subsidy at a higher rate of 35 per cent in rural areas and 25 per cent in urban areas in comparison to 25 per cent and 15 per cent respectively for other general category beneficiaries. State-wise margin money subsidy provided to women beneficiaries and number of units assisted during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Coir Board is implementing the Mahila Coir Yojana in which women are provided training and ratts for carrying out spinning activities and increasing their earnings. State-wise assistance provided and number of women benefited is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

State-wise Margin Money Subsidy Provided and Number of Units Assisted to Women Beneficiaries under PMEGP

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (Provisional)	
		Margin Money Subsidy provided (in Rs. lakh)	No. of units assisted	Margin Money Subsidy provided (in Rs. lakh)	No. of units assisted	Margin Money Subsidy provided (in Rs. lakh)	No. of units assisted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	518.45	495	749.19	536	454.16	378
2.	Himachal Pradesh	200.60	134	285.24	181	361.85	186
3.	Punjab	925.39	307	899.75	251	695.23	232
4.	UT Chandigarh	6.76	14	12.34	5	11.45	16
5.	Uttarakhand	268.85	261	333.16	321	244.44	200

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Haryana	324.18	98	392.47	147	198.44	110
7.	Delhi	14.82	21	0.00	0	48.66	57
8.	Rajasthan	1011.15	288	1380.29	450	1085.89	463
9.	Uttar Pradesh	5738.76	1023	4817.98	1076	5096.48	1389
10.	Bihar	120.99	53	193.50	86	1958.75	991
11.	Sikkim	32.08	21	58.51	0	46.90	26
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.43	12	4.18	15	86.88	83
13.	Nagaland	11.98	0	167.43	99	397.10	216
14.	Manipur	40.24	50	74.50	50	357.25	201
15.	Mizoram	85.68	65	182.63	138	202.44	145
16.	Tripura	55.81	51	155.76	117	399.19	254
17.	Meghalaya	185.20	144	161.44	107	46.90	203
18.	Assam	319.91	519	820.11	1000	859.90	1071
19.	West Bengal	2716.78	2159	1484.01	1218	2131.99	1981
20.	Jharkhand	54.95	91	264.67	167	322.09	283
21.	Odisha	996.86	422	1372.63	570	1204.58	539
22.	Chhattisgarh	333.45	135	1353.04	393	1228.13	340
23.	Madhya Pradesh	1290.93	326	2082.91	525	2104.89	535
24.	Gujarat**	526.48	176	1474.84	389	2885.38	552
25.	Maharashtra***	1458.10	845	1737.06	1066	1470.68	807
26.	Andhra Pradesh	4110.25	780	4401.37	1240	3077.01	739
27.	Karnataka	525.75	197	564.28	427	1046.55	469
28.	Goa	168.90	43	100.25	52	99.04	51
29.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	8.72	10	4.38	4
30.	Kerala	915.74	566	785.30	564	776.14	494
31.	Tamil Nadu	1930.46	1096	1398.62	827	2335.96	1142
32.	Puducherry	11.07	32	33.08	81	19.09	32
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16.58	31	13.99	26	11.11	21
Total		24925.58	10455	27763.25	12134	31268.93	14210

** including Daman and Diu.

*** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Statement II**State-wise Amount of Assistance Provided by Coir Board under Mahila Coir Yojana and the Number of Women Benefited**

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Assistance provided (in Rs. lakh)	No. of women benefited	Assistance provided (in Rs. lakh)	No. of women benefited	Assistance provided (in Rs. lakh)	No. of women benefited
1.	West Bengal	-	-	1.51	48	5.04	160
2.	Odisha	-	-	5.26	167	3.94	125
3.	Lakshadweep	1.98	63	2.68	85	-	-
4.	Kerala	6.08	193	2.52	80	4.80	151
5.	Tamil Nadu	0.32	10	-	-	-	-
6.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	0.95	30
Total		8.38	266	11.97	380	14.73	466

*[English]***Central Advisory Committee on Combating Trafficking**

3280. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Central Advisory Committee on combating Trafficking has held meeting in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has invited suggestions from representatives of State Governments, United Nations International Children's Education Fund (UNICEF), Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and other experts to strengthen the legislative and monitoring measures to combat trafficking;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government on the those suggestions/recommendations?

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

Advisory Committee (CAC) on combating Trafficking was held on 24th May, 2012 at New Delhi.

(c) to (e) The Government had invited representatives from Central and State Governments, United Nations International Children's Education Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNIFEM, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and other experts etc. for the meeting.

The Committee recommended, inter alia, that the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development should look into their module for Child Welfare Committee (CWC) and see how the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) course module can be integrated within this, and/or ask the CWCs to enroll in the IGNOU course, promoting possibility of child testification through video conferencing so that children are not required to be physically present during every sitting during judicial proceedings, greater focus on inter-state coordination in handling trafficking issues as also collaboration at various levels and developing institutional mechanism particularly against child trafficking, and strengthening prevention measures through capacity building of key stakeholders at all levels etc. There was also a need to focus on collaboration at various levels and develop institutional mechanisms for monitoring against child trafficking. The Ministry has initiated follow up action on the recommendations as appropriate.

[*Translation*]

Unregistered Pharmaceutical Manufacturers/Shops

3281. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a large number of unregistered pharmaceutical manufacturers and medicalshops being run in the country;

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

(c) the number of unregistered pharmaceutical manufacturers and medical shops detected/identified by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) in the country along with the action taken/proposed against them during the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to sale of generic medicines as branded medicines by certain pharmaceutical companies/shops and if so, the details thereof during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to strengthen the monitoring mechanism to keep an eye on the functioning of such unregistered pharmaceutical manufacturers and medical shops and sale of generic medicines as branded medicines by them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There are no reports of large number of unregistered pharmaceutical manufacturers and medical shops in the Country. Manufacture and sale of drugs without a valid license is an offence under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. Stray cases of violation of the provisions of the said Act are detected by the Regulatory Authorities and action taken by them as per the law.

(c) The CDSCO has detected 7 cases of manufacture and sale of drugs without a license during the last 3 years. A Statement containing the State/UT-wise details of action taken in this regard is enclosed.

(d) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder regulate the quality of the drugs manufactured and sold in the country as well as drugs imported into the country to be sold. Manufacturers or importers are free to market their products either under a generic name or under a brand name.

(e) The Government during the last few years has taken the following measures to strengthen the monitoring mechanism to prevent violations of the provisions of the Act and the Rules:

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 to make it deterrent for the anti-social elements from indulging in such activities. 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 the 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 to the regulatory authorities 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.
6. The manpower and other infrastructure of the Drugs Control Departments, both at the Centre and in the States/UTs are continuously being strengthened.

Statement

Cases of unregistered pharmaceutical manufacturers and medical shops detected in the last 3 years and current year by CDSCO and the action taken thereon:

Year 2009-10

Nil

Year 2010-11

Sl.No.	State	No. of Cases	Action taken
1.	Tamil Nadu	01	Prosecution launched

Year 2011-12

Sl.No.	State	No. of Cases	Action taken
1	Delhi	02	Prosecution launched in 1 case.
2	Karnataka	04	Prosecution launched in 3 cases.

Year 2012 (till date)

NIL

Adverse Health Impact of Chemicals and Fertilizers

3282. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to adverse health impact of use of chemicals and fertilizers including aldrin, DDT, BHC chlordane some of which are banned inside/outside the country;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study in this regard;

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

(d) whether certain studies reveal that average diet of an Indian contains 0.27 mg. of DDT because of which Indians have one of the highest body DDT concentration; and

(e) if so, the facts in this regard and the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government to address the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Yes. Keeping in view the adverse health impact, the Government of India had banned the use of DDT for agricultural purpose in 1988 and the use of BHC in 1997.

(b) and (c) The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has not carried out any study on adverse health impact of these pesticides.

(d) and (e) The ICMR is not aware of the studies revealing that diet of an Indian contains 0.27mg of DDT. However as per the total Diet Studies conducted at National Institute of Nutrition (ICMR), in Andhra Pradesh, the intake of total DDT was found to be far less than the acceptable daily in takes (ADI) in all the age groups of the population ranging from 0.01-0.03% of ADIs. As per the provisions of Food Safety & Standards Authority of India, food inspectors pick up samples of food from across the country to check their compliance to the various standards laid down by the Authority.

[English]

Tribal Sub-Plan

3283. SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to Central Ministries and State Governments regarding preparation of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and to ensure the allocation of funds in ratio of percentage of population and ensure its proper utilization;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the Central Ministries and State Governments during each of the last three years and the current year for the purpose;

(d) whether this fund has been utilized by Central Ministries and State Governments according to the laid down guidelines;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for effective implementation of TSP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):
(a) Yes Madam.

(b) The Planning Commission issued guidelines for formulation, implementation and monitoring of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) in October 2005 and December 2006, to the State Government/UTs and Central Ministries/Departments respectively.

(c) to (e) From the year 2011-12 onwards, the Planning Commission has made a classification of 28 Central Ministry/Departments for the purpose of earmarking of funds under TSP. Statement-I showing Ministry/Department-wise stipulated earmarking of funds under TSP followed in 2011-12 is enclosed. Statement-II showing details of TSP fund flow to various States during the years 2007-08 to 2011-2012 is enclosed. This Ministry and the Planning Commission are constantly pursuing

with the State Governments concerned for implementation of TSP in letter and spirit. Details of such expenditure are not maintained by this Ministry.

(f) The Planning Commission constituted a Task Force to Review Guidelines on Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) in June, 2010 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission with a view to re-examine and revise the extant Guidelines issued by the Planning Commission for implementation of SCSP and TSP; and to understand the operational difficulties in consultation with implementing Ministries and suggest remedial action so that SCSP and TSP can be implemented effectively. The Report of the Task Force laid emphasis on: (i) classification of Central Ministries/Departments according to their obligation to earmark their plan outlay/expenditure under SCSP/TSP, (ii) Central Ministry/Department-wise targets for earmarking Plan outlay under SCSP/TSP, (iii) categorizing Plan expenditure under SCSP/TSP, (iv) placing of earmarked funds for SCSP under the separate Budget Head '789' and for TSP under '796' (v) strengthening of administrative arrangements for planning and implementation of SCSP/TSP and (vi) implementation of Non-lapsability feature.

Statement I

The Ministry/Department-wise stipulated earmarking of fund under TSP for 2011-12

Sl.No.	Ministry/Department	Earmarking of funds under TSP (In percent)
1	2	3
1.	Department of Telecommunications	0.25
2.	Ministry of Textiles	1.20
3.	Ministry of Water Resources	1.30
4.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	1.40
5.	Ministry of Culture	2.00
6.	Department of AYUSH	2.00
7.	Ministry of HUPA	2.40
8.	Ministry of Tourism	2.50
9.	Department of Science and Technology	2.50
10.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	3.50
11.	Department of Agriculture Research and Education	3.60

1	2	3
12.	Ministry of Mines	4.00
13.	Department of Information Technology	6.70
14.	Department of Higher Education	7.50
15.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	8.00
16.	Ministry of MSME	8.20
17.	Ministry of Coal	8.20
18.	Department of Youth Affairs	8.20
19.	Ministry of Labor and Employment	8.20
20.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	8.20
21.	Department of Sport	8.20
22.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	8.20
23.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	8.20
24.	Department of Land Resources	10.00
25.	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation	10.00
26.	Department of School Education and Literacy	10.70
27.	Department of Rural Development	17.50
28.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	100.00

Statement II

Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) Outlay during Eleventh Five Year Plan (Years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12)

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	% of ST Population (2001 Census)	Annual Plan 2007-08		Annual Plan 2008-09		Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11		Annual Plan 2011-12	
			Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.6	30500.00	2454.83	44000.00	3331.96	33496.75	2370.86	36800.00	2529.20	43000.00	2973.13
2.	Assam	12.4	3800.00	33.58	5011.51	38.51	6000.00	49.85	7645.00	53.53	9000.00	77.46
3.	Bihar	0.9	10200.00	93.94	13500.00	203.99	16000.00	163.38	20000.00	222.49	24000.00	300.21
4.	Chhattisgarh	31.8	7413.72	870.99	9600.00	2400.00	10947.76	3663.10	13230.00	4207.14	16710.00	5561.44
5.	Goa	12.1	1430.00	92.51	1737.65	101.58	2240.00	136.99	2710.00	153.10	3320.00	235.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6.	Gujarat	14.8	16000.00	2361.60	21000.00	NR	23500.00	3616.02	30000.00	4146.45	38000.00	5103.03
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4.0	2100.00	189.00	2400.00	216.00	2700.00	243.00	3000.00	270.00	3300.00	297.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.9	4850.00	11.97	4500.00	NR	5500.00	559.97	6000.00	673.75	6600.00	743.45
9.	Jharkhand	26.3	6676.00	3539.79	8015.00	4111.84	8200.00	4160.46	9240.00	4657.72	15300.00	6027.37
10.	Karnataka	6.6	17782.58	1160.82	26188.83	1263.90	29500.00	1947.00	31050.00	1517.94	38070.00	1866.95
11.	Kerala	1.1	6950.00	139.00	7700.00	154.10	8920.00	180.86	10025.00	200.50	12010.00	284.19
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20.3	12011.00	2511.46	14182.61	2957.54	16174.17	3740.26	19000.00	4244.10	23000.00	4964.90
13.	Maharashtra	8.9	20200.00	1798.00	25000.00	1941.50	35958.94	2053.25	37916.00	3147.89	42000.00	3693.50
14.	Manipur	34.2	1374.31	592.61	1660.00	731.73	2000.00	741.14	2600.00	1017.50	3210.00	1071.85
15.	Odisha	22.1	7288.67	1759.78	7500.00	1792.58	9500.00	2171.48	11000.00	2463.08	15200.00	3603.43
16.	Rajasthan	12.6	11950.00	1453.05	14020.00	1691.86	17322.00	2115.35	24000.00	2857.41	27500.00	3568.18
17.	Sikkim	20.6	691.14	135.16	85200	83.62	1045.00	58.39	1175.00	92.74	1400.00	40.90
18.	Tamil Nadu	1.0	14000.00	139.92	16000.00	160.05	17500.00	175.04	20068.00	208.88	23535.00	253.92
19.	Tripura	31.1	1220.00	408.50	1450.00	501.34	1680.00	575.91	1860.00	630.27	1950.00	607.47
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0.1	25000.00	20.00	35000.00	27.00	39000.00	28.45	42000.00	31.00	47000.00	31.85
21.	Uttarakhand	3.0	4378.63	134.00	4775.00	143.25	5800.81	194.85	6800.00	204.00	7800.00	234.00
22.	West Bengal	5.5	9150.00	721.07	11602.38	763.98	14150.00	963.55	17965.00	1127.28	22214.00	1470.29
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.3	672.62	86.34	604.83	66.72	833.18	68.95	924.97	80.73	1434.84	173.92
24.	Daman and Diu	8.8	71.67	6.31	150.00	2.54	154.34	13.66	169.23	14.99	32495	28.79
	ALL INDIA	8.2	215710.34	20714.23	276449.81	22685.59	308122.95	29991.77	355198.20	34751.69	425878.79	43213.14

Source: State Plan Approval letters and TSP documents of the State Governments.

NR: Not Reported.

Source Planning Commission.

[*Translation*]

European Union Summit

3284. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in a recent European Union Summit;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the issues discussed therein;

(c) the details of suggestions put forth by India on various issues including non-trading issues during the said Summit; and

(d) the details of issues on which consensus could be reached at the aforesaid Summit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) The 12th India-European Union Summit was held in New Delhi on 10 February 2012.

Hon'ble Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, led the Indian Delegation. Mr. Herman Van Rompuy, President of the European Council and Mr. Jose Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission led the EU Delegation.

A number of bilateral, regional and multilateral issues of mutual interest were discussed during the India-European Union Summit.

The outcomes of these talks have been summarized in the Joint Statement which was issued at the end of the talks.

In addition, the following documents were also issued/signed at the end of the Summit:

- India-EU Joint Declaration on Enhanced Cooperation on Energy.
- Joint Declaration on Research and Innovation Cooperation.
- MoU between EUROSTAT and Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

[English]

Exploitation of M.F.P. by Tribals

3285. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribals are in dilemma with regard to their right to exploit Minor Forest Produce (MFP) vis-a-vis a judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court (SC) debarring them from availing MFP without the prior permission of SC;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to safeguard the rights of tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) to (c) No such judgment has been received in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs debarring gathering of MFP by tribals.

(d); Vide provision contained in section 3(1) (c) of The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers have the right of ownership, access to collect, use and dispose of minor forest produce which has been traditionally collected within or outside village boundaries.

EU Enforcement of Carbon Tax

3286. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken/being taken by the Government to counter the EU enforcement of carbon tax on all fliers landing or passing through European skies;

(b) the estimated amount the fliers are likely to pay as additional levy;

(c) whether any report/instance of any of the airlines operating in India having submitted data to EU has come to the notice of the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Government has opposed unilateral inclusion of Indian International flight to/from an European Union (EU) airport in the European Union-Emission Trading System (EU-ETS) from 1st January, 2012. Ministry of Civil Aviation hosted an International Meeting on 29-30th September, 2011 at New Delhi of non-EU International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Council Members and other non-EU Member States in which a Joint Declaration was adopted opposing the EU-ETS. India thereafter took the lead to co-present this Joint Declaration as a Working Paper (WP), which was adopted by the ICAO Council. As a follow up to this Declaration, another meeting was held in Moscow on 21-22nd February, 2012 in which a Moscow Declaration against the EU-ETS was adopted. Based on these Declarations which contained a series of counter measures, the second COS meeting held on 29th March, 2012, recommended that the Indian carriers should not participate in the EU-ETS. Accordingly, the Indian carriers have been formally prohibited from participating in the EU-ETS.

(b) The likely impact on the airfare though expected to be significant is not being estimated as no Indian carrier is submitting the trial data required this year on emissions in view of the stand of the Government to oppose the scheme.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Tribal Advisory Councils

3287. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of meetings of Tribal Advisory Councils (TACs) held in different States falling under Scheduled V areas during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of major issues and agenda taken up by TACs, State-wise; and

(c) the role played by these TACs in the upliftment of tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and shall be laid on the table of the House.

National Institute of Water Sports

3288. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of courses conducted by the National Institute of Water Sports (NIWS) and the number of persons trained therein during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the names of the places where courses of NIWS are conducted;

(c) the expenditure incurred on training in water sports during the said period;

(d) whether any new off campus courses in water sports have been introduced or proposed to be introduced by the Institute in Maharashtra and other States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Total number of courses conducted by the Institute (NIWS) and number of persons trained therein during each of the last three years and the current year:

Sl. No.	Year	Number of courses conducted	Number of trainees
1.	2009-10	26	636
2.	2010-11	38	869
3.	2011-12	43	1026
4.	From April 2012 till now	19	330

(b) The NIWS conducts both on-campus and off-campus training courses. During the period from 2009-10 till now, such courses have been conducted at Goa, Maharashtra (Lavasa-Pune), Durshet, Aamby Valley-Pune, Tapola), Andaman and Nicobar, Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal), J and K (Jammu), Uttaranchal (Nainital), Delhi, Pudicherry, Darjeeling, Karnataka (Kushal Nagar) and in Kerala (Calicut and Thiruvananthapuram).

(c) Expenditure incurred on conducting the courses is as below:

Sl.No.	Year	Expenditure (Rs.)
1.	2009-10	523055
2.	2010-11	545457
3.	2011-12	731216
4.	From April 2012	230075 (Approx.)

(d) and (e) Scheduling of out-station courses are done on the basis of requests received from the sponsoring agency. Specific to Maharashtra, during May-June 2012, Institute has conducted 04 courses each in Life Saving Techniques and Powerboat Handling-Tiller at Tapola (Mahabaleshwar). Few more courses are being scheduled on receding of the Monsoon. The request for few courses at Malwan region is also being finalized.

[*Translation*]

Distribution of Medical Colleges

3289. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI PREMDAS:
SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of skewed distribution of medical colleges across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the distribution of medical colleges and availability of undergraduate and postgraduate medical seats across the country, region-wise;

(c) the number of medical colleges set up along with the number of undergraduate and post graduate medical seats increased during the last three years, region-wise; and

(d) the further steps taken/proposed by the Government to address geographic and rural-urban imbalance in medical training and availability of human resource in health in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There is imbalance growth of medical colleges and availability of medical specialist in the country. The region-wise distribution of medical college and availability of undergraduate and postgraduate medical seats is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) During the last three years, permission has been granted for setting up of 55 new medical colleges. The region-wise detail is enclosed as Statements-II, III and IV.

(d) In order to facilitate setting up more medical colleges, the Central Government has rationalized the Medical Council of India's norms in terms of teacher-students ratio, land requirement, bed strength, bed occupancy, maximum admission capacity and increase in age of teaching faculty, etc. with special relaxations to North Eastern states. Further, the Central Government is also implementing a scheme for strengthening and upgradation of state government medical colleges for increasing post graduate seats.

Statement I

Region-wise Distribution of Medical College, MBBS & Post Graduate Seats as on date

Sl. No.	Region	No. of Medical colleges	No. of MBBS seats	No. of PG seats
1.	North	61	7094	4144
2.	South	157	21337	9708
3.	West	76	9775	5318
4.	Central	15	1920	677
5.	East	36	4000	2138
6.	North-East	10	1126	518
Total		355	45252*	22503

*Total intake capacity is 45252 MBBS seats, out of which renewal of permission has not been granted for 1300 seats for the academic year 2012-13. Hence the total MBBS seats available is 43952.

Statement II

Region-wise Distribution of Medical College

Sl. No.	Region	Number of medical colleges set up during the last three years		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	North	1	7	4
2.	South	10	6	7
3.	West	NIL	3	5
4.	Central	NIL	1	NIL
5.	East	1	4	3
6.	North-East	2	NIL	1
Total		14	21	20

Statement III

Region-wise Distribution of MBBS Seats Increased

Sl. No.	Region	Number of MBBS seats increased during the last three years		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	North	170	1212	550
2.	South	1305	1600	1520
3.	West	NIL	875	985
4.	Central	NIL	200	50
5.	East	100	655	390
6.	North-East	250	NIL	100
Total		1825	4542	3595

Statement IV

Region-wise Distribution of Post Graduate Seats Increased

Sl. No.	Region	Number of PG seats increased during the last three years		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	North	550	264	189
2.	South	1389	1357	858
3.	West	1197	477	212
4.	Central	20	124	46
5.	East	442	180	90
6.	North-East	109	33	48
Total		3707	2435	1443

*[English]***Widows Living in Vrindavan**

3290. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the woes of widows living in Vrindavan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has recently observed that only a small portion of allocated funds for the welfare of these widows actually reaches them;

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

(e) the measures undertaken by the Government for their welfare along with the funds sanctioned, released and utilized during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Taking cognizance of the news item published in Hindu Daily News paper dated 8th January, 2012 "Vrindavan widows are denied dignity even in death", the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India had requested the State Government of UP to enquire about the matter and also to verify the credentials of the organizations who are running the shelter homes. The Government of UP

conducted the enquiry and informed that no such fact came to the notice during the enquiry and the article of the newspaper seemed to be biased and baseless.

(c) The survey report carried out by a Committee headed by Chairman of the District Legal Services Authority, on the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, has inter-alia pointed out deficiencies in the functioning of Government funded shelter homes like unhygienic conditions, lack of medical facilities, deplorable living conditions, no proper arrangements for funerals etc.

(d) On the basis of the said survey report, on 3.8.2012, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has passed direction to the concerned State authorities to ensure proper sanitation, medical facilities, supply of proper food and drinking water in the shelter homes etc. The Hon'ble Court has also directed that last rights of the deceased are performed properly at the State's expense in the event of their death. The National Commission for Women (NCW) and Uttar Pradesh State Commission for Women have been directed to suggest steps to ameliorate the pathetic condition of the destitute women living in Vrindavan.

(e) The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India is implementing two shelter based schemes i.e. Swadhar scheme and Short Stay Scheme for the women in distress. Presently, at Vrindavan 4 Swadhar Homes and 1 Short Stay Home are functioning. Under these shelter homes free shelter, food, medical care, counseling etc. are being provided to the beneficiaries. The details of funds released to these shelter homes during the last 3 years are enclosed as Statement.

Statement*Details of Funds released to Shelter homes at Vrindavan*

Sl.No.	Address of the shelter Home	Implementing Agency	Capacity of the home	2009-10 (in Rupees)	2010-11 (in Rupees)	2011-12 (in Rupees)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ashray Sadan, Chaitanya Vihar, Phase-I, Vrindavan, Mathura, U.P.	U.P. Mahila Kalyan Nigam Ltd., Uttar Pradesh	250	37,40,000/-	—	29,61,725/-
2.	Ashray Sadan Chaitanya Vihar, Phase-II, Vrindavan, Mathura, U.P.	U.P. Mahila Kalyan Nigam Ltd., Uttar Pradesh	320	—	40,32,100/- (including 19,62,500 for construction)	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Sitaram Sadan, Gauri Nagar, Vrindavan, Mathura, U.P.	U.P. Mahila Kalyan Nigam Ltd., Uttar Pradesh	150	19,41,450/-	—	17.53.375/-
4.	Maa Dham, Vrindavan, Mathura, U.P.	Guild for Service, New Delhi	200	3.75.000 /- (for construction)	31,81,967/-	17,42,880/-
5.	All India Women Conference, New Delhi	AIRC, Trash Mandir Complex, Vrindavan, Uttar Pradesh	30	70.974/-	3,78,196/-	4.09.095/-

[Translation]

High Level Talks with Pakistan

3291. SHRI RAMESH BAIS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of the Prime Ministerial level and other high level talks held between India and Pakistan during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the major issues discussed during the said talks along with the outcome thereof; and

(c) the road map chalked out for amicable resolution of the pending bilateral issues between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b)

2009

- Prime Minister (PM) met President Asif Ali Zardari on the sidelines of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization-Brazil, Russia, India, China (SCO-BRIC) summit in Yekaterinburg on June 16, 2009.
- PM met Prime Minister of Pakistan in Sharm-el-Sheikh on July 16, 2009 on the sidelines of Non Aligned Movement (NAM) Summit.
- External Affairs Minister (EAM) met Pakistan Foreign Minister on the sidelines of G-8 Outreach meeting on June 26, 2009 in Trieste (Italy).
- EAM and Foreign Secretary met their Pakistani counterparts in the last week of September, 2009 at the margins of UNGA meeting in New York.

2010

- PM met the Prime Minister of Pakistan on the sidelines of SAARC Summit in Thimphu in April 2010.
- EAM held talks with Pakistan Foreign Minister in Islamabad on July 15, 2010.

2011

- PM met the Prime Minister of Pakistan at Mohali on March 30, 2011, on the sidelines of the ICC World Cup Cricket semi-final match between India and Pakistan.
- EAM met Pakistan Foreign Minister for bilateral talks on July 27, 2011 in New Delhi.
- Commerce Minister of Pakistan visited India at the invitation of the Commerce, Industry & Textile Minister from September 26 to October 3, 2011.
- PM met Pakistan Prime Minister on the sidelines of SAARC summit in Maldives on November 10, 2011. The leaders had an extensive exchange of views on issues related to SAARC and on the entire gamut of India-Pakistan bilateral relations.

2012

- President of Pakistan met PM on April 8, 2012 in New Delhi during his visit to India. They had a friendly and constructive conversation covering all aspects of India-Pakistan bilateral relations, and regional and global issues of common interest.

- External Affairs Minister (EAM) met Pakistan Foreign Minister on the sidelines of an international conference on Afghanistan in Tokyo on July 8, 2012.
- The Speaker, Lok Sabha visited Pakistan from February 21-25, 2012, on the invitation of her Pakistani counterpart Dr. Fehmida Mirza.
- Minister of Commerce, Industry and Textiles along with a high powered business delegation, visited Pakistan from February 13-16, 2012.
- Pakistan's Minister of Petroleum & Natural Resources met the Minister for Petroleum & Natural Gas on January 25, 2012 in New Delhi.

(c) In the Foreign Minister level talks held on July 27, 2011, in New Delhi, the Ministers affirmed the importance of carrying forward the dialogue process with a view to resolving peacefully all outstanding issues through constructive and result oriented engagement, and to establish friendly, cooperative and good neighbourly relations between Pakistan and India. They agreed to the continuation of the dialogue process and to the convening series of Secretaries level meetings on Counter-terrorism (including progress on Mumbai trial) and Narcotics Control; Humanitarian issues; Commercial and Economic cooperation; Wullar Barrage/Tulbul Navigation Project; Sir Creek (at the level of Additional Secretaries/Surveyors General); Siachen; Peace & Security, including CBMs; Jammu & Kashmir; and Promotion of Friendly Exchanges. It was also decided that the Foreign Ministers will meet again in Islamabad in the first half of 2012 to review progress in the dialogue process.

[English]

Setting up of Digital Panchayat Centres

3292. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up digital panchayat centres across rural India, so as to empower and develop the grass-root communities at the Panchayat level through an interactive and collaborative web portal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Panchayati

Raj does not propose to set-up digital panchayat centres across rural India to empower and develop the grass root communities at the Panchayat level. However^ the Ministry has formulated a project namely e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP), under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), for e-enablement of all the Panchayats which will make their functioning more efficient and transparent. Under the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP), 11 Core Common Software applications are envisaged. These applications collectively constitute the Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES). Four of these applications namely PRIASoft, PlanPlus, National Panchayat Ponal and Local Governance Directory have been rolled out and are in public domain. These can be accessed at <http://Accountingonline.gov.in>, <http://planningonline.gov.in>, <http://panchayat.gov.in> and <http://panchayatdirectory.gov.in> respectively. Six more applications namely Area Profiler, ServicePlus, Asset Directory, ActionSoft, Social Audit and Trainings Management were launched on 24th April, 2012 on the occasion of National Panchayat Day and are in the process of adoption by the States.

[Translation]

Chemicals in Cosmetics

3293. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the findings of certain studies which suggest that certain chemicals including phthalates commonly used in cosmetics and make-up packaging are linked to increased risk of diabetes in women;

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

(c) whether the Government has carried out/assisted any studies to ascertain the quality of cosmetics being marketed in the country;

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

(e) the standards laid down by the Government in respect of presence of chemicals in cosmetics and beauty products along with mechanism put in place to enforce them; and

(f) the further measures taken/proposed by the Government to ensure quality of cosmetics and beauty products in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No report has been received by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) about increased risk of Diabetes in women on account of use of phthalates in cosmetics.

(c) to (f) Government has not carried out/assisted any study to ascertain the quality of cosmetics being marketed in the country. The Drugs Regulators from States/UTs lift samples of cosmetics for testing to ensure that they comply with prescribed standards and quality. The quality of cosmetics is regulated under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 made thereunder. The cosmetics are required to be manufactured under a license granted by the State Licensing Authorities under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 and are required to conform to the Standards prescribed for them. The standards for cosmetic products and also the raw materials which are not permitted to be used in cosmetics have been laid down by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). The Standards of cosmetics notified by BIS are revised from time to time to ensure quality of cosmetics in the country.

Monitoring Committee on BRGF Programme

3294. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute a committee of public representatives to monitor the expenses incurred under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme to ensure the overall development of the area; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) No, Madam. At present there is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

New Campuses of Medical Colleges

3295. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI KADIR RANA:

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

(a) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) has proposed to allow the existing medical colleges to open new campuses in underserved States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the relaxation made/proposed to the existing medical colleges to open up other campuses to help set up more medical colleges in infrastructure deficient States;

(d) whether the Government proposes to double the availability of undergraduate and post graduate seats in the medical colleges by 2012; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) No. However, Medical Council of India (MCI) with the previous approval of the Government has amended the "Establishment of Medical College Regulations; 199" to allow establishment of medical college on two pieces of land in eight underserved states viz. Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. For states other than these 8 states, the Government has further approved amendment in the "Establishment of Medical College Regulations, 1999" to allow State Governments to establish medical colleges on two pieces of land by utilizing District Hospitals in such districts which do not have two or more medical colleges.

(d) and (e) No. However, the Government has taken various steps to increase undergraduate and postgraduate seats which include:

(i) Relaxation in the norms for setting up of a medical college in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.

- (ii) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- (iii) Relaxation in teacher-student ratio to increase the seats at Postgraduate level.
- (iv) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/director in medical colleges from 65 to 70 years.
- (v) Financial support to State medical colleges, under the scheme of "Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges", to increase postgraduate seats in various disciplines or to start new postgraduate medical courses.
- (vi) Establishment of eight AIIMS-like institutions (six in first phase and two in second phases) under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana.
- (vii) Planning Commission has also recommended opening of new medical colleges in government sector during 12th Plan Period.

Assessment of Ayush Colleges

3296. SHRI T.R. BAALU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is uniformity in assessment of colleges by the Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM), Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH) and the Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of assessment reports submitted by CCIM and CCH indicating the number out of them accepted and rejected by the Department of AYUSH during the last three years and the current year so far; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for better coordination among CCIM, CCH and the Department of AYUSH to regulate education in Indian medicine and homoeopathy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) By and large uniformity is maintained in assessment of colleges in the country by Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM), Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH) and Department

of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH). There are minor differences in deciding limits of few criteria between councils (CCIM and CCH) and Department of AYUSH. Details are as follows:

- The power to approve or disapprove permission to Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy colleges vests with the Central Government after amendments in the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 and the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 with effect from the year 2003. The Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) and Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH) are sending the recommendation and inspection reports to the Central Government based on the concerned regulations and Central Government grants or deny permission on the basis of norms approved for the particular academic session and the provision under the relevant Acts and corresponding Regulations.
- The Section 13A of the IMCC Act deals with the regulation of opening of new colleges, increase of admission capacity and start of new or higher course of study in Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani colleges and the Section 12A of the HCC Act deals with the regulation of opening of new colleges, increase of admission capacity and start of new or higher course of study in Homoeopathy colleges.
- The action on the existing Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani colleges is taken under the provisions of section 13C of the IMCC Act, 1970.
- The assessment criteria for Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Colleges, being followed in current year are as follows:

(i) Teachers:

- (a) For UG course: 90% eligible teachers, 50% Higher Faculty (Professor+Reader) and at least one teacher in each Department,
- (b) For PG course(s): In addition to the UG course, 1 Higher Faculty + 1 Lecturer in the concerned PG department, fulfillment of teacher-student ratio (1:3 for Professor, 1:2 for Reader and 1:1 for Lecturer),

(ii) Beds in hospital:

- (a) Minimum 100 beds in hospitals of Ayurveda/Siddha Colleges up to 50 UG intake

capacity + 1:2 student-bed ratio for 51-100 students intake capacity, and Minimum 50 beds in hospitals of Unani Colleges up to 50 intake capacity +1:1 student-bed ratio for 51-100 students intake capacity.

- (b) Minimum 100 bedded hospital for PG Colleges of Ayurveda and Siddha/75 bedded hospital for PG Colleges of Unani and stand alone PG institutes + 1:4 student-bed ratio for each PG clinical seat over the total requirement of beds for UG students' intake capacity,
- (iii) Daily average of 100 patients per day in OPDs of the hospital during last year,
- (iv) 40% bed occupancy for UG courses and 50% bed occupancy for PG courses in IPDs of the hospital, and
- (v) Fulfillment of provisions including staff requirement under relevant PG Education Regulations.
- The action on the existing Homoeopathy colleges is taken under the provisions of section 19 of the HCC Act, 1973
 - The Department had given a general amnesty for non-enforcement of provisions of Homoeopathy (Minimum Standards of Education) Regulations, 1983 during the academic years 2011-12 and 2012-13 to all the existing Homoeopathy Medical Colleges.

(C) Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Colleges:

The number of assessment reports of existing Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani colleges submitted by the CCIM for considering renewal of permission in the UG and/PG courses and the number out of them accepted and rejected by the Department of AYUSH during the last three years and the current year (till 28.08.2012) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Further, the number of assessment of proposed new Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani colleges, opening of new courses and increase intake capacity in the existing Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani colleges, submitted by CCIM and the number out of them accepted and rejected by the Department of AYUSH during the last three years and the current year (till 28.08.2012) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Homoeopathy Colleges:

After receipt of the assessment reports along with the recommendation of CCH, the Department of AYUSH examines the reports and as per the provisions of section 12A takes a final decision for granting/denial of permission to the Colleges. The details of the assessment reports received during last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The CCIM, CCH and the Department are regularly interacting and organising meetings and workshops whenever necessary, to regulate Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy education in the country.

Statement I

Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Colleges

Table-1: Existing ASU Colleges

Academic year	Ayurveda (Number of reports)			Siddha (Number of reports)			Unani (Number of reports)		
	Submitted	Accepted	Rejected	Submitted	Accepted	Rejected	Submitted	Accepted	Rejected
2009-10	244	228	16	9	9	0	41	38	3
2010-11	254	113	141	9	1	8	41	4	37
2011-12	248	193	55	9	6	3	41	21	20
2012-13*	252	219	33	9	6	3	41	36	5

*As on 28.08.2012.

Table-2: New Applications of ASU Colleges under Section 13A of the EWCC Act, 1970

Academic year	Ayurveda (Number of reports)			Siddha (Number of reports)			Unani (Number of reports)		
	Submitted	Accepted	Rejected	Submitted	Accepted	Rejected	Submitted	Accepted	Rejected
2009-10	86	49	37	04	03	01	00	00	00
2010-11	06	06	00	04	02	02	00	00	00
2011-12*	37	18	00	04	03	01	00	00	00
2012-13*	15	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

*As on 28.08.2012.

Statement II

HOMOEOPATHY COLLEGES

New Applications of Homoeopathy Colleges under Section 12A of the HCC Act, 1973

Academic year	Homoeopathy (Number of reports)		
	Submitted	Accepted	Rejected
2009-10	13	7	6
2010-11	8	8	0
2011-12	12	12	0
2012-13*	0	0	0

*As on 28.08.2012.

Production of Biogas

3297. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

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

(a) the total production of biogas in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of non-functional/closed biogas plants in the country, State/UT-wise along with the reasons for their non-functioning/closure;

(c) the target set and achievements made in regard to generation of additional biogas capacity under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme

(NBMMP) during Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(d) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government for increasing biogas production including introduction of new viable technology in biogas plants under NBMMP and supplementing the efforts of the State Governments and Gram Panchayats in this regard;

(e) whether biogas plants have received carbon rebates under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the United Nations Framework for Climate Change (UNFCCC) and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the energy generated from biomass plants is cheaper than solar and wind energy, if so, the details thereof and the cost of electricity per unit generated by bio-mass plant vis-avis that generated by solar and wind energy?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The estimated production of biogas is about 45.74 lakh cubic metre per day from domestic biogas plants installed under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) and medium to large capacity biogas programmes implemented up to 31st March, 2012; in various States/UTs by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. The State/UT-wise break up of biogas production is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) MNRE gets evaluation studies of biogas programme done on regular basis through an independent agency. As per the report of the last evaluation study, conducted during the year 2009-10 for the biogas plants installed under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) during the 10th Five Year Plan period, about 95.80 percent of surveyed biogas plants were found functional in various regions of the country.

Details of the same are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The main reasons for non-functionality of remaining biogas plants are non-availability of cattle dung, shifting of beneficiaries residence, faulty construction, disinterest of beneficiaries in properly feeding and operation of biogas plants.

(c) During the Eleventh Five Year Plan a physical target of 6.47 lakh domestic biogas plants with the aim of generating about 14 lakh cubic metre of biogas per day was set under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMP). Against which 6.08 lakh numbers of biogas plants have been set up with biogas generation of about 15.02 lakh cubic metre per day. The year-wise and State/UT-wise details of additional biogas plants installed and biogas generation capacity created during the Eleventh Five Year Plan under NBMP are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) Regional Biogas Development and Training Centres (BDTCs) have been supported for development and testing of new models and innovative technology for biogas plants. BDTCs also supplement the efforts of State Governments and State Nodal Agencies in imparting various kinds of trainings, developing publicity materials and technical support for proper upkeep of plants and generation of biogas.

(e) Six biogas projects have been registered under Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) by CDM Executive Board under the United Nations Framework for Climate Change (UNFCCC) as on 1st August, 2012 in three States namely Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Punjab.

(f) The energy generated from biomass plants is cheaper than solar but at par with wind energy. The cost of generation of electricity from biomass and wind is in the range of Rs. 3.25 to Rs. 4.00 per unit in comparison to Rs. 8.77 per unit of electricity from solar.

Statement I

State/UT-wise break up of estimated biogas production as on 31.03.2012

Sl.No.	State/Union Territories	Estimated biogas production (in cubic meter/day)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	428773
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2626

1	2	3
3.	Assam	76168
4.	Bihar	103620
5.	Goa	3180
6.	Gujarat	420413
7.	Haryana	76824
8.	Himachal Pradesh	37270
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2192
10.	Karnataka	423943
11.	Kerala	108120
12.	Madhya Pradesh	288750
13.	Maharashtra	835884
14.	Manipur	1702
15.	Meghalaya	7460
16.	Mizoram	3216
17.	Nagaland	5320
18.	Odisha	202474
19.	Punjab	195020
20.	Rajasthan	76096
21.	Sikkim	6660
22.	Tamil Nadu	288824
23.	Tripura	2394
24.	Uttar Pradesh	607170
25.	West Bengal	284736
26.	Delhi	544
27.	Puducherry	462
28.	Chhattisgarh	34928
29.	Jharkhand	5276
30.	Uttarakhand	43721
31.	Chandigarh	78
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	136
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	108
Total		45,74,078

Statement II

Functionality of the Biogas Plants in accordance with the evaluation study for the Biogas Plants installed during the 10th Plan under NBMMP

Sl.No.	Name of the States	Installed Plants	Sample Size (2.5%)	Functionality (%)
1.	Assam: Representing NER Region (5% sample size is taken in this region)	298	27	92.60%
2.	West Bengal: Representing Eastern Region	62708	1582	92.29%
3.	Gujarat: Representing Western Region	33796	879	97.61%
4.	Punjab: Representing Northern Region	9907	251	100%
5.	Kerala: Representing Southern Region	12724	298	99.32%
6.	Chhattisgarh: Representing Central Region	22138	540	99.44 %
Total		141571	3577	95.80%

Statement III

Achievements under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) during 11th Five Year Plan

Sl.No.	Name of State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Total	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18000	10725	18000	10825	16500	13699	18000	16275	16000	15346	86500	66870
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	150	200	150	-250	200	162	200	175	100	150	800	937
3.	Assam	2550	3700	3000	7500	10000	10450	5000	6732	4900	6885	25450	35267
4.	Bihar	100	182	200	200	300	200	300	350	1000	3285	1900	4217
5.	Chhattisgarh	1500	2100	3000	3118	5000	3433	3700	3832	4000	4779	17200	17262
6.	Goa	75	21	50	34	50	31	50	38	50	65	275	169
7.	Gujarat	8000	8301	8000	5842	10000	10556	10000	6105	7000	2631	43000	33435
8.	Haryana	1000	1048	1500	1347	1500	1422	2000	1379	1700	1819	7700	7015
9.	Himachal Pradesh	150	179	150	246	150	245	300	445	500	426	1250	1541
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	110	50	50	72	100	155	1000	114	200	136	1460	527
11.	Jharkhand	200	536	500	824	500	1030	1000	913	500	750	2700	4053
12.	Karnataka	4000	3933	10000	7822	20000	10323	16000	14464	13000	12363	63000	48905
13.	Kerala	4500	3044	3000	5151	6000	4085	3500	3941	2600	3483	19600	19704
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15000	7642	16000	14077	16000	15114	16000	16742	14000	12415	77000	65990

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15.	Maharashtra	13000	18635	15000	15461	8000	11235	8000	21456	13000	22220	57000	89007
16.	Manipur	100	-	100	-	50	-	50	-	50	-	350	-
17.	Meghalaya	200	525	300	725	400	825	600	1275	1000	1390	2500	4740
18.	Mizoram	100	100	200	100	100	50	200	100	200	100	800	450
19.	Nagaland	200	231	200	425	350	605	500	1171	1000	1325	2250	3757
20.	Odisha	4000	3895	4000	2332	5000	5296	7000	6050	7000	7186	27000	24759
21.	Punjab	1500	4573	8000	9695	10000	7250	16000	23700	18000	14173	53500	59391
22.	Rajasthan	25	90	100	92	50	176	100	275	500	498	775	1131
23.	Sikkim	200	372	200	447	200	555	240	358	200	635	1040	2367
24.	Tamil Nadu	1500	1773	1500	1761	1500	1740	1500	1493	1000	1383	7000	8150
25.	Tripura	300	38	200	159	100	47	100	89	200	117	900	450
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4000	3946	3000	2019	4000	3252	4500	4603	5000	4759	20500	18579
27.	Uttarakhand	400	825	500	1104	900	1225	900	2082	2000	2114	4700	7350
28.	West Bengal	8500	12175	11000	16300	15000	16748	15000	17000	16000	19986	65500	82209
29.	Delhi/New Delhi	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4
30.	Puducherry	100	-	100	-	50	5	50	-	100	-	400	5
31.	KVIC	15000	#	16000	#	18000	#	19000	#	21000	#	89000	#
TOTAL:		104460	88840	124000	107929	150000	119914	150790	151138	151800	140420	681050	608241*

#Achievements of KVIC is distributed amongst the States and included in respective columns.

*Against the targets of 6.47 lakh biogas plants and 14 lakh cubic metre biogas generation per day set for 11th Five Year Plan.

**Biogas Generation capacity added during 11th Five Year Plan-6.08X2.50=15.20 Lakh cubic metre per day.

[Translation]

Health Cities

3298. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

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

(a) whether Health cities have been set up in various parts of the country;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has assisted State Governments and other authorities, in setting up of such cities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds earmarked by the Union Government for the purpose?

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

(b) Question dose not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Question dose not arise.

[English]

Setting up of Hospitals in Tribal Areas

3299. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up exclusive hospitals for children in tribal areas across the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the funds allocated for the same; and

(c) the expected time for completion of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) There is no proposal before the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to set up exclusive hospitals for children in tribal areas across the country. However, Ministry of Tribal Affairs administers a special area programme viz., "Grant under Article 275 (I) of the Constitution of India" for the upliftment of tribal population. Under the programme, Grants are released to 26 States having ST population for raising the level of Administration in Scheduled Areas and for the welfare of tribal people. Funds are released to States based on proposals received from the State Governments depending on the felt needs of ST population to bridge the gap in infrastructure activities in sectors like roads, bridges, education, health and irrigation.

Shifting of AI Headquarters

3300. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to shift Air India headquarters from Mumbai to New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the other modalities in the event of shifting of Headquarters been completed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Power from Central Pool

3301. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the power being provided from the Central pool to various States by Union Government, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has curtailed the supply of power being provided from Central pool to a number of States;

(c) if so, the details of such States and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any steps are being taken by the Government to enhance States quota of power allocation from Central pool; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) 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 July, 2012) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (e) The allocation of power from Central Generating Stations (CGSs) is made in two parts, namely firm share (85%) and unallocated power (15%). The firm share once allocated is generally not changed unless surrendered by the beneficiary or it is not able to pay requisite dues to CPSUs. 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.

The quantum of unallocated power being limited and it being fully allocated at any point of time, the

enhancement in allocation of any State/UT is feasible only by way of equivalent reduction in the allocation of other State(s)/UT(s). The allocation of power from CGSs to the States/UTs, therefore, undergoes upward as well as downward revision. With the establishment of new CGSs, the quantum of unallocated power of CGSs increases for the benefit of beneficiary States/UTs.

Statement

Year	2012-13 (April-July, 2012)
State/System	Energy Schedule form Central Generating Stations (Million Unit)
1	2
Chandigarh	366
Delhi	6318
Haryana	3702
Himachal Pradesh	2115
Jammu and Kashmir	3065
Punjab	4303
Rajasthan	4189
Uttar Pradesh	10080
Uttarakhand	1353
Chhattisgarh	2190
Gujarat	7175
Madhya Pradesh	6950
Maharashtra	12054
Daman and Diu	680
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1412
Goa	1039
Andhra Pradesh	6963
Karnataka	3920
Kerala	3383
Tamil Nadu	6786
Puducherry	927
Bihar	3747

1	2
Jharkhand	1027
Odisha	2622
West Bengal	2410
Sikkim	314
Arunachal Pradesh	188
Assam	1407
Manipur	190
Meghalaya	272
Mizoram	116
Nagaland	125
Tripura	129

[English]

**Construction of Airports and Enhancement
of Air Services**

3302. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI M. ANANDAN:
SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated/propose to formulate any comprehensive scheme/programme for construction of new airports and for enhancing air services and facilities in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Bathinda in Punjab, Ahmednagar and Shirdi in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan;

(c) whether the Government has received any representations in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto, location-wise; and

(e) the time frame within which the said projects are likely to be started/operationalized?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) 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. The Airports Authority of India (AAI) has already developed 40 non-metro airports in Tier II and III cities to handle the ever increasing passenger traffic. Further, keeping in view the enormous growth in air passengers and to encourage infusion of greater investment in airport sector preferably through Public Partnership Participation (PPP), 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/competent authority 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.

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 also granted 'site clearance' for setting up of Greenfield airports at Machhiwarad in Ludhiana region in Punjab; Dholera in Gujarat; Belari in Karanataka; Rohtak in Haryana; Ongle, Prakasham district in Andhra Pradesh; Arnamura in Kerala; Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh and Jamshedpur in Jharkhand.

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*]

Allotment of Mining Blocks to Companies

3303. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government allots the mine blocks to the mining companies of the State Governments with a view to dealing with the crisis of mineral production in the country;

(b) if so, whether these institutions/companies have set up joint ventures with private sector companies on the pretext of lack of resources and carry on production of minerals, thus causing loss of revenue to the Government;

(c) if so, the facts thereof;

(d) whether the Government has also received complaints of irregularities in mining activities;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(f) the reaction of the Government to set up an effective monitoring mechanism to keep a check on the activities of mining companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) The State Governments are the owners of the minerals located within their respective boundaries. The State Governments grant mineral concessions (Reconnaissance Permit, Prospecting Licence and Mining Lease) for all minerals located within the boundary of a State, under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957, and the Mineral Concession Rules (MCR), 1960 framed thereunder. However, under the provisions of the MMDR Act, prior approval of the Central Government is required for granting mineral concessions in respect of the minerals specified in parts 'B' and 'C' of the First Schedule to the MMDR Act. The Government also reserves areas under Section 17A of the MMDR Act for undertaking prospecting and mining operations through a Government company or corporation.

(b) and (c) The information regarding Government companies' joint venture with private sector companies is not centrally maintained. However, the Ministry has issued detailed guidelines dated 24.6.2009, which *inter alia* lay down that any joint venture of a Government company to whom a Prospecting Licence or Mining Lease is proposed to be given subsequently by transfer under Rule 37 of the MCR must conform to the principles of the reservation for a Government company, i.e. the ownership or control of the company conducting operations lies with the State Government. Moreover, just as selection of an applicant

in grant of mineral concession where the State Government has notified an area, needs to be in terms of Section 11 (3) of the MMDR Act, in the case of areas reserved for a Government company, it is necessary that if a Government company seeks to enter into any joint venture with a private sector company in order to exploit a concession in a reserved area, the process of selection of such joint venture partner should also satisfy the norms set out in the Section 11(3) of the MMDR Act. Besides, while conveying prior approval in favour of a Government company, the Ministry also lays down, where necessary, appropriate special condition under the MCR in the interest of mineral development.

(d) to (f) Yes, Madam. 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 enclosed 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 enclosed Statement-II. The steps taken by the Central Government to curb and check illegal mining in the country are as follows:

- (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, Odisha, 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 along with 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 (upto July)	2500	696	255	715	313	106	119	4	143

Source; Indian Bureau of Mines, Government of India.

Statement II

Details of State-wise Illegal Mining cases					Action Taken upto March, 2012				
Sl.No.	State	2009	2010	2011	2012 (upto March)	Vehicles seized	FIRs 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 Islands	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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
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.	Odisha	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	111	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.

Flying Schools/Gliding Clubs

3304. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of flying schools/gliding clubs operating in the country as on date;

(b) the date since they are in operation along with the number and details of aeroplanes in their possession;

(c) the details of subsidy provided to them during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, school-wise and club-wise;

(d) the classification of each club accorded by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation; and

(e) the details of achievements made by these flying schools/gliding clubs?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The State-wise details of DGCA approved Flying Training Institutes and Gliding Clubs in the country are enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) DGCA ensures availability of facilities required for establishing flying training institutes and no classification is accorded to the Flying Clubs.

(e) The flying clubs/institutions train pilots who are absorbed in the aviation industry of the country/abroad.

Statement*List of DGCA APPROVED Flying Training Institutes—State-wise*

State	Sl.No.	Name of the Flying Training Institute/Flying Clubs and Gliding Clubs
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
	5.	Bihar Gliding Club, Patna renamed as Jharkand Gliding Club.
Chhattisgarh	6.	Sai Flytech Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Chakarbhata Airport, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh-492101
Delhi	7.	Delhi Gliding Club, Delhi
Gujarat	8.	The Gujarat Flying Club, Civil Aerodrome, Harni Road, Vadodara-390 022 (Gujarat)
	9.	Ahmedabad Gliding Club, Ahmedabad
	10.	Ahmedabad Aviation & Aeronautics Ltd., AAA Hangar, Old Terminal Airport, Ahmedabad-380003 Gujarat
	11.	Rainbow Flying Academy Pvt. Ltd. Near ATC Tower, Hangar No. 1, Surat Airport, Surat, Gujarat
Haryana	12.	Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation, Civil Aerodrome, Karnal, Haryana
	13.	Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation, Civil Aerodrome, Pinjore (Haryana)
	14.	Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation, Civil Aerodrome, Hissar-125001 (Haryana)
	15.	Pinjore Gliding Club, Pinjore
	16.	Hissar Gliding Club, Hissar
Jharkhand	17.	Alchemist Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Sonari Aerodrome, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand
Karnataka	18.	Government Aviation Training School, Jakkur, Bangalore
	19.	HAL Rotary Wing Academy (Helicopter), Prototype Hangar, HAL Gate No-30, Vimanpura, Bangalore-560017
Kerala	20.	Rajiv Gandhi Academy for Aviation Technology, T.C.36/1200 (1&2) Vallakkadavu P.O. Enchakkal, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
Madhya Pradesh	21.	The Madhya Pradesh Flying Club Ltd., Bhopal Base
	22.	The Madhya Pradesh Flying Club Ltd., Devi Ahilyabai Holkar Airport, Civil Aerodrome, Bijasan Road, Indore-452005 (MP)

1	2	3
	23.	Chimes Aviation-Sagar (MP)
	24.	Pilot Training College, Govt. Airstrip, P.O.-Sinkheda, Khargone-451001, MP
	25.	Sha-Shib Flying Academy, Guna Airport, Guna, MP-473001
	26.	Yash Air, Datana Air Strip, Dewas Road, Ujjain, MP
Maharashtra	27.	Nagpur Flying Club, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International Airport, Sonegaon Aerodrome, Nagpur, Maharashtra
	28.	The Bombay Flying Club, Juhu Aerodrome, Juhu, Mumbai-400049
	29.	National Flying Training Institute Pvt. Ltd., C/o Airports Authority of India, Birsi Airport, P.O. Paraswada, Gondia-441614, Maharashtra
	30.	Academy of Carver Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Plot P-50, MIDC Airport, Baramati-413133, Pune, Maharashtra
	31.	SVKM's NMIMS University Academy of Aviation, Campus-Babulde, Banks of Tapi River, Mumbai-Agra Road, Shirpur, Dist.-Dhule-425 405
	32.	Deolali Gliding Club, Nasik
	33.	Gliding Centre, Pune
Odisha	34.	Government Aviation Training Institute, Old Terminal Bldg., Biju Patnaik Airport, Bhubaneshwar
Punjab	35.	Amritsar Aviation Club, Amritsar Intl. Airport, P.O. Rajasansi, Amritsar-143101, PB
	36.	Ludhiana Aviation Club, Civil Aerodrome, P.O. Sahnewal, Ludhiana-141120
	37.	Patiala Aviation Club, Civil Aerodrome, Sangrur Road, Patiala, Punjab
	38.	Birmi Flying Academy Pvt. Ltd., Patiala, Punjab
	39.	Ludhiana Gliding Club, Ludhiana
	40.	Northern India Flying Club, Camp at Patiala.
Rajasthan	41.	Rajasthan Flying School, Jaipur
	42.	Banasthali Vidyapith Gliding & Flying Club, Banasthali Univ., Banasthali, Dist. Tonk Rajasthan-304022
	43.	Rajasthan Gliding Club, Jaipur
Tamil Nadu	44.	The Madras Flying Club Ltd., Gate No. Old Airport, Meenambakkam, Chennai-600027
	45.	Orient Flight School-Puducherry, 40, G.S.T. Road, St. Thomas Mount, Chennai-600 016 Tamil Nadu
	46.	Southern Pilot Training Academy, Site-B, Salem Airport, Omallur, Tamil Nadu
	47.	International Aviation Academy Pvt. Ltd., Salem Airport, PO-Kamlapuram, Salem, Tamil Nadu-636309

1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	48.	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi, Fursatganj, Distt. Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh-229302
	49.	Ambitions Flying club Pvt. Ltd., MS-10, NH-91, Dhanipur Airport, Post Panethi, Aligarh-202001 Uttar Pradesh
	50.	Chetak Aviation Academy, MS-10, NH-91, Dhanipur Airport, Post Panethi, Aligarh-202001 Uttar Pradesh
	51.	Garg Aviation Ltd., Hangar No. 3, Civil Aerodrome, Cantt., Kanpur-208004, Uttar Pradesh
	52.	Pioneer Flying Academy Pvt. Ltd., MS-10, NH-91, Dhanipur Airport, Post Panethi, Aligarh-202001 Uttar Pradesh
	53.	Saraswati Aviation Academy, Amhat Airfield, NH-56, Sultanpur-288001 Uttar Pradesh
	54.	IIT, Kanpur
Uttarakhand	55.	Amber Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Civil Aerodrome, Pant Nagar, Uttarakhand

[English]

Manpower Assistance to Libya

3305. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Libya had sought manpower assistance from the India Government in the recent past;

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

(c) whether the Government has lifted the ban on emigration to Libya;

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

(e) the details of the professionals permitted to emigrate to Libya from India during the last three years and the current year; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for protection of persons of Indian origin living/working in Libya?

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) Request for providing doctors and paramedicos from India was received from the Health Ministry of Libya through the Indian Mission, which was considered and agreed to.

(c) and (d) The ban on granting Emigration clearance to workers (ECR passport holders) for employment in Libya is still In force.

(e) The details of professionals holding Non ECR passports and emigrating for work are not maintained. Only Indian workers holding ECR passports are required to approach the offices of the Protectors of Emigrants for obtaining emigration clearance for employment in ECR notified countries.

(f) Pre-attestation of employment related documents by the Indian Mission for Indian workers seeking employment in Libya has been made mandatory so as to ensure the protection and welfare of the workers.

On receipt of a complaint from Indian workers alleging exploitation, maltreatment, non-payment of dues etc., the matter is taken up with the Indian Mission for taking it up with the employer and local authorities concerned and also with the Recruitment Agencies wherever applicable.

An Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) has also been put in place for relief to Indian workers in distress.

Penalty Provisions in JNNSM

3306. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and capacity of successful grid connected solar projects under Phase-I of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM);

(b) whether all the short-listed projects under Phase-I of the mission have been successfully implemented;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has made penalty provision in case of delay in commissioning the projects or any other provision to penalize the project developer in case of default;

(e) if so, the details of the project-wise penalty collected under Batch-I, Phase-I of said Mission; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A total of 81

projects with 1054 MW capacity have been selected under Phase-I of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM).

(b) and (c) Details of projects implemented under JNNSM Phase-I are as follows:

- (1) Migration Scheme: 11 Solar PV Projects of total capacity of 48 MW have been commissioned.
- (2) Batch-1: 26 Solar PV Projects of total capacity of 130 MW have been commissioned.
- (3) The Solar Thermal Projects for 30 MW under Migration Scheme and 470 MW under Batch-I are scheduled for commissioning in February 2013 and May 2013, respectively.
- (4) The Solar PV Projects for 340 MW under Batch-II are scheduled for commissioning by February 2013.

(d) to (f) Yes, Madam. The details of the project-wise commissioning and penalty collected for delay in commissioning projects under Batch-I of JNNSM Phase-I are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement**Project-wise Commissioning details and penalty for delay in Commissioning Solar PV Projects under Batch-I of JNNSM**

Sl.No.	Bidder Name	State	PPA Signing Date	Schedule Commissioning Date	Commissioning Date	BG Encashed (Rs. lakh)		
						20%	40%	40%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Arure Power (Rajasthan) Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan	10.01.2013	09.01.2012	01.01.2012			
2.	SEI Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan	08.01.2011	07.01.2012	01.01.2012			
3.	Mahindra Solar Price Private Limited	Rajasthan	08.01.2011	07.01.2012	03.01.2012			
4.	Viraj Renewables Energy Private Limited	Rajasthan	09.01.2011	08.01.2012	05.01.2012			
5.	PUNJ LLOYO Solar Power Ltd.	Rajasthan	10.01.2011	09.01.2012	08.01.2012			
6.	Maharashtra Seamless Limited	Rajasthan	10.01.2011	09.01.2012	07.01.2012			
7.	North-west Energy Private Limited	Rajasthan	10.01.2011	09.01.2012	07.01.2012			
8.	Khaya Solar Projects Private Limited	Rajasthan	10.01.2011	09.01.2012	28.01.2012	245.13		
9.	Vasavi Solar Power Pvt. td.	Rajasthan	10.01.2011	09.01.2012	02.02.2012	237.63		
10.	Newton Solar Private Limited	Rajasthan	08.01.2011	07.01.2012	09.02.2012	235.13	470.26*	
11.	Saidham Overseas Private Limited	Rajasthan	10.01.2011	09.01.2012	30.01.2012	232.63		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Oswal Wollen Mills Limited	Rajasthan	10.01.2011	09.01.2012	10.01.2012	182.63		
13.	DDE Renewable Energy Limited	Rajasthan	10.01.2013	09.01.2012	14.02.2012	242.63	485.260*	
14.	Electrotech Maritech Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan	10.03.2011	09.01.2012	01.02.2012	240.13		
15.	Finehope Allied Engineering Private Limited	Rajasthan	10.01.2011	09.01.2012	07.02.2012	237.63		
16.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Rajasthan	10.01.2011	09.01.2012	02.02.2012	193.13		
17.	Amrit Intergy Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan	08.01.2011	07.01.2012	02.02.2012	182.63		
18.	Greentech Power Private Limited	Rajasthan	08.01.2011	07.01.2012	08.02.2012	235.13	470.26*	
19.	Precision Tichnik Private Limited	Rajasthan	10.01.2011	09.01.2012	22.03.2012	182.13	364.25*	364.26*
20.	Alex Spectrum Radiation Private Limited	Rajasthan	08.01.2011	07.01.2012	21.02.2012	195.63	391.26	
21.	Atlas Solar Private Limited	Odisha	08.01.2011	07.01.2012	07.02.2012	184.13		
22.	Wespoon Solar AP Private Limited	Andhra Pradesh	10.01.2011	09.01.2012	01.01.2012			
23.	Saisudhia Energy United	Andhra Pradesh	09.01.2011	08.01.2012	05.01.2012			
24.	EMC Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh	10.01.2011	09.01.2012	04.03.2012	195.63	391.26	
25.	CCCL Infrastructure Limited	Tamil Nadu	10.01.2011	09.01.2012	29.03.2012	185.13	370.26	370.26
26.	Firestorie Trading Private Limited	Maharashtra	10.01.2011	09.01.2012		272.63	545.26	545.26
27.	Karnataka Power Corporation Limited	Karnataka	07.01.2011	06.01.2012	25.06.2012	235.63	471.26	471.26
28.	Rithwik Project Private Limited	Andhra Pradesh	10.01.2011	09.01.2012		221.63	443.26*	443.26*

Note: (i) *The matter regarding encashment of balance BGs is subjudice.
(ii) The project at Sl. No. 26 and 28 have not been commissioned.

Scheduled Tribes Population

in the last decade (*i.e.* from 2001 to 2011); and

3307. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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

(a) the proportion of Scheduled Tribes in the total population of the North-Eastern States, State-wise;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):
(a) The proportion of Scheduled Tribes in the total population of the North-Eastern States, State-wise, as per Census 2001, is given below:

(b) whether there has been a change in the occupational pattern of Scheduled Tribes in these areas

Sl.No.	States	Total Population	ST Population	%age of STs in the State to total State population in 2001
		2001	2001	
1	2	3	4	5
	India	1,028,610,328	84,326,240	8.2
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,097,968	705,158	64.2

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Assam	26,655,528	3,308,570	12.4
3.	Manipur	2,166,788	741,141	34.2
4.	Meghalaya	2,318,822	1,992,862	85.9
5.	Mizoram	888,573	839,310	94.5
6.	Nagaland	1,990,036	1,774,026	89.1
7.	Sikkim	540,851	111,405	20.6
8.	Tripura	3,199,203	993,426	31.1

(b) and (c) RGI has stated that data of Scheduled Tribes population returned in 2011 Census has not yet been finalized. However, NSS 61st Round Report No.

516 for the year 2004-05 indicates distribution (per 1000) of household according to their economic activity, as per enclosed Statement.

Statement

Rural State/U.T	Household Social Group: Scheduled Tribe							
	Self-employed in:			Rural Labour			Other	All (Incl. n.r.)
	Agriculture	Non-Agr.	All	Agr.Labour	Other lab.	All		
Arunachal Pradesh	761	87	849	9	10	20	131	1000
Assam	656	108	765	90	69	159	77	1000
Manipur	769	97	866	1	4	5	127	1000
Meghalaya	646	113	758	107	48	156	86	1000
Mizoram	762	106	868	3	3	7	125	1000
Nagaland	615	105	722	5	3	9	269	1000
Sikkim	452	68	520	43	172	215	265	1000
Tripura	410	93	503	102	324	426	71	1000
All-India	393	64	457	340	113	453	89	1000

Urban State/U.T.	Household Social Group: Scheduled Tribe				
	Self-employed	Wage/Salaried	Casual Labour	Others	All (incl. n.r.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arunachal Pradesh	216	458	29	298	1000
Assam	278	609	23	89	1000
Manipur	270	517	15	198	1000

1	2	3	4	5	6
Meghalaya	128	552	123	197	1000
Mizoram	385	466	63	85	1000
Nagaland	365	527	18	90	1000
Sikkim	56	809	91	44	1000
Tripura	9	614	47	330	1000
All-India	263	418	173	145	1000

Source: NSS 61st Round Report No. 516

Passport for Government Employees

3308. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to Issue passport to Central Government employees and their family members through their respective offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since the issue of passports is a Central subject and was allotted to the Ministry of External Affairs under the Transaction of Business Rules, the issuance of passports in India is done solely by Ministry of External Affairs through designated Passport Issuing Authorities, which are MEA Headquarters (CPV Division), 37 Passport Offices, Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration and Missions/Posts abroad. Hence, passports to Central Government employees and their family members will continue to be issued by these designated Passport Issuing Authorities.

Rating of Power Distribution Companies

3309. SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rating agencies such as CRISIL India Limited, ICRA Limited and CARE have lowered the ratings of certain power distribution companies and make it tougher for operators to access bank loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the power sector officials blame the Union and State Governments on policy reforms for the plight of power sector, sharp rise in coal prices, inadequate supply of coal and environmental clearance for power projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Information regarding lowering the ratings of certain power distribution companies by CRISIL India Limited, ICRA Limited and CARE is not available with Ministry of Power.

However, the information received by Power Finance Corporation (PFC) from these rating agencies (CRISIL, CARE and ICRA) with respect to specific instrument/facility which do not represent overall rating of the concerned discom is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. However, Power Utilities and CPSUs have been expressing concern about inadequate supply of coal as well as coal prices, non receipt of timely environmental clearance for power projects.

Statement*Ratings of Power distribution companies by CRISIL, CARE & ICRA***1. CRISIL**

Sl.No.	Company Name	Rating downgraded from	Downgrade to	Date of rating action
1.	Northern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Ltd.	CRISIL BBB+/Negative/ CRISIL A2	CRISIL BB+/Stable/CRISIL D (for ST loans) CRISIL A4 (for LC facility)	5-Jul-12
2.	Southern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Ltd.	CRISIL BBB+/Negative/ CRISIL A2	CRISIL BB+/Stable/CRISIL D	5-Jul-12
3.	Eastern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Ltd.	CRISIL A-/Negative/ CRISIL A2+	CRISIL BB+/Stable/CRISIL A4	5-Jul-12
4.	Hubli Electricity Supply Company Ltd.	CRISIL BBB-/Negative/ CRISIL A3	CRISIL BB-/Negative/CRISIL A4+	30-Apr-12

2. CARE

Sl.No.	Category Name	Company Name	Rating downgraded from	Downgrade to	Rating date
1.	Bank Facilities	Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	CARE BBB-	CARE BB+	21-Nov-11
2.	Issuer Rating	Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam	CARE BB+(Is)	CARE BB- (Is)	5-Mar-12
3.	Bank Facilities	Jodhpur Vidhyut Vitran Nigam Limited	CARE BBB-	CARE BB+	21-Nov-11
4.	Issuer Rating	Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam	CARE BB+(Is)	CARE BB- (Is)	5-Mar-12

3. ICRA

Sl.No.	Company Name	Rating downgraded from	Downgrade to	Rating date
1.	Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	[ICRA]BB+/[ICRA]A(SO)	[ICRA]D/[ICRA]A-(SO)	FY 12 or Q1 FY 13
2.	Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited	UCRA]A(SO)	[ICRA]A-(SO)	FY12 or Q1 FY13
3.	West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd.	[ICRA]A-/Ira.	[ICRA]BBB+/IrrBB+	FY 12 or Q1 FY 13

Allocation to MSME

3310. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the budgetary allocation made to the Ministry for the last three years and the current year;

(b) the amount utilized by the Ministry out of the above during the said period;

(c) whether the Ministry has utilised the entire amount;

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

(e) whether the amount utilised for the purpose has achieved the desired results; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and 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) Details of plan budget allocation made to Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and the utilization thereof during the last three years and the current are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Years	Allocation	Utilization
2009-10	1794.00	1376.83
2010-11	2400.00	2272.04
2011-12	2700.00	2020.04 (Provisional)
2012-13	2835.00	1023.97 (Upto 31st July, 2012)

(c) No Madam.

(d) The funds could not be utilised fully due to various reasons viz, lack of demand in demand driven schemes, delay in approval of new schemes, non receipts of viable proposals for scheme under PPP mode, delay in submitting proposals by State Governments etc.

(e) and (f) Yes Madam. The amount utilized has enabled the MSME sector to grow at an annual compound growth rate of 11.48% during 2006-07 to 2009-10. During the same period, fixed investment also grew at the same rate.

[*Translation*]

Medical Council of India

3311. YOGI ADITYANATH:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) the major reforms proposed in the present Indian Medical Council Act;

(b) the details of the members of the reconstituted Medical Council of India (MCI) indicating their educational background and area of specialization;

(c) the reasons for reconstituting MCI and the new appointments made therein;

(d) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to conflict of interests and ethical complaints against certain members of the newly constituted MCI and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any complaint has been received against any member of the MCI for alleged involvement in unethical medical trials involving gene-therapy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) With a view to reform the current framework and enhance supply of skilled personnel in health and allied sciences, the Government has decided to set up a National Commission for Human Resources for Health (NCHRH) as an overarching regulatory body. NCHRH Bill has already been introduced in the Rajya Sabha which has referred the same to the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health & Family Welfare for examination. Once the NCHRH is set up, IMC Act, 1956 will stand repealed.

(b) and (c) The Medical Council of India was not reconstituted but superseded by the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 2010 and subsequently, the Central Government notified constitution of a Board of Governors to perform the functions of the Council. The composition of the present Board of Governors of Medical Council of India (MCI) indicating their educational background and area of specialization is as under:

Sl. No.	Name and Educational Qualification	Specialization
1	2	3
(i)	Prof. K.K. Talwar, MBBS, M.D. (Medicine), D.M.	Cardiology
(ii)	Prof. K.S. Sharma, MBBS, M.D.	Anaesthesiology
(iii)	Dr (Prof.) H.S. Rissam, MD, DM, FICA, FCCP, FISE, FIMSA, FICC, FCSI, FICN, FRSM, MRSH	Cardiology

1	2	3
(iv)	Dr. R.C. Yeravdekar MBBS, MD	Obstetrics Gynaecology & Family Welfare
(v)	Dr. Purushotham Lal, MD, AB (USA), FRCP (C), FACM (USA), FICC, FACC (USA), FSCAI (USA)	Cardiology
(vi)	Dr. Ashok Kumar Gupta, M.S. (Surg.), M. Ch. (Plastic Surgery), M.N.A.M.S., F.R.C.S. (Ed. Hon.), D. Sc. (Hon.)	Plastic Surgery
(vii)	Prof. K. Mohandas, MBBS, DA, MD, FRCA (Hon.)	Anaesthesiology

(d) and (e) No.

(f) In view of (d) and (e) above, question does not arise.

Sensitive Approach Towards Women Employees

3312. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for making available to women equal opportunities in employment and making its policies more sensitive towards women employees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of women likely to be encouraged under this scheme and the number of those likely to be benefited from this scheme along with the policy adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Article 16 of the Constitution of India guarantees equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State. Further, it provides that no citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office under the State.

To enhance the employability of women, the Government is providing skill training to women through a network of Women Industrial Training Institutes. There are 11 National Vocational Training Institutes providing training facilities, exclusively for women in skills having high wage-employment and self-employment potential. Further there are women wings in general ITIs which are under the administrative control of respective State Governments. National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) has enhanced the percentage of reservation for women from 25% to 30% in training institutes.

Besides this, the Government has enacted the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 which provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of a similar nature without any discrimination and also prevents discrimination against women employees while making recruitment for the same work or work of similar nature, or in any condition of service subsequent to recruitment such as promotions, training or transfer. The Government has taken several steps for creating a congenial work environment for women workers and a number of protective provisions have been incorporated in various labour laws. These include provision of crèches where a certain number of women are employed, maternity benefit and safeguards against sexual harassment of women workers at their work places, etc. With these efforts more and more women would be encouraged to take up employment. However, it is difficult to quantify the number of women likely to be benefitted therefrom.

[English]

Power Projects of NTPC

3313. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the under construction power projects of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether construction of certain power projects of NTPC in the country is running behind schedule;

(c) If so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the reasons for the slow pace of construction work;

(d) the corrective measures taken by the NTPC in this regard;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to set up new power plants in the country including Uttar Pradesh; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) As on 25th August, 2012, 22 power projects of NTPC and its Joint Venture Companies having total capacity of 16,809 MW are under construction. State-wise details are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) and (c) A few projects of NTPC are delayed for various reasons. The State-wise original schedule of the projects along with reasons for delay are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The following corrective measures have been taken by NTPC:

1. NTPC is making a data base for pre-qualified contractors in civil and other infrastructure areas in order to have wider vendor base. Enlistment of civil agencies for main plant civil packages, site leveling and infrastructure development, start up ash dyke and ash dyke raising done.
2. The progress of BHEL supplied projects is being reviewed at various levels in NTPC, BHEL, Central Electricity Authority and Ministry of Power.
3. NTPC is making efforts to expedite supply of materials including diversion of equipment from one project to another whenever required to

ensure installation and timely commissioning of projects.

4. NTPC has developed IT based Project Monitoring Systems for ongoing projects for monitoring the progress on daily basis.
5. To reduce execution time of project, NTPC is also considering EPC (engineering, procurement and construction) concept and reduction of number of packages for other projects.
6. Simplification of lay out for reduction in interface with vendors.
7. NTPC has created special cells for land acquisition and forest clearance consisting of experts from NTPC as well as outside.
8. Placement of teams at vendor workshop for expediting delivery of critical items.
9. Monitoring of Over Dimension Consignment (ODC) Items through Global Positioning System (GPS).
10. Action has been taken for solving contractual issues such (a) as General Conditions of Contract (GCC) for civil works have been revised, (b) price variation ceiling for hydro projects has been revised, (c) procedure for hiring of Tools and Plants (T and P) by projects has been issued.

(e) and (f) Government of India do not set up Power Projects. However, Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) of Government set up power projects in various parts of the country. Besides power projects are also set up in State and Private Sector. List of Projects for likely benefits during 12th Plan as per the report of Working Group on Power for 12th Plan is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement I

Details of NTPC's Projects under Construction as on 25.08.2012

Sl.No.	State	Project	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	A and N Solar PV Project	5
2.	Assam	Bongaigaon	750 (3x250)
3.	Bihar	Barh-I	1980 (3x660)

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	Barh-II	1320 (2x660)
5.	Bihar	Nabinagar TPP-JV with Railways	1000 (4x250)
6.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur Exp.—JV with BSEB	390 (2x195)
7.	Haryana	Indira Gandhi STPP, Jhajjar JV with HPGCL and IPGCL	500 (1x500) (Out of 3 units, U#1 and 2 already commissioned)
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Kol Dam HEP	800 (4x200)
9.	Karnataka	Kudgi-I	2400 (3x800)
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Vindhyachal-IV	500 (1x500) (Out of two units U#11 achieved full load in June, 2012)
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Vindhyachal-V	500 (1x500)
12.	Maharashtra	Mauda-1	500 (1x500) (Out of two units U01 achieved full load in April, 2012)
13.	Maharashtra	Mouda-II	1320 (2X660)
14.	Maharashtra	Solapur STPP	1320 (2X660)
15.	Tamil Nadu	ValluM JV with TNEB	500 (1x500) (Out of two units U#1 achieved fullload in March, 2012)
16.	Tamil Nadu	Vallur-SM Phase-II JV with TNEB	500 (1x500)
17.	Uttarakhand	Tapovan Vishnugad HEP	520 (4x130)
18.	Uttarakhand	Lata Tapovan HEPP (NHL-Subsidiary of NTPC)	171 (3X57)
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Rihand-III	500 (1x500) (Out of two units U#5 achieved full load in May, 2012)
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Singrauli Small Hydro Electric Project	8 (2X4)
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Dadri Solar PV Project	5
22.	Uttar Pradesh	MUNL (Meja) JV with UPRVNL	1320 (2X680)
Total			16809

Statement II

Details off NTPC's projects under construction running behind schedule

Sl.No.	Project	Capacity (MW)	Scheduled date of commissioning	Reasons for Delay/Issues If any
1	2	3	4	5

Assam

1.	Bongalgaon	750 (3x250)	U#1: 01/11 U#2: 05/11 U#3: 09/11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequent bandhs, poor law and order situation and heavy rains are affecting work progress. Work at site has come to a grinding halt due to local disturbance followed by curfew in Kokrajhar District. Progress of civil works.
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1	2	3	4	5
Bihar				
2.	Barh-I	1980 (3x660)	U#1 09/13 U#2 04/14 U#3 10/14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractual dispute and Delay in Supplies by M/s TPE and M/s Power Machine.
3.	Barh-II	1320 (2x660)	U#4 12/12 U#5 10/13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in Supplies by M/s BHEL.
4.	Muzaffarpur Exp.- JV with BSEB	390 (2x195)	U#3 10/12 U#4 01/13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay In award of Main Plant Civil works and other packages. Delay In Supplies by M/s BHEL.
5.	Nabinagar TPP-JV with Railways	1000 (4x250)	U#1 12/10 U#2 06/11 U#3 12/11 U#4 06/12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay In land acquisition. Villagers' agitation and stoppage of work for enhanced compensation. Delay in Supplies by M/s BHEL.
Haryana				
6.	Indira Gandhi STPP, Jhajjar JV with HPGCL and IPGCL	500 (1x500) (Out of 3 units, U#1 and 2 already commissioned]	U#3 12/11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor mobilization by Civil works execution agency. Delay in Supplies by M/s BHEL.
Himachal Pradesh				
7.	Kol Dam HEP	800 (4x200)	U#1: 11/08 U#2: 01/09 U#3: 03/09 U#4: 04/09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to unforeseen geological occurrences like right bank slide in Main Dam area, Seepage in dam core. Internal problems of the Main Dam agency M/s ITD (Italian Thai Development Public Co. Ltd).
Maharashtra				
8.	Mauda-I	500 (1x500) (Out of two units U#11 achieved full load in April, 2012)	U#2: 10/12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in readiness of civil fronts for erection of TG and Aux.
Tamil Nadu				
9.	Vallur-I JV with TNEB	500 (1x500) (Out of two units U#1 achieved full load in March, 2012)	U#2: 07/11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in Supplies of Generator Stator by M/s BHEL.

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Vallur-St-I Phase-II JV with TNEB	500 (1x500)	U#3: 11/12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor mobilization of boiler erection agency. Delay in Supplies by M/s BHEL Delay in TG front handing over by M/s Gammon.

Uttarakhand

11.	Tapovan Vishnugad HEP	520 (4x130)	U#1: 09/12 U#2: 11/12 U#3: 01/13 U#3: 03/13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adverse geological occurrence in the main HRT (Head Race Tunnel) as well as in Power House. Non-performance by agency for Barrage Package (SSJV). Recent floods and natural calamity resulting in breach of coffer dam and approach road hampering work progress.
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Statement III

List of Projects for Likely Benefits during 12th Plan as per the Report of Working Group on Power for 12th Plan

Sl.No.	Project Name	State	Developer	Sector	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Lower Jurala HEP	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	S	Hydro	240
2.	Pulichintala HEP	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	S	Hydro	120
3.	Kakatlva TPP ST-II U1	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	S	Coal	600
4.	Sri Damodaram Sanjeevalah TPP (Krishnapattam TPP) U1, 2	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	S	Coal	1600
5.	Thamminapatnam TPP U3, 4	Andhra Pradesh	Meenakshi Energy Pvt. Ltd.	P	Coal	600
6.	Painampuram TPP U1, 2	Andhra Pradesh	Thermal Powertech Corporation Ltd.	P	Coal	1320
7.	Simhapuri TPP Ph-II U3, 4	Andhra Pradesh	Simhapurt Energy Pvt. Ltd., Madhucan Projects	P	Coal	300
	SUB TOTAL (AP)					4780
8.	Pare HEP	Arunachal Pradesh	NEEPCO	C	Hydro	110
9.	Kameng HEP	Arunachal Pradesh	NEEPCO	C	Hydro	600
10.	Subansiri Lower HEP	Arunachal Pradesh	NHPC	C	Hydro	2000
	SUB TOTAL (Ar. P)					2710

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	BONGAIGAON TPP U 3	Assam	NTPC	C	Coal	250
12.	NAMRUP CCGT	Assam	APGCL	C	Gas	100
	SUB TOTAL (ASSAM)					350
13.	Muzaffarpur Ext. (Kanti TPP) U1, 2	Bihar	NTPC JV	C	Coal	390
14.	Barh STPP-I U1-3	Bihar	NTPC	C	Coal	1980
15.	Barh STPP-II U1, 2	Bihar	NTPC	C	Coal	1320
16.	Nabinagar TPP U1-4	Bihar	NTPV JV	C	Coal	1000
	SUB TOTAL (BIHAR)					4690
17.	Sipat-I U 3	Chhattisgarh	NTPC	C	Coal	660
18.	Korba West St. III US	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	C	Coal	500
19.	Marwah TPP U1, 2	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	C	Coal	1000
20.	Avantha Bhandar TPP U1	Chhattisgarh	Korba West Power Company Ltd.	P	Coal	600
21.	Maurti Clean Coal and Power Ltd. U1	Chhattisgarh	Maurti Clean Coal and Power Ltd.	P	Coal	300
22.	Lahco Amarkantak U-3 ,4	Chhattisgarh	LANCO Amarkantak Pvt Ltd	P	Coal	1320
23.	Uchpanda TPP U1-3	Chhattisgarh	R.K.M. POWERGEN Pvt Ltd	P	Coal	1080
24.	Vandana Vldyut TPP U 2	Chhattisgarh	Vandana Vldyut	P	Coal	135
25.	Darrampura TPP U1-3	Chhattisgarh	SKS Ispat and Power Ltd.	P	Coal	900
26.	Akaltara (Nariyara) TPP U4	Chhattisgarh	KSK Mahanadi Power Company Limited		Coal	600
27.	Akaltara (Nariyara) TPP U1-3	Chhattisgarh	KSK Mahanadi Power Company Limited	P	Coal	1800
	SUB TOTAL (CHHATTISGARH)					8895
28.	Sikka TPP Extn. U3, 4	Gujarat	GSECL	S	Coal	500
29.	MUNDRA TPP PH-III U-2, 3	Gujarat	ADANI POWER	P	Coal	1320
30.	Mundra UMPP, U 2-5	Gujarat	The Tata Power Company Ltd	P	Coal	3200
31.	KAPP U-3 and 4	Gujarat	NPC	C	Nuclear	1400
	SUB TOTAL (GUJARAT)					6420
32.	Parbathi HEP	Himachal Pradesh	NHPC	C	Hydro	800
33.	Rampur HEP	Himachal Pradesh	SJVNL	C	Hydro	412
34.	Kd Dam HEP	Himachal Pradesh	NTPC	C	Hydro	800
35.	Kashang-I HEP	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh Power Corp Ltd.	S	Hydro	65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36.	Uhi-III HEP	Himachal Pradesh	BVPC	S	Hydro	100
37.	Sawara Kuddu HEP	Himachal Pradesh	HPPCL	S	Hydro	111
38.	Kashang II and III HEP	Himachal Pradesh	HPPCL	S	Hydro	130
39.	Sainj HEP	Himachal Pradesh	HPPCL	S	Hydro	100
40.	Tidong-I HEP	Himachal Pradesh	N S L Tidong Powar Generation Ltd.	P	Hydro	100
41.	Sorang HEP	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Sorang Power Pvt. Ltd	P	Hydro	100
42.	Tangnu Romai-I HEP	Himachal Pradesh	Tangnu Romai Power Generation Ltd.	P	Hydro	44
	SUB TOTAL (HP)					2762
43.	Mahatma Gandhi Jhajjar STPP U2	Haryana	China Light Power	P	Coal	660
	SUB TOTAL (HARYANA)					660
44.	Kishan Ganga HEP	Jammu and Kashmir	NHPC	C	Hydro	330
45.	Baglhar-II HEP	Jammu and Kashmir	J and K State Power Development Corp. Ltd.	S	Hydro	450
	SUB TOTAL (J and K)					780
46.	Bokaro TPP A Exp U1	Jharkhand	OVC	C	Coal	500
47.	MAITRISHI USHA TPP Ph-I U1,2	Jharkhand	Corporate Power Ltd.	P	Coal	540
48.	Adhunik Powar and Natural Rasourcas Ltd. TPP U1 ,2	Jharkhand	Adhunik Power and Natural Resources Ltd.	P	Coal	540
	SUB TOTAL (JHARKHAND)					1580
49.	Thottiar HEP	Kerala	KSEB	S	Hydro	40
50.	Pallvasal HEP	Karala	KSEB	9	Hydro	60
	SUB TOTAL (KERALA)					100
51.	VINDHYACHAL STPP SMV U-11,12	Madhya Pradesh	NTPC	C	Coal	1000
52.	SATPURA TPP EXT U-10,11	Madhya Pradesh	MPGENCO	S	Coal	500
53.	Shraa Singaji TPP-I (Malwa) U1,2	Madhya Pradesh	MPGENCO	S	Coal	1200
54.	Annupur TPP Ph-I U1,2	Madhya Pradesh	MB Power (Madhya Pradesh) Ltd.	P	Coal	1200
55.	Bina TPP U 2	Madhya Pradesh	Bina Power Supply Comp. Ltd. Jaypea Group	P	Coal	250
56.	Satan UMPP, U 1-4	Madhya Pradesh	Reliance Powar Ltd.	P	Coal	2640

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
57.	NIGRIE TPP U1	Madhya Pradesh	Jaypee Group	P	Coal	660
58.	Mahan TPP U1,2	Madhya Pradesh	Essar Power	P	Coal	1200
	SUB TOTAL (MP)					8650
59.	MAUDA TPP U1	Maharashtra	NTPC	C	Coal	500
60.	MAUDA TPP U2	Maharashtra	NTPC	C	Coal	500
61.	India Bulls- Amravati TPP Ph-I, U1-5	Maharashtra	India Bulls Realtech Limited		Coal	1350
62.	India Bulls-Amravati TPP Ph-II, U1-5	Maharashtra	India Bulls Realtech Limited		Coal	1350
63.	India Bulls-Nasik TPP Ph-I, U1-5	Maharashtra	India Bulls Realtech Limited		Coal	1350
64.	India Bulls-Nasik TPP Ph-II, U1-5	Maharashtra	India Bulls Realtech Limited		Coal	1350
65.	Dhariwal Infrastructure (P) Ltd TPP U1, 2	Maharashtra	Dhariwal Infrastructure (P) Ltd.		Coal	600
66.	EMCO WARORA Ph-I	Maharashtra	GMR		Coal	300
67.	EMCO WARORA Ph-II	Maharashtra	GMR		Coal	300
68.	Butlborl TPP Ph-II U-1	Maharashtra	Vidarbha Industries Power Ltd.		Coal	300
69.	Lanco Mahanadi, Vidarbha TPP U1,2	Maharashtra	Lanco Mahanadi		Coal	1320
70.	TIROOA TPP PH-I U2	Maharashtra	ADANI POWER		Coal	660
71.	Tfroda TPP Ph-II, U1	Maharashtra	Adani Power		Coal	660
72.	Chandrapur Ext. U8,9	Maharashtra	MAHGenco	S	Coal	1000
73.	Koradi TPP Ext US-10	Maharashtra	MAHGenco	S	Coal	1980
74.	Paril Unit-8	Maharashtra	MAHGenco	S	Coal	250
	SUB TOTAL (MAHARASHTRA)					13770
75.	New Umtru HEP	Maghalaya	MeECL	S	Hydro	40
	SUB TOTAL (MEGHALAYA)					40
76.	Tuirfai HEP	Mizoram	NEEPCO	C	Hydro	60
	SUB TOTAL (MIZORAM)					60
77.	DERANGTPP U1,2	Odisha	Jindal India Thermal Power Ltd.	P	Coal	1200
78.	Ind Barath Energy Pvt. Ltd. TPP U1, 2	Odisha	Ind. Barath power (Utkal) Ltd.	P	Coal	700

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
79.	Lanco Babandh-Dhenkanal U-1	Odisha	Lanco Babandh	P	Coal	600
80.	K.V.K. Nilachal TPP U1, 2	Odisha	K.V.K. Nilachal Power Pvt. Ltd.	P	Coal	1050
81.	Kamalanga TPP U1-3	Odisha	GMR Energy	P	Coal	1050
	SUB TOTAL (ODISHA)					4600
82.	TALWANDI SABO TPP U1,2	Punjab	Vedanta	P	Coal	1320
83.	Goindwal Sahib TPP U1	Punjab	GVK industries	P	Coal	270
	SUB TOTAL (PUNJAB)					1590
84.	Kalismdh TPS U1,2	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	S	Coal	1200
85.	Chhabra TPS Extn U3,4	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	S	Coal	500
86.	RAMGARH	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	S	Gas	160
87.	RAPP U 7 and 8	Rajasthan	NPC	C	Nuclear	1400
	SUB TOTAL (RAJASTHAN)					3260
88.	Bhasmey HEP	Sikkim	Gati Infrastructure Ltd.	P	Hydro	51
89.	Jorothang Loop HEP	Sikkim	M/s. DANS Pvt. Ltd	P	Hydro	96
90.	RangIMV HEP	Sikkim	Jai Power Corp. Ltd.	P	Hydro	120
91.	Teesta-VI HEP	Sikkim	M/s. Lanco Energy Pvt. Ltd.	P	Hydro	500
92.	Teesta-III HEP	Sikkim	Teesta Urja	P	Hydro	600
	SUB TOTAL (SIKKIM)					1367
93.	Valfura TPP U 3	Tamil Nadu	NTPC/TNEB JV	C	Coal	500
94.	Tuticorin TPP JVU1,2	Tamil Nadu	NPTL (NLC JV)	C	Coal	1000
95.	Mutfara TPP, Tuticorin, Melamaruthur U1,2	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Energen Pvt. Ltd.	P	Coal	1200
	SUB TOTAL (TN)					2700
96.	TRIPURA GAS	Tripura	ONGC	C	Gas	726
97.	MONARCHAK Gas	Tripura	NEEPCO	C	Gas	100
	SUB TOTAL (TRIPURA)					826
98.	RIHAND STPP-III, U5,6	Uttar Pradesh	NTPC	C	Coal	1000
99.	ANPARA-DTPP U 1,2	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	S	Coal	1000
100.	BARA TPP U1,2	Uttar Pradesh	Jaypee Group	P	Coal	1320
101.	ROSA TPP PH-II U3,4	Uttar Pradesh	RELIANCE POWER	P	Coal	600
	SUB TOTAL (UP)					3920

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
102.	Tapovan Vishnugad HEP	Uttarakhand	NTPC	C	Hydro	520
103.	Singoli Bhatwarf HEP	Uttarakhand	L and T	P	Hydro	99
104.	Phata Byung HEP	Uttarakhand	Lanco Energy Pvt. Ltd.	P	Hydro	76
105.	Srinagar HEP	Uttarakhand	AHP Co, Ltd.	P	Hydro	330
	SUB TOTAL (UTTARAKHAND)					1025
106.	DPL TPP U 8	West Bengal	DPL	S	Coal	250
	SUB TOTAL (WB)					250
TOTAL						75785

C: CENTRAL SECTOR; S: STATE SECTOR; P: PRIVATE SECTOR

Capacity Addition Target 2012-13 (15.08.2012)

(IN MW)

	Thermal		Hydro		Nuclear		Total	
	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
Central	4023.3	2160	645	231	2000	0	6668.3	2391
State	3951	750	87	0	0	0	4038	750
Private	7180	3555	70	70	0	0	7250	3625
Total	15154.3	6465	802	301	2000	0	17956.3	6766

Hiring of AI Employees

3314. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees hired during each of the last three years and the current year by Air India its subsidiaries or joint venture, either on contractual or on permanent basis by its subsidiaries, company-wise;

(b) the number of vacancies advertised recently for which recruitment is in progress, company-wise; and

(c) the number of employees hired from outsourcing manpower agencies all over India during the above period, locationwise, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

DGCA on Air Fares

3315. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) is planning to set up information technology infrastructure to collate airlines ticketing data to determine the cost etc. per passenger;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the system is likely to commence functioning;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of some private airlines indulging in unfair trade practices/anti-competitive pricing policies;

(d) if so, whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any steps to curb these practices and regulate airfares;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the current mechanism in place to monitor and regulate pricing practices followed by airlines including the action taken against an airline for breaching upper level of fare bracket; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to set up more effective mechanism in this regard including making changes in the current policy framework to deal with the issue of pricing?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No Madam, there is no such plan.

(c) to (f) It came to the notice of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) in March 2012 that certain airline tickets were being sold under opaque/bargain fare wherein the identity of the airline and flight details were not displayed upfront.

DGCA issued a Public Notice directing the airlines to immediately withdraw participation from such schemes. At present, no scheduled domestic airlines is participating in opaque/bargain fares. DGCA has issued Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 3, series M, Part III on Computer Reservation System (CRS)/Global Distribution System (GDS), which has the provision that subscriber shall not make fictitious reservations in the CRS/GDS and shall not resort to any abusive ticketing practice.

Air fares applicable for domestic passengers are determined by market forces and therefore are not fixed by Government.

With a view to maintain transparency in tariff publication, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has taken following steps:

- Scheduled domestic airlines have been directed to display established tariff route-wise and fare category-wise in their websites, on monthly basis and also to notify any significant and noticeable changes to DGCA within 24 hrs of effecting such a change.

- A Tariff Analysts Unit has been set up in DGCA to monitor tariff on regular basis at periodic intervals.

DGCA has not noted any significant hike in fares beyond fare band communicated to it by airlines.

Exploitation of Indian Workers/Women Abroad

3316. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been continuous rise in the number of cases of exploitation/misbehaviour and harassment of Indian workers/women in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details of such cases that have come to the notice of/taken note of by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to formulate an action plan for preventing such incidents through diplomatic discussions;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of assistance provided by the Indian Missions abroad to the victims of exploitation;

(f) whether instances of the Indian labourers being arrested in foreign countries have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years and the current year;

(g) if so, the details thereof, country-wise and year-wise; and

(h) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure security of Indians in foreign countries?

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 number of complaints received during the last three years and the current year

is given in the enclosed Statement. There does not appear to be a continuous rise in the number of cases of exploitation/misbehaviour and harassment of Indian workers.

(c) and (d) As and when complaints regarding exploitation, ill-treatment, non-payment of salaries/dues, etc. are received, these are taken up with the Indian Mission concerned and the Mission takes up the matter with the foreign employer or the authorities concerned for redressal of the grievances. The Government has taken several initiatives to protect the welfare of overseas Indian workers.

India had signed Labour Agreement with Jordan and Qatar, and Memoranda of Understanding (Mou) with United Arab Emirates (UAE), Kuwait, Oman, Malaysia and Bahrain. These MOUs enhance bilateral co-operation in 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.

Besides, 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.

Indian Workers' Resource Centre (IWRC) is also functioning at Dubai for taking care of emergency needs of Indian workers.

(e) All possible assistance is provided to Indian workers in distress whether it is consular or financial such as transportation of mortal remains, air tickets to the destitute, travel incidentals, food, legal assistance, ex-gratia payment, etc.

(f) and (g) On receipt of information by the Indian Mission from local Ministry about the Indian nationals detained for various offences, including violation of labour laws in which illegal residents and visa violators are arrested and detained, emergency certificates are issued on a gratis basis to Jail inmates, so that those who have no travel documents can travel to India as soon as they finish their jail term.

(h) As and when such complaints are received, these are taken up with the Indian Mission concerned and the Mission takes up the matter with the foreign employer or the authorities concerned for redressal of the grievances. The issues are also addressed in the Joint Working Group (JWG) meetings with the respective countries for setting up mechanism to redress such issues.

Statement

Number of Complaints Received

Name of the Country	Year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012 (upto July)
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	2316	1036	1588	393
Bahrain	1427	1386	1158	470
Oman	5322	2372	2922	1494
Kuwait	3560	4373	2854	2253
Malaysia	105	131	152	65
Qatar	2165	3034	3186	2194
Saudi Arabia	3826	3139	2330	1889 (upto August)

Illegible Prescription by Doctors

3317. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the illegible prescription by doctors may lead to serious implications and even death in many cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has proposes to direct doctors/medical practitioners to write their prescription in capital letters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Yes. However, Medical Council of India (MCI) and state medical councils, under the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002, are empowered to enquire into the professional conduct of any doctor. As per information furnished by Medical Council of India (MCI), the Council has not received any complaint regarding illegible prescription by a doctor and that the Council also has no proposal to direct doctors/medical practitioners to write their prescription in capital letters.

[Translation]

Medicines and other Facilities on Manual Basis

3318. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide medicines and other facilities on manual basis to the patients in CGHS dispensaries/hospitals due to delay in providing them said facilities because of frequent computer server problem;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) CGHS has issued a standing instruction that the CGHS Wellness Centres can issue medicines available in the Wellness Centre manually during the computer server problem. The medicines issued are to be taken on record on restoration of the computer server functions.

[English]

UN Conference on Arms Trade Treaty

3319. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a United Nations (UN) Conference on Arms Trade Treaty was held in New York recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India participated in the said Conference;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the other participant countries;

(e) the details of issues raised by India during the said Conference and the response of the participating nations thereon;

(f) whether any agreement could be reached at, at the aforesaid Conference; and

(g) 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) to (g) India participated in the United Nations' Diplomatic Conference on an Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) at New York from 02-27 July 2012. The Conference was open to all members of the United Nations. During the Conference, India stated that the ATT should establish a balance of obligations of exporting and importing states, prevent illicit trafficking in conventional arms and their diversion to terrorists and other non-state actors and bring together all stakeholders on board in a manner that promotes the prospects of the treaty that is practical and implementable with universal adherence. The Conference could not adopt an agreed text on account of lack of consensus.

Performance of Family Planning Schemes

3320. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various family planning welfare schemes of the Government have been able to achieve their desired objectives;

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

(c) the details of States/UTs where family planning welfare schemes have failed to make an impact or create sufficient awareness; and

(d) the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government in this regard in such States/UTs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) Government of India has been vigorously implementing the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) launched in the year 2005 in line with the policy framework of population stabilization as envisaged in National Population Policy-2000, i.e. the need to simultaneously address issues of child survival, maternal health and fertility while increasing outreach and coverage of a comprehensive package of reproductive and child health services.

The goal of NRHM is to achieve net replacement level of total fertility rate (TFR) of 2.1 by 2012. As per the Sample Registration System of the Registrar General of India, Total Fertility Rate has shown a significant decline of 0.4 points between 2005 and 2010 (from 2.9 in 2005 to 2.5 in 2010). The rate of decline of Total Fertility Rate has accelerated since the launch of NRHM and this has generally been more in states with high Total Fertility Rate. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) New interventions that have been added to existing interventions for family planning include the following:

1. 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.
2. A new scheme has been launched to utilize the services of ASHA to deliver contraceptives at the doorstep of beneficiaries. The scheme is being implemented in 233 districts of 17 states.

ASHA is charging 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.

3. 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, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh.
4. Government of India has introduced short term IUCD (5 years effectivity) ,Cu IUCD 375 under the Family Planning Programme.
5. Promotion of Post-partum Family Planning Services at district hospitals by providing for placement of dedicated Family Planning Counsellors and training of personnel.

Statement

1. Major states for which latest data is available for 2007, which shows that by-and-large these states are also improving:

Sl.No.	States	2005	2010	Change (points) 2005-2010
1	2	3	4	5
	ALL INDIA	2.9	2.5	-0.4
1.	Bihar	4.3	3.7	-0.6
2.	Chhattisgarh	3.4	2.8	-0.6
3.	Jharkhand	3.5	3.0	-0.5
4.	Madhya Pradesh	3.6	3.2	-0.4
5.	Odisha	2.6	2.3	0.3
6.	Rajasthan	3.7	3.1	-0.6
7.	Uttar Pradesh	4.2	3.5	-0.7
8.	Uttarakhand*	2.6	2.3	-0.3
9.	Assam	2.9	2.5	-0.4
10.	Andhra Pradesh	2.0	1.8	-0.2

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Gujarat	2.8	2.5	-0.3
12.	Haryana	2.8	2.3	-0.5
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2.2	1.8	-0.4
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.4	2.0	-0.4
15.	Karnataka	2.2	2.0	-0.2
16.	Kerala	1.7	1.8	+0.1
17.	Maharashtra	2.2	1.9	-0.3
18.	Punjab	2.1	1.8	-0.3
19.	Tamil Nadu	1.7	1.7	0.0
20.	West Bengal	2.1	1.8	-0.3
21.	Delhi	2.2	1.9	-0.3

Note:

*-TFR data for Uttarakhand is not available under SRS hence data taken from NFHS-3 for 2005 and AHS 2010 for 2010.

TFR for Kerala has shown a very minor increase of 0.1 points to 1.8; however, it is not of concern since it is already much less than replacement level fertility *i.e.* 2.1.

2. Smaller States for which latest data is available for 2007, which shows that by and large these states are also improving.

Sl.No.	States	2007
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.7
2.	Manipur	1.6
3.	Meghalaya	3.1
4.	Mizoram	2.0
5.	Nagaland	2.0
6.	Sikkim	2.0
7.	Tripura	1.7
8.	Goa	1.6
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.5
10.	Chandigarh	1.8
11.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.3
12.	Daman and Diu	1.9
13.	Lakshwadeep	2.1
14.	Puducherry	1.6

Risk Guarantee Fund

3321. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has established Risk Guarantee Fund (RGF) to mitigate the market risk associated with renewable energy projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it covers all renewable energy sources in both grid-connected and off-grid projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the size of RGF fund during 2011-12 and 2012-13 along with the amount sanctioned against default?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Madam. However, a Payment Security Scheme (PSS) for grid connected solar power projects under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) has been established by the Government.

(b) to (d) A Gross Budgetary Support not exceeding Rs. 486.05 crore is provided for the PSS to facilitate creating a Solar Payment Security Account as a payment risk mitigation strategy in the event of default by State Utilities/Discerns.

(e) The size of PSS for the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 is Rs. 2.0 Crore and Rs. 56.32 crore, respectively.

Ground Handling Charges at Airports

3322. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airport Authority of India has increased/proposes to increase the charges for ground handling services across various airports in the country;

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

(c) the salient features of this new policy;

(d) the justification for increase in the said charges when the fares are already high and there is a slump in growth in the aviation sector;

(e) whether the airlines have been consulted before announcing increase in the charges; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ground Handling operations at an airport managed by Airports Authority of India (AAI) is carried out as per the provisions of AAI (General Management, Entry for Ground Handling Services) Regulations 2007, which aims to provide world class facilities to the passengers at the airport with safe and secure journey. The regulation of Ground Handling (GH) charges at major airports is done by Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA). For non-major airports, at present there is no regulation of GH charges, but the GH agencies pay a royalty to AAI for utilization of the facilities at an airport. The, tariff charged by ground handling agencies are determined by themselves between the airlines and agencies based on market process. Government or AAI has no role in this regard.

(d) to (f) Not applicable in view of (a) to (c) above.

National Commission for STs

3323. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of posts of senior officers and members of National Commission for Scheduled Tribes are lying vacant for a long time;

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

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) The details of the senior-level vacant posts in the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes are as given below:

Sl.No.	Vacant Posts in NCST	Vacant w.e.f.
1.	Vice Chairperson	25.04.2012
2.	Member	17.04.2012
3.	Secretary	01.04.2012
4.	Director (3 posts) (Joint Cadre of M/o SJ and E)	(a) 02.09.2008 (b) 01.09.2010 (c) 27.07.2011
5.	Deputy Secretary (CSS)	30.09.2011

(c) The matter regarding appointment of Vice-chairperson and Member of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes is under consideration in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowennent is the cadre controlling authority for the posts of Directors in NCST. DoPT is the cadre controlling authority of the post of Deputy Secretary. The NCST has also taken it up with the cadre controlling authority.

[*Translation*]

Stealing of Newborn Infants

3324. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of incidents of stealing of newborn infants from various Government hospitals in the country during the last three years till date, State/UT-wise;

(b) the action taken by the Government against the persons involved/found guilty in the above incidents; and

(c) the details of the measures taken by the Government to check such incidents in future as well as to strengthen the safety measures in hospitals?

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 Central Government hospitals viz. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, LHMC & its associated Hospitals and Safdarjung Hospital are concerned, there is only one case of missing of baby reported on 10th October, 2009 in Safdarjung Hospital. A report regarding this patient was lodged in Police. After inquiry it was found that the baby was voluntarily given in lieu of gratification in the form of money and clothes. The steps taken in this regards include keeping a watch by Security Guards, installation of CCTV cameras for surveillance, etc.

Development of Offshore Wind Energy

3325. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the preliminary assessment done by a Scottish agency have pointed out the vast potential of wind energy of various places in India including Rameshwaram and South of Kanyakumari;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to tap this energy?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) The offshore wind speed has not been measured so far by installation of mast(s) in the sea. However, the preliminary analysis of available near-shore wind speed data including satellite data suggests that there could be a potential to develop offshore wind farm near Kanyakumari and/or north of Rameshwaram. The Government has set up an Offshore Wind Energy Steering Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, MNRE for development of offshore wind power in the country in a directed and focused manner.

Polio Eradication

3326. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the international agencies including United Nations Children Fund of UNICEF are playing any role for eradication of Polio in the country; 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) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) supports Government of India for eradication of Polio in the country in the areas of Strategic Communication and Social mobilization for the pulse polio programme.

[English]

Treatment of Senior Citizens

3327. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:

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

(a) whether Government has any plans to offer more convenient and better healthcare facilities to senior citizens and permit them to consult doctors/specialists in Government empanelled hospitals without reference from Government/CGHS doctors for speedy and free treatment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the other steps proposed by the Government to provide better and hassle free healthcare services to senior citizens?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Central Government is committed to provide convenient and better healthcare facilities to senior citizens. Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) has taken various steps to improve its facilities for the senior citizens/pensioner CGHS beneficiaries, like providing cashless medical treatment in CGHS empanelled private hospitals, making provision for separate queue, in dispensaries, domiciliary visits by the doctors, facilities of Yoga and other Indian systems of medicines establishment of Geriatric clinic in Delhi etc. The referral system adopted by CGHS for enabling the

beneficiaries to obtain medical treatment in a CGHS empanelled private hospital is considered necessary in the interest of the beneficiaries. It is also necessary as a check and balance measure to ensure financial propriety and judicious use of public money.

Kuwibhigram (Silchar) Airport

3328. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) where all the necessary facilities for night landing are available at Kumbhigram (Silchar) Airport;

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

(c) the details of complaints/representations received, if any, in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the time by which the passengers flights are likely to be given night landing facilities at the said airport and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Silchar Airport in Assam belongs to Indian Air Force (IAF) and Airports Authority of India (AAI) only maintains a Civil Enclave for handling civil flight operations. Since the airport belongs to IAF, permission to operate night flights is to be given by IAF. AAI has provided following necessary facilities at this airport:

1. Instrument Landing System (ILS) for runway 06
2. High Intensity Runway Lighting System
3. Precision Approach Path Indicator
4. Taxiway lights

Details of the various projects are as under:

Name of the Projects	Funding from	State	Date of Starting/Closing
Sector-wide approach to Strengthening Health (SWASTH)	DFID	Bihar	01.09.2010/ 29.02.2016
MP Health Sector Reforms Programme	DFID	Madhya Pradesh	22.11.2007/ 31.03.2015
Odisha Health Sector Reforms Programme	DFID	Odisha	12.12.2007/ 31.03.2015

5. Simple Approach Lighting System for Runway 24 and

6. Abridged Simple Approach Lighting System for Runway 06 and

7. Apron lights

(c) to (e) No complaints/representation has been received in Ministry of Civil Aviation in this regard. However, a representation from State Government of Assam had been received by AAI in 2011, which was forwarded to the Ministry of Defence with request to examine the night operations of civil flights at Silchar.

[*Translation*]

Foreign Financial Assistance for Upgradation of Hospitals

3329. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments regarding upgradation of hospitals with the help of foreign financial assistance;

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

(c) the present status of each of these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Department for International Development (DFID) under the Government of United Kingdom provides financial assistance to the State Governments of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha in the health sector which inter-alia includes assistance for upgradation of hospitals. The World Bank also provides assistance in form of loan to strengthen State health systems.

Name of the Projects	Funding from	State	Date of Starting/Closing
Karnataka Health Systems	World Bank	Karnataka	22.08.2006/ 30.09.2012
Tamil Nadu Health Systems	World Bank	Tamil Nadu	16.12.2004/ 30.09.2013
Uttar Pradesh Health Systems	World Bank	Uttar Pradesh	20.12.2011/ 31.03.2017

Kailash Mansarovar Yatra

3330. DR. KIRIT PREMAJIBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of pilgrims going to Kailash Mansarovar Yatra were reportedly stopped by China on Nepal-Tibet Border in the recent past;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) The pilgrims of the Kailash Mansarovar Yatra, organized by the Ministry of External Affairs from May to September this year, have not faced any difficulties in crossing into the Tibet Autonomous Region of China through Lipulekh Pass. However, there have been news reports about groups of Indian pilgrims, organized by private tour operators to Kailash and Manasarovar through Nepal, being delayed at the Nepal-Tibet border since visa formalities had not been properly completed by the tour operators. When approached, Government provided all assistance in resolving such issues.

[English]

Guidelines for Power Project Developers

3331. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has amended the guidelines for power project developers; and

(b) If so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) In view of Government's decision to uniformly levy customs duty, countervailing duty and special additional duty to the Imported equipments of all categories of power generation projects, viz., Mega Power Projects (Including UMPPs) and non-Mega Power Projects, the mega power policy guidelines of this Ministry will become Inapplicable to new power projects with effect from 19.7.2012. Further, a copy of coal linkage policy for 12th Plan projects is enclosed as Statement.

Further, in compliance with Section 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003, Ministry of Power Issued guidelines for procurement of power by distribution licensees through competitive bidding for long-term (for a period of seven years and above) and medium-term (exceeding one year and up to seven year) on 19th January, 2005 and amended It from time to time. On 15th May, 2012, Ministry of Power has also issued Guidelines for procurement of Power by distribution licensees for short term (for a period of less than or equal to one year).

Statement

*F. No. FU-9/2009-IPC
Government of India
Ministry of Power*

New Delhi, dated the 21st October, 2009

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Coal linkage policy for 12th plan projects

The undersigned is directed to refer to Ministry of Coal's OM No. 23011/27/2008-CPD dated 26.12.2008 regarding the shelf of 12th Plan projects and to say that in view of the shortage of coal and a number of power projects proposed for commissioning during 12th Plan awaiting linkage, it has been decided In the Ministry to adopt the following methodology for allocating coal linkage for 12th Plan projects:

A. Sector wise priority:

Following is the order of priority for allocation of coal linkage:

- (i) Power projects of Central Sector CPSUs, state sector and projects to be bid out by states on tariff based competitive bidding (Case II).
- (ii) IPP Projects
- (iii) Captive Power Projects.

B. Prequalification of projects for coal linkage:

- (i) Water allocation should be available to meet the full requirements of the project and a certificate to this effect issued by the competent authority of the State Government must be produced.
- (ii) The proposed project should have clearly identified the location and the area required for setting up of the power project.
- (iii) Report of the State Government about availability of land for project purposes should be produced along with evidence of initiation of process for procurement of land.
- (iv) The developer of the project should furnish the letter of Terms of Reference issued by Ministry

of Environment and Forests, prescribed for the project.

- (v) The project developer meets the financial pro-qualifications as defined in the Standard Bid Document for procurement of power through tariff based competitive bidding (Case-1).

Authenticated copies of financial documents along with supporting affidavit signed by the authorized representative of the Board or the Chief Promoter(s) of the Project have to be furnished. The promoter shall remain responsible for the genuineness of the documents.

C. Weightage for priority

Ministry of Coal will indicate the availability of coal for the 12th Plan. 60% percent of available coal would be earmarked for the Central and State sector projects, including the projects based on tariff based competitive bidding (Case-II). For State sector projects, coal will be allocated based on the projected demand supply gap of the State.

35% of the coal available will be earmarked for the IPPs and balance 5% will be earmarked for the CPPs. *Inter-se* priority will apply for each category viz. Central and State Sector projects including those to be bid on tariff based competitive bidding (Case II) by the State Governments and IPPs. Prioritization will be based on points to be allocated as detailed below:

Sl. No.	Parameter	Points allotted to projects which are fulfilling the conditions	Other projects which are not fulfilling the conditions
1.	Projects proposing installation of units with supercritical technology	20	0
2.	Project at pit-head or in State where no major power projects have been planned in the 11th/12th Plan shelve	20	0
3.	Projects using sea water Instead of fresh water*	10	0
4.	Progress of land acquisition**	50	
	(i) >25% <50% land acquired	20)	0
	(ii) >50% <75% land acquired	30)	0
	(iii) >75% <100% land acquired	40)	0
	(iv) 100% land acquired	50)	0
Total		100	

*Only the IPP projects located within 150 km from the nearest port will be required to meet at least 30% of their coal requirements through Import. This is not applicable to SPSUs and CPSUs as Government is already fixing target for Import of coal for them

**For weightage for progress of land acquisition, the developer shall submit a certificate from the District Collector or the State Revenue Authority or the authorized agency of the State Government such as Industrial Development Corporation. The responsibility of correctness of the certificate will rest with the developer as it will not be possible for CEA to verify the land records.

D. Captive Power Projects

For CPPs, linkage will be recommended for those who are having unit size more than 10 MW.

Following industries for captive use may be given preference:

- (i) Steel Industry.
- (ii) Aluminum Industry.
- (iii) Process industries such as cement, textile, sugar etc.

2. Cases of linkage for CPPs/PPs having unit size less than 200 MW will be considered only if equipment are sourced from reputed domestic manufacturers. However, if the equipment are ordered before 24.07.2008 to others, linkage may be considered.

3. There will be no domestic linkage to power plants based on imported coal In 12th Plan.

4. For washery rejects, the ratio of coal and rejects to be considered is 22:78 based on grade of coal. With bio-mass, coal as support fuel upto 15% may be considered.

5. This issues with the approval of the competent authority.

(S.Narayanan)
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

Secretary
Ministry of Coal
Shastri Bhawan
New Delhi

Copy to the Chairperson, Central Electricity Authority, Sewa Bhavan, R.K. Puram, New Delhi with a request to prepare a shelf of 12th Plan projects awaiting coal linkage with appropriate marking against those projects.

F.No.FU-9/2009-IPC
Government of India
Ministry of Power

New Delhi, dated the 8th January, 2010

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

**Sub: Clarification on coal linkage policy for
12th plan projects**

The undersigned is directed to refer to Ministry of Power's OM of even number dated 21st October, 2009

and to Issue the following clarification on coal linkage policy for 12th Plan power projects:-

Para 1 D

For CPPs, linkage will be recommended for those who are having unit size more than 10 MW.

(S. Narayanan)
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

Ministry of Coal
(Shri G. Srinivasan, Under Secretary),
Shastri Bhawan,
New Delhi.

Copy to:-

- (i) Chairperson, CEA, New Delhi.
- (ii) NIC for uploading in MOP's website.

F.No. FU-9/2009-IPC
Government of India
Ministry of Power

New Delhi, dated the 18th March, 2011

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

**Subject: Amendment of coal linkage policy for 12th
Plan Power Projects.**

The undersigned is directed to refer to Ministry of Power's OM of even number dated 21st October, 2009 and to say that coal linkage policy for projects in 12th Plan with unit size less than 200 MW has been amended which is hereunder:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) Power projects of IPPs, Central and State PSUs | Coal linkage will not be available for any projects with unit size less than 200 MW* |
| (ii) Plants having Biomass as primary fuel | Coal as support fuel upto 15% may be considered for projects envisaging unit size 10MW and above. |
| (iii) Plants based washery rejects | The ratio of coal and rejects of 22: 78 with F grade coat would be considered for projects having unit size 50 MW and above |
| (iv) Co-generation based plant | Coal linkage would be considered for unit size of 10 MW and above |

*This is not applicable to CPPs.

2. Accordingly, para 2 and 4 of the coal linkage policy Issued vide OM of even number dated 21st October, 2009 stands deleted.

3. This issues with the approval of Minister of Power.

(S. Narayanan)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

Ministry of Coal

(Shri G. Srinivasan, Under Secretary)

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi

Copy to:

- (i) Chairperson, CEA, New Delhi
- (ii) NIC for uploading In MOP's website

F.No. FU-9/2009-IPC
Government of India
Ministry of Power

New Delhi, dated the 14th June, 2011

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Amendment of coal linkage policy for 12th Plan Power Projects.

The undersigned is directed to refer to Ministry of Power's OM of even number dated 21st October, 2009 and to say that the following criteria has been added for getting coal linkage for power projects in 12th Plan:

"Actual drawal of coal will be subject to 85% of power being tied up through long term PPA with DISCOMs through tariff based competitive bidding (except for PSU projects where PPAs were signed by 5.1.2011)".

2. This Issues with the approval of Minister of Power.

(S. Narayanan)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

Ministry of Coal

(Shri G. Srinivasan, Under Secretary)

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi

Copy to:

- (i) Chairperson, CEA, New Delhi
- (ii) NIC for uploading In MOP's website

[*Translation*]

Assistance to Students Abroad

3332. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian High Commission in Australia has set up a 24 hours helpline in order to provide assistance to the Indian students studying in Australia;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps being taken by the Government to ensure safety and security of Indians including students in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Yes. The High Commission of India and the Consulates in Australia have 24 Hrs emergency contact numbers. These numbers have been given publicity through the Mission's website.

The emergency numbers are:

For ACT, Queensland

Name & designation	Mr. Mukesh Kumar, First Secretary (Head of Chancery/ Consular)
Address	High Commission of India, 3 Moonah Place, Yarralumla, ACT-2600
Tel	0432 585 493 - Mobile

For New South Wales and South Australia

Name & designation	Mr Sashikant Meshram, Vice Consul (Consular)
Address	Consulate General of India, Level 10, 190 George Street, Sydney, NSW 2000.
Tel	0420277261 - Mobile

For Victoria and Tasmania

Name & designation	Mr. Rakesh V. Kawra, Consul (SCWO)
Address	Consulate General of India, 344, St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, VIC - 3000.
Tel	0430 020 828 - Mobile

For Western Australia & Northern Territory

Name & designation	Mr. Hira Lal Raichandani, Consul/Head of Chancery
Address	Consulate General of India, Lots 70-74, Level 6 12 St. Georges Terrace Perth WA 6000
Tel	0423 715 575 - Mobile

For Brisbane

Name & designation	Mrs. Archana Singh, Honorary Consul
Address	Honorary Consulate of India, 175A, Swann Road, Taringa, QLD-4068
Tel	0422 309 952 - Mobile

(c) The Government of India is concerned about the safety and security of Indian nationals, including students, in foreign countries. Whenever Government of India is made aware of incidents of a nature affecting the security of Indian nationals, including students, in foreign countries, the matter is taken up strongly with the concerned Governments at all levels, including Ministerial and official. Indian Missions overseas maintain regular contact with the Governments of the countries of their accreditation to discuss and ensure the safety and security of Indian nationals, including students, in these countries.

[English]

SFURTI

3333. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government has launched "Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)" in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details/names of the schemes under the traditional industries to attract the rural/urban youth to start traditional industries in the country;

(d) the details of achievements made and employment generated under the different schemes along with the

funds granted/utilised during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to strengthen/modernise the traditional industries and to improve the condition of the-workers therein?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, AND MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and the Coir Board have been implementing a cluster-based scheme named Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) since 2005-06 under which 29 khadi, 47 village industries and 21 coir clusters have been made functional by providing them with improved equipment, common facilities centres, business development services, training, capacity building and design and marketing support, etc. The State-wise number of clusters made functional under SFURTI is shown in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Apart from SFURTI, the KVIC is also implementing a credit-linked subsidy scheme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) from 2008-09 for generating self-employment through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to NER, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of project is Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector. The State-wise amount of margin money subsidy released and utilized under PMEGP during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II. State-wise estimated number of employment created under PMEGP is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) KVIC and Coir Board are implementing a number of other schemes to strengthen traditional industries and to improve the condition of workers therein, which include 'Strengthening Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure', 'Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans', 'Market Development Assistance', 'Khadi Karigar Janshree Buna Yojana' and 'Rejuvenation, Modernization and Technological Upgradation of Coir Industry'.

Statement I*State-wise details of SFURTI clusters*

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	No. of SFURTI clusters (Functional)			Total
		Khadi	Village Industries	Coir	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	3	0	5
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	1
3.	Punjab	1	3	0	4
4.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
5.	Uttarakhand	1	1	0	2
6.	Haryana	1	2	0	3
7.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
8.	Rajasthan	2	1	0	3
9.	Uttar Pradesh	4	3	0	7
10.	Bihar	1	2	0	3
11.	Sikkim	0	1	0	1
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	1
13.	Nagaland	1	1	0	2
14.	Manipur	0	2	0	2
15.	Mizoram	0	1	0	1
16.	Tripura	0	2	1	3
17.	Meghalaya	0	1	0	1
18.	Assam	1	2	1	4
19.	West Bengal	2	2	1	5
20.	Jharkhand	1	1	0	2
21.	Odisha	0	2	0	2
22.	Chhattisgarh	0	1	0	1
23.	Madhya Pradesh	0	2	0	2
24.	Gujarat**	1	1	0	2
25.	Maharashtra***	1	3	0	4
26.	Andhra Pradesh	2	3	2	7
27.	Karnataka	2	1	4	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Goa	0	0	0	0
29.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
30.	Kerala	2	2	5	9
31.	Tamil Nadu	3	2	6	11
32.	Puducherry	1	0	1	2
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
Total		29	47	21	97

**including Daman and Diu.

***including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Statement II

State-wise Margin Money Subsidy Released and Utilized under PMEGP

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13\$	
		Released	Utilized#	Released	Utilized*	Released	Utilized#	Released	Utilized#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1820.00	1803.94	2544.81	2941.26	2780.57	2983.42	1057.00	0
2.	Himachal Pradesh	567.79	615.2	1374.78	1339.70	1141.28	1152.59	724.71	1.40
3.	Punjab	1290.13	2104.37	1833.28	1773.04	1695.61	1756.94	845.70	0
4.	UT Chandigarh	0.00	40.63	63.98	28.96	0.00	65.71	0.00	0
5.	Uttarakhand	332.94	1017.49	1120.18	1189.89	1 123.74	1059.62	989.59	o
6.	Haryana	1066.22	1344.2	1887.82	1889.64	1396.25	1381.53	949.02	0
7.	Delhi	-150.00@	60.00	173.83	103.71	213.02	201.5	368.98	0
8.	Rajasthan	1125.77	2867.86	4401.64	3904.93	3684.10	3518.29	3368.62	0
9.	Uttar Pradesh	9739.75	13520.33	13848.08	13245.69	18851.45	18563.77	7394.75	1608.51
10.	Bihar	900.00	1123.56	3504.32	3207.20	7417.30	9873.73	7234.44	135.53
11.	Sikkim	270.00	120.81	173.77	153.86	0.00	113.88	0.00	0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	351.43	97.02	248.00	249.40	349.25	461.73	0.00	0
13.	Nagaland	350.00	33.95	466.00	548.41	695.46	1156.03	525.10	0
14.	Manipur	300.00	181.15	0.00	304.55	630.42	876.43	528.66	0
15.	Mizoram	327.40	266.07	306.00	578.67	508.00	661.81	362.26	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.	Tripura	350.00	417.25	811.25	969.78	2868.06	2613.88	362.62	0
17.	Meghalaya	606.01	640.89	515.00	571.50	833.42	1255.24	597.44	47.02
18.	Assam	1635.00	1895.36	5538.00	4808.10	4035.14	5545.02	3307.01	0
19.	West Bengal	7200.00	9055.94	6719.17	6719.06	5581.67	5581.67	3663.22	0
20.	Jharkhand	300.00	779.36	1562.68	2306.05	3620.64	3486.33	3396.37	0
21.	Odisha	3422.13	3881.64	4949.26	4925.75	4220.87	4202.67	3968.80	0
22.	Chhattisgarh	1952.54	1582.05	2983.58	3643.69	3182.97	3306.12	2228.37	0
23.	Madhya Pradesh	709.91	3295.87	5440.13	5195.12	5172.54	5419.41	4915.87	0
24.	Gujarat**	234.52	1866.06	3042.54	4157.65	6101.97	6147.35	2656.00	0
25.	Maharashtra***	3150.15	4769.3	4793.82	6193.48	4730.07	4533.68	3437.43	149.14
26.	Andhra Pradesh	6159.93	8956.36	7443.94	7750.26	5568.30	5497.37	3595.43	4.17
27.	Karnataka	1979.34	3000.87	3696.02	3725.38	3863.96	3872.13	1859.20	0
28.	Goa	136.59	168.90	391.71	294.78	215.22	295.27	0.00	0
29.	Lakshadweep	0.00	6.48	77.00	21.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
30.	Kerala	1245.20	3007.44	3164.19	3141.21	2910.66	2928.85	1632.70	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	3930.61	5677.29	4389.80	4476.99	7383.44	7164.15	3028.00	2139.42
32.	Puducherry	6.57	28.34	85.64	103.24	164.32	79.22	17.00	0
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33.76	50.42	171.83	78.22	83.22	96.11	0.00	0
Grand Total		51343.69	74276.40	87722.05	90541.01	101022.92	105851.45	63014.29	4085.19

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year,

** including Daman and Diu.

*** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

@ Due to slow utilization, this amount was withdrawn from the unspent balance of 2008-09 and re distributed to other States.

\$ upto 31.07.2012.

Statement III

State-wise estimated number of employment created under PMEGP

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	17820	15986	17290	0
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1963	4781	4248	5
3.	Punjab	8764	8239	4647	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Chandigarh	500	302	190	0
5.	Uttarakhand	8345	8766	6942	0
6.	Haryana	4283	10508	9053	0
7.	Delhi	348	605	2177	0
8.	Rajasthan	13299	24085	14973	0
9.	Uttar Pradesh	41536	45685	53546	5050
10.	Bihar	5112	8316	35193	481
11.	Sikkim	226	284	253	0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1380	2320	3880	0
13.	Nagaland	286	1396	5344	0
14.	Manipur	1166	1626	3142	0
15.	Mizoram	1705	3658	4410	0
16.	Tripura	1710	2290	7901	0
17.	Meghalaya	2167	1609	3038	50
18.	Assam	15280	38473	44359	0
19.	West Bengal	69203	56794	47795	0
20.	Jharkhand	3250	15450	6999	0
21.	Odisha	17812	25842	22510	0
22.	Chhattisgarh	7410	18213	11673	0
23.	Madhya Pradesh	12294	17467	16186	0
24.	Gujarat**	7892	21232	18681	0
25.	Maharashtra***	21961	33285	16656	337
26.	Andhra Pradesh	73417	53808	37336	13
27.	Karnataka	17198	14000	17965	0
28.	Goa	1409	2456	2461	0
29.	Lakshadweep	120	200	0	0
30.	Kerala	15970	11375	9195	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	45511	31895	43473	14976
32.	Puducherry	396	757	361	0
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	264	321	437	0
Total		419997	482024	4723144	20892

upto 31.07.2012

**including Daman and Diu.

***including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Mode of Acceptance of Passport Applications

3334. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has entered into any agreement with the private vendors/service providers regarding the mode of acceptance of passport applications;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the private vendors are accepting passport applications as per the said agreement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Yes. The Government has entered into an Agreement with Tata Consultancy Services, the Service Provider which inter alia envisages acceptance of passport applications in various modes like online, walk-in and through District Passport Cells/Speed Post Centres.

(c) and (d) The passport applications are being received in the modes prescribed by the Government.

Upgradation of Medical Colleges

3335. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has received a number of proposals for strengthening and upgradation of certain medical colleges and associated hospitals including Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh and Vadodara medical college in the country;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government on each of these proposals indicating the fund released thereto during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether a number of these proposals are pending for approval; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the time by which these pending proposals are likely to be approved by the Government, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The details of proposals received for strengthening and upgradation of medical colleges to improve tertiary health care facilities under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) and also to start new PG disciplines and increase in PG seats under 'Centrally Sponsored Scheme' (CSS) are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh in Uttar Pradesh has been taken up for upgradation in the second phase of PMSSY. No proposal has been received for strengthening/upgradation of Vadodara Medical College either under PMSSY or under CSS.

(c) to (e) Out of 15 proposals received for strengthening/upgradation of medical colleges under PMSSY, 3 proposals received in 2009-10 for upgradation of Sri Krishna Government Medical College, Muzaffarpur (Bihar), Kozhikode Medical College (Kerala) and Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary (Karnataka) were considered to be taken up in the third phase of PMSSY. The Planning Commission has accorded 'in principle' approval. The Government has taken up upgradation of 19 medical colleges in the first phase and second phase of PMSSY which includes Grants Medical College, Mumbai and Government Medical College, Nagpur in Maharashtra; Government Medical College, Amritsar in Punjab; Thiruvananthapuram Medical College in Kerala. In Odisha, the Government is setting up an AIIMS-like institution at Bhubaneswar under the PMSSY. In view of this, the proposals received from State Government of Maharashtra, Kerala, Punjab and Odisha for upgradation of other medical colleges in their States under PMSSY have not been considered at present. The details of funds released for the PMSSY Phase I and II upgradation projects during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The details of medical colleges funded for strengthening/upgradation of medical colleges under Centrally Sponsored Scheme alongwith the funds released therefor are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement I

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of proposals received for upgradation of medical colleges under PMSSY to improve healthcare facilities				No. of proposals received for strengthening/ upgradation of medical colleges to start new PG disciplines and increase in PG seats
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1.	Uttar Pradesh					7
2.	Bihar	1				6
3.	Odisha	-	-	-	2	3
4.	Assam	-	-	-	-	3
5.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	2
7.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	5
8.	Punjab		1	-		2
9.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	6
10.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	1
11.	Kerala	1	-	1	-	2
12.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	9
13.	Goa	-	-	-	-	1
14.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-1
15.	Tripura	-	-	-	1	1
16.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	2
17.	Maharashtra	-	7	-		13
18.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	10
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	2
20.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	1
21.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	1
22.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	1
23.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	1
24.	Karnataka	1				10
Total		3	8	1	3	93

Statement II*Funds released to upgradation projects under PMSSY Phases-I and II*

Sl.No.	State	Name of Institution	Funds released (Rs. in Crore)				
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
1st Phase							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad	36.00	8.09		44.09	
		Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati	13.51	.020	1.91	15.62	
2.	Gujarat	BJ. Medical College, Ahmedabad	11.46	18.25	5.82	35.53	
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Govt. Medical College, Jammu	35.56	25.27	13.69	8.6	83.12
		Govt. Medical College, Srinagar	28.65	5.65	18.83	21.50	74.63
4.	Jharkhand	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi	38.08	12.20	14.92		65.20
5.	Karnataka	Govt. Medical College, Bangalore	42.08	4.96	3.64		50.68
6.	Kerala	Govt. Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	14.43	0.11	2.23		16.77
7.	Tamil Nadu	Govt. Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College, Salem	39.84	4.27	5.61		49.72
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Science, Lucknow	19.96				19.96
		Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	32.27	12.30	25.85		70.42
9.	West Bengal	Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata	16.64	12.42			29.06
10.	Maharashtra	Grants Medical College, Mumbai	21.76	13.95	1.91		37.62
2nd Phase							
1.	Maharashtra	Govt. Medical College, Nagpur	40.00				40.00
2.	Punjab	Govt. Medical College, Amritsar		42.83	2.72	8.50	54.05
3.	Himachal Pradesh	RP Govt. Medical College, Tanda			21.96		21.96
4.	Uttar Pradesh	JNMC, Aligarh			6.80	15.00	21.80
5.	Haryana	PGIMS, Rohtak			17.75		17.75
Total year-wise			390.24	160.50	143.64	53.60	747.98

Statement III

The details of medical colleges funded for strengthening/upgradation of medical colleges under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of medical colleges funded	Amount released as first instalment
1	2	3	4
1.	Uttar Pradesh	7	19.25

1	2	3	4
2.	Bihar	6	27.72
3.	Odisha	3	5.54
4.	Assam	3	17.71
5.	Chandigarh	1	17.09
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	5.44
7.	Madhya Pradesh	4	26.91
8.	Punjab	2	8.09
9.	Rajasthan	6	51.91

1	2	3	4
10.	Uttarakhand	1	2.65
11.	Kerala	2	21.455
12.	West Bengal	8	37.81
13.	Goa	1	3.83
14.	Gujarat	1	6.25
15.	Tripura	1	7.29
16.	Chhattisgarh	1	12.275
17.	Maharashtra	11	129.57
18.	Andhra Pradesh	10	69.64
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	14.08
20.	Jharkhand	2	16.49
21.	Tamil Nadu	-	-
22.	Haryana	-	-
23.	Delhi	-	-
24.	Karnataka	-	-
Total		72	501.00

[Translation]

Crime Against Women

3336. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Women (NCW) has sought the opinion of State Governments in regard to rise in the number of rape cases in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some State Governments have not given reply to the NCW in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) No such specific opinion

was sought by the National Commission for Women (NCW) from the State Governments. However, NCW takes up with the concerned authorities including State Governments the alleged cases of rape reported to the Commission through different modes including media reports.

(e) The Government attaches highest importance to the prevention of all forms of crimes against women. However, Police and Public Order being State subjects under the Constitution, primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women lies with the State Governments/UT administrations. Government of India has been advising them from time to time to give more focused attention to crimes against women. A detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 has been sent to all State Governments/UT Administrations wherein States have been directed to have a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery in tackling the problem of violence against women and to take appropriate measures aimed at increasing the responsiveness of the law and order machinery.

Pakistan's Involvement in Terrorism

3337. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has concrete evidence of involvement of Pakistan in terrorist activities carried out in the country;

(b) if so, the action taken so far by the Government on the basis of such evidence; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not taking any action so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) Terrorism emanating from territory under Pakistan's control remains a core concern for us. This is precisely why India has sought a firm and abiding commitment from Pakistan that it will not allow its territory and territory under its control to be used for aiding and abetting of terrorist activities directed against India and for providing sanctuary to such terrorist groups. India has consistently stressed to its interlocutors the need for Pakistan to honour its commitment of not allowing territory under its control to be used for terrorism against India in any manner.

Functional Airports

3338. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of functionalairports in the country as on date;

(b) whether Indian Airlines operates flights from all these airports;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken by the Government to introduce flights from the said airports?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) There are 101 operational airports in India including International Civil Enclaves, Customs airports / Civil Enclaves and airports which are managed by Joint Venture Companies and private entities.

(b) to (d) At present scheduled air services are available to/from 77 airports. State-wise details of these airports are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*State-wise Air Connectivity*

Sl.No.	State	Names of Cities Airlinked
1	2	3
States		
1.	Andhara Pradesh	Hyderabad, Rajamundry, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Vizag.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
3.	Assam	Dibrugarh, Guwahati, Jorhat, Lilabari, Silchar, Tezpur
4.	Bihar	Patna, Gaya
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
6.	Delhi	Delhi
7.	Goa	Goa
8.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Kandla, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surat, Vadodara
9.	Haryana	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala, Kullu, Shimla
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu, Leh, Srinagar, Thoise
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
13.	Karnataka	Bangalore, Hubli, Mangalore
14.	Kerala	Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajuraho
16.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Mumbai, Nagpur, Nanded, Pune
17.	Manipur	Imphal

1	2	3
18.	Meghalaya	Shillong
19.	Mezoram	Aizwal
20.	Nagaland	Dimapur
21.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar
22.	Punjab	Amritsar, Ludhiana
23.	Rajasthan	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur
24.	Sikkim	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Tuticorin
26.	Tripura	Agartala
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Varanasi
28.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
29.	West Bengal	Bagdogra, Kolkata
Union Territories		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
2.	Lakshadweep Islands	Agatti
3.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
5.	Daman and Diu	Diu
6.	Puducherry	-

Modernization of Airports and Air Services

3339. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects started for the modernisation of airports and air services in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, airport-wise;

(b) whether the work on all the said projects is going on as per the schedule;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, project-wise; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government in

this regard and to expedite the work on the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The details of projects started for the modernization plan undertaken for the airports in the country is as per the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Works are regularly monitored by a dedicated Project Team. An independent Project Monitoring and Quality Assurance (PMQA) department has been established to ensure regular monitoring at site through periodic site inspections and review with coordination meeting to remove bottlenecks in execution of the projects and expedite progress for completion.

Statement*Modernisation of Airports in Last Three Years*

Sl.No.	Name of work	Amount (Rs. in lac)	Status	Projected Completion date
1	2	3	4	5
NORTHERN REGION				
1.	AMRITSAR Cosntr. of Parallel Taxi Track (PTT) from runway 34 beginning upto taxiway-F at Shri Guru Ram Das Ji International Airport, Amritsar.	149.94	In progress	Jun-13
2.	BIKANER Construction of terminal building, Apron & car park	473.46	In progress	Oct-12
3.	BHATINDA Construction of apron and link taxiway at Civil Enclave at Bhatinda	637.82	Completed (March-12)	
	Construction of terminal building	237.07	In progress	Aug-12
4.	CHANDIGARH Construction of Apron & Link Taxi Track at Chandigarh International Airport (Mohali side)	2973.00	In progress	Dec-12
	Development of New International Airport at Chandigarh Airport (Mohali side) (a) Terminal Building	42227.00	In progress	Mar-15
5.	JAMMU Expansion of Apron & C/o link taxi track	875.15	In progress	Sep-12
6.	JAIPUR Extension and strengthening of Runway for operation of wide bodied jet aircraft of E category i/c provision of cat-II lighting system at Jaipur airport.	7647.00	In progress	Oct-13
7.	JAISELMER Construction of New Civil Enclave including Terminal Building	8100	In progress	Oct-12
8.	KHAJURAHO Construction of New integrated Terminal Building (Risk & Cost)	5781	In progress	Mar-13
EASTERN REGION				
1.	BHUBNESHWAR Construction of New Terminal Building and associate work	14554	In progress	Dec-12

1	2	3	4	5
2.	PATNA Recarpeting of runway taxiway, and Apron and Allied works AT J.P.N.I Airport Patna	2308.34	Completed (August-2011)	
3.	PORTBLAIR Construction of Hanger, Annexe Building, Apron, Link Taxiway and GSE area i/c electrical works and internal and external EI Fire fighting and fire detection and GLF work for the Coast Guard at VSI Airport, Portblair.	525.10	In progress	Dec-12
4.	RANCHI Construction of Technical Block cum control tower at Ranchi Airport	1893.00	In progress	Apr-14
NORTH-EASTERN REGION				
1.	AGARTALA Construction of New ATC tower	444.78	Completed (March-2009)	
	Construction of Control Tower	967	Completed (May-2012)	
2.	BAGDOGARA City Side Expansion of Terminal Building and Other Associated Work	320.00	Completed (March-2011)	
3.	GUWAHATI Construction of Hangars at LGBI Airport, Guwahati.	2316.27	In progress	Dec-13
4.	SHILLONG Providing wall and fencing for newly acquired land at Barapani Airport, Shillong.	593.15	In progress	Mar-13
5.	TEZU Construction of boundary wall	484.29	In progress	Dec-12
	Construction of Runway & Apron	2865.92	In progress	Jun-13
	Construction of Terminal Building	4549.79	In progress	Mar-14
WESTERN REGION				
1.	GOA Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building.	33000	In progress	May-13
2.	GONDIA Extension of Runway Parallel taxi track, Boundary wall and allied works	3448.86	In progress	Dec-12
	Construction of Second Module of Passenger Lounge	1240.90	Completed (February-2012)	
3.	JALGAON Development of Jalgaon Airport	6100.00	Completed (December-2011)	

1	2	3	4	5
4.	PUNE Construction of Hangars and CIP Lounge cum admin block at Pune Airport, Pune	2440	In progress	Jul-13
	Construction of Hangars and CIP Lounge cum admin block at Pune Airport, Pune	2440.00	In progress	Jul-13
5.	SURAT Construction of isolation bays connected link taxi track at Surat Airport.	511	In progress	Oct-12
6.	VADODARA Construction of New Expandable Module Integrated Terminal Building at Vadodara Airport.	11597.00	In progress	Oct-13
SOUTHERN REGION				
1.	CUDDAPAH C/o New Prefabricated Terminal Building, Fire Station, Control Tower and Allied works at Cuddapah Airport.	1280.44	In progress	Dec-12
2.	MANGALORE Construction of ATC tower and technical Block at Mangalore Airport, Mangalore	1890	In progress	May-13
3.	PUDUCHERRY C/O Passenger Terminal Building Substation at Puducherry Airport	1843.01	In progress	Oct-12
4.	TIRUPATI C/o New Apron along with link Taxiway and associated works at Tirupati Airport.	1279.81	Completed (June-2012)	
	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building at Tirupati Airport.	14820.19	In progress	Mar-13

[English]

Eviction of Tribals

3340. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has noticed that forty-three tribal settlements are likely to be displaced due to declaration of 42nd Tiger Zone in Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any consultations have been held with the Environment Ministry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to protect these tribal settlements?

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

(a) to (e) As reported by National Tiger Conservation Authority, Ministry of Environment and Forests, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has notified the Kawal Tiger Reserve, District Adilabad in April, 2012 under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. The Village relocation from the core/critical tiger habitat is done on voluntary basis under the mutually agreed terms and conditions, as per provisions contained in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers

(Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 with an enhanced package of Rs. 10 lakhs per family. M/o Environment and Forests has informed that it has not received any such proposal from the State.

Incentives to Doctors by Pharmaceutical Companies

3341. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to certain drug companies inducing doctors with various monetary and non-monetary incentives to market their products, if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether due to such incentivised schemes of the Drug manufacturing companies, doctors tend to prescribe expensive medicines to patients even when they are not needed;

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations received from Parliamentary Committee on Health and Family Welfare against such practices of drug companies;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory for drug companies to reveal on their websites as to how much they spend on Doctors to increase sale of their products as United States (US) has recently done by making "Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act", if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether his Ministry proposes to set up a body to regulate functioning of drug manufacturing companies against such unethical practises or by giving additional powers to the Medical Council of India (MCI), 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) The Department of Pharmaceuticals under Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, which is concerned with the affairs relating to development and promotion of the drug manufacturing industry, has informed that there were some reports in the newspapers in the recent past regarding promotional expenses being made by the Pharma companies. The reports suggested that some unethical marketing practices are being followed by certain pharma companies. Keeping in view the seriousness of the allegations made in the media reports, that Department felt the need to take up the matter in the interest of the consumers/patients as

such promotional expenses being extended to doctors had direct implications on the pricing of drugs and its affordability. After discussing the issues with the Pharma Associations/Industry, the Department of Pharmaceuticals prepared a draft Uniform Code of Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices (UCPMP) to be adopted voluntarily in the first instance. The UCPMP was put up on their website www.pharmaceuticals.gov.in for inviting the comments from all the stake holders. The comments received have been examined by that Department and the UCPMP is being finalised. The Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee, in its 58th report, has recommended that the Department of Pharmaceuticals should take decisive action in making the Uniform Code mandatory so that effective check could be put on the huge promotional costs and the resultant impact of the add-on costs on medicine prices.

Hydro Power Projects

3342. DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power projects taken up by National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) at national level and number of projects completed and handed back to the States;

(b) the details of the States where NHPC after completion of projects did not hand them over to the State;

(c) whether the Jammu and Kashmir is the only State, where even after completion of projects, NHPC continues to stay back exceeding agreed time limits;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to help State to get back its power projects from NHPC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (e) So far NHPC has commissioned 15 hydroelectric projects with an aggregate installed capacity of 5526 MW (including Joint Venture projects). Further, nine hydro-electric projects with total capacity of 4271 MW are under construction. State wise details of these projects are enclosed as Statements-I and II respectively.

In addition, NHPC has completed three projects on deposit basis in India, namely Kalpong (5.25 MW) in

Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Slppi (4 MW) and Kambang (6 MW) In Arunachal Pradesh.

None of the 15 Hydro-electric Projects commissioned

by NHPC has been handed back to any State including Jammu and Kashmir after their completion since these Hydro-electric Projects are given to NHPC to establish, operate and maintain thereafter.

Statement I

NHPC Power Stations under Operation

Sl.No.	Project	State	Installed Capacity (MW)
1.	Baira Siul	Himachal Pradesh	180
2.	Loktak	Manipur	105
3.	Salal	Jammu and Kashmir	690
4.	Tanakpur	Uttarakhand	120
5.	Chamera-I	Himachal Pradesh	540
6.	Uri-I	Jammu and Kashmir	480
7.	Rangit	Sikkim	60
8.	Chamera-II	Himachal Pradesh	300
9.	Dhauliganga-I	Uttarakhand	280
10.	Dulhasti	Jammu and Kashmir	390
11.	Teesta-V	Sikkim	510
12.	Sewa-II	Jammu and Kashmir	120
13.	Chamera-III (HP)	Himachal Pradesh	231
Joint Venture			
14.	Indira Sagar (NHDC-JV)	Madhya Pradesh	1000
15.	Omkareshwar (NHDC-JV)	Madhya Pradesh	520
Total			5526

Statement III

NHPC Projects under Construction

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Installed Capacity (MW)	Present status
1	2	3	4
HIMACHAL PRADESH			
1.	PARBATI-II	800	Under construction
2.	PARB ATI-III	520	Under construction

1	2	3	4
JAMMU and KASHMIR			
3.	NIMMO BAZGO	45	Under construction
4.	CHUTAK*	44	Under construction
5.	URI-II	240	Under construction
6.	KISHANGANGA	330	Under construction
WEST BENGAL			
7.	TEESTA LDP-IV	160	Under construction
8.	TEESTA LDP-III	132	Under construction
ARUNACHAL PRADESH			
9.	SUBANSIRI LOWER	2000	Under construction
TOTAL		4271	

*3 units of 11 MW of Chutak project out of total 4 units have been synchronized till date.

Infertility Cases

3343. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study conducted by a Mumbai based International Research Institute has revealed that the number of childless couples in India has increase fifty per cent from 1981 to 2001;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Indian Doctor's Association has urged the Government to include the infertility in family planning policies;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the advantages of such inclusion to the childless couples; and

(e) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government to keep a check on the rise of infertility cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) The Indian Council of Medical Research is aware of a study conducted by the International Institute for Population Sciences (UPS),

entitled "Childlessness and Its Consequences in India: Levels, Patterns and Differentials" by Department of Public Health and Mortality Studies, UPS, Mumbai.

As per the report, 13% of ever-married Indian women aged 15-49 were childless in 1981, which increased to nearly 16% in 2001.

(c) and (d) No such representation has been received.

(e) ICMR's institute at National Institute for Research in Reproductive Health (NIRRH), Mumbai has developed guidelines titled "Prevention and Management of Inufertility in the Primary Health Care System" which covers not only management of an infertile couple but also include measures to optimize fertility and prevent infertility. The guidelines include sections on General aspects of infertility, Clinical management. of infertility and also Prevention and Management of Infertility in the Primary Health Care System. The guidelines are intended to be useful for health care providers in the public health system at the level of primary health care including sub-centers, primary health centers, urban health posts and community health centers.

[Translation]

Repair of Airstrips in Madhya Pradesh

3344. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds provided for repair/maintenance of airstrips in various States of the country including Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether despite carrying out repair work, these airstrips are still in a very poor state;

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

(d) whether the State Governments have given these airstrips on lease to the private companies;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the rules under which these have been given on lease; and

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the

Government in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Details are given in the enclosed as Statements-I and II.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. Airstrips managed by Airports Authority of India (AAI) are governed by maintenance schedule duly documented in 'Works Manual'. Regular maintenance are being carried out accordingly and always kept fit for operations.

(d) This Ministry is not having the details whether State Governments have given any airstrip(s) belonging to them on lease to private companies. AAI has not given on lease or otherwise any airstrip to private company.

(e) and (f) No comments in view of the (d) above.

Statement I

Fund provided for runway for repairs/maintenance in last three years (completed works)

Sl.No.	Name of work	Amount (Rs. in lac)
1	2	3
NORTHERN REGION		
1.	LUCKNOW Strengthening and existing Apron and taxiway	1205
2.	LUDHIANA Resurfacing of Existing Runway, Taxiway & Apron	980
EASTERN REGION		
1.	RANCHI Resurfacing of Runway	1507
2.	PATNA Recarpeting of runway taxiway, and Apron and Allied works AT J.P.N.I Airport Patna	2308.34
NORTH-EASTERN REGION		
1.	AGARTALA Strengthening of Existing Runway inclusive of Strentthening of Apron	5566
2.	DIBRUGARH Strengthening of Existing Runway, taxiway inclusive of Strentthening of Apron	3953
WESTERN REGION		
1.	GONDIA Strengthening of Runway and Parallel taxi track	3448.86

1	2	3
2.	INDORE Strengthening of Runway	7900
SOUTHERN REGION		
1.	AGATTI Strengthening of Runway at Agatti	1126
2.	CALICUT Strengthening of Runway & allied works	2700
3.	TIRUPATI Resurfacing and strengthening of runway, taxitrack, apron, isolation bay etc.	1730

Statement II

Fund provided for runway for repairs/maintenance during current year

Sl.No.	Name of work	A/A & E/S Amount (Rs. in lac)	Current Year Outlay
1	2	3	4
NORTHERN REGION			
1.	DELHI Re-carpetting of runway at SAP	400	50
2.	JAIPUR Extension and strengthening of Runway for operation of wide bodied jet aircraft of E category i/c provision of cat-II lighting system at Jaipur airport. Strengthening of existing apron/taxitrack B&C	7647 750	1000 50
3.	KANPUR Resurfacing of Runway at CA	650	10
4.	KHAJURAHO Strengthening of existing runway of 7500 feet for maximum take off weight of A-310/B-767.	1400	10
5.	LUCKNOW Re-carpeting of runway	1000	1
EASTERN REGION			
1.	GAYA Resurfacing of existing runway.	1500	1
2.	JHARSUGUDA Recarpeting of runways	1000	10
NORTH-EASTERN REGION			
1.	DIMAPUR Resurfacing of Rwy i/c profile correction	2900	50

1	2	3	4
2.	SILCHAR Strength. of Rwy for AB 321 operation	1600	10
WESTERN REGION			
1.	AHMEDABAD Extension, Re-carpetting of Runway & allied works for making runway, taxiway & apron compatible for AB-380	5000	1
SOUTHERN REGION			
1.	RAJAMUNDRY Repairs and recarpeting of runway	450	200
2.	HYDERABAD Strengthening of existing Runway & extension of runway and construction of bridge over nallah	4900	5

[English]

Monitoring Mechanism in Incredible India Campaigns

3345. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any monitoring mechanism to check the utilization of funds sanctioned under Incredible India Campaigns;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of cases regarding mis-utilisation of funds detected/noticed under the said Campaigns and the action taken thereon; and

(d) the reaction of the Government on desired results after incurring the above amount on the Campaigns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, as part of its on-going activities releases print, electronic and online media campaigns, under the 'Incredible India' brand-line, to promote India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets. In the International Markets, these campaigns are undertaken through identified agencies selected after following required tendering procedures. Payments for the campaigns are released only

after completion of the activities and on receipt of invoices from the Campaign executing agencies along with documents in support of activities undertaken by way of tear sheets of print advertisement released, telecast certificates from television channels, server certificates from websites/portal etc. Funds are therefore released only after verifying and certifying that the required activities of the campaigns have been completed as per the work orders issued by the Ministry.

In the Domestic Market, campaigns are released through Government agencies *i.e.* Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP), National Film Development Corporation of India (NFDC) and India Tourism Development Corporation India (ITDC) and payment are released to NFDC and ITDC after completion of the activities and to DAVP by way of Letter of Authorisation (LoA).

(c) No case of any mis-utilisation of funds for the aforesaid campaigns has been brought to the notice of the Ministry.

(d) From the year 2002, the year in which Incredible India brand line was launched, to 2011 Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) to the country have increased from 2.38 million to 6.29 million (provisional). During the same period Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEE) have increased from Rs. 15064 Crore to Rs. 77591 Crore (advance estimates). The domestic visits during the same period have increased from 269.60 million to 850.86 million (provisional).

*[Translation]***Grant-in-aid for Eye Operations**

3346. SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount paid per operation per years to the institutions mentioned in the list enclosed with the reply along with the number of operations performed in this regard and the period during which the said operations were performed;

(b) whether the number of camps for operation of cataract differ hugely as at some place there were many camps and at some places, there was almost none;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of discrepancies seemingly present in disbursement of funds indicating the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action likely to be initiated for the irregularities in payment of grant-in-aid by getting them investigated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (e) The report is being collected from the Government of Bihar and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]***Advertising Rights by AAI**

3347. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total revenue earned by Airports Authority of India (AAI) through advertising rights given to various advertising agencies during each of the last three years and the current year, airport-wise;

(b) the details of agencies which have defaulted in payment of dues to the AAI and the total outstanding dues pending against such agencies, agency-wise;

(c) the efforts made by the Government to recover the outstanding dues from defaulting agencies;

(d) whether involvement of AAI officials in awarding advertising rights to these agencies has been detected/ come to the notice of the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/proposed to be taken against such officers?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The details are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) The details are enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) The dues are monitored by Airports Authority of India on regular basis. In case of delay penal interest is being charged in addition to encashing the security deposit for adjustment against the dues.

(d) and (e) No Madam. Advertising contracts are awarded through call of open tenders.

Statement

Airport-wise Revenue Earned through Advertisement Rights for the Past 3 Years and the Current Year

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Airport	Year-wise Revenue Earned through Advertisement Rights			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto 31.7.12)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Amritsar	34636	379.76	402.10	105.33
2.	Chandigarh	119,40	128.30	242.40	80.27

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Jaipur	381.22	331.39	365.11	16.49
4.	Jammu	459.33	512.97	547.42	241.82
5.	Lucknow	364.28	404.07	580.93	199.42
6.	Srinagar	157.32	162.26	171.64	146.62
7.	Udaipur	4.10	6.13	6.74	0.00
8.	Varanasi	3.55	0.08	0.00	0.00
	NR	1835.56	1924.96	2316.34	689.95
9.	Bhubaneswar	247.38	274.38	309.33	131.56
10.	Gaya	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00
11.	Patna	163.38	179.79	201.42	70.72
12.	Portbiar	8.78	10.23	9.06	2.81
13.	Ranchi	119.84	154.58	118.20	30.17
14.	Raipur	135.89	216.48	235.87	76.56
	ER	675.27	835.84	873.88	311.82
15.	Ahmedabad	737.42	85.83	944.10	492.41
16.	Aurangabad	13.62	9.52	4.81	3.58
17.	Bhavnagar	0.55	0.60	0.66	0.19
18.	Belgaum	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Bhopal	35.98	83.12	97.09	0.00
20.	Bhuj	2	333	3.38	0.91
21.	Goa	545381	552.77	610.49	273.62
22.	Indore	54.58	46.65	44.13	0.00
23.	Jamnagar	2.09	2.28	2.51	2.73
24.	Juhu	147.29	163.12	201.31	77.72
25.	Mumbai	63.07	27.69	24.87	9.35
26.	Nagpur		7.22	0.00	0.00
27.	Porbandar	0.39	0.36	0.00	0.00
28.	Pune	717.21	781.98	1551.41	657.11
29.	Rajkot	9.84	9.61	3.52	1.51
30.	Surat	1.77	4.89	1.73	0.00
31.	Vadodara	128.22	145.47	15.47	64.71
	WR	2460.40	2696.96	3641.42	1583.84
32.	Hubli	9.461	10.49	7.68	2.30
33.	Tirupathi	59.54	77.45	75.76	28.66
34.	Vijayawada	2.81	2.80	1.20	0.80

1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	Calicut	87.46	96.21	105.83	46.48
36.	Coimbatore	53.75	124.31	68.20	33.60
37.	Madurai	57.87	137.84	58.34	25.85
38.	Mangalore	49.28	34.95	57.491	25.95
39.	Trichy	10.05	41.701	1232	9.19
40.	Trivandrum	80.561	88.62	97.481	41.66
41.	Vizag	82.25	91.22	101.43	44.99
	SR	493.03	606.01	585.73	259.48
42.	Agartala	39.39	51.24	49.06	2.26
43.	Bagdogra	42.26	15.37	40.19	5.54
44.	Dimapur	5.19	1230	13.03	3.49
45.	Guwahati	71.25	104.82	208.99	18.48
46.	Dibrugarh	7.43	6.68	9.54	5.31
47.	Imphal	14.62	531	6.41	1.91
48.	Jorhat	2.79	0.94	3.23	1.03
49.	Silchar	4.16	7.89	15.97	0.73
50.	Tezpur	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.00
	NER	177.09	204.55	346.98	38.75
51.	Chennai Airport	19s7.67	2146.23	2017.70	678.01
52.	Kolkata Airport	1743.33	1967.62	2145.13	768.38
	Total	9342.35	10382.17	11927.18	4330.23

Statement II

Details of Agencies which have Defaulted in Payment of Dues to The AAI and the Dues Pending against such Agencies. Agency-wise as on 31.7.2012

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Agencies	Total
1	2	3
1.	Trimurti Publicity	10.25
2.	Om Promotion and Advertising Agency	9.44
3.	Absolute 3D Vision	10.88
4.	Sai Advertisers	60.52
5.	Sign Sites Publicities	17.10

1	2	3
6.	Widener ADs (India) Ltd.	7.38
7.	TDI International India Ltd.	8333.62
8.	Ashok Sharma and Associates	34.16
9.	Chhavi Advertising	153.19
10.	Meena Advertisers	252.94
11.	Graphisads	232.93
12.	In and Out Publicity	16.72
13.	Sanjay Knit	67.49
14.	Sindhu Holdings	18.79
15.	Priyaroshini ADs and Trans	12.19
16.	Vin ADs advdvertising	11.60
	Total	9249.20

Bidding Process in JNNSM

3348. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has successfully completed the bidding for project in Phase I of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM);

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the projects approved under phase I of the mission along with their status of implementation;

(c) whether a number of projects have turned riskier due to commercially unviable bidding rates and facing funding issues; and

(d) if so, details thereof and the remedial measures initiated by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) Bidding for phase I of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) was done in two batches of 620 MW and 350 MW. A capacity of 130 MW under batch I has been commissioned. 470 MW capacity under batch I and the entire capacity of 350 MW under batch II have time for completion till May 2013 and February 2013, respectively. 10 MW capacity under batch I was cancelled due to mis-compliance of the eligibility conditions, and the balance 10 MW could not be completed within the stipulated time period.

(c) No such case has been reported to the Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

Research in Unani Medicine

3349. SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the research work undertaken by the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, (CCRUM) funds spent and achievements made as a result thereof during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the tenure, composition and role of Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) of CCRUM in carrying out above research activities in Unani Medicines;

(c) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to research work in CCRUM going on without SAC;

(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) The details of the research work undertaken and achievements made by the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) during the last 3 years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement. The details of funds spent are as follows:

Year	(Rs. in crore)		
	Plan	Non-plan	Total
2009-10	34.44	39.65	74.09
2010-11	39.30	35.20	74.51
2011-12	35.80	36.26	72.06
2012-13 (till 26.8.2012)	26.79*	14.09	40.88

*Including an amount of Rs. 16.58 Crore released for Capital works for CRIUM, Lucknow, Hyderabad and RRIUM, Patna buildings.

(b) The tenure of the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) is three years. It comprises of Experts in the discipline of Unani Medicine besides Experts in other allied disciplines e.g. Botany, Chemistry, Pharmacology and Modern Medicine. SAC is a recommendatory body. Its terms of reference *inter-alia* include periodic evaluation of the programmes of the Council, consideration of new schemes/projects.

(c) to (e) The SAC has been re-constituted and notified. During the absence of the SAC, the Technical guidance was made available to the Council by technical Experts/Committees appointed by the Director General on different scientific aspects.

Statement

*Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine
Research Work Undertaken and Achievements Made
(Consolidated achievements during last three
years and the current year)*

Clinical Research Programme

Pre-clinical safety evaluation studies:

- Acute and sub-chronic studies completed on 18 drugs.

- Chronic toxicity studies on 8 drugs and acute and sub-chronic toxicity studies on 6 drugs allotted for 2012-13 are in progress.

Clinical studies [Intramural Research (IMR)]

- Undertaken clinical studies on 22 diseases with 43 formulations/regimens.
- Finalized studies on 15 drugs in seven disease conditions (4 in Vitiligo, 2 in Eczema/Psoriasis, 3 in Sinusitis, 3 in Rheumatoid arthritis, 2 in Infective hepatitis and 1 in Bronchial asthma).
- 13 drugs developed based on the research studies have been made available to the patients at the Council's OPDs due to public demand till patents are awarded and drugs commercially exploited.
- Provisional patents filed: 12
- No. of patent awarded: 08 (in diseases including Zeequn Nafas (Bronchial Asthma), Nazfuddam (Haemorrhage-Epistaxis), Nazla (Cattrah), Humma (Pyrexia), Qabz (Constipation) and Wajaul-Mafasil (Rheumatoid arthritis) [2], Deedan (Helminthiasis).

Validation of Pharmacopoeial/Classkal Drugs in different disease conditions

- Validation of the efficacy of 25 classical drugs in different disease conditions undertaken during 2011-12 at 18 clinical centres of the Council. Studies are in progress.

Collaborative clinical studies

- Undertaken six collaborative studies with modern hospitals in different disease conditions including; (i) Bronchial asthma at Vallabhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi, (ii) Duodenal Ulcer at Deccan Medical College, Hyderabad (iii) Viral hepatitis at Deccan Medical College, Hyderabad, (iv) Osteo arthritis at, Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi (v) Unani drug as adjuvant therapy to ATT in Pulmonary tuberculosis at Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi and (vi) Psoriasis at All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS), New Delhi.
- A total of eight drugs were studied in the above disease conditions.

Fundamental Research

- Phase-II study on susceptibility of acquiring diseases in relation to the temperament to the patients continued. Brain storming on fundamental research organized with a view to develop a standard format for assessment of temperament based on Unani fundamentals.

Validation of regimnal therapies of Unani medicine:

- Undertaken validation of regimnal therapy namely; Hajamt (Cupping) at Central Research Institute of Unani Medicine, Lucknow, New Delhi and Srinagar in different musculoskeletal disorders.

Drug Standardisation Research Programme

- Development of SOP on method of preparation of Unani formulation followed by their Pharmacopoeial standards: 174 drugs and standardisation of 50 single Unani drugs.
- Quality control of Unani formulations: 89
- Published Unani Pharmacopeia of India: 03 volumes
- Published National Formulary of Unani Medicine: 01 volume

Survey and Cultivation of Medicinal Plants Programme

- Twenty-eight ethnobotanical surveys of forest areas in Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Uttarkhand, Tamil Nadu, Jammu and Kashmir conducted collecting over 10423 plant specimens and 1083 medicinal folk-claims.
- Maintaining 9681 herbarium sheets, 1322 drug specimens and 1059 index cards at different centres.
- Undertaken experimental cultivation of 13 medicinal plants/drugs in the herb garden of the Institutes.
- Organized 13 farmers meet on awareness training on cultivation and marketing of medicinal plants organized.
- Published three monographs on medicinal plants of different forest divisions

Literary Research Programme

- Published Urdu translation of six Unani classical books and reprinting of out of print 42 classical books.

- Compiled and printed a document entitled "Standard Unani Medical Terminology" comprising of 4028 terms (under WHO funded project, 2011).
- Published Arabic translation of Unani Pharmacopoeia of India, Part-I, Volume-I
- Survey, for identification of Unani manuscripts in important oriental libraries in India conducted and cataloguing of the manuscripts done.
- Digitalization of 24 important Unani manuscripts completed.
- Standard treatment guidelines of Unani medicine for 48 diseases compiled.
- Preparation of E-books of Unani pharmacopoeia and National Formulary of Unani medicine is in progress.

Research Publications

- Published 171 research articles in the scientific journal 'Hippocratic Journal of Unani medicine' and 106 literary articles in Urdu journal 'Jahane-Tib'
- Published 99 documents including monographs, reports, profiles, journals etc.

[*Translation*]

Healthcare Facility to New Government Employees

3350. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided not to provide CGHS healthcare facilities to its new Government employees;

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

(c) the steps proposed by the Government to provide healthcare facility to its new employees?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The existing Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) facilities are available to new Government employees at present. However, there is a proposal to introduce a health insurance scheme for the Central Government employees and pensioners as per the recommendations of the Sixth

Central Pay Commission, which has also recommended to make the scheme compulsory for the new entrants joining the Government service after introduction of the scheme.

[*English*]

Illegal Migrants in Tribal Areas

3351. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition and the existence of the belts and block created under the provisions of Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886 as amended from time to time has been threatened due to illegal immigration, of Bangladeshis and non-bonafide, non-tribals and land alienation of the tribals;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with action taken for restoration of the said land to the tribal;

(c) whether the Government proposes to enact an effective and stringent law to check alienation of tribal land in the North Eastern Region of the country particularly in Assam; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) to (d) As reported by Department of Land Resources, no specific information is available in this regard. However, States with large tribal population have enacted land protection laws/laws prohibiting alienation of Tribal lands and promoting restoration of alienated land. Further, the State Governments have been requested from time to time to take effective steps for implementation of legislative provisions to prevent alienation of tribal land and restore alienated tribal land.

National Aviation University

3352. SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up an aviation university with world class facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the location identified for the purpose;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any project report in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the expenditure likely to be involved for setting up this university; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) The proposal to set up National Aviation University has been included in the report of Working Group on Civil Aviation for 12th Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

Medicines to Cancer Patients

3353. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cancer patients in Safdarjung Hospital at Delhi are not being given medicines for more than last six months and they have to purchase them from the market;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure availability of these medicines in the hospitals for distribution to the patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Safdarjung Hospital has informed that, all medicines are given free to all cancer patients. In case of immediate non-availability of medicines, local indent and local purchase is done for the patients which may take few days.

[English]

Construction of Airports on Coal Mines

3354. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constructed/proposes to construct airports in coal mining belts in various States of the country including West Bengal;

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

(c) the likely dangers/risks to the life and property as a result of construction of airports at such sites along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard including the selection of alternative sites?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Asansol airport is the only airport belonging to Airports Authority of India (AAI) which lies in the coal mining belt. This airport was abandoned since 1970 due to coal mining activities underneath the runway.

However, a Greenfield airport at Andal in Burdwan District of West Bengal, which is 24 Km. from Asansol, is being constructed by Bengal Aerotropis Project Limited (BAPL), a private entity. This site is located in Damodar Valley which is known for coal deposit.

The project was accorded in-principle approval on 03.12.2008, subject to Government of West Bengal addressing the concerns of Coal India Limited.

Power Sharing

3355. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar is allocated power as per GadgEI formula on power sharing for States;

(b) If so, the details of this formula and the reasons for which Bihar is not allocated power at par with other States;

(c) whether Government proposes to enhance power supply to the States which are facing power crisis in the country particularly Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) At present Bihar has an allocation upto 1835 MW from the Central Generating Stations which is highest among the Eastern States. Further, Ministry of Power has allocated 50% of power from Barh STPS-II (1320 MW) to Bihar at the request of Government of Bihar.

Power from Central Generating Stations to beneficiary States/Union Territories is allocated in accordance with formula for allocation of power which is being treated as guidelines from April, 2000. As per these guidelines, allocation of power is made to the States/UTs in two parts, namely firm allocation of 85% and 15% unallocated power for allocation by the Government for meeting the

urgent/overall requirement. The firm allocation includes allocation of 12% free power to the affected States and 1% for local area development in case of Hydro Power Stations and 10% (not free) power to the home State in case of Thermal and Nuclear Power Stations. The balance 72%/75% power is distributed amongst the States/UTs of the region in accordance with the pattern of central plan assistance and energy consumption during the previous five years, both factors having equal weightage.

Central plan assistance is determined in accordance with the Gadgil formula, in which population of the states is also taken into consideration. In case of Joint venture projects, the equity contributing state gets benefit in firm allocation in accordance with their equity contribution.

The aforementioned guidelines for allocation of power from Central Generating Stations are applicable to the generating stations, for which PPAs have been signed upto 5th January, 2011. After 5th January, 2011, power is to be procured by the Distribution Companies/Utilities through tariff based competitive bidding. In 13 new projects of NTPC, Central Government has in January, 2011 approved allocation of 50% of power to 'Home' State, 15% unallocated power at the disposal of Government of India and 35% to other constituents (except 'Home' State) of that region on the basis of extant guidelines on allocation of power giving equal weightage to central plan assistance and energy consumption by each State of the Region for preceding 5 years. Similar dispensation has also been provided by the Government in January, 2011 in respect of new projects of Nuclear Power Corporation.

(c) and (d) The demand/requirement of power in a State is to be met from their own generation, its share in the Central Generating Stations (CGSs) and import of power. Supply of power to the States against their allocation of power from CGSs, therefore, caters to part of their requirement. Generally approximately 95% of the power available in the State of Bihar is supplied from CGSs. Steps have been taken by the Government to improve the overall power supply position in the country including Bihar. These steps include acceleration in generating capacity addition, rigorous monitoring of on-going power generation projects, coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal and nuclear and gas based stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity, strengthening of Inter-state and Inter regional transmission network for optimum utilization of available power in the country and import of coal to meet the shortfall in domestic coal supply, strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution system under R-APDRP,

providing access of electricity to rural household under RGGVY. Projects aggregating 3690 MW in Central Sector are under construction for likely benefits during the 12th Plan with share of Bihar being of the order of 1447 MW.

Committee on Tourism

3356. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any Committee on the development of tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee and the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) if not, the time by which it is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (e) An Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister to facilitate resolution of Inter-Ministerial issues involved in the development of tourism in the country as well as issues raised by industry association.

The First Meeting of the Committee was held on 19th January, 2012. Issues discussed in the meeting related to facilitation of issue of visas to foreign tourists, tourist visa on arrivals, broadbasing of hospitality education, etc. The second meeting of the Committee was held on 13.08.2012 to review the follow-up action taken in the first meeting. In addition, some issues raised by States and Industry associations in the hospitality sector were also discussed.

Unallocated Quota of Power

3357. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has reduced the unallocated quota of power from the Central Generating Stations to Gujarat;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the State Government has requested the Union Government to reconsider its decision;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Union Government's thereon; and

(e) the time by when the original quota is likely to be restored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The allocation of Gujarat out of power of Central Generating Stations of Western Region was reduced from 31 MW to 'Nil' in January, 2011 as Gujarat was relatively comfortable in regard to power supply position and was exporting power.

(c) No request from Government of Gujarat has been received during the year 2012-13 for reconsideration of its decision.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of answer to part (c) above.

Definition of MSME

3358. SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to change the definition of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the Rs. 5 crore turnover limit prescribed for small enterprises; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and 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) to (d) The micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) are defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006. Several suggestions for the amendment to the Act have been received from various Associations. No decision in the matter has yet been taken.

Plant Load Factor

3359. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether prompted by the deficient monsoons and shortage of coal the Government has asked the public sector power generation companies, both in thermal and hydel systems, to improve upon the plant load factor to optimum capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation has of late been showing a decline both in power generation and profitability;

(d) if so, the details thereof for the last three years along with the reasons; and

(e) the steps being taken to improve its performance?

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). Monitoring of generation from various sources, including generation from the Public Sector Power Generating Companies is carried out by Central Electricity Authority and Ministry of Power. Subsequent steps are taken to improve PLF of thermal power stations from time to time. These include thrust to import of coal for bridging the gap between requirement of coal and its availability from the domestic sources inter-alia with the attendant advantage of improving the quality of blended coal and the PLF of power stations, monitoring of supply of coal to the thermal power stations by an Inter-Ministerial Group under the aegis of Ministry of Coal, pursuance with Coal India Limited for enhancing production of coal, liquidating pit-head stocks and reduction in e-auction of coal by Coal India Limited.

(c) and (d) During the last three years the electricity generation from the power plants of Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) has increased from 14,720 Million Unit in 2009-10 to 16,380 Million Unit in 2010-11 and to 19,374 Million Unit in 2011-12.

The latest available figures of operating profit on power and profit/loss after tax in respect of DVC for the last three years are given below:

	(Rs. in crore)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Operating Profit on Power	1957.72	1188.21	777.3
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	886.95	299.88	(120.23)

Note: Annual Accounts for FY 2011-12 is under finalisation

While DVC has earned an operating profit as indicated above even after considering the various social expenditures incurred as per mandate of the DVC Act, 1948, the net financial results, however, reflected decline in profit after tax/loss due to the following reasons:

- (1) Interest on Capital contribution by the participating Governments.
- (2) Net results suffered due to borrowing of short-term loan on account of huge outstanding dues of about Rs. 5,000 crore payable by JSEB. Significant rise in interest payment on short term loan due to outstanding dues of JSEB;
- (3) After the coming into force of the Electricity Act, 2003 w.e.f. 10.06.2003, tariff of DVC for generation and inter-State transmission is being determined by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC). CERC did not allow expenditure on certain items for fixation of tariff from 1.04.2006 to 31.03.2009. DVC has filed appeal in the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 18.06.2010 against the Order of APTEL for revision of tariff. The matter is pending in the Hon'ble Supreme Court;
- (4) To meet the contractual obligations import of power through Unscheduled Interchange (UI) mechanism at a higher rate;
- (5) Expenditure the Social Integration Programme (SIP);
- (6) Teething troubles of new thermal power stations of DVC;
- (7) Shortage of coal; and
- (8) Loss on Flood Control and Irrigation activities.

(e) The steps taken to improve its performance of DVC include the following:

- (i) DVC has approached the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity and Hon'ble Supreme Court for decision on certain disputed tariff issues.
- (ii) Ministry of Power has approached Ministry of Finance, Government of India for recovery of an amount of Rupees 1728 Crore (reconciled till January, 2011) through Central Plan devolution from Jharkhand State in terms of the Tripartite Agreement (TPA) of the securitization scheme of GOI. Ministry of Finance has requested Ministry of Power to seek legal opinion in the matter. The matter has been referred to the Ministry of Law and Justice, Department of Legal Affairs and their opinion in the matter is awaited.
- (iii) Government of India has accorded guarantee to DVC for Rs. 4,400 crore for issue of bonds during 2011-12 by DVC. The bonds have since been issued by DVC. Further, Government of India has agreed to accommodate guarantee requirement of DVC for Rs. 2,600 crore during 2012-13.
- (iv) DVC has also taken up following initiatives to improve the plant performance:
 - Operation and maintenance (O and M) initiatives such as Gap analysis/technical audit, implementation of optimized O and M practices and implementation of rolling plant to address the O and M issues in a holistic manner.
 - Comprehensive Renovation and Modernisation (R and M), Life Extension (LE) programme/energy efficiency through Central Electricity Authority for Bokaro Thermal Power Station 'B' (BTPS 'B') (3x210 MW) and Durgapur Thermal Power Station (DTPS) Units # 3 and 4.
 - Coal mine development and import of coal to overcome the coal shortage.

[Translation]

Construction of Hospitals/Dispensaries

3360. SHRI MAKANSINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments regarding purchase of drugs, construction of hospitals/dispensaries particularly in tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise including Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the amount of funds sanctioned for the construction of hospitals/dispensaries and procurement of drugs?

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

(b) and (c) The Government has received proposals from the States/UTs for construction of hospitals and procurement of drugs through their State Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for 2012-13. The State/UT-wise proposals received in the PIP and the amount sanctioned thereon are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

States/UTs-wise details of amount proposed and approved under NRHM for procurement of drugs in 2012-13

(Rs. in lakhs)

States/UTs	Total Proposed	Total Approved
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	335	187
Andhra Pradesh	8579	3658
Arunachal Pradesh	502	284
Assam	25384	11618
Bihar	8684	8409
Chandigarh	206	109
Chhattisgarh	3658	893
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	74	67

1	2	3
Daman and Diu	19	15
Delhi	2093	1737
Goa	260	197
Gujarat	2367	2317
Haryana	2458	2265
Himachal Pradesh	1471	489
Jammu and Kashmir	1770	968
Jharkhand	4533	3548
Karnataka	7682	5657
Kerala	1128	3122
Lakshadweep	19	3
Madhya Pradesh	28070	8040
Maharashtra	26677	19241
Manipur	721	409
Meghalaya	1282	826
Mizoram	555	523
Nagaland	1187	793
Odisha	9415	5482
Puducherry	419	252
Punjab	7268	4788
Rajasthan	9258	5067
Sikkim	178	225
Tamil Nadu	6315	7504
Tripura	819	633
Uttar Pradesh	13521	14148
Uttarakhand	2124	665
West Bengal	28548	15888
Total	207578	130026

State-wise proposed and approved under NRHM for construction of hospitals/dispensaries during 2012-13

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State Name	Amount Proposed	Amount Approved
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	674	272
2.	Andhra Pradesh	39858	31764
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1046	977
4.	Assam	96962	35997
5.	Bihar	9556	9505
6.	Chandigarh	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	22459	13564
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	4	4
10.	Delhi	10483	2991
11.	Goa	674	570
12.	Gujarat	21376	14657
13.	Haryana	4682	4683
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2331	810
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9053	388
16.	Jharkhand	5734	2473
17.	Karnataka	14809	13709
18.	Kerala	10667	6767
19.	Lakshwadeep	20	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	16652	10837
21.	Maharashtra	54459	49504
22.	Manipur	2073	2067
23.	Meghalaya	2465	2245
24.	Mizoram	519	519
25.	Nagaland	2330	78
26.	Odisha	28798	22169

1	2	3	4
27.	Puducherry	63	53
28.	Punjab	6168	3682
29.	Rajasthan	68048	24397
30.	Sikkim	908	800
31.	Tamil Nadu	23438	22469
32.	Tripura	5378	3511
33.	Uttar Pradesh	124312	108012
34.	Uttarakhand	1413	1443
35.	West Bengal	27413	18750
Total		614825	409666

*[English]***State Coordination-cum-Empowered-Committee (SCEC)**

3361. SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has advised State Governments to set up State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (SCEC) in their States to curb illegal mining;

(b) if so, the details and the response of the State Government thereto;

(c) the States which have not set up such Committee so far; and

(d) the measures taken by the Union Government to pursue the State Governments to set up such Committee at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (c) The Central Government has reiterated its advice conveyed to the State Governments to constitute State Level Empowered Committees vide D.O. 7/69/2011-M.IV dated 17.11.2011 to coordinate efforts at State level among various Departments for dealing with matters relating to mineral development and regulation, including measures to curb illegal mining. So far, thirteen State Governments including all mineral-rich States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya

Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan and West Bengal have set up State Level Empowered Committees.

(d) The Central Government is reviewing the position regarding constitution of State Level Empowered Committees and their functioning in the meetings of Central Coordination cum Empowered Committee held regularly.

[Translation]

Sale of Medicines

3362. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the sale of medicines meant for the Government hospitals and Central Government Health Services (CGHS) in the open market;

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

(c) the number of the persons arrested for sale of such medicines along with the action taken against the medical stores purchasing Government medicines and the hospitals selling such drugs; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check such illegal practices in future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) In so far as the three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College are concerned, no such case has been reported

In case of CGHS, Delhi Police has arrested some CGHS officials on the charges of selling of stolen CGHS medicines in the open market during the last three years as indicated below:

2009-Two officials of CGHS dispensaries, Shri Revati Prasad Sharma, Pharmacist/Storekeeper, and Shri Mithun Tyagi Computer Operator.

2010-Nil

2011-Five officials of various CGHS dispensaries: Shri Attar Singh Mastwal, Pharmacist/Storekeeper, Ravinder Kumar, Pharmacist, Krishan Kumar, Pharmacist, Sunil Kumar, Pharmacist, and Bachcha Singh, Dresser.

The services of Shri Mithun Tyagi have been terminated. Departmental Enquiry against Shri Revati Prasad Sharma has been completed and penalty imposed. For the remaining five officials, Departmental enquiry has been instituted as per rules.

To check pilferage of medicines from CGHS dispensaries, detailed instructions have been issued to all CMOs-l/c vide Circular dated 10th August, 2011.

[English]

Shifting of Headquarters of AIE

3363. SHRI CHARLES DIAS:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to shift the Headquarters of Air India Express from Ernakulam to Mumbai;

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

(c) the present status of the proposal;

(d) whether the Government envisages better planning in future to schedule Air India Express flights and to reduce the fares; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) Air India Express is making changes to the Winter schedule to operate more flights on direct, point to point, basis. Wherever possible the flights are being made daily and non-stop. Flights are being re-timed keeping in mind the new DGCA CAR. Some of the flights are being made day flights to optimise crew utilisation.

As regards reduction in fares, Air India Express is a low cost international airline. In keeping with the low cost model, Air India Express follows dynamic pricing system. There are several fare levels which are decided based on booking position on a particular flight, time to departure

date, seasonality etc. On an average, Air India Express offers fares that are 15-20% lower than market fares of full service carriers.

[*Translation*]

Fake Passport and Visa

3364. DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) details of the cases of fake passports and visas that came to the light in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) action taken by the Government against the companies/persons including Government officials found involved in this regard during the above period; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to check fraudulent practices relating to passports and visas?

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) to (c) The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs is not dealing with passports or visas. However, information is being collected from the Ministries/Departments concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Off-grid Power Projects

3365. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to promote off-grid power projects in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government plans to establish sustainable rural electrification through off-grid power projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of rural electrification projects powered by off-grid sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Scheme under Ministry of Power

Government has accorded approval for a capital subsidy of Rs. 540 crore for Decentralised Distributed Generation (DDG) during XI Plan period under Rsgiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). DDG can be from conventional or renewable sources such as Biomass, Biofuels, Biogas, Mini hydro, Solar etc. for villages where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective. The DDG projects would be owned by State Government. Implementing Agencies of the projects shall be either the State Renewable Energy Development Agencies (SREDAs)/Departments promoting renewable energy or State Utilities or the identified CPSUs. Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) has been made the Nodal Agency for DDG scheme. Under the Scheme, 90% of the total project cost is provided to the implementing agency as subsidy. The balance 10% can be arranged by the implementing agency on their own or taken as loan from any financial institution or REC. So far, 283 projects cover in 233 villages and 446 hamlets have been sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 280.56 crore under DDG scheme. A list of sanctioned DDG projects is given in the enclosed Statement I.

Scheme under Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)

- MNRE has a number of ongoing schemes/programmes to promote large scale deployment and use of off-grid/decentralized power generation systems based on locally available renewable energy sources. These include Solar Photovoltaic systems/plants, Micro-hydel plants, Biomass gasifiers, Waste-to-energy plants, Aero-generators/hybrid systems, etc. Central Financial Assistance (CFA)/Subsidies ranging from about 30 to 100% of the cost of deployment of the renewable power generation systems/plants is being provided under these schemes depending on the type of system, user category and region. Details of these schemes/programmes along with the levels of CFA being provided are given in the enclosed Statement-II.
- The RVE programme of MNRE covers lighting/basic electrification of those remote unelectrified census villages and un electrified hamlets of electrified census villages where grid extensions was not found feasible by the State Governments and hence were not covered under the RGGVY. Such villages were provided basic facilities for lighting/electricity through various renewable energy sources. The programme was

implemented in States by State notified implementing Agencies. The programme completed on 31.3.2012. During the 11th Plan period, 6033 nos. of villages and hamlets were sanctioned under the programme.

- MNRE is promoting biomass gasifier systems using locally available agriculture residues such as rice husk, corn cob/stalk, cotton stalk, arhar stalk, small wood chips etc. So far, 60 gasifier systems of 32 kWe with 100% producer gas engines using rice husk and other agricultural residues have been set up for providing unmet demand of electricity through local distribution network in about 200 villages/hamlets/tolas in Bihar.
- Under first phase of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar PV applications was fixed. The 2nd phase (1.4.2013-31.3.2017) envisages another 800 MWp equivalent of off-grid solar photovoltaic applications.
- Major systems deployed in the country up to 31.03.2012 are as under:
 - Over 9160 villages/hamlets have been provided with renewable energy systems,

mostly solar PV, for meeting the lighting/basic electricity needs.

- Over 19 lakh solar lighting systems and 7771 solar pumps with equivalent electricity generation capacity of 70.39 MW and stand-alone SPV power plants of aggregate capacity of 19.82 MW.
- Biomass/Co generation (non-bagasse) 382.50 MWeq.
- Biomass Gasifiers
- Rural electrification: 16.12 MW_{eq}
- Industrial application: 134.08 MW_{eq}
 - Waste to Energy plants: 101.75 MW_{eq}
 - Aero-Generators/Hybrid Systems: 1,64 MW
 - Micro-hydel sets (up to 100 kW) 3,425 kW
 - Watermills (1-5 kW, average 2 kW) 2,001 nos./3394 kW
- State-wise details of cumulative off-grid power generation capacity set up through various off-grid power systems as on 31.3.2012 are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement I

DDG-Project-wise details

Sl.No.	State	Name of Implementing Agency	Type of Project	No. of Projects	Project Name	Sanctioned Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	Date of Original Sanction	Project Imp. Period	Villages/ Hamlets Covered	BPL HH
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand Renewable Energy Development Agency	Micro Hydel	1	Gangl Micro Hydel Project in Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand	274.35	27.07.2010	24 months	7	225
2.	West Bengal	West Bengal Green Energy Development Corporation Limited (WBGEDCL)	Hybrid (Bio Diesel+ SPV)	9	Gosaba (DPR-1)	699.29	30.12.2010	14 months	1	2613
			Hybrid (Bio Diesel +SPV)		Gosaba (DPR-2)	672	30.12.2010		2	1405

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Biomass briquettes fired boilers TG Sets		Gosaba (DPR-3)	2172.52	24.12.2010		7	4728
			Biomass briquettes fired boilers TG Sets.		Gosaba (DPR-4)	2165.88	30.12.2010		8	4271
			Hybrid (Biomass gasifier+ SPV)		Patharpratima (DPR-5)	1695.26	24.12.2010		5	2903
			Hybrid (Biomass gasifier+ SPV)		Patharpratima (DPR-6)	1365.57	24.12.2010		7	2360
			Hybrid (Biomass gashier+ SPV)		Patharpratima (DPR-7)	679.92	24.12.2010		2	1057
			Hybrid (Biomass gasifier+ SPV)		Patharpratima (DPR-8)	951.96	24.12.2010		3	1864
			Hybrid (Bio Diesel+ SPV)		Namkhana (DPR-9)	594.89	24.12.2010		4	2075
		Sub Total (WB)		9		10997.29			39	23276
3.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh Renewable Energy Development Agency	SPV (09 projects)	9	Korba	294.34	31.03.11	6 months	18	346
			SPV (10 projects)	10	Sarguja	758.33	31.03.11	6 months	32	1094
		Sub Total (Chhattisgarh)		19		1052.67			50	1440
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Eastern Power Distribution Company Limited	SPV (57 Projects)	57	Vishakhapatnam	1694.196	03.08. 2011	18 months	57	2225
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	SPV (7 Projects)	7	Hamirpur, Lalitpur	323.72	22.12. 2011	15 months	7	351
		Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	SPV (14 Projects)	14	Bahraich, Lakhimpur Kheri	3733.93			55	3050
		Purvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	SPV (41 Projects)	41	Sonebhadra	2351.97			41	1420
		Sub Total (Uttar Pradesh)		62		6409.61			103	4821

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Urja Vidyut Nigam Limited	SPV (48 projects)	48	Sidhi, Umaria, Shahdol and Balaghat	2882.92	31.03.2012	8 months	170	3367
	Andhra Pradesh	Northern Power Distribution Company Limited	SPV (19 projects)	19	Adilabad	413.27	31.03.2012	18 months	38	510
7.	Bihar	Bihar State Hydroelectric Power Corporation	41 projects are Hybrif of Biomass gasfier + SPV and 7 projects are only SPV based	48	Gopalganj and Kalmur	3784.64	31.03.2012	9 months	175	10143
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Northern Power Distribution Company Limited	SPV (20 projects)	20	Khammam	547.42	24.04.2012	18 months	40	765
				283 Projects	283	Total so far	28056.37		679	46772

(*) Sanctioned by Monitoring Committee on 30.3.2012. However, Sanction letter to Implementing Agency was Issued on 24.04.2012.

Statement II

Central Financial Assistance/Subsidies provided under various off-grid/decentralised renewable power generation schemes/programmes

Sl. No.	Off-grid/Decentralised Renewable Energy systems	Central Financial Assistance/Subsidies
1	2	3
1.	Remote Village Electrification: Renewable energy systems for Electricity generation/lighting for households In remote un-electrified census villages/hamlets	90% of the cost of electricity generation systems subject to a pre-specified maximum amount for each technology and an overall ceiling of Rs. 16,000 per household. 100% cost of a single light Solar PV home lighting system for BPL households.
2.	Biomass Gasifiers	<p>For Rural applications: Rs. 15 lakh/100 kW for village level electricity generation with 100% producer gas engine. 20% higher subsidy for Special Category States and Islands Rs. 1 lakh per km for a maximum of 3 km, for laying distribution network after successful installation and commissioning of the system.</p> <p>For Industrial applications: Rs. 2 lakh/300 kWth for thermal applications Rs. 2.5 lakh/100 kW.with dual fuel engine Rs. 10 lakh/100 kW. with 100% producer gas engine For Institutional applications: Rs. 15 lakh/100 kW. with 100% producer gas engine</p>

1	2	3
3.	Non-bagasse cogeneration for captive use in industry	Rs. 20 lakh/MW subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 crore/project. (20% higher for Special Category States)
4.	Urban Waste to Energy	Rs. 1 crore to 3 crore/MW, depending on technology. (20% higher for Special Category States)
5.	Industrial Waste-to-Energy Plants	Rs. 20 lakh to Rs. 1 crore/MW*, depending on technology. (20% higher for Special Category States)
6.	Solar Energy Systems (Photovoltaic/Thermal)	30% of project cost limited to Rs. 0.81 lakh/kWp and/or 5% interest bearing loans. In Special Category States, UT Islands and Districts of India International Border, the subsidy is 90% of project cost limited to Rs. 2.43 lakh/kWp, for plants installed by Central and State Government Ministries, Departments and their organizations, State Nodal Agencies and local bodies.
7.	Small Aero-Generators and Hybrid Systems	Rs. 1 lakh/kW for commercial and Rs. 1.5 lakh/kW for non commercial beneficiaries. Rs. 2.25 lakh per kW for projects in NE Region States Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir.
8.	Micro-hydel plants/Water mills	Rs. 0.35 lakh per watermill for mechanical application Rs. 1.1 lakh per watermill for electrical application.

Statement III

State-wise Cumulative Installation of Off-grid/Decentralised SPV Systems (31.3.2012)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Solar Photovoltaic Systems				
		Lanterns	Home Lights	Street Lights	Pumps	Power Plants kWp
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6296	405	358	5	167
2.	Andhra Pradesh	38544	2055	4186	613	731.1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14433	10349	1071	18	17.1
4.	Assam	1211	0	98	45	210
5.	Bihar	50117	6528	955	139	775.6
6.	Chandigarh	1675	275	898	12	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	3311	7254	2042	230	4576.72
8.	Delhi	4807	0	301	90	82
9.	Goa	1065	362	707	15	1.72
10.	Gujarat	31603	9231	2004	85	374.6
11.	Haryana	93853	50239	22018	469	676.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Himachal Pradesh	23909	22586	7430	6	201.5
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	43822	42133	5806	39	308.85
14.	Jharkhand	16374	7312	620	0	235.9
15.	Karnataka	7334	42355	2694	551	254.41
16.	Kerala	54367	32326	1735	810	57.7
17.	Lakshadweep	5289	0	1725	0	100
18.	Madhya Pradesh	9444	3304	7158	87	575
19.	Maharashtra	68683	3440	8420	239	913.7
20.	Manipur	4787	3865	928	40	148
21.	Meghalaya	24875	7840	1273	19	50.5
22.	Mizoram	8331	5395	431	37	109
23.	Nagaland	6317	868	271	3	144
24.	Odisha	9882	5156	5834	56	84.515
25.	Puducherry	1637	25	417	21	0
26.	Punjab	17495	8620	5354	1857	181
27.	Rajasthan	4716	117662	6852	656	3530.8
28.	Sikkim	5840	9030	474	0	29.7
29.	Tamil Nadu	16818	7575	6350	829	150
30.	Tripura	64282	32723	1199	151	35
31.	Uttar Pradesh	61905	174022	100406	575	2983.72
32.	Uttarakhand	64023	91307	8568	26	180.03
33.	West Bengal	17662	133365	8726	48	811
34.	Others	125797	24047	9150	0	1124
	Total	910504	861654	226459	7771	19820.215
	Wattage	9105040	32098388	16757966	12433600	19820215

70394994

Decentralized/off-grid Renewable Energy Systems/Devices as on 31.03.2012

Sl.No.	States/UT	Biomass Gasifier		Biomass (non- bagasse) (MW)	Waste to Energy (MW)	Aerogen/ hybrid systems (kW)	Watermills		Micro hydel (kW)	Remote Village Electrification	
		Industrial (kW)	Rural (kW)				Nos.	kW		Village (Nos)	Hamlet (Nos)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20514		45.10	8.71	16.00					
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		750			6.80			2500	297	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3.	Assam	1883				6.00				1856	
4.	Bihar	5434	3826	3.20							
5.	Chhattisgarh	1210		2.50	0.33					568	
6.	Goa					163.80					
7.	Gujarat	19780	1450		14.43	10.00				38	
8.	Haryana	1963		20.95	4.00	10.00					286
9.	Himachal Pradesh		7.20						21		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	200				15.80	50	100		160	
11.	Jharkhand	500		1.20						493	
12.	Karnataka	6297	1150	7.15	4.40	39.20	528	528		16	14
13.	Kerala			0.72		8.00					607
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8147	761	12.35	0.11	24.00				381	
15.	Maharashtra	7150		8.40	13.83	1033.90				338	
16.	Manipur					110.00			25	237	3
17.	Meghalaya	250		13.80		15.00				149	
18.	Mizoram		250							20	
19.	Nagaland		2100				246	492		11	
20.	Odisha	270		2.47	0.02					602	
21.	Punjab			70.74	1.81	50.00					
22.	Rajasthan	2431	33	2.00	3.00	14.00				292	
23.	Sikkim					15.50					13
24.	Tamil Nadu	9590	2172	13.15	10.04	24.50	80	80			101
25.	Tripura		1050			2.00				60	715
26.	Uttar Pradesh	22650	880	137.80	37.06					98	86
27.	Uttarakhand	1100		19.50	4.02	4.00	1097	2194	900	472	34
28.	West Bengal	24718	1450	14.27		74.00				1177	2
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands										
30.	Chandigarh										
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli										
32.	Daman and Diu										
33.	Delhi										
34.	Lakshadweep		250								
35.	Puducherry					5.00					
36.	Others*										
Total		134087	16122	382.50	101.76	1647.50	2001	3394	3425	7286	1874

AI Flights to Gulf

3366. SHRI P.T. THOMAS
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI M.I. SHANAVASAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Air India and its subsidiaries have reduced passenger flights from Gulf region to Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether representations have been received to increase the number of flights from that region to Kerala;
- (d) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard along with the details of private companies allowed to fly to Gulf; and
- (e) the time by which more flights are likely to be introduced especially during festival/vacation seasons on the Gulf-Kerala sector?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Due to the agitation of a section of its pilots, Air India was constrained to curtail its services on the Kerala-Gulf routes from 45 to 42 flights per week effective from 7.5.2012. Similarly, Air India Express was also forced to curtail some of its services on the Kerala-Gulf route. As per Summer 2012 Schedule, Air India Express had 77 flights per week on the Kerala-Gulf route, which were reduced by 20%. However, the passengers of cancelled/restructured flights were accommodated on other Air India/Air India Express flights or given full refund, as per their choice.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The representations were sent to Air India for consideration. After calling off the strike by its Pilots, Air India is currently in the process of restoring flights/routes on its network which were curtailed/restructured due to the Pilot's agitation.

(e) At present, Air India does not have the resources to operate additional flights during festival/vacation seasons on the Gulf-Kerala sector. In view of the peak season, Air India Express is operating 77 additional flights on peak demand days. Effective 17.9.2012, Air India Express will be restoring the complete Summer schedule and would also add more flights. Besides Air India and Air

India Express, Indigo is operating 7 flights per week and Jet Airways is operating 35 flights per week on Kerala-Gulf sector.

Salt and Sugar Contents in Fast Food

3367. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

- (a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to certain reports which suggest that junk food which is high on salt and sugar content is fuelling hypertension and obesity among the Indians;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) the average per day consumption of salt and sugar by an adult in the country along with the recommendations of the World Health Organisation (WHO) in this regard;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to put in place effective policies to reduce consumption of salt and sugar and take up the issue with the food industry so as to regulate the use of salt and sugar in the fast food in the country; 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) The fundamental cause of obesity and overweight is an energy imbalance between calories consumed and calories expended. Global increase in overweight and obesity are attributable to a number of factors including:

- a global shift in diet towards increased intake of energy-dense foods that are high in fat and sugars but low in vitamins, minerals and other micronutrients; and
- a trend towards decreased physical activity due to the increasingly sedentary nature of many forms of work, changing modes of transportation, and increasing urbanization.

To combat the rising trend of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), Government of India has launched the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 100 selected districts in 21 States during the 11th Five Year Plan.

(c) Health being a State subject, requisite data is not maintained centrally. However, as per the National Nutritional Monitoring Bureau Report, the rural and tribal population were consuming salt 6-7g/day/adult person, where as the consumption of sugar was 15g/day/adult.

As per the World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines regarding healthy diet and physical activities, one has to restrict salt intake to 5g/day. As per the National Institute of Nutrition of ICMR, Hyderabad's dietary guidelines for Indians (2011) the salt intake should be limited to 6g/day and sugar intake should not exceed 30g/day.

(d) and (e) The Government of India has initiated a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke at an estimated outlay of Rs. 1230.90 crore for the 11th Five Year Plan. The programme, inter alia, emphasise on healthy life style. The key messages that are conveyed to the public under the programme are:

- Increased intake of healthy foods (more vegetables, fruits, complex carbohydrates and low salt, sugar, fats)
- Increased physical activity through sports, exercise, etc.
- Avoidance of tobacco and alcohol
- Stress management
- Warning signs of cancer etc.

The nutrition labelling has been made mandatory on pre-packaged foods as part of food regulations dealt by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

Artisan Welfare Fund Trust

3368. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the works undertaken by Artisan Welfare Fund Trust (AWFT) in the country;

(b) the number of artisans covered under AWFT indicating the total number of artisans in the country, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to cover all the artisans under AWFT;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding the working of AWFT; and

(e) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year along with the action taken thereon?

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) Artisans Welfare Funds (AWFs) have been created to provide security and assistance to artisans, and are managed through Artisans Welfare Funds Trusts (AWFTs). Khadi institutions registered with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) are required to contribute 12% of wages of artisans to AWFs. In the case of death of an artisan, the entire amount to his credit is paid to his legal heir or nominee. An artisan who has been subscribing to the fund for at least one year can withdraw the amount standing to his credit to meet a variety of expenses such as children's education, marriage, medical treatment, housing, purchasing equipment, child birth, buy khadi on festivals, death rites, etc.

(b) The State-wise number of AWFTs and artisans covered thereunder is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The membership of the AWFTs has been made mandatory for all 'A+', 'A', 'B' and 'C' category khadi and polyvastra producing institutions.

(d) and (e) No complaints as such have been received in the Ministry regarding the working of AWFTs, Complaints received in KVIC are dealt with in normal course by KVIC on a continuing basis.

Statement*State-wise number of AWFTs and artisans covered*

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Number of AWFTs	Number of artisans covered by AWFTs
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	7025
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1496
3.	Punjab	1	7512
4.	UT Chandigarh		Covered under AWFT for Punjab
5.	Uttarakhand	1	9737
6.	Haryana	1	27188
7.	Delhi		Covered under AWFT for Meerut region (UP)
8.	Rajasthan	1	15477
9.	Uttar Pradesh	2	120234
10.	Bihar	1	5882
11.	Sikkim		Covered under AWFT for Assam
12.	Arunachal Pradesh		Covered under AWFT for Assam
13.	Nagaland		Covered under AWFT for Assam
14.	Manipur		Covered under AWFT for Assam
15.	Mizoram		Covered under AWFT for Assam
16.	Tripura		Covered under AWFT for Assam
17.	Meghalaya		Covered under AWFT for Assam
18.	Assam	1	3439
19.	West Bengal	1	17487
20.	Jharkhand	1	1894
21.	Odisha	1	2217
22.	Chhattisgarh	1	3472
23.	Madhya Pradesh	1	576
24.	Gujarat*	1	9422
25.	Maharashtra**	1	978
26.	Andhra Pradesh	1	7130
27.	Karnataka	1	13634
28.	Goa	-	-

1	2	3	4
29.	Lakshadweep	-	-
30.	Kerala	1	9445
31.	Tamil Nadu	1	10031
32.	Puducherry		Covered under AWFT for Tamil Nadu
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-
TOTAL		21	274276

*Including Daman and Diu.

**Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

[*Translation*]

National Tourism Advisory Council

3369. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had constituted National Tourism Advisory Council (NTAC);

(b) if so, the details and composition thereof along with its functions;

(c) the rules for holding of meeting along with the details of meetings held during the last three years and issues discussed therein;

(d) the follow-up action taken thereon; and

(e) the manner in which the council is likely to help in the development of tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The National Tourism Advisory Council (NTAC) had been constituted by the Government in November 2002 under the Chairpersonship of Minister in-charge of tourism to advise the Government on various tourism related issues. The NTAC was reconstituted in February 2005, March 2008 and January 2011. The Council comprises officers of Government Ministries/Departments, Presidents of industry and trade associations, and individual experts in the field of Travel and Tourism Management.

(c) to (e) The NTAC can meet as often as necessary. It has held three meetings since January 2010, with the

last meeting on 19.06.2012. In these meetings, NTAC discussed various issues concerning the tourism sector in the country including promotion and publicity, safety and security of tourists, delay in issue of visas, tax incentives for the tourism sector, human resource development. In its meetings, convened at periodical intervals, the members give their suggestions on which follow up action is taken by this Ministry.

The deliberations in the meetings of the NTAC help the Ministry of Tourism in refining its policies and programmes for development of tourism in the country.

Thermal Power Projects

3370. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether studies have been conducted to explore/ find out the feasibility of setting up thermal power projects in the country;

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

(c) the details of the thermal power projects under consideration of the Government to be set up in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Feasibility studies for setting up of thermal power projects are conducted by the developers. However, in the case of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs), identification of the project site is done by Central Electricity Authority (CEA)

in consultation with the State Government. Studies/ investigation and the tariff based competitive bidding process for selection of the developer are carried out by project specific SPV Company.

One Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) at Tilaiya in Jharkhand has been awarded to M/s. Reliance Power Ltd. for which land acquisition is under progress. Government of Jharkhand has proposed a second UMPP in Deogarh district of Jharkhand. Site for the second UMPP in Jharkhand has been identified and approved by the State Government. The developer for the second UMPP in Jharkhand will be selected on the basis of tariff based competitive bidding after completion of studies/ investigations.

[English]

MSP of Medicinal Plants

3371. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to assure Minimum Support Price (MSP) to minor forest produce including medicinal plants so as to encourage farmers to take up cultivation of such plants on a larger scale;

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

(c) whether the State Governments have urged the Union Government for procurement of medicinal plants through the Government's Medicinal Plant Farms and Herbal Medicine Corporation Limited in the event of prices in open market going below MSP; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken along with the guidelines issued by the Union Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) As per the provision of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, 'Minor Forest Produce' includes all non-timber forest produce of plant origin including bamboo, brush wood, stumps, cane, tussar, cocoons, honey, wax, lac, tendu or tendu leaves, medicinal plants and herbs, roots, tubers and the like. However, Dr. T. Haque Committee constituted by M/o Panchayati Raj to

look into aspects of Minimum Support Price (MSP), Value addition and marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) in Fifth Schedule Areas, had made certain recommendations about Minimum Support Price (MSP) for the Minor Forest Produce (MFP). Based on these recommendations and to ensure remunerative returns to MFP gatherers, a Central Sector Scheme of MSP for MFP has been contemplated. However, details of such a scheme have not been worked out as yet.

(c) and (d) No such proposal has been received from State Governments so far as Ministry of Tribal Affairs is concerned.

Central Drug Controller for Ayush Drugs

3372. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Central Drug Controller for AYUSH drugs to ensure the quality and standards of these medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds proposed/allocated for the purpose and the number of regular, contractual and outsourced posts approved/proposed to support the office of the Central Drug Controller for AYUSH;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory for all new patented herbal medicines to undergo human trial before these are introduced in the market;

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

(e) the other measures taken/proposed by the Government for quality and standardization of AYUSH drugs in order to boost the acceptability and export of these drugs abroad?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, the Department of AYUSH had moved the proposal of setting up a Central Drug Controller's Office for Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy to be headed by Additional Drug Controller General of India (AYUSH).

(b) The EFC chaired by Secretary (Expenditure) approved the proposal on 4th October 2010 for creating 40 posts in the proposed Central Drug Controller's Office (AYUSH) including 25 regular and 15 contractual/outsourced posts and for supporting engagement of 330 scientific manpower in the State Drug Testing Laboratories. The matter for creation of required manpower is under examination in consultation with the Department of Expenditure and an allocation of Rs. 80 lakhs is made in the annual plan 2012-13 for the purpose.

(c) and (d) The safety and efficacy of a new drug proposed to be introduced for the first time in the country irrespective of its origin is required to be determined in accordance to the provisions under the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules including the human clinical trials wherever considered necessary.

(e) In order to boost the acceptability and export of these drugs, the Government have taken following measures to improve quality, safety, and efficacy of these medicines:

- (i) Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic (ASU and H) Pharmacopeias have been published containing quality standards of 600 single drugs and 152 compound formulations of Ayurveda, 139 single drugs of Siddha, 298 single drugs and 100 compound formulations of Unani and 1016 Homoeopathic drugs.
- (ii) Compliance with Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) has been made legally mandatory for licensing of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathic drugs.
- (iii) Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine (PCIM) has been established to address quality concerns and develop quality standards for Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medicines.
- (iv) Department has launched a scheme for voluntary quality certification of ASU Drugs in collaboration with the Quality Council of India.
- (v) Shelf life of various categories of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani drugs and the use of preservatives, additives etc. in the manufacture of these drugs have been notified.
- (vi) State Drug Testing Laboratories and State Pharmacies have been provided financial assistance for strengthening of infrastructure required for quality testing and production of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic drugs in public sector. 44 Drug Testing Laboratories are approved for testing of

Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic drugs as per the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules 1945.

- (vii) For facilitating export of ASU drugs, exemption in labeling and packing provisions is made in the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules 1945.

Promotion of Tourism

3373. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Ministry of Tourism have jointly developed any plan for the promotion of tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of air strips in the country to give boost to tourism;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) 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 salient components of the MoU are as given below:

- (i) The Airports Authority of India will provide space at various airports for Incredible India branding by MoT, at nominal cost.
- (ii) Instruction will be issued by MoCA to Foreign/ Indian Carriers for screening Incredible India promotional films on their inbound and outbound flights after take off and before landing.
- (iii) MoT and MoCA will participate in the Road shows and Events organized by each other on mutually agreed terms.
- (iv) Both Ministries will work together for developing remote and new destinations by encouraging

airline operators to provide connectivity. Development of infrastructure will include airstrips, helipads and heliports.

commercial viability, strategic importance, traffic potential/ demands, commitment of airlines to operate through the specific airports etc. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has proposals to develop 13 non-operational airports. List of these airports are enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (e) Development of airports is a continuous process which is undertaken after taking into account the

Statement

Status of 13 Non-Operational Airports of AAI to be developed

Sl.No.	Airport	Status
1.	Mysore (Karnataka)	Operationalised in May 2010 for ATR-72 type of aircraft operation.
2.	Akola (Maharashtra)	Operationalised for ATR-42 type of aircraft operation.
3.	Tezu (Arunachal Pradesh)	Work in progress for operationalisation of the airport for ATR type of aircraft operation.
4.	Cuddapah (Andhra Pradesh)	Work in progress for operationalisation of the airport for ATR type of aircraft. Pavement works <i>i.e.</i> runway, taxiway, apron etc have been completed at a cost of Rs. 21 Crores. Work on the construction of the new Terminal Building is in progress.
5.	Passighat (Arunachal Pradesh)	IAF to develop. AAI will maintain Civil Enclave.
6.	Rupsi (Assam)	Aerodrome is to be transferred to IAF for development. AAI will manage a Civil Enclave.
7.	Sholapur (Maharashtra)	Operational Airport however, the existing airport cannot be upgraded in view of all-round urbanization. State Government has plans to construct and develop new Greenfield airport at Boramani in the vicinity. Also ownership issue of existing Sholapur airport is yet to be decided.
8.	Kamalpur (Tripura)	AAI has projected land requirement for ATR operation. Acceptance of the proposal from State Govt. is awaited.
9.	Chakulia (Jharkhand)	Being examined.
10.	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	AAI has already projected additional land request, as per Master plan, to State Government in respect of Warangal, Malda, Jharsuguda and Vellore for developing these airports in phases. Concurrence of the State Govt. is
11.	Maida (West Bengal)	Awaited.
12.	Vellore (Tamil Nadu)	
13.	Warangal (Andhra Pradesh)	

Note: 1. Mysore, Akola and Sholapur has been Operationalised.

Scam in JNNSM

3374. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a scam of Rs. 13000 crore unearthed in the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) and had constituted any committee to inquire into it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the recommendations made by the committee along with responsibilities fixed in the alleged scam; and

(e) the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (e) An inter-ministerial committee was constituted to inquire into the allegations made by the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) through its magazine "Down to Earth" regarding violation of guidelines of National Solar Mission. The report has been submitted by the committee and the same is being examined by the Government.

Health Quality Regulator

3375. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI M. ANANDAN:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up a health quality regulator at the National and State level and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the said regulator is to be empowered to audit health facilities and standards of treatment in

hospitals to ensure quality service at reasonable cost and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal to give more autonomy for big public sector hospitals along with strengthening the professional and managerial capability in such hospitals;

(d) if so, the scheme prepared by the Union Government in this regard; and

(e) the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken by the Union Government in this regard and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to upgrade 100 district hospitals across the country to medical colleges to meet the shortage of trainee doctors and staff?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) 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. Other States may also adopt this Act under clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution. 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 abovementioned Act, the clinical establishments are mandated to charge the rates 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.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) At present, the Central Government has no scheme to upgrade district hospitals to medical colleges across the country.

Onconet-India Project for Cancer Patients

3376. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:
SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

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

(a) the number of hospitals having facilities for diagnosis, treatment and management of cancer patients in the country along with the steps taken/proposed by the Government to open more number of such hospitals;

(b) the details of the proposals received from the State Governments in this regard along with the action taken/proposed thereon during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to connect the Government hospitals with the Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) and also set up mobile cancer detecting units for early identification of cancer patients in the country;

(d) whether the Government is implementing/assisting Onconet-India project across the country; and

(e) if so, the details along with the objective thereof and the funds earmarked and allocated for the purpose, State/UTwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Cancer treatment is by Surgery, Radiotherapy, chemotherapy, and supportive care. Surgery, chemotherapy and supportive care are available in the health care delivery system upto district hospitals, government medical colleges besides premier apex institutions e.g. AIMS, New Delhi, Post Graduate Institute Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh etc. However, Radiotherapy facilities are available only at about 300 institutions in the country.

The Government of India had also launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for remaining two years of the 11th Five Year Plan. The programme envisages implementation in 100 districts across 21 States.

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. During the 12th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to establish National Cancer Institutes in the country and further strengthen the Government Medical College Hospitals and erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres (RCC) as TCCs for comprehensive Cancer care services subject to availability of resources.

(b) 49 proposals have been received from the States. Majority of them had deficiencies regarding requirements such as Manpower, Atomic Energy Regulatory Board's Clearance, State Govt. recommendations/commitment to release 20/% of state share, Utilization Certificate of earlier released grant-in-aid etc. Out of these 49 proposals, 8 proposals were complete in all respects as per guidelines and funds were sanctioned to them.

(c) to (e) The 'OncoNET' project is implemented to provide tele-medicine services in cancer treatment, follow up consultation, early cancer detection and cancer awareness through the computer connectivity among the erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres and peripheral centres in India.

The Government has already released Rs. 13.63 lakh to the Director-General, C-DAC Thiruvananthapuram for preparing DPR in connection with OncoNET India Project and Rs. 1.43 crore to National Informatics Centre Services Inc.

Introduction of New Flights

3377. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI KADIR RANA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals for introduction of new flights from various places in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereon along with the new routes, if any, identified for the purpose, location-wise;

(c) whether the deregulation of operations of flights in domestic sector has led/is leading to lesser development in the backward areas of the country;

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

(e) whether Government proposes to connect the two-tier and three-tier cities with air service; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the cities/districts in the country including Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan proposed to be covered thereunder and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by concerned airlines on the basis of commercial viability subject to adherence of Route Dispersal Guidelines. Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country including north-east regions. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability while complying with Route Dispersal Guidelines.

(e) and (f) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Civil Aviation Requirements for Scheduled regional air transport service with a view to promote air connectivity within a region, expand air travel services for Tier II and Tier III cities and between specific regions.

At present, the details of stations air linked by scheduled air services in the state of Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan are as follows: Tamil Nadu: Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Tuticorin. Uttar Pradesh: Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Varanasi. Rajasthan: Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur.

[*Translation*]

Strengthening of Overseas Indian Tourist Offices

3378. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has felt the need to strengthen existing Overseas Indian Tourism offices; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken by the Government to strengthen the said offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism has 14 Overseas India Tourism Offices across the world. Strengthening of these offices is a continuous process depending upon the need of the hour. The officials posted to the overseas offices are provided training and capacity building inputs before they join in order to make them more effective in their functioning.

[*English*]

Upgradation and Modernisation of Airports

3379. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR:

DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Airports Authority of India (AAI) plans to reactivate, upgrade and modernise atleast 225 airports by 2020;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Airports Authority of India (AAI) owns and manages 125 airports in the country including 26 civil enclaves at defence airports. AAI has taken up upgradation/modernisation of 58 non-metro airports and 2 metro airports at Kolkata and Chennai. Details of these 58 airports are given in the enclosed Statement.

As regards operationalization of small non-operational airports, AAI has got a Study conducted by M/s. RITES to determine the feasibility of development and operationalization of 33 small non-operational airports of AAI. The Study indicated that of the 33 airports, only 13 were feasible for development These are Sholapur, Akola, Vellore, Mysore, Warangal, Cuddapah, Chakulia, Malda, Jharsuguda, Tezu, Passighat, Rupsi and Kamalpur. Of these, Mysore airport in Karnataka has already been developed and made operational in May, 2010 for ATR-72 type of aircraft operations. Jalgaon airport in Maharashtra has also been operationalized for ATR operations.

Statement

Location/State of Development/Modernization of 58 Non Metro Airports

Sl.No.	Airport	State
1	2	3
1.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Agartala	Tripura
3	Ahmedabad	Gujarat

1	2	3
4.	Amritsar	Punjab
5.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
6.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
7.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
8.	Calicut	Kerala
9.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
10.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
11.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand
12.	Dibrugarh	Assam
13.	Goa	Goa
14.	Guwahati	Assam
15.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh
16.	Imphal	Manipur
17.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
18.	Khajuraho	Madhya Pradesh
19.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
20.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
21.	Mangalore	Karnataka
22.	Mysore	Karnataka
23.	Nagpur	Maharashtra
24.	Port Blair	A and N Islands
25.	Pune	Maharashtra
26.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
27.	Ranchi	Jharkhand
28.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir
29.	Surat	Gujarat
30.	Trivandrum	Kerala
31.	Trichy	Tamil Nadu
32.	Udaipur	Rajasthan
33.	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
34.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3
35.	Vadodara	Gujarat
36.	Agatti	Lakshadweep
37.	Akola	Maharashtra
38.	Belgaum	Karnataka
39.	Cooch Behar	West Bengal
40.	Dimapur	Nagaland
41.	Gondia	Maharashtra
42.	Hubli	Maharashtra
43.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir
44.	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh
45.	Patna	Bihar
46.	Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh
47.	Rajkot	Gujarat
48.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh
49.	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh
50.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu
51.	Puducherry	Union Territory
52.	Bagdogra	West Bengal
53.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan
54.	Silchar	Assam
55.	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh
56.	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh
57.	Pantnagar	Uttarakhand
58.	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir

BRPSE on Air India

3380. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:
 SHRI P. KUMAR:
 SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
 SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
 SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
 SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
 SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) had asked Air India to refer itself to the BRPSE so that the debt ridden carrier could be put in a revival path;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the response from Air India thereto;

(c) the reasons and justification for providing frequent bailout packages to Air India;

(d) whether such bailout packages are in consonance with practices undertaken worldwide for companies in similar situation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken and the progress made on the turnaround and financial restructuring plan of Air India?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Air India had informed BRPSE that as its financial position was referred to a Committee of Secretaries in July-August, 2009 and thereafter to a Group of Ministers, no reference to BRPSE was made.

(c) Soon after the merger of Air India and Indian Airlines in 2007, global economy had undergone severe recession. ATF costs had also gone1 tremendously high, which had resulted in huge losses to airlines industry. Air India has also incurred losses since then. In order to balance adverse debt-equity ratio and to tide over severe resource crunch, Government has infused funds by way of equity on different occasions.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Many airlines have received financial support from their Governments from time to time. The details are given in the enclosed Statement. The Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) and Turn Around Plan(TAP) of Air India has been approved by the Government on 12.04.2012.

Statement

Support received from Federal Governments to National Carriers

We would like to mention here the support received by some national airlines from their respective Governments post September 2001:

- Compensation package by the French Government of USD 51 Million to French airlines, which principally benefited Air France because

the money was intended to subsidize costs even after US airspace was reopened and flights had resumed.

- Compensation payment made by the British Government to its airlines to the tune of USD 58 Million.
- Virgin Atlantic received a Government grant of UKP 9.7 Million as its share of the payout for the closure of US airspace for five days in September 2001.
- The EU is poised to authorize a USD 70 Million payment proposed by the German Government to compensate their airlines for the effect of shutdown of US airspace.
- Cash injection of USD 19.5 Million from state-owned bank into Greece's Olympic Airlines.
- A loan of USD 125 Million from a state-controlled entity for SN Brussels Airlines, the successor to Sabena.
- EC approved of a USD 1.38 Billion recapitalisation programme for Alitalia (even though Brussels' formal ban on state aid for failing airlines helped push Belgium's Sabena into Bankruptcy).
- EC gave approval to TAP-Air Portugal to raise a 100 Million Euro loan from GE, as it did not involve state aid but only the remortgaging of aircraft.
- Recently Pakistan International Airlines also received equity support from the Government for the acquisition of new aircraft.
- Air China received equity infusion from the Government recently in order to negate the effect of the economic slowdown.
- Japan Airlines also received 100 Billion yen in loans and cash infusion from the Government.

Leprosy Cases

3381. SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether after declaring country leprosy free in 2005, fresh cases of leprosy have surfaced again;

(b) if so, whether as per the International Leprosy Union (ILU) (India) out of 2,28,474 new cases detected in the world in 2010, the figure for India stood at 126800;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor and the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government in this regard, State/UT-wise;

(d) the funds earmarked and allocated to fight leprosy during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether ILU activists in India have prepared any reports in this regard, and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken or proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) targets the elimination of Leprosy which means prevalence of less than 1 case per 10,000 population. This target was achieved at national level in December, 2005. However, the country has not been claimed to be free from Leprosy.

(b) As per the WHO Report 2011, out of 2,28,474 new cases detected in the world in 2010, the figure for India stood at 126800.

(c) New Leprosy cases reported in the country during 2010-11, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The present strategy of the Government under NLEP containing the corrective measures is as follows:

- Decentralized integrated leprosy services through General health care systems.
- Early detection and complete treatment of new Leprosy cases.
- Carrying out house hold contact survey in detection of Multibacillary (MB) and child cases.
- Involvement of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) in the detection and complete treatment of Leprosy cases under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for Leprosy work,
- Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities in the community to improve self reporting to Primary Health Centre (PHC).

- Intensive monitoring and supervision with block Primary Health Centre/Community Health Centre (PHC/CHC) as a unit of analysis.

(d) State/UT-wise funds released to fight Leprosy during last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) The Government has not received any report in this regard from ILU.

Statement I

State/UT-wise New Leprosy Cases Reported in 2010-11

Sl.No.	States/UTs	New Cases
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7448
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32
3.	Assam	1252
4.	Bihar	20547
5.	Chhattisgarh	7383
6.	Goa	70
7.	Gujarat	7309
8.	Haryana	321
9.	Himachal Pradesh	214
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	211
11.	Jharkhand	4448
12.	Karnataka	3891
13.	Kerala	931
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5708
15.	Maharashtra	15498
16.	Manipur	26
17.	Meghalaya	61
18.	Mizoram	19
19.	Nagaland	67
20.	Odisha	6742
21.	Punjab	819

1	2	3	1	2	3
22.	Rajasthan	1024	29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26
23.	Sikkim	16	30.	Chandigarh	43
24.	Tamil Nadu	4617	31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	205
25.	Tripura	29	32.	Daman and Diu	2
26.	Uttar Pradesh	25509	33.	Delhi	1408
27.	Uttarakhand	532	34.	Lakshadweep	0
28.	West Bengal	10321		Puducherry	71
			Total		126800

Statement II*State/UT-wise funds released to fight Leprosy during last three years and the current year*

(Rupees in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	193.54	198.91	153.56	209.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	73.95	58.91	48.45	66.85
3.	Assam	72.00	80.32	47.31	149.10
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	565.55	731.77
5.	Chhattisgarh	62.91	136.29	98.78	167.91
6.	Goa	7.67	10.96	11.37	12.14
7.	Gujarat	162.16	133.28	155.85	239.50
8.	Haryana	64.50	0.00	40.18	142.93
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17.75	23.94	48.05	58.91
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	32.00	47.36	147.88	220.27
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	97.76	9.12	102.14
12.	Karnataka	126.62	134.62	117.95	175.24
13.	Kerala	0.00	56.59	30.08	87.01
14.	Madhya Pradesh	59.50	156.55	130.75	319.10
15.	Maharashtra	256.13	195.42	278.67	413.19
16.	Manipur	46.20	23.73	34.88	45.55
17.	Meghalaya	30.70	20.55	24.90	54.62

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Mizoram	40.67	31.00	30.54	53.23
19.	Nagaland	51.70	51.47	55.16	57.31
20.	Odisha	97.00	91.53	81.50	321.16
21.	Punjab	66.00	74.67	68.53	174.87
22.	Rajasthan	142.33	108.40	136.61	138.85
23.	Sikkim	24.72	17.47	45.36	35.97
24.	Tamil Nadu	93.58	114.54	149.98	228.26
25.	Tripura	30.05	0.00	15.53	21.48
26.	Uttar Pradesh	522.68	380.72	393.59	605.70
27.	Uttaranchal	47.00	20.70	39.12	53.83
28.	West Bengal	133.00	168.59	80.37	292.04
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	8.17	1.94	12.47
30.	Chandigarh	13.00	11.75	18.10	18.51
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12.32	11.82	7.18	26.12
32.	Daman and Diu	1.50	7.85	6.81	15.37
33.	Delhi	10.00	50.55	49.35	91.27
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.81
35.	Puducherry	13.55	9.80	10.16	17.57
Total		2504.73	2534.22	3133.16	5372.66

*Allocation

Infants Deaths

3382. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) whether death of a number of newly born babies/ infants has been reported in hospitals in various States including West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir;

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

(c) whether the Government has sought any report from respective State/UT Governments to ascertain the

reasons for the huge number of infant deaths in above mentioned States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government against erring officials 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) and (b) There were media reports of death of infant and newborn in West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir and Assam during the financial year 2011-12. The details are as below.

State	Hospital	Reported deaths in media	Period	Reasons
West Bengal	Behrampore Sadar Hospital, Murshidabad	12	July, 2011	The reason was referral of seriously sick children from neighbouring districts and hospital. The Medical reasons were low birth weight, prematurity, asphyxia, septicaemia and Pneumonia in most of these deaths
	Dr. B.C Royinstitute, Kolkatta	12	October, 2011	
	Burdwan Medical college	12	October, 2011	
	Malda Medical college and Hospital	15	January, 2012	
Assam	Civil Hospital Kareemgunj	41	December, 2011- January, 2012	
Jammu and Kashmir	G.B Pant Hospital, Srinagar	62	May, 2012	

(c) and (d) the respective State Governments carried out investigation of these reports and concluded that deaths are occurring due to referral of critically sick newborn and children from the neighbouring districts and hospitals. The enquiry did not reveal any negligence on part of hospital. Various steps taken by the State Governments are as follows:

(1) Strengthening of neonatal services through establishment of special newborn care units, newborn stabilization units and newborn care corners in these hospitals on a priority basis.

(2) Conducting capacity building workshops for training of doctors and nurses in facility based management of newborn.

Vocational Training Centres

3383. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of operational vocational training centres with placement facilities for tribals in the country along with the number of such centres likely to be set up, State-wise;

(b) whether the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation provides micro-finance grants/loans to the students of these centres for self-employment;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of boys and girls of vulnerable tribal groups involved in each vocational training centres, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):
(a) Under the Central Sector Scheme "Vocational Training in Tribal Areas, grant-in-aid is Provided to State Governments/UT Administrations and NGOs for running the Vocational Training Centres. The State-wise number of Vocational Training Centres for which grant-in-aid released during the last three years under this scheme is at Annex. The scheme is need-based and demand-driven and no State-wise allocation is made under this scheme. The training programme is for one year only. During the year 2012-13, Ministry has made a budget allocation of Rs. 9.00 crore for releasing to Sate Governments/NGOs for imparting training to STs.

(b) and (c) The National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) provides financial assistance for economic development of Scheduled Tribes through Central/State/UT Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) nominated by respective Central/State/UT Governments in addition to certain PSU Banks and Regional Rural Banks. The NSTFDC does not extend financial assistance to students through Vocational Training Centres (VTCs). However, the eligible students of VTC can avail training grant/Micro Credit or other loans of NSTFDC for self employment through their respective SCAs.

(d) State-wise number of trainees in each vocational training centre for which grant-in-aid provided during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*State-wise number of trainees in each VTC*

		No. of VTCs and number of trainees for which grant-in-aid released to State Govts.						No. of VTCs and number of trainees for which grant-in-aid released to NGOs.					
		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Centres	Trainees	Centres	Trainees	Centres	Trainees	Centres	Trainees	Centres	Trainees	Centres	Trainees
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	8	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Assam	-	-	10	500	-	-	2	180	1	100	2	200
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	11	477	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Gujarat	-	-	13	1300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	1	80	-	-
6.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	10	1000	10	1000	-	-	1	100	-	-
7.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	9	700	1	100	-	-	-	-
8.	Mizoram	-	-	5	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	200	1	60	1	60
10.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	0	0
	Total	-	-	38	3300	38	2977	6	580	5	440	3	260

Availability of Dialysis Machines

3384. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

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

(a) whether one out of every 10 Indians is suffering with chronic kidney disease in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken/proposed to take any steps to spread awareness among the public about chronic kidney disease and also to increase availability of the number of dialysis machines in Government hospitals and dialysis centres for poor patients across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The exact

burden of chronic kidney disease (CKD) in Indian population has not been studied. However, in some of the small population based studies it was found 0.79% in North India and 0.16% in South India.

(c) and (d) In order to spread awareness among the population, the Government of India has launched "Swasth Bharat Programme" which is being telecast from 30 Regional Centres of Doordarshan and 28 Regional Centres of All India Radio respectively five days a week on Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and other diseases in India including chronic kidney disease.

Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), administrative approval has been taken for a grant of Rs. 210.00 lakhs to Government of Kerala in 2012-13 for setting up dialysis units in 14 district hospitals as proposed by the State in its Programme Implementation Plan (PIP).

Government of India is also giving support for strengthening/up-gradation of Medical colleges and establishing hospitals which includes services of non-communicable diseases including chronic kidney disease.

A proposal for control and management of chronic kidney diseases has been submitted to Planning Commission for formulation of 12th Five Year Plan.

International Airports

3385. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up new international airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, location-wise along with the status of already announced airports;

(c) the time by which such international airports are likely to be set up in the country, State-wise along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite work on the said projects;

(d) the details and number of operational international airports in the country and the number of flights in place on international sector, airport-wise;

(e) whether Srinagar International Airport does not operate international flights; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Keeping in view the enormous growth in air passengers and to encourage infusion of greater investment in airport sector preferably through Public Partnership Participation (PPP), 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/competent authority 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.

So far, Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval for setting up 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.

(c) 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.

(d) Presently, there are 17 International Airports in the country, out of which 5 International Airports are managed by Joint Venture Companies, 3 International Civil Enclaves managed by Airports Authority of India (AAI) and 1 International Airport is managed by a private entity. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Details of International flights operated from these airports are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) No request has been received from airlines to operate international flights from Srinagar Airport.

Statement I

List of International Airports

Sl.No.	Name of Airport
1	2

AAI Airports

1.	Ahmedabad (SVBPI)
2.	Amritsar
3.	Calicut
4.	Chennai
5.	Guwahati (LGBI)
6.	Jaipur
7.	Kolkata (NSCI)
8.	Thiruvananthapuram

1	2
Joint Venture	
1.	Bangalore International Airport Ltd. (BIAL)
2.	Delhi International Airport Ltd. (IGI) (DIAL)
3.	Hyderabad International Airport Ltd. (HIAL)
4.	Mumbai International Airport Ltd. (MIAL)
5.	Nagpur Airport (Mipl)

1	2
Civil Enclave	
1.	Goa (Navy)
2.	Portblair (Navy)
3.	Srinagar (IAF)
Private Airports	
1.	Cochin International (CIAL)
Total: 17	

Statement II*Airport-wise Aircraft Movements handled at International Airports for the year 2011-12*

Sl.No.	Airport	Aircraft Movements* (in numbers)		
		International	Domestic	Total
1.	Ahmedabad	5595	34911	40506
2.	Amritsar	3548	5660	9208
3.	Bangalore (Bial)	17628	100803	118431
4.	Calicut	13450	2700	16150
5.	Chennai	33535	86592	120127
6.	Cochin (Cial)	18304	21877	40181
7.	Delhi (Dial)	76937	218554	295491
8.	Goa	3870	23560	27430
9.	Guwahati	452	27636	28088
10.	Hyderabad (Ghial)	14121	84892	99013
11.	Jaipur	1870	16733	18603
12.	Kolkata	15527	84316	99843
13.	Mumbai (Mial)	72187	179305	251492
14.	Nagpur (Mipl)	488	14834	15322
15.	Port Blair	8	7751	7759
16.	Srinagar	0	12187	12187
17.	Trivandrum	15531	11708	27239
Total		293051	934019	1227070

Note: *-Aircraft Movements including landings and take-offs

Cancellation/Rescheduling of Flight

3386. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of flight cancellations/flight delays by various airlines, both public and private including Air India during the last one year along with reasons, monthwise and sector-wise, airline-wise;

(b) whether the Government has inquired into all such cases;

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

(d) the action taken by the Government against such airline companies;

(e) whether passengers have been duly compensated in such cases; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, case-wise along with the corrective steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The airline-wise details of flight cancellations/delays is provided in the enclosed Statement. Scheduled airlines generally operate the flights as approved. However, at times the flights are cancelled due to watch hour restrictions, weather, technical reasons etc. which are beyond the control of the airlines. No regulations have been issued by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) under which the reasons for cancellations/delays can be enquired.

(e) and (f) DGCA has issued Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR), Section-3, Series-M, Part- IV on facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights. All scheduled domestic airlines are complying with the provisions of the said CAR.

Statement*Airline-wise details of flight cancellation/delays*

	July 11		August 11		Sept. 11		Oct. 11		Nov. 11		Dec. 11	
	FO	C	FO	C	FO	C	FO	C	FO	C	FO	C
Air India	8281	204	8182	250	8124	175	8868	262	9274	271	9505	361
Jet Airways	11039	57	10834	63	10516	133	11725	101	12243	61	12745	190
Jet Lite	3490	34	3535	40	3445	62	3576	58	3439	31	3507	85
Kingfisher	10891	209	10439	149	9709	282	9242	256	7983	208	7488	139
Spicejet	5855	36	5660	44	5699	32	7166	30	7290	32	7831	50
Go Air	2327	01	2237	07	2060	08	2477	4	2460	7	2478	48
Indigo	7814	69	7692	10	7700	33	7956	17	7721	4	8236	61

	Jan. 12		Feb. 12		March 12		April 12		May 12		June 12	
	FO	C	FO	C	FO	C	FO	C	FO	C	FO	C
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Air India	9459	442	8745	359	9164	320	8956	462	9096	316	8680	182
Jet Airways	12351	163	11896	85	12166	114	12252	75	13067	97	12258	75

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jet Lite	3817	69	3537	13	3506	77	3292	18	3357	56	3173	42
Kingfisher	7261	123	5509	221	4122	262	3227	107	3629	115	3110	115
Spicejet	7972	105	7531	94	7906	106	7695	29	8410	68	8203	113
Go Air	2375	70	2331	17	2648	13	2680	4	2992	14	2688	34
Indigo	8446	61	8347	14	9027	15	9577	5	10134	8	9921	6

Note: FO-Flight to be operated, C-Flight cancelled.

Reasons for Cancellation of Flights: Generally, the flights are cancelled due to technical, operational, commercial, miscellaneous reasons apart from cancellation due to bad weather at departing and destination airports.

[Translation]

Treatment of Poor

3387. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has noticed patients belonging to poor and middle class remain without medicines and treatment in several Government hospitals and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make available medicines to poor patients and also ensure free/affordable investigation centres/life saving equipment in hospitals for them;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints in this regard from various States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide better facilities to the poor in Government hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) In so far as three Central Government Hospitals, namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. R.M.L. Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical

College & its associated hospitals are concerned, all the patients irrespective of their economic status are provided free treatment including using life saving equipments. All life saving and essential medicines are provided to the Indoor Patients free of cost. In case some medicine is not available due to some reasons in the store, provisions have been made to procure the medicines from local chemist after justification from the department about the essentiality of the medicine in patient care. All essential medicines are distributed to OPD patient free of cost as per hospital formulary.

All routine investigations are also done free for all the patients without any discrimination on any grounds. However, nominal charges are being levied in these hospitals for some special investigations/tests and even these are free of cost to the BPL/poor patients and CGHS beneficiaries.

[English]

Contractual Employees under TB Control Programme

3388. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

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

(a) the estimated number of contractual employees working under the National TB Control Programme;

(b) the details of benefits being provided to them for working in a high health risk zone;

(c) whether members of the All India TB Control Programme Employees Association has highlighted the

problems of these contractual employees and threatened to proceed on strike in case the Government does not look into their charter of demands immediately;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the details of their demands; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Estimated number of contractual employees working under State/District Health Societies for work relating to TB prevention and control is approximately 17000.

(b) The remuneration and other benefits to the contractual employees are provided as per the mutually agreed contract signed between the contractual employee and the respective State/District Health Societies.

(c) and (d) Various issues raised pertain to the remuneration on par with the regular staff, renewal of the contract and provision of other benefits like Leave.

(e) As stated in (c) and (d) above, the financial and other benefits to contractual employees under Revised National TB Control Programme are as per the terms and conditions of the mutually agreed contract signed between the contractual employees and the respective State/District Health Society.

Nexus between Doctors and Private Diagnostic Centres

3389. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi ask BPL category and other category patients to get the tests/procedures done outside from particular laboratories in spite of existing of such facilities in hospital itself;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government on nexus between the owners of laboratories and doctors of the hospitals;

(c) the details of facilities not provided/not in operation in the test/procedures prescribed by the doctors in respect of above hospitals, test/procedure-wise;

(d) the reason for not installing above facilities so far in Central Government hospital; and

(e) the reaction of the Government on above reasons?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) As far as Central Government Hospital in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC hospital is concerned, no such case has been reported. All available tests/procedures are done in these hospitals for the patients itself without any discrimination on any ground. Since up-gradation of existing facilities and creation of new facilities is a continuous process, it is taken up in accordance with the requirement and availability of funds.

Specialised Entrepreneur Centres

3390. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up Specialised Entrepreneur Centres in various parts of the country;

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

(c) the activities likely to be undertaken in these centres?

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) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Central Medicines Service Society

3391. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish Central Medicines Service Society (CMSS) to eliminate the existing deficiencies and streamline the drug procurement and distribution system;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient feature of CMSS;

(c) the extent to which the shortcomings in the supply chain and quality storage are likely to be addressed by the CMSS in the medicines for poor patients; and

(d) the time by which the CMSS is likely to be operationalised?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Central Medical Services Society (CMSS), as approved by the Cabinet, has been registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 on 22.03.2012, with its headquarters at New Delhi, as an autonomous Society under the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

The mandate of this Society is procurement of quality health sector goods and services, including medicines for poor patients, as required under its public health programmes by the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. It will adopt an IT-enabled supply chain management system including networked state warehouses for effective monitoring of inventory and movement of health sector goods, including medicines for poor patients.

(d) The CMSS is likely to become operational within the financial year 2012-13.

[Translation]

Gas based Power Plant

3392. SHRI RATAN SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has contemplated to set up gas based power plant in Roopwas area of Bharatpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, applications from Government of Rajasthan have been received in Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for allocation of gas in respect of four nos. of projects viz. 3x110 MW Extension of Dholpur Combined Cycle Power Project, 3x110 MW Kota Combined Cycle Power Project, 3x110 MW Chhabra Combined Cycle Power Project and 1000 MW Keshoraipatnam Combined Cycle Power Project under Case-2 Tariff based competitive Bidding process.

(c) Subsequent to the reduction in availability in gas from KG D6 basin as indicated by Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MOP&NG), Ministry of Power (MOP)/CEA has issued an advisory for developers not to plan any plants based on domestic gas till the year 2015-16 due to uncertainty in the availability of domestic gas. All the states have separately been informed in this regard also.

MSME in Himachal Pradesh

3393. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Himachal Pradesh is lagging far behind in comparison to other States in the field of setting up, promotion and development of micro, small and medium enterprises;

(b) if so, whether the main reasons for this is lack of basic facilities for setting up these industries there;

(c) if so, whether any special efforts are likely to be made for creating basic facilities and conducive atmosphere for the same;

(d) if so, the outline 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) No Madam, As per Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) of 2006-07, the number of MSME in Himachal Pradesh stood at 1,84,851 and among the special category States, Himachal Pradesh had the 4th largest number of MSME units.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Failure of Software System at IGIA

3394. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of frequent failures of the software systems at Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA), the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has decided to probe the matter;

(b) if so, the details of the investigations made by the DGCA in this regard;

(c) whether in the wake of frequent failures of the systems, the Government intends to fix responsibilities on the firm which provided such software systems at IGIA; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No frequent failure of software system at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi has been reported.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Economic and Industrial Development of Tribal Areas

3395. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated proposes to formulate any scheme for economic and industrial development of the tribal areas of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) No Madam. However, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing Central Sector Scheme called "Market Development of Tribal Products/Produce" through Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED). Further, National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has formulated certain concessional schemes for economic development of individuals or groups of STs for providing small loans in agricultural, services, transport or industrial sectors. These schemes are not tribal area specific; these are implemented throughout the country including Maharashtra.

AI Employees

3396. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of salary structure and allowances paid to the crew members of Air India and its subsidiaries including Air India Express Limited and Alliance Airlines and the number of airlines personnel working on regular basis and on contract basis in the said three airlines separately;

(b) whether the salary structure and allowances of the said airlines are different despite all of them being public sector airlines companies;

(c) if so, the reasons for such a disparity;

(d) whether Air India is planning a series of incentives to woo employees;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the response received so far?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The details of salary structure and allowances paid to the crew Members of Air India Limited and its subsidiaries including Air India Express Limited and Alliance Air are being collected.

The number of personnel working on regular and on fixed term contract in Air India and its subsidiaries are as under:

Organisation	Regular	Contract
Air India (As on 31.05.2012)	26481	60
Air India Charters Limited (As on 30.06.2012)	240	1258
Alliance Air Service (As on 01.07.2012)	Nil	907

(b) and (c) The salary structure of the crew of Air India are governed by the wage agreements entered into with the respective Unions/Guilds and they are appointed on a permanent basis. Air India Charters Limited and Alliance Air, which operate on Low Cost model, take employees on fixed term contract. The salary structure of the Cabin Crew in Air India Charters Limited and Alliance Air is more or less similar.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Solar Thermal Power Plants**

3397. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up solar thermal power plants in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up such solar thermal power plants scientifically equipped with the ability to purify water apart from power generation;

(d) if so, the places selected for setting up of these solar thermal plants; and

(e) the details of per day water purifying capacity of such plants?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, a capacity of 470 MW of grid connected solar thermal power plants were selected through competitive bidding and 30 MW capacity through migration scheme to be set up on build, own and operate basis. The details of these plants are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) There is no such provision in these proposed plants.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Statement*Details of Solar Thermal Power Plants selected under JNNSM Phase-I*

Sl.No.	State	Project Developer	Capacity (MW)
Migration Scheme			
1.	Rajasthan	Acme Tele Power Limited, Gurgaon	10
2.	Rajasthan	Dalmia Solar Power Limited, New Delhi	10
3.	Rajasthan	Entegra Ltd, Ansal Bhawan, New Delhi	10
JNNSM Phase-I			
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Megha Engineering And Infrastructures Ltd.	50
5.	Gujarat	Aurum Renewable Energy Private Limited	20
6.	Rajasthan	Corporate Ispat Alloys Limited	50
7.	Rajasthan	Godawari Power and Ispat Limited	50
8.	Rajasthan	KVK Energy Ventures Private Limited	100
9.	Rajasthan	Lanco Infratech Limited	100
10.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited	100

*[English]***Assistance to Victims of Dowry Harassment**

3398. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance, financial or otherwise is provided by the Government to victims of dowry harassment;

(b) if so, the details of such assistance provided during each or the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) also provided financial assistance to such victims; 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) The Ministry does not

have any scheme to provide any assistance, financial or otherwise to victims of dowry harassment. However, victims of dowry harassment can seek various reliefs under the provisions of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, besides taking recourse to various provisions of Indian Penal Code (IPC).

However, Section 357 of Cr.PC provides for award of appropriate compensation by the courts to victims of crime who have suffered any loss or injury. Section 357A of Cr.PC provides that a Scheme be prepared by every State Government in co ordination with Central Government for providing funds for the purpose of compensating victims of crime or their dependents. Whenever a recommendation is made by the Court for compensation, the District Legal Service Authority or the State Legal Service Authority, as the case may be, shall decide the quantum of compensation to be awarded under this scheme.

(c) and (d) The Government does not have any information regarding any financial assistance provided by the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to such victims.

Modules for Expanding Civil Aviation

3399. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to adopt flexible business modules for expanding civil aviation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Civil Aviation is a dynamic sector which requires continuous adjustments according to global and domestic needs. The Government has constantly been responding to changing scenario and undertaking sector specific measures to facilitate and enable growth of the sector.

Setting up of Hotel and Catering Management Institute

3400. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Chhattisgarh in the context of setting up of Hotel and Catering

Management Institute at Jashpurnagar in Jashpur district in the recent past and sought release of Rs. 15 crores to the Bilaspur University for the purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) Ministry of Tourism has not received any proposal from the State Government of Chhattisgarh for setting up of Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition at Jashpurnagar in Jashpur District.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Windfall Tax on Mining Sector

3401. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to impose windfall tax on mining sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been made regarding the imposition of such tax elsewhere in the world and the impact thereof on mining sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the proposed share of the States and the Centre therein;

(f) whether the Government would consider an automatic increase in the rates of royalty for various price slabs of minerals instead of imposing windfall tax; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) to (e) As per available information, realizing the significant increases in metal prices and the profitability of mining companies, the Australian Government has decided to impose a Mineral Resource Rent Tax (MRRT) w.e.f. 1st July, 2012 which allows for taxing profits exceeding 75 million Australian dollars earned by mining companies. The impact on global availability of resources, especially to Indian companies, cannot be determined at the present

(f) and (g) At present, as per Second Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957, royalty is levied on ad valorem basis for all major minerals excepting 9 minerals for which royalty is charged on tonnage basis. The ad valorem system of computing royalty allows for levy of royalty taking into account various price slabs of minerals and, capture increase or decrease in the price of minerals. In terms of Section 9 of the MMDR Act, 1957 royalty rates for minerals can be revised upward only once in three years. Accordingly, royalty rates in respect of major minerals (excluding coal, lignite and sand for stowing) were last revised on 13.8.2009. 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 Government will consider any revision in rates of royalty 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).

Hydro Power Projects

3402. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain Hydro Power Projects in the country particularly in Gujarat are violating prescribed safeguards;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a group of eminent activists, intellectuals and environmentalists has written to Asian Development Bank (ADB) to stop funding to such hydro power projects which are completely ignoring ecological impacts; and

(d) If so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Presently, four Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs) (above installed capacity of 25 MW) are being constructed in the country with the assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB). All these HEPs are located in Himachal Pradesh and none in Gujarat. In this regard, Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (HPPCL), a State Government undertaking had informed that a group of people with unverified credentials had written to ADB to stop funding based on unsubstantiated allegations. HPPCL had stated that preliminary verification of these allegations revealed that the report was not based on facts and appeared to be motivated and biased.

Liver Transplantation Facility

3403. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is still no liver transplantation facility in all Government hospitals for poor patients in the country;

(b) if so, reasons therefor and whether the Government proposes to provide liver transplantation facility in all Government as well as charitable hospitals;

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be available in Government hospitals; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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. It is primary responsibility of the State Government to provide adequate healthcare facilities to the people. However, following Government hospitals are registered under Transplantation of Human Organ Act (THOA), 1994 for Liver Transplantation in Delhi:

(i) G.P. Pant Hospital, New Delhi

(ii) Institute of Liver and Billiary Sciences, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi

(iii) Army Hospital, (R and R), Delhi Cantt.

(iv) AIIMS, New Delhi

Upgradation of existing facilities and creation of new facilities is a continuous process and taken up in accordance with availability of funds and other requirement. Presently there is no proposal for setting up such facility in three Central Government Hospitals viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC and its associated Hospitals.

Upgradation of District Hospitals to Medical Colleges

3404. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to upgrade district hospitals to medical colleges across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the district hospitals identified and criteria adopted for the purpose, State/UT-wise;

(c) the funds earmarked and allocated for the purpose, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the time by which all the district hospitals are likely to be upgraded to medical colleges in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) At present, the Central Government has no scheme to upgrade district hospitals to medical colleges across the country. However, High Level Expert Group (HLEG) in its Report has recommended establishment of new medical colleges in underserved districts preferably by linking the new medical colleges to district hospitals. Opening of new medical colleges attached district hospitals depends on the plan allocation and priorities finalized.

Fast Track Power Projects

3405. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress of work on eight Fast Track Power Projects indicating number of power projects out of them that have started generating power in the country;

(b) the details and name of the power projects operated by multinational companies and their detailed aspects related to efficient functioning along with the

quantity and the tariffs of the power generated by these companies;

(c) whether the concerned State Governments have started purchasing power from the above said companies or because of the default in the power purchase agreement the same is paying penalty to the power company; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The details of eight fast track IPP Projects considered for counter-guarantee by Government of India are enclosed as Statement-I. The following four IPPs have been commissioned:

- (i) Dabhol Power Project (RGPPL), Maharashtra.
- (ii) Jegurpadu CCGT (M/s GVK Industries), Andhra Pradesh.
- (iii) Godavari CCGT (M/s Spectrum Power Generation Ltd.), Andhra Pradesh.
- (iv) Neyveli TPS-Zero Unit (M/s STCMS Electric Company), Tamil Nadu

The details of the tariff and power generated by these four commissioned IPPs are enclosed as Statements-II and III, respectively.

(c) and (d) The entire power generated from four Fast Track Power Projects which are already commissioned is purchased by the beneficiaries under the respective PPAs and there have been no event of default.

Statement I

Status of eight (8) Nos. Fast Track Power Projects considered for Counter Guarantee by Government of India

Sl.No.	Name of the Project/ Promoter/State	Capacity (MW)	Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Jegurpadu CCGT (M/s GVK Industries) Andhra Pradesh	236	Project Commissioned.
2.	Dabhol CCGT (M/s Dabhol Power Co. of M/s Enron USA) Maharashtra-Since taken over	Original Capacity Ph-I 740 Ph-II-1444 Revised capacity	The project is fully operational with a capacity of 1967 MW.

1	2	3	4
	by RGPPL a JV of company having equity participation from NTPC Ltd., GAIL (India) Ltd., MSEB Holding Company Ltd. and Indian financial Institutions	1967* *As per CERC order dated 18.8.2010	
3.	Godavari CCGT (M/s Spectrum Power Generation Ltd.) Andhra Pradesh	208	Project Commissioned
4.	Bhadrawati TPS (M/s Central India Power Co. Ltd. Promoted by Nippon Denro Ispat Ltd.) Maharashtra	2x536	Project was accorded Techno Economic clearance vide CEA letter dated 29.12.1994. The project has not been Implemented.
5.	Mangalore TPS (M/s Mangalore Power Co. Subsidiary of Cogentrix energy Inc.) USA and General Electric Capital Corpn.) Karnataka	4x253.3	Project was accorded Techno Economic clearance vide CEA letter dated 10.7.1996. The project has not been Implemented.
6.	Vishakapatnam TPP (M/s Hinduja National Power Corpn. Ltd.) Andhra Pradesh	2x520=1040	The project is under construction. The project is scheduled for commissioning in 2013-14.
7.	Neyveli TPS-Zero Unit (M/s STCMS Electric Company) Tamil Nadu	1x250	Project commissioned
8.	Ib Valley TPS Unit 5 and 6 (M/s AES Ib Valley Corpn.) Odisha	2x250=500	Project was accorded Techno Economic clearance vide CEA letter dated 26.2.1999. The project has not been implemented.

Statement II*Details of tariff of Power Generated from four Fast track Power Projects already commissioned*

Sl.No.	Name of the Projects	Tariff
1.	Jegurpadu CCGT (M/s GVK Industries) Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 1.92/kwh in 2009-10 at 86.85% PLF Rs. 2.83/kwh in 2010-11 at 74.20% PLF Rs. 2.71/kwh in 2011-12 at 74.53% PLF
2.	Dabhol CCGT (RGPPL) Maharashtra	Rs. 4.00/kwh in 2010-11
3.	Godavari CCGT (M/s Spectrum Power Generation Ltd.) Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 2.06/kwh in 2009-10 at 85.92% PLF Rs. 2.42/kwh 2010-11 at 79.83% PLF Rs. 3.00/kwh 2011-12 at 68.36% PLF
4.	Neyveli TPS-Zero Unit (M/s STCMS Electric Company) Tamil Nadu	Rs. 3.83/kwh (2010-11) Rs. 4.03/kwh (2011-12)

Statement III

The actual power generation by fast track power projects during last three years and current year 2012-13 (upto July 12)

State	Sector	Name of the Station	Capacity as on 31.07.2012 (MW)	2012-13 (upto July 2012)*	Actual Generation (MU)		
					2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
MAHARASHTRA	CENTRAL	RATNAGIRI CCPP I	740	401.36	2950.5	4148.41	2504.97
MAHARASHTRA	CENTRAL	RATNAGIRI CCPP II	740	1178.54	4846.46	3135.84	3340.21
MAHARASHTRA	CENTRAL	RATNAGIRI CCPP III	740	1262.56	3822.12	4592.6	2445.37
ANDHRA PRADESH	PVT	JEGURUPADU CCPP	455.4	818.65	2833.49	3094.23	3348.39
ANDHRA PRADESH	PVT	GODAVARI CCPP	208	384.01	1282.46	1464.36	1553.13
TAMIL NADU	PVT	NEYVELI TPS (Z)	250	649.21	1835.17	1796.99	1793.4

*Provisional

Breast Feeding

3406. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 33 per cent tots are exclusively breastfed in first six months;

(b) if so, whether the Government is considering to create more awareness among the people about various advantages of breast feeding;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is considering to ask all the gynaecologists in the country to advise the new mothers about importance of breast feeding; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) As per, Coverage Evaluation Survey 2009, 37 percent of children in 6-9 months of age group are exclusively breast fed in first six months of life.

(b) and (c) Yes. In the Annual Project Implementation Plans of the states, funds are allocated for carrying out of activities for raising awareness among the people. These activities include Breastfeeding Awareness

Campaigns during the Breast feeding Week (1st-7th August), training of community workers, development and use of information education and counselling material on breastfeeding. In addition, the ASHAs visit new-borns at home during first six weeks of life and use this opportunity to inform the mother and the family about exclusive breast feeding and its advantages.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is sensitising maternal and child health service providers including doctors, nurses and ANMs at delivery points to initiate early breast feeding (within one hour of birth) and to educate the mothers during the antenatal and postnatal period.

Infant and young child feeding practices, which include exclusive breastfeeding as an important component, is integrated across various training programmes under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Integrated Pharmacy Course

3407. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

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

(a) the regulatory body put in place by the Government to run pharmacy education in the country;

(b) whether the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) has disapproved introduction of five and half year integrated pharmacy course, as announced by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE);

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

(d) the reasons for lack of coordination between PCI and AICTE; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to resolve the matter and fine tune regulatory mechanism in respect of pharmacy education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) constituted u/s 3 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948 (8 of 1948) approves the "courses of study" and "examination" in pharmacy for the purpose of registration as a pharmacist to practice the profession in the country and regulates the profession of pharmacy.

(b) No.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) and (e) PCI has been constituted to regulate the profession of pharmacy and AICTE is for proper planning and coordinated development of the technical education in the country. There is no lack of coordination between PCI and AICTE.

Minerals Concessions to PSUs

3408. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to accord due priority to state run companies for minerals concessions;

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

(c) whether the Government has strongly pitched for reserving mineral bearing areas for the central PSUs and observed that state run companies have a bigger role in the socio-economic development of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to reserve mines for the Central PSUs under the Government dispensation route for major minerals like iron ore, manganese ore and chrome ore as is being done in the case of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (e) In public interest, the Central Government has taken under its control the regulation of mines and development of minerals, and has framed Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act) and as per Section 17A (1A) and (2) of the MMDR Act, reservation of areas in favour of Central and State PSUs are granted for undertaking prospecting or mining operations for major minerals, including iron ore, manganese ore and, chrome. All proposals for reservation of area in favour of PSUs are examined on merits on case-to-case basis before a decision is taken to reserve the area.

[Translation]

Reservation benefits to STs

3409. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any review/assessment regarding appropriation of the reservation benefits for Scheduled Tribes (STs) by a few affluent tribes;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) No Madam. No such exercise has been undertaken by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Forest Rights Committee

3410. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 mandates the constitution of Forest Rights Committee by the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the powers conferred to the said Committee;

(c) whether Forest Rights Committee have been constituted by all the States across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the States which are yet to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):
(a) and (b) The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 does not contain any provision for constitution of Forest Rights Committee by the State Governments. The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2008, notified by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs on 1.1.2008 for implementing the provisions of the Act, however, provide for constitution of Forest Rights Committee by the Gram Sabha for assisting it in its functions to—

- (i) receive, acknowledge and retain the claims in the specified form and evidence in support of such claims;
- (ii) prepare the record of claims and evidence including maps;
- (iii) prepare a list of claimants on forest rights;
- (iv) verify claims as provided in the Rules;
- (v) present their findings on the nature and extent of the claim before the Gram Sabha for its consideration;
- (vi) acknowledge every claim received, in writing;
- (vii) prepare the claims on behalf of Gram Sabha for community forest rights in the prescribed Form.

The Rules also provide that the Forest Rights Committee shall, after due intimation to the concerned claimant and the Forest Department—

- (a) visit the site and physically verify the nature and extent of the claim and evidence on the site;
- (b) receive any further evidence or record from the claimant and witnesses;
- (c) ensure that the claim from pastoralists and nomadic tribes for determination of their rights, which may either be through individual members,

the community or traditional community institution, are verified at a time when such individuals, communities or their representatives are present;

- (d) ensure that the claim from member of a primitive tribal group or pre-agricultural community for determination of their rights to habitat, which may either be through their community or traditional community institution, are verified when such communities or their representatives are present;
- (e) prepare a map delineating the area of each claim indicating recognizable landmarks; and
- (f) record its findings on the claim and present the same to the Gram Sabha for its consideration.

The Rules further provide that if there are conflicting claims in respect of the traditional or customary boundaries of another village or if a forest area is used by more than one Gram Sabha, the Forest Rights Committees of the respective Gram Sabhas shall meet jointly to consider the nature of enjoyment of such claim and submit the findings to the respective Gram Sabha in writing.

(c) and (d) The requisite details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Names of the States/UTs which have constituted the Forest Rights Committee and which are yet to constitute such Committees

(As on 31.7.2012)

States/UTs which have constituted the Forest Rights Committees	States/UTs which are yet to constitute the Forest Rights Committees
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh
Assam	Manipur
Bihar	Meghalaya
Chhattisgarh	Nagaland
Goa	Sikkim
Gujarat	Daman and Diu

1	2
Himachal Pradesh	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
Jharkhand	
Karnataka	
Kerala	
Madhya Pradesh	
Maharashtra	
Mizoram	
Odisha	
Rajasthan	
Tamil Nadu	
Tripura	
Uttar Pradesh	
Uttarakhand	
West Bengal	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	

Notes:

- (i) The Government of Arunachal Pradesh has informed 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.
- (ii) The Government of Manipur has informed that, 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.

- (iii) The Government of Meghalaya has informed that 96% of the forest land in the State is owned by the clans/communities/individuals. Implementation of the Act has, therefore, limited scope.
- (iv) The Government of Nagaland has informed that 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.
- (v) The Government of Sikkim has informed that in Sikkim there are no forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers in the true sense of the terms. Most of the Scheduled Tribes of Sikkim hold revenue land in their own name and they are not solely dependent on the forests for their livelihood.
- (vi) The Government of Daman and Diu has informed that 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 and Diu and Collector of both Daman and Diu Dist have been requested to give publicity to the provision of Act.
- (vii) The Government of Dadra and Nagar Haveli has informed that 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.

Food Laws

3411. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

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

(a) the number of food analysts employed with the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) to check the quality of food products being manufactured and marketed in the country;

(b) whether current standards of food safety laid down under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 are identical for the items reserved for the Small Scale Industries (SSIs);

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

(d) whether as per the existing food laws, manufacturing and marketing of packaged natural mineral water and drinking water are unauthorized without Bureau of Indian Standards (B.I.S.) certificate; and

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the complaints received in this regard and action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the offenders during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) There is no post of Food Analyst in Food Safety and Standards Authority of India. In referral Food Laboratories (Earlier named Central Food Laboratories) analysis certificate is signed by the Director of the laboratory concerned. In State Government's Food Laboratories, analysis report is signed by Food Analyst notified by the Food Safety Commissioner under Section 45 of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

(b) and (c) As per Food Safety and Standards Act,

2006 and Regulations made thereunder, every Food Business Operator whether big or small has to comply with the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011.

(d) As per Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Regulations made thereunder, manufacturing and marketing of packaged drinking water/mineral water, requires B.I.S. certification.

(e) No separate data for cases relating to packaged drinking water/mineral water, is maintained centrally. However, as per information received from States/UTs, a statement indicating number of cases registered/challaned and number of cases of convictions for adulterated food products is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

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
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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	0	2	3	3	N.A.	N.A.
26.	Odisha	82	3	29	6	N.A.	N.A.
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]***Anganwadi Centres**

3412. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
 YOGI ADITYANATH:
 SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
 SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
 SHRI RAJU SHETTI:
 SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK:
 SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
 SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

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

(a) the details of action taken and proposed to be taken by the Government to open Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in the country in pursuance to the directions of the Supreme Court;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the State Governments during each of the last three years and the current year to run these AWCs;

(c) whether the funds allocated to run these AWCs are sufficient in the present day scenario;

(d) if not, whether the Government proposes to reallocate funds for the purpose;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) In compliance to the directions of the Supreme Court, the Government of India has cumulatively approved 7076 ICDS Projects and 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) which includes 20,000 Anganwadis-on-Demand (AoDs). The Projects and AWCs are sanctioned on the basis of the demand projected by States/UTs and as on date a total of 7076 ICDS Projects and 13.70 lakh AWCs have been sanctioned by the Government.

(b) The details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments during the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) The funds allocated, in the present scenario, are sufficient in the context of the extant schematic and financial norms of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. Shortfall, if any is met through Supplementary Demands for Grant Reappropriation.

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

Statement

State-wise position of funds released and expenditure reported by them under ICDS scheme during (2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 upto 30.06.2012)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13
		Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67592.46	92324.12	52642.99	106831.51	92895.37	148891.95	22752.31
2.	Bihar	70459.67	124974.02	73521.14	86703.17	81909.11	91761.96	25569.35
3.	Chhattisgarh	21855.59	35705.82	26276.60	42171.18	38502.25	41730.36	11573.45
4.	Goa	1214.95	1746.62	1220.97	1580.89	1257.49	1524.47	875.14
5.	Gujarat	24683.74	45772.30	30918.18	64296.33	80665.68	81552.01	15227.01
6.	Haryana	15060.57	25589.88	16029.44	22680.64	22752.56	29254.75	6964.01
7.	Himachal Pradesh	10027.87	14276.21	11193.59	13680.11	14723.44	18809.82	3956.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	10000.17	8383.48	16701.40	10596.73	16958.11	22312.06	5919.74
9.	Jharkhand	29785.46	67668.21	41356.78	51301.96	32638.51	46678.41	11985.01
10.	Karnataka	47361.74	79483.01	42973.88	80997.30	76766.99	97352.15	17645.95
11.	Kerala	21832.85	30015.50	20823.09	31316.64	37075.31	32853.82	7298.86
12.	Madhya Pradesh	42857.74	86337.27	70090.32	127947.83	92877.29	152153.72	25513.33
13.	Maharashtra	52588.50	96092.87	62853.48	121168.51	142969.35	205505.62	34011.67
14.	Odisha	36472.30	52977.57	41167.69	72423.36	68328.66	86839.56	17551.71
15.	Punjab	11008.99	19408.69	16235.22	19693.47	26258.52	30647.97	7321.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	Rajasthan	33564.26	50931.70	37463.41	69639.04	59253.76	89404.72	15803.83
17.	Tamil Nadu	31235.07	50292.47	38715.60	60292.20	54283.32	48389.61	13878.76
18.	Uttarakhand	4458.2	6769.53	5161.39	277202.14	11815.29	13093.60	2578.90
19.	Uttar Pradesh	138321	234759.86	186898.4	65761.38	221764.68	334662.08	68328.83
20.	West Bengal	50593.50	92463.49	65991.03	107997.06	116162.04	132895.08	29323.79
21.	Delhi	7381.34	9893.53	7648.51	12486.21	6935.94	16432.00	3311.36
22.	Puducherry	388.91	766.03	751.49	993.96	1728.79	787.55	362.01
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	436.43	803.90	432.25	755.57	720.73	1087.03	408.17
24.	Chandigarh	448.28	468.60	374.33	524.34	627.50	860.51	656.82
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	221.42	181.87	200.43	214.29	198.43	134.82	175.45
26.	Daman and Diu	106.92	236.28	91.76	124.79	114.85	263.61	242.70
27.	Lakshadweep	163.9	75.87	57.18	175.56	199.52	171.87	146.44
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	4035.04	4477.47	9439.42	8568.17	9776.70	6948.58	2282.64
29.	Assam	41510.33	36601.54	57982.42	48660.31	68745.78	83671.03	21860.87
30.	Manipur	4865.11	4887.13	8157.31	9033.56	8172.36	5393.12	2927.64
31.	Meghalaya	7403.15	9532.79	8133.31	8856.04	9489.85	10267.18	2416.13
32.	Mizoram	4110.02	4190.20	4557.61	4858.35	4581.50	5058.57	2412
33.	Nagaland	7684.2	5834.88	7046.38	9860.71	10785.86	8700.78	2140.04
34.	Sikkim	1477.92	1270.19	865.73	1562.85	1335.71	1955.71	1204.87
35.	Tripura	10249.88	6946.96	11596.61	8395.49	13235.36	13137.55	2180.44
36.	AKBY (LIC) #	691.80		742.00		663.72		
Total		812149.30	1302139.86	976311.34	1549351.65	1427170.33	1861183.63	386806.44

#Anganwadi Karyakarti Bima Yojana.

[English]

**Meeting and Video Recording of
Gram Sabha Proceedings**

3413. SHRI K. P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has issued any instructions/advisory to the State Governments and Union

Territory (UT) Administrations with regard to convening regular meetings of Gram Sabhas and Video-graphing of Gram Sabha discussions;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the objective of the Government behind such move;

(c) the progress made and present status in regard to implementation/compliance of said instructions by the States/UTs;

(d) whether the Government has achieved the desired objective in States which have complied with the above instructions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has advised the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to prepare an annual calendar of Gram Sabha meetings and to ensure that atleast four meetings of Gram Sabha are held in a year with advance and widely publicized notices. The Ministry has also advised to make a full videographic record of all Gram Sabha meetings. The objective of the Government is to ensure and improve the transparency and accountability in the Panchayati Raj system at the grass root level.

(c) to (e) The Ministry is not maintaining a data base on the number of meetings held in a year or the videography of the proceedings of the meetings.

Medicinal Usage of Panchagavya

3414. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:

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

(a) whether the Government recognizes the medicinal usage of Panchagavya (five products obtained from cow) particularly cow urine which is practiced in Ayurveda, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of institutes/pharmaceutical units manufacturing Panchagavya therapy products along with the standards and norms laid down for certification and marketing of these products in the country;

(c) whether the Government has conducted/assisted any study/research to ascertain the efficacy of Panchagavya therapy against various diseases;

(d) if so, the details along with the outcome thereof and the funds allocated and utilized for the purpose; and

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

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

Panchagavya including cow urine (Gomutra) are used for purification of many herbal drugs (such as 'Kupilu and Gunja etc), metals and minerals in the process of medicine preparation. There are some Ayurvedic medicines being fortified with Gomutra too.

(b) Number of institutes/pharmaceutical units manufacturing Ayurvedic Medicines including Panchagavya is maintained by the State Governments. The quality standards of Panchagavya Ghrita has been published in Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India, Part-II, Vol.I by Department of AYUSH.

(c) to (e) A study titled 'Evaluation of the immunomodulatory activity and safety/toxicity of Panchagavya Ghrita' has been conducted by Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), an autonomous body under the Department of AYUSH. It was observed that Panchagavya Ghrita is safe, non-toxic and an effective immuno-stimulant. CCRAS allocated an amount of Rs. 7.5 Lakhs for the purpose against which an amount of Rs. 3,96,626 has been utilized during 2010-11.

Besides, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has conducted some basic research on cow urine. It has secured the IP generated through following patents:

(i) **Use of Cow Urine Distillate (Go-Mutra) as Bioenhancer of Anti-Infective and Anti-Cancer Agents.**

Patents on the above subject were jointly filed in the name of **CSIR-CIMAP, Lucknow and Go Vigyan Anusandhan Kendra, Nagpur.**

(ii) **Pharmaceutical Composition containing cow urine Distillate as an Antioxidant**

Patents on the above subject were filed in the name of **CSIR-NEERI, Nagpur.** This patent is based on Redistilled Cow's Urine distillate (RCUD).

Registered Doctors and Nurses

3415. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) the total number of registered doctors and nurses in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of the facts that around 27% of India's registered doctors and almost 63% nurses are not active anymore;

(c) if so, the facts in this regard along with the details of the survey/assessment conducted in the matter;

(d) whether the Government has analysed the factors responsible for the doctors and nurses quitting or changing their professions in the country; and

(e) if so, the details along with the outcome thereof and the steps taken/proposed by the Government to correct the situation?

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

(b) and (c) The Medical Council of India and the Indian Nursing Council maintain the registers containing the names of their respective professionals. Since these are not live registers, it is not possible to accurately

estimate the percentage of active practitioners in their professions.

(d) and (e) Factors responsible for the doctors and nurses quitting or changing their profession include pursuing higher studies and better employment prospects. In order to arrest mis trend in the Government Sector, the following steps have been taken by the Central Government:

- (i) Pay and allowances have been enhanced considerably after implementation of the 6th Central Pay Commission.
- (ii) The age of superannuation of faculty of medical institutions has been enhanced to 65 years.
- (iii) Assured Promotion Scheme for faculty of Central Government Institutions has been revised to make it more beneficial.
- (iv) Various allowances available to faculty like Non Practicing Allowance, Conveyance Allowance, Learning Resource Allowance, etc. have been enhanced considerably.

Statement

Details of Registered Doctors as on 31st July 2012

Sl.No.	Name of Council	No. of registered doctors
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh Medical Council	66429
2.	Arunachal Pradesh Medical Council	426
3.	Assam Medical Council	19991
4.	Bihar Medical Council	37368
5.	Chhattisgarh Medical Council	4500
6.	Delhi Medical Council	8231
7.	Goa Medical Council	2947
8.	Gujarat Medical Council	49379
9.	Haryana Dental and Medical Council	5717
10.	Himachal Pradesh Medical Council	1223
11.	Jammu and Kashmir Medical Council	12239
12.	Jharkhand Medical Council	3800
13.	Karnataka Medical Council	94620

1	2	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh Medical Council	27790
15.	Maharashtra Medical Council	141460
16.	Medical Council of India	42101
17.	Odisha Council of Medical Registration	16786
18.	Punjab Medical Council	40258
19.	Rajasthan Medical Council	29942
20.	Sikkim Medical Council	736
21.	Tamil Nadu Medical Council	87913
22.	Travancore Medical Council Cochin	40361
23.	Uttar Pradesh Medical Council	60593
24.	Uttaranchal Medical Council	3701
25.	West Bengal Medical Council	60286
Total		858797

Details of Nursing Personnel

Sl.No.	State	Total No. of Registered Nursing Personnel in India as on 31.12.2011		
		ANM	GNM	LHV
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	121159	168947	2480
2.	Assam	22495	16371	170
3.	Bihar*	7501	8883	511
4.	Chhattisgarh*	2278	3691	1352
5.	Delhi*	2575	32340	NA
6.	Gujarat*	36874	89460	NA
7.	Haryana*	15837	20015	694
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10798	9939	499
9.	Jharkhand*	3405	1998	137
10.	Karnataka*	49546	163695	6840
11.	Kerala*	28556	109393	8012
12.	Madhya Pradesh*	28291	98277	1542
13.	Maharashtra*	33158	93032	566

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Meghalaya	867	2365	112
15.	Manipur*	461	1481	NA
16.	Mizoram	1774	2350	NA
17.	Odisha*	59225	72461	238
18.	Punjab*	18152	45801	2584
19.	Rajasthan*	24175	45762	850
20.	Tamil Nadu	54635	202949	11112
21.	Tripura*	1036	1266	148
22.	Uttar Pradesh	30767	25748	2763
23.	Uttarakhand*	1111	387	11
24.	West Bengal*	56782	50409	12363
Total		611458	1267020	52984

Note:

*Last year data for registered nurses in India

ANM: Auxiliary Nurse Midwives

GNM: General Nursing and Midwives

LHC: Lady Health Visitors

Assam = Assam + Arunachal Pradesh + Nagaland

Maharashtra = Maharashtra + Goa

Punjab = Punjab + Jammu and Kashmir

Tamil Nadu = Tamil Nadu + A and N Islands + Puducherry

West Bengal = West Bengal + Sikkim

NA = Not Available

Underweight Infants

3416. SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of underweight infants born in India is the highest in comparison to the neighbouring countries such as China;

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

(c) the steps taken to educate the expectant mothers for improving their nutrition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) No. The incidence of low birth weight babies in India is the same as in neighbouring

countries like Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan. As per the NFHS 3 data, 22 per cent babies are born with low weight (birth weight less than 2500 grams). In comparison, the incidence of low birth weight in Bangladesh is 22 per cent, Nepal 21 per cent, Pakistan 32 per cent and China 3 per cent as per the data reported by UNICEF for the period 2005-2010.

(b) The condition of low birth weight at birth is chiefly because of under nutrition of the mother prior to and during pregnancy, micronutrient deficiency especially Iron. Others reasons are infections, physical exertion, educational level of mother and environment at home.

(c) Steps taken to educate, expectant mothers under the National rural Health Mission as are:

— Nutrition Education on VHNDs (Village Health and Nutrition Days) to increase the awareness

and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices.

- Information and counselling for adolescent girls and boys through the adolescent health programme under RCH.
- Inter personal communication and counselling of expectant mother by the Accredited Social health Activist (ASHA) worker regarding diet and Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation.

[*Translation*]

Procurement of Foodgrains

3417. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States are hiring contractors for procurement, storage and distribution of foodgrains to children under the ICDS Scheme in contravention of Supreme Court order;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) In a Public Interest Litigation W.P. No. 196/2001 filed by Peoples' Union of Civil Liberties (PUCL) Vs. Union of India and others, Supreme Court of India vide their order dated 07.10.2004, reiterated on 13.12.2006 and 22.4.2009, had directed that the contractors shall not be used for supply of nutrition in Anganwadis and preferably ICDS funds shall be spent by making use of village communities, self-help groups and Mahila Mandals for buying of grains and preparation of meals.

Following these directions, all the States/UTs were addressed accordingly on 17.12.2004. The States/UTs were advised to individually file affidavits in the Supreme Court in compliance of the above orders. The Ministry further issued instructions on 20.12.2005 to States/UTs to ensure that Panchayati Raj Institutions, Self Help Groups and Mahila Mandals should be used, as far as

possible, for buying food grains, other condiments etc., for preparation of meals at anganwadi centre and supervision/monitoring of supplementary nutrition.

Besides this, the Government of India also issued revised Feeding and Nutritional norms of 24.2.2009 detailing the mode and mechanism of SNP delivery which have been endorsed by the Apex Court vide their order of 22.4.2009.

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

Unsafe Injections

3418. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether as per the World Health Organisation (WHO) report 62.9 per cent of injections administered in India and 74 per cent injections administered to newborn babies in the immunization programmes at vaccination centres are unsafe;

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

(c) the number of newborn babies died due to unsafe injections administered under immunization programmes during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the remedial measures 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 the World Health Organisation (WHO) report published in 2004, 62.9 per cent of injections administered in India and 74 per cent injections administered to newborn babies in the immunization programmes at vaccination centres are unsafe.

The "Injection practices in India" study was conducted during the period from 2002 to 2004 and published in 2004. Based on the report of unsafe injection practices in immunization programme, Government introduced Auto Disable (AD) syringes in the immunization programme since 2005.

(c) and (d) The AD syringe gets locked after single use thereby preventing its reuse, therefore, for each dose of vaccine injection new sterile AD syringe is used and also health care workers have been provided training on immunization practices. These remedial measures have thus prevented unsafe injection under immunization programme. No death has been reported due to unsafe injection administration under immunization programme.

Orphanages

3419. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the eligibility criteria to receive financial assistance to run orphanages;

(b) the details of the shared of the Union and State Government in running the orphanages;

(c) the details of the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working for the welfare of orphans/destitute/neglected/street children in the country, State-wise;

(d) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments/NGOs during each of the last three years and the current year State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has received complaints regarding misappropriation of funds by NGOs meant for the aforesaid purposes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Orphanages can be set up under one of the three Acts, namely, Women's and Children Institution (Licensing) Act, 1956; Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Act, 1960; and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children)

Act, 2000 (JJ Act). The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development is providing financial assistance, under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), to State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up and maintenance of Homes and Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) under the JJ Act for children in need of care and protection, including orphans. The Model Rules, 2007 framed under the JJ Act, lay down minimum standards of care for children in the institutions, including standards for physical infrastructure, clothing, bedding, nutrition & diet, as well as rehabilitation measures such as education, vocational training, counselling etc.

The proposals for release of grants to Homes and SAAs, which are run as per the provisions of the JJ Act and the Rules there-under, are required to be examined and cleared by a Project Sanctioning Committee set up under ICPS and headed by the concerned Secretary of the State Government, before these are recommended for financial assistance under the Scheme.

(b) The ratio of sharing of funds between Central Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, State Government and Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for setting up of and maintenance of such Homes and SAAs is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The State/UT-wise details of the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) provided financial assistance through State Governments/UT Administration for the welfare of orphans/destitute/neglected/street children under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) during the year 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The State/UT-wise details of funds sanctioned and released to the State Governments/UT Administrations and Childline India Foundation under ICPS during each of the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-III. The funds sanctioned and released are generally utilised, however, the unspent balance, if any, is adjusted from the eligible grant for the subsequent year.

(e) and (f) One complaint against a Non-Governmental Organisation working in West Bengal has been received in the Ministry. The Government of West Bengal has been requested to enquire into the allegation made against the organisation and furnish a report in this regard.

Statement I

Details of ratio of sharing of funds between the Union Government, State Governments and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for setting up and maintenance of Homes and Specialised Adoption Agencies [SSAs]

A.	For States other than North-Eastern States and State of Jammu & Kashmir	Homes			SAAs		
		Central	State	NGO	Central	State	NGO
1.	Government run	75%	25%	-	75%	25%	-
2.	Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) run	75%	15%	10%	90%	-	10%

B.	For North-Eastern States and State of Jammu & Kashmir	Homes			SAAs		
		Central	State	NGO	Central	State	NGO
1.	Government run	90%	10%	-	90%	10%	-
2.	Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) run	90%	-	10%	90%	-	10%

Statement II

State/UT-wise details of the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) provided financial assistance through State Governments/UT Administration for the welfare of orphans/destitute/neglected/street children in the country during the year 2011-12

Sl.No.	Name of State	Number of NGOs		
		Homes	Open Shelters	Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	17	0
2.	Assam	0	3	5
3.	Bihar	0		2
4.	Chhattisgarh	5		0
5.	Gujarat	23		1
6.	Haryana	4		1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	14	2	1
8.	Jharkhand	0		3
9.	Karnataka	11	15	17
10.	Kerala	0	3	14
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0		14
12.	Maharashtra	52	4	17

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Manipur	13	1	1
14.	Meghalaya	14		0
15.	Mizoram	0		3
16.	Nagaland	10	1	2
17.	Odisha	15		18
18.	Punjab	0		5
19.	Rajasthan	28	2	3
20.	Sikkim	3		1
21.	Tamil Nadu	23	14	18
22.	Tripura	0	3	3
23.	Uttar Pradesh	18	18	0
24.	West Bengal	27	22	14
25.	Chandigarh	0	1	0
26.	Delhi	7	13	0
27.	Puducherry	0	2	0
	Total	267	121	143

Statement III

State/UT-wise details of funds sanctioned and released under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Funds Sanctioned and Released (Rupees in Lakhs)			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (As on 27.08.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	504.49	902.54	2038.24	-
2.	Assam	129.92	301.79	-	242.62
3.	Bihar	-	604.58	115.22	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	206.13	-	-	-
5.	Gujarat	269.42	490.54	626.37	-
6.	Haryana	25.89	371.86	147.29	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	314.47	-
8.	Jharkhand	-	-	420.67	-
9.	Karnataka	203.11	381.67	1410.91	779.67* 89.52#

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Kerala	149.16	320.21	333.33	-
11.	Madhya Pradesh	481.62	-	240.31	-
12.	Maharashtra	-	3730.28	1174.79	-
13.	Manipur	105.42	202.29	216.16	-
14.	Meghalaya	-	102.13	211.25	-
15.	Mizoram	-	195.36	225.46	-
16.	Nagaland	190.12	-	942.51	-
17.	Odisha	146.42	545.38	546.98	-
18.	Punjab	-	-	574.65	-
19.	Rajasthan	225.07	332.47	566.55	-
20.	Sikkim	-	-	88.94	-
21.	Tamil Nadu	193.12	447.65	1276.56	-
22.	Tripura	-	221.40	198.38	-
23.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	2142.25	-
24.	West Bengal	500.86	186.83	1205.52	-
25.	Chandigarh	-	-	17.96	-
26.	Delhi	-	237.29	341.93	287.20
27.	Puducherry	-	107.22	-	-
28.	Childline India Foundation (CIF), Mumbai	932.98	1789.90	2316.37	1249.55* Nil#
Total		4263.73	11471.39	17693.07	2559.04* 619.34#

*Amount sanctioned

#Amount Released

*[English]***International Cooperation in MSME**

3420. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with various countries seeking international cooperation in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector;

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

(c) the details of benefits accrued/likely to accrue to the MSMEs sector by the said MOUs?

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) The Government has signed long term Agreements/Memoranda of Understanding

(MoUs) with several countries for promoting cooperation in the field of MSMEs in the broad areas of capacity building, joint actions to improve investments, survey and feasibility studies, partnership projects, exhibitions and trade fairs, exchange of business missions, exchange of

information, etc.

(b) During the last three years and current year, the Government has signed Agreements/MoUs with the following countries;

Year	Name of the Country	Type of Agreement	Counterpart Ministry/Organisation	Date and place of signing
2009-10	Arab Republic of Egypt	Joint Action Plan	Ministry of Trade and Industry	29/10/2009 Cairo
2010-11	Republic of Botswana	Memorandum of Understanding	Government of the Republic of Botswana	17/06/2010 New Delhi
	Republic of Korea	Memorandum of Understanding	Small and Medium Business Administration	18/06/20 10 Korea
	Republic of Mozambique	Memorandum of Understanding	Ministry of Industry and Commerce	30/09/2010 New Delhi
	Republic of Indonesia	Memorandum of Understanding	Ministry for Cooperatives and Small and Medium-Enterprises	25/0 1/2011 New Delhi
2011-12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2012-13	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The MoUs are available on the website msme.gov.in.

(c) The Agreements/Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) that are signed with other countries provide a platform to discuss issues of mutual interest concerning the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and to explore possibilities of cooperation for the development of MSME sector in both the countries.

[Translation]

Special Package for Power Generation

3421. SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide a special package for promoting power generation by the private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any policy for power tariff on the basis of per unit power generation cost; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The Electricity Act, 2003 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. Government has no proposal to provide a special package for promoting power generation by the private sector. However, under the new Hydro Policy 2008 read with amendments in Tariff Policy 2006, the developers of Hydro electric Projects in the private sector have been extended the option to get the tariff determined by the Regulator under cost plus regime. This dispensation has been extended upto 31.12.2015.

(c) No, Madam.

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

[English]

Neo-Natal Deaths

3422. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

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

(a) whether neo-natal diseases are the primary causes for the increased infant death rate in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of new-natal deaths reported during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the total amount allocated/utilized by the Government to reduce neo-natal deaths in the country; State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has reduced/stopped allocation of funds under neo-natal care unit programme under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to certain States including West Bengal, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to involve Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) to reduce the neo-natal deaths in the country and if so, the details thereof and other 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) As per Sample Registration System (SRS) 2010 report of Registrar General of India, Neonatal mortality contributes 69.3% of the Infant mortality in India.

(b) The State/UT wise details of Neonatal Mortality rate as per SRS for last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The state-wise Retails of allocation under Reproductive and Child Health programme by Government of India for the year 2012-2013 is given in the enclosed Statement II.

(d) No.

(e) Under NRHM, Government of India has initiated home based newborn care through ASHA to reduce the neo natal deaths in the country.

The purpose of Home Based New Born Care is to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies.

The schedule of ASHA for Home Based New Born Care consists of atleast six visits and ASHA will be paid Rs. 250 for conducting home visits for the care of the newborn.

Besides this, following interventions are also being implemented to reduce neonatal mortality:

- (1) Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) JSY incentivizes pregnant women to opt for institutional delivery and provides for cash assistance. JSSK entitles all pregnant women to absolutely free and zero expense delivery including caesarean section operation in Government health facilities and provides for free to and fro transport, food, drugs and diagnostics. Similar entitlements have also been put in place for sick neonates.
- (2) Strengthening Facility based newborn care through establishing Newborn care corners (NBCC) ,Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) at District Hospitals and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) at FRUs are being set up for the care of sick newborn. As on date 374 SNCUs, 1638 NBSUs and 11432 NBCCs are functional across the country.
- (3) Capacity building of health care providers are conducted under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to build and upgrade the skills of doctors, nurses and ANM for early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children and care of newborn at time of birth.
- (4) Mother and Child Tracking System: A name based Mother and Child Tracking System has been put in place which is web based to ensure registration and tracking of all pregnant women and children so that provision of regular and complete services to them can be provided.

Statement I

State wise trend of Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Name of the State	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4
India	35	34	33
Andhra Pradesh	34	33	30
Assam	34	33	33
Bihar	32	31	31
Chhattisgarh	39	38	37

1	2	3	4
Delhi	19	18	19
Gujarat	37	34	31
Haryana	34	35	33
Himachal Pradesh	33	36	31
Jammu and Kashmir	39	37	35
Jharkhand	25	28	29
Karnataka	24	25	25
Kerala	7	7	7
Madhya Pradesh	48	47	44
Maharashtra	24	24	22
Odisha	47	43	42
Punjab	28	27	25
Rajasthan	43	41	40
Tamil Nadu	21	18	16
Uttar Pradesh	45	45	42
West Bengal	26	25	23

Statement II*Financial approval in RCH-II Programme, PIP 2012-13*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Approved budget, FY 2012-13
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	95774.72
2.	Jharkhand	36133.71
3.	Madhya Pradesh	61182.68
4.	Chhattisgarh	26691.02
5.	Odisha	35504.18
6.	Rajasthan	78242.01
7.	Uttar Pradesh	133342.45
8.	Uttarakhand	9459.81

1	2	3
9.	Andhra Pradesh	55418.68
10.	Gujarat	34941.07
11.	Haryana	22905.95
12.	Himachal Pradesh	4814.03
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	15151.69
14.	Karnataka	27041.68
15.	Kerala	16850.77
16.	Maharashtra	49540.15
17.	Punjab	14421.08
18.	Tamil Nadu	44139.47
19.	West Bengal	56029.26
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1111.65
21.	Chandigarh	1031.35
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	556.88
23.	Daman and Diu	548.11
24.	Delhi	13684.15
25.	Goa	932.98
26.	Lakshadweep	360.53
27.	Puducherry	1030.26
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	2311.02
29.	Assam	51301.73
30.	Manipur	2833.33
31.	Meghalaya	4791.25
32.	Mizoram	2996.70
33.	Nagaland	4382.01
34.	Sikkim	1347.24
35.	Tripura	3831.62
Total		910635.22

*[Translation]***ORS Packets**

3423. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether supply of expired Oral Dehydration Salt (ORS) packets by the Government hospitals and health centres has been reported;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to monitor the supply of ORS packets in Government hospitals and health centres across the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) In so far as three Central Government Hospitals, namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. R.M.L. Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College & its associated hospitals are concerned, procurement and distribution of only such ORS packets is done which have adequate shelf life and not nearing expiry dates.

*[English]***Homoeopathic Treatment**

3424. SHRI T.R. BAALU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for homoeopathic treatment is increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the survey/study conducted in this regard indicating the findings thereof;

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to equip hospitals/medical centres with homoeopathic wings and doctors, particularly in rural areas across the country;

(d) the measures taken/proposed by the Government to upgrade outdated gadgets/medical instruments so as to improve the quality of teaching in homoeopathic medical colleges; and

(e) the details of steps taken/proposed by the Government to popularize homoeopathy and increase the number of homoeopathic doctors in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The demand for homoeopathic treatment has increased in the country as the number of Homoeopathy Registered Practitioners has increased from 1,05,912 in 1980 to 2,46,772 in 2010 and the number of Homoeopathic Hospitals/Dispensaries has increased from 1686 in 1980 to 6958 in 2010. A study was commissioned by Department of Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) and conducted by Institute for Research in Medical Statistics, Indian Council of Medical Research on "Usage and Acceptability of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy". The results are based on the analysis of data for sick persons who availed Homoeopathy system of medicine. The annual average outdoor patient attendance was higher in Homoeopathy in comparison with Ayurved, Unani and Siddha.

(c) Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries provision has been made for financial assistance to the States for upgradation of exclusive AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries, colocation of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) particularly in rural areas across the country. Financial assistance is admissible for One time assistance for infrastructure, equipment and furniture and recurring grant for medicines and contingency. The financial assistance for contractual deployment of AYUSH doctors and paramedics are also provided under the scheme for exclusive AYUSH hospitals, while the salary of contractual doctors at AYUSH collocated units of Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) are provided under NRHM flexi pool. All the provisions of the scheme and financial assistance are extended to Homoeopathy also.

(d) Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Development of AYUSH Institutions" provisions have been made to provide financial assistance under the components:

- Development of AYUSH UG colleges.
- Assistance to PG medical education.
- Re-orientation training programme for AYUSH personnel.
- Renovation and strengthening of hospital wards of Government/Government aided teaching hospitals of AYUSH.

- Establishment of Computer Laboratory in AYUSH colleges. Upgradation of academic institutions to the status of Sate Model Institute.

(e) Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Development of AYUSH Institutions", one time assistance upto Rs 10 crore is provided to the States on 50:50 matching share basis for opening of new Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy Institutions/AYUSH Universities in States not having such Institutions.

Further, Government has launched National campaign on Mother and Child Health and the awareness of Homoeopathic System is also being done through the print and electronic media under Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Programme and through Arogya Melas.

Scheme of Solar Applications

3425. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has prepared any scheme to provide solar applications like solar cooker and solar energy at fair prices to the people including rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) whether the Government has taken any decision to enhance the subsidy amount for promoting use of solar energy in households as well as other sectors; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken by the Government to create awareness among people for use of solar energy?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Under the Off-grid Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is providing subsidy of 30% of the benchmark cost for solar cookers in the country

including rural areas. The Ministry is also providing subsidy of 30% of the benchmark cost (Rs. 270 per watt peak) of the solar photovoltaic systems subject to a maximum of Rs. 81 per watt peak for distribution/installation of solar lanterns, home lights and Rs. 57 per Watt peak for solar water pumping systems to people including rural areas.

(c) State/UT-wise allocation of funds was not made for off-grid solar thermal and photovoltaic systems under Scheme during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. However, The Ministry is 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.

Collaboration with USA in Food/Drug Regulation

3426. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has stressed on international collaboration in food and drug regulation in order to provide exposure to the Indian regulators to international best practices in the area;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a high level Indian delegation has recently visited the headquarters of the US Food and Drug Regulatory Administration (PDA);

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the issues discussed by the Indian delegation during the said visit; and

(e) the details of the issues on which the USA has agreed to cooperate with India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) In order to provide exposure to the Indian Food and Drug regulation mechanisms of the country on international best practices, the Government has entered into collaborations with the World Health Organisation (WHO), Codex Alimentarius and also individually with various countries having strong regulatory systems.

(c) to (e) A high level Indian delegation has recently visited the Food and Drug Administration, USA (USFDA) wherein matters relating to the strengthening of collaboration in the fields of food and drugs administration were discussed including the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Central Drugs Standards Control Organisation.

[*Translation*]

New HIV Infections

3427. SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

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

(a) whether there is estimated to be more than 22 million new infection cases by 2015 in India despite the decline in new HIV infections over the last few years and if so, the facts in this regard;

(b) the steps so far taken by the Government to prevent as well as to reduce the new HIV infection cases through expanded and effective prevention programmes including vaccination along with the achievements made in reducing the number of new HIV infections among general population as well as high risk groups across the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up specialised hospitals for the HIV/ AIDS affected people and also assist such infected people, particularly children financially; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No. According to the HIV Estimations 2010, based on HIV Sentinel Surveillance 2008-09, the estimated number of people infected with HIV in India was 23.9 lakh and the estimated annual new HIV infections was 1.2 lakh in 2009. There has been a decline of around 56% in the new infections in the last decade. Also, evidence from the current round of surveillance shows further decline in new infections among ANC attendees and high risk groups at the national level.

(b) For prevention and control of HIV/AIDS, Government of India is implementing the National AIDS

Control Programme (NACP) since 1992 as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. The Phase-III of NACP launched in July 2007 (2007-2012) had the goal "to halt and reverse the epidemic in the country over the five year period". The programme had adopted a four-pronged strategy:

- Prevention of new infections in high risk groups and general population.
- Providing greater care, support and treatment to larger number of PLHA.
- Strengthening the infrastructure, systems and human resources in prevention, care, support and treatment programmes at the district, state and national level.
- Strengthening the nationwide Strategic Information Management System.

To achieve this up-scaling of preventive services to high risk populations through targeted interventions, behaviour change communication for improved awareness, expanding counseling and testing services, safety of blood and blood products through mandatory screening of every unit of blood before use, treatment of Sexually Transmitted Infections, condom promotion, support and treatment of HIV infected persons including the treatment of opportunistic infections, provision of anti-retroviral drugs and mainstreaming of HIV intervention strategies, were implemented. Based on the HIV Estimations 2010, the achievements made in reducing the number of new HIV infections State/UT-wise during 2006-2009 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

According to the material provided by the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science & Technology, to discover and advance the novel HIV vaccine candidates to be used as preventive vaccine in India, they have initiated a collaborative programme to accelerate HIV Vaccine discovery research as a Product Development Partnership between Translational Health Science and Technology Institute, Gurgaon, Haryana (an autonomous institution of the Department) and International AIDS Vaccine Initiative, a global not-for profit organization.

(c) and (d) No, there is no proposal to set up specialized hospitals for the HIV/AIDS affected & infected people. However, Anti-retroviral Treatment (ART) Centres have been established in Medical colleges, selected district & sub-district level hospitals where Care, Support &

Treatment services are provided free to HIV infected patients. Currently, 355 ART Centres are functioning across the country. The State/UT-wise details of 355 ART Centres is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

There is no plan to financially support HIV infected children from National AIDS Control Organization. However, certain states have rolled out social protection schemes for HIV infected women & children.

Statement I

Estimated Number of Annual New HIV Infections, State-wise, 2006-2009

State/UT	New HIV infections (15+ years)			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	22	21	21
Andhra Pradesh	30,959	27,456	25,749	23,905
Arunachal Pradesh	133	134	134	134
Assam	1,729	1,981	2,272	2,540
Bihar	12,292	11,374	10,654	10,056
Chandigarh	244	348	307	217
Chhattisgarh	4,444	3,994	3,577	3,221
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	22	20	19	19
Daman and Diu	18	18	17	17
Delhi	2,255	2,210	2,173	1,970
Goa	309	310	315	299
Gujarat	9,576	7,476	5,973	4,283
Haryana	1,235	1,179	1,186	1,196
Himachal Pradesh	524	456	419	400
Jammu and Kashmir	618	668	721	778
Jharkhand	2,897	3,240	3,553	3,814
Karnataka	12,144	11,270	10,762	9,184
Kerala	4,500	4,442	4,269	3,968
Madhya Pradesh	5,328	5,001	4,885	4,806
Maharashtra	16,853	14,293	12,829	11,287
Manipur	1,465	1,315	1,289	1,219
Meghalaya	168	174	174	168
Mizoram	498	469	444	409

1	2	3	4	5
Nagaland	983	877	806	704
Odisha	8,406	9,292	10,337	11,268
Puducherry	96	101	129	94
Punjab	4,095	3,819	3,687	3,611
Rajasthan	5,728	5,415	5,280	5,018
Sikkim	25	25	24	23
Tamil Nadu	3,678	2,485	1,926	850
Tripura	268	273	280	280
Uttar Pradesh	6,890	6,731	6,680	6,397
Uttarakhand	685	835	1,014	1,196
West Bengal	11,584	9,984	8,687	7,316
Total	1,50,672	1,37,687	1,30,592	1,20,668

(Source: HIV Estimations, 2010, NACO)

Statement II*State/UT-wise details of 355 Anti-retroviral Treatment (ART) Centres*

Name of State	District	Name of ART Centre
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	District HQ Hospital, Adilabad
	Anantapur	GGH, Anantapur
	Anantapur	Khadri ART center
	Anantapur	RDT ART center
	Chittoor	District Hospital Chittoor
	Chittoor	SVRR GGH, Triupati Chittoor
	Cuddapah	Produtur ART center
	Cuddapah	RIMS, Kadapa
	East Godavari	ART Center, Area Hospital, Amalapuram
	East Godavari	GGH, Kakinada, East Godavari
	East Godavari	Rajahmundry ART Centre
	Guntur	Area Hospital, Tenali
	Guntur	Govt. Medical College, Guntur

1	2	3
	Guntur	Guntur ART center
	Guntur	Narasaraopet ART Center
	Guntur	NRI ART center
	Hyderabad	DH, King Koti, Hyderabad
	Hyderabad	Govt. Gen. Chest hospital, Hyderabad
	Hyderabad	Nillofer Hospital
	Hyderabad	Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad
	Karimnagar	Govt. District Hospital, Karimnagar
	Karimnagar	Ramagundem ART Center
	Khammam	Bhadrachalam ART Center
	Khammam	District Head Quarters Hospital, Khammam
	Krishna	Tandur ART Center
	Krishna	DH, Machilipatnam, Krishna
	Krishna	GGH, Vijayawada
	Krishna	Old Government General Hospital
	Kurnool	Government General Hospital, Kurnool
	Mahbubnagar	District HQ Hospital, Mehboobnagar
	Medak	District Headquarter Hospital, Medak
	Nalgonda	District HQ Hospital, Nalgonda
	Nellore	District Head Quarters Hospital, Nellore
	Nizamabad	District Head Quarters Hospital, Nizamabad
	Prakasam	Government District Hospital, Ongole
	Prakasam	Markapur ART Center
	Rangareddi	Gandhi Med College, Secunderabad
	Srikakulam	District Head Quarters Hospital, Srikakulam
	Visakhapatnam	Government Hospital for Chest & Communicable Diseases, ART Center
	Visakhapatnam	ART Center Anakapalli
	Visakhapatnam	Govt. MC (King George Hospital), Vizag
	Vizianagaram	Government Medical College
	Warangal	Medical college, Warangal
	West Godavari	District Head Quarters Hospital, Eluru
	West Godavari	Tadepalligudem ART Center

1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	ART Centre, General Hospital, Naharlagun
Assam	Cachar	Silchar Medical College & Hospital
	Dibrugarh	AMC, Dibrugarh
	Kamrup	Guwahati Medical College Hospital
Bihar	Bhagalpur	J L N Medical Collge, Bhagalpur
	Darbhanga	Dharbhanga Medical Collge, Laheriasarai, Darbhanga
	Gaya	ARTC, ANMMCH
	Katihar	ART Centre Katihar
	Madhubani	ART Centre Madhubani
	Motihari	District (Sadar) Hospital, Motihari
	Muzaffarpur	SKMCH, Muzaffarpur
	Patna	ARTC, RMRI
	Patna	PMCH, Patna
	Saran	District (Sadar) Hospital, Saran
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	PGIMER
Chhattisgarh	Bastar	ART Center Jagdalpur
	Bilaspur	ART Centre CIMS Bilaspur
	Durg	ART Centre, District Hospital
	Raipur	Govt Medical Collage, Art Center, Raipur
	Surguja	ART Center surguja
Delhi	Central	LNJP Hospital, New Delhi
	New Delhi	AIIMS, New Delhi
	New Delhi	Kalawati Saran Children Hospital
	New Delhi	RML Hospital, New Delhi
	North	Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hospital
	North East	GTB Hospital, Delhi
	South	LRS institute of TB, New Delhi
	South	Safdarjung Hospital
	West	DDU Hospital, New Delhi
Goa	North Goa	Government Medical College, Bambolim
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	ART Center V.S.G. Hospital

1	2	3
	Ahmedabad	B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad
	Amreli	General Hospital, Amreli
	Banaskantha	ART Centre, General Hospital, Palanpur
	Bharuch	ART Center, Genral Hospital, Bharuch
	Bhavnagar	Medical Collage, Bhavnagar
	Dahod	ART Center, Dahod
	Gandhinagar	Himatnagar ART Centre
	Jamnagar	G G Hospital Jamnagar
	Junagadh	General Hospital Junagadh
	Kachchh	ART Center Bhuj
	Kheda	ART Center Nadiad
	Mehsana	Medical Collage, Mashana
	Navsari	Navsari ART Center
	Panchmahal	ART Center General Hospital, Godhra
	Patan	General Hospital, Patan
	Porbandar	ART Centre, Bhavsijji Gen. Hospital Porbandar
	Rajkot	Pandit Din dayal Upadhyay Hospital Rajkot
	Surat	Govt. Medical College, Majura Gate, Surat
	Surat	Mora Choriyasi, Reliance HIV&TB Control Center, Surat
	Surat	Smimer Hospital Surat
	Surendranagar	Mahatma Gandhi Smruti (MGS) Hospital Surendranagar
	Vadodara	SSG Hospital ART Center
	Valsad	ART Centre Valsad
Haryana	Rohtak	PGIMS
Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	ART Center R.H Hamirpur
	Kangra	ARTC Dr. R.P. Medical College
	Shimla	IGMC, Shimla
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Govt. Medical College
	Srinagar	Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences SKIMS
Jharkhand	Daltonganj	Sadar Hospital, Daltonganj
	Deogarh	Sadar Hospital, Deogarh

1	2	3
Karnataka	Dhanbad	Patliputra Medical College and Hospital (PMCH), Dhanbad
	Hazaribagh	ARTC Hazaribagh
	Purbi Singhbhum	MGM Medical College, Jamshedpur
	Ranchi	RIMS, Ranchi
	Bagalkot	ART Center Jamakhandi
	Bagalkot	ART Centre, Taluka Hospital Mudhol
	Bagalkot	District hospital, Bagalkot
	Bagalkot	General Hospital, Hunagund
	Bangalore	ART Centre, K.C. General Hospital
	Bangalore	Bowring & Lady Curzon Hosp., Bangalore
	Bangalore	IG Inst. of Child Health, Bangalore, (IGICH)
	Bangalore	KIMS Bangalore
	Bangalore	St. John Hospital
	Bangalore	Victoria hospital
	Belgaum	District hospital, Belgaon
	Belgaum	General Hospital, Chikkodi
	Belgaum	General Hospital, Gokak
	Belgaum	General Hospital, Athani, Distt., Belgaum
	Belgaum	General Hospital, Saudatti, Distt., Belgaum
	Bellary	Hospet ART Center
	Bellary	VIMS, Bellary
	Bidar	District Hospital, Bidar
	Bijapur	District Hospital, Bijapur
	Bijapur	Sindagi ART Center
	Chamarajanagar	District Hospital, Chamrajnagar
	Chikballapur	District Hospital, Chikballapur
	Chikmagalur	District hospital, Manglore
	Chitradurga	District Hospital, Chitradurga
Dakshina Kannada	District Hospital, Chikmagalur	
Davanagere	ART Centre, Channagiri	

1	2	3
	Davanagere	District hospital, Davaneri
	Dharwad	District Hospital, Dharwad
	Dharwad	KIMS ART Centre, Hubli
	Gadag	District Hospital ART Center, Gadag
	Gulbarga	District hospital, Gulbarga
	Gulbarga	Voluntary Counseling and ART Center, Wadi
	Haveri	District Hospital, Haveri
	Kodagu	District Hospital, Kodagu
	Kolar	District hospital, Kolar
	Koppal	District Hospital, Koppal
	Mandya	District Hospital ART Center, Mandya
	Mangalore	Kasturba Medical College & Hospital, Mangalore
	Mysore	Asha Kirana
	Mysore	District Hospital, Hassan
	Mysore	Mysore Medical College
	Raichur	District hospital, Raichur
	Raichur	General Hospital, Lingasugur
	Ramanagaram	District Hospital, Ramanagara
	Shimoga	District Hospital, Shimoga
	Tumkur	District Hospital, Tumkur
	Udupi	District Hospital, Udupi
	Uttara Kannada	District Hospital, Karwar
	Yadgiri	District Hospital, ART Centre, Yadgiri
Kerala	Alappuzha	Medical College Allepy
	Ernakulam	ART Centre, General Hospital Ernakulam
	Kasaragod	General Hospital, Kasargod
	Kottayam	Medical College, Kottayam
	Kozhikode	ART Centre, Kozhikode
	Palakkad	USHUS District Hospital
	Thiruvananthapuram	Hospital Trivandrum
	Thrissur	ART Centre, Thrissur

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal
	East Nimar	ART Center District Hospital, Khandwa
	Gwalior	Department of Medicine, J.A. Hospital, Gwalior
	Indore	M Y Hospital, Indore
	Jabalpur	Medical College, Jabalpur
	Mandsaur	ART, Mandsuar
	Rewa	ART, Centre, Rewa
	Sagar	ART, Sagar
	Seoni	ART, Seoni
	Ujjain	R D G Medical College, Ujjain
Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	District Civil Hospital, Ahmednagar
	Ahmadnagar	Pravara Medical Trust, Loni.xls Pravara Medical Trust, Loni
	Aurangabad	District Hospital, Vaijapur, Aurangabad
	Akola	Medical college, Akola
	Amravati	ART Centre, District Civil Hospital
	Aurangabad	Medical college, Aurangabad
	Beed	Medical college, Ambejogai
	Bhandara	Bhandara DH
	Buldana	ART Centre, District General Hospital
	Chandrapur	BILT, Chandrapur
	Chandrapur	District Hospital ART Centre, Chandrapur
	Dhule	Medical College, Dhule
	Gadchiroli	GADCHIROLI ART Center
	Gondiya	ART Centre, Gondia
	Hingoli	ART Center, Civil Hospital, Risala Bazar, Darga Road
	Jalgaon	Civil Hospital, Jalgaon
	Jalna	Jalna DH
Kolhapur	RCSM Government Medical College	
Kolhapur	Sub District Hospital, Gadhinglaj	
Latur	Civil Hospital and Govt. Medical College	

1	2	3
	Mumbai	BLY Nair Hospital
	Mumbai	Godrej Mumbai
	Mumbai	KEM Hospital
	Mumbai	L&T Health Centre
	Mumbai	LTMG Sion Hospital
	Mumbai	LTMG Sion Hospital, Regional Pediatric ART Centre
	Mumbai	NMMC Vashi
	Mumbai	Siddharth Hospital, Goregaon, Mumbai
	Mumbai	Shatabdi Hospital, Govandi, Mumbai
	Mumbai	Sir J.J. Hospital
	Nagpur	Govt. Med. College, Nagpur
	Nagpur	IGMC Nagpur
	Nanded	Govt. Medical College
	Nandurbar	Nandurbar ART Center
	Nashik	ART Centre SDH Malegaon
	Nashik	Civil Hospital, Nashik
	Osmanabad	Osmanabad DH
	Parbhani	Civil Hospital, Parbhani
	Pune	AFMC Pune
	Pune	B.J. Medical college
	Pune	Bajaj Auto ITD YCMH Pimpri
	Pune	NARI, Pune
	Raigarh	Reliance DAH Patalganga
	Ratnagiri	District Civil Hospital, Ratnagiri
	Sangli	Bharati Vidyapeeth - Sangli
	Sangli	Government Medical College, Sangli
	Satara	ART Center Karad
	Satara	District Civil Hospital, Satara
	Solapur	ART Center Sub District Hospital, Pandharpur
	Solapur	Govt. Medical College, Solapur
	Thane	ART Centre. RGMC Kalva- Thane

1	2	3
	Thane	Central Hospital Ulhasnagar-3
	Thane	Vithai Sayanna General Hospital, Thane
	Wardha	ART Centre Civil Hospital, Wardha
	Washim	WASHIM DH
	Yavatmal	Medical College, Yavatmal
Manipur	Bishnupur	District Hospital, Bishnupur
	Churachandpur	ART Centre, District Hospital Churachandpur
	Imphal East	J.N Hospital, ART Centre, Imphal East
	Imphal East	J.N. Regional Pediatric ART Centre, Imphal East
	Imphal West	ART Centre, RIMS Hospital, Imphal West
	Senapati	District Hospital, Senapati
	Thoubal	ART Centre, District Hospital Thoubal
	Ukhrul	ART Centre, District Hospital Chandel
	Ukhrul	ART Centre, District Hospital Ukhrul
Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Shillong
Mizoram	Aizawl	Civil Hospital, Aizawal
	Champhai	Champhai ART Centre
	Lunglei	Lunglei ART Centre
Nagaland	Dimapur	District Hospital, Dimapur,
	Kiphre	ART Centre, Kiphre
	Kohima	Naga Hospital Authority, Kohima
	MOKOKCHUNG	ART Centern, Imkongliba Memorial Hospital
	Tuensang	Civil Hospital, Tuensang
	Zunheboto	ART Center, Zunheboto
Odisha	Anugul	ART Centre, DHH, Angul
	Balangir	ART Centre, DHH, Balangir
	Baleshwar	ART Balasore
	Cuttack	S C B Medical College, Cuttack
	Ganjam	MKCG Medical College and Hospital, Berhampur
	Khordha	ART Centre, Capital Hospital
	Koraput	BILT ART Centre DHH

1	2	3
	Sambalpur	VSS Medical College. ART Centre
	Sundargarh	ART Centre, RGH, Rourkela
Puducherry	Puducherry	Govt General Hospital
Punjab	Amritsar	GMC, Amritsar
	Bathinda	ART Centre, Saheed Bhai Mani Singh, Civil Hospital
	Gurdaspur	ART Centre, Civil Hospital, Pathankot
	Jalandhar	Civil Hospital, Jalandhar
	Ludhiana	ART Centre, Lord Mahavir, Civil Hospital
	Patiala	Medical Collage, Patiala
Rajasthan	Ajmer	ART Centre J.L.N. Hospital & Medical College
	Alwar	ART Centre, Alwar
	Bikaner	Bikaner, SP Medical College
	Bhilwara	ART Center Bhilwara
	Jaipur	SMS Hospital, Jaipur
	Jodhpur	SNMC, Jodhpur
	Kota	Medical College
	Pali	Govt. Bangur Hospital Pali-Marwar
	Sikar	ART Center, Sikar
	Udaipur	RNT Medical College, Udaipur
Sikkim	East	STNM Hospital
Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	Govt. District Headquarters Hospital, Krishnagiri
	Chennai	Govt. Hospital for Thoracic Medicine
	Chennai	ICH
	Chennai	Institute of Obstetrics & Gynecology MMC
	Chennai	Kilpouk Medical College
	Chennai	Madras Medical College
	Chennai	Stanley Medical College
	Coimbatore	Coimbatore Medical college
	Cudallore	Govt. District Headquarters Hospital, Cudallore
	Dharmapuri	District Hospital
	Dindigul	Govt. District Headquarters Hospital, Dindugal

1	2	3
	Erode	Erode District Headquarters Hospital
	Kancheepuram	Govt. Medical College and Hospital, Chengalpattu
	Kanniyakumari	Medical College
	KARUR	District Hospital
	Madurai	ART Centre Melur
	Madurai	Government Medical College
	Nagapatinim	Nagapattinam District Headquarters Hospital,
	Namakkal	Government Hospital
	Namakkal	Tiruchengode ART Centre
	Perambalur	ART Centre, Govt. Hospital, Perambalur
	Pudukkottai	Govt. District Hospital
	Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram District Headquarters Hospital
	Salem	Attur ART Centre
	Salem	Medical College
	Sivaganga	Sivagangai Medical College & Hospital
	Thanjavur	Thanzavur Medical College
	The Nilgiris	Nilgiris District Headquarters Hospital
	Theni	Theni Medical College
	Thiruvallur	Govt. District Headquarters Hospital, Thiruvallur
	Thiruvarur	Govt. Medical College and Hospital
	Tiruchirappalli	ART Center, Manaparai
	Tiruchirappalli	Trichy Medical College
	Tirunelveli	Medical College
	Tirupur	ART Centre, Tirupur
	Tiruvanamalai	Govt. District Headquarters Hospital, Thiruvannamalai
	Toothukudi	Jayamkondam ART Center
	Toothukudi	Tuticorin Medical College Hospital, Tuticorin
	Vellore	CMC Vellor
	Vellore	Vellore Medical College
	Vellore	Tirupathur
	Viluppuram	District Hospital
	Virudhunagar	District Hospital

1	2	3
Tripura	West Tripura	Agartala
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	SN Medical College Hospital
	Aligarh	J N Medical College, Aligarh
	Allahabad	MLN Medical College, Allahabad
	Azamgarh	ART Centre Azamgarh
	Deoria	ART Centre District Hospital, Deoria
	Etawah	ART Centre UP RIMS & R, Saifai,
	Gorakhpur	BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur
	Ghazipur	Art Centre, District Hospital Ghazipur
	Jaunpur	ART Centre Jaunpur
	Jhansi	MLB Medical College
	Kanpur Nagar	I.D. Hospital, GSVM Medical College, Kanpur
	Kushinagar	COMBIND District Hospital, Kushi Nagar
	Lucknow	ART Center. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Combined Hospital
	Lucknow	KGMC, Lucknow
	Meerut	LLRM Medical College
	Partapgarh	ART Center Pratapgarh
	Rae Bareli	ART Centre, Unchahar
	Sidharth nagar	ART center, Siddharth Nagar
	Varanasi	ART Center Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Govt. Hospital
	Varanasi	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Doon Hospital
	Nainital	Dr. Susheela Tiwari Memorial Forest Hospital Haldwani
West Bengal	Barddhaman	Medinapur Medical College, Burdwan
	Darjiling	North Bengal Medical College, Siliguri
	Kolkata	M. R. Bangur District Hospital,
	Kolkata	Medical College, Regional Pediatric ART Centre
	Kolkata	R.G.Kar Medical College
	Kolkata	School of Tropical Medicine
	Maldah	Malda District Hospital
	Medinipur	Medinapur Medical College, Medinapur
	Uttar Dinajpur	Islampore SD Hospital, (Room No. 10 & 11)

*[English]***Shortage of Pilots in Air India**

3428. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
 SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
 SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
 SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
 SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
 SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:
 SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
 SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
 SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
 SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
 SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has replaced/proposes to replace Indian pilots with expat pilots to meet the shortage of pilots in Air India in wake of the recent pilot strike, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to retain the expat pilots on a permanent basis;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the fate of sacked Air India pilots;

(d) whether the disputes/issues for which the Air India pilots went on strike have been settled; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon?

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

(b) As per the current policy of the Government, the expat Pilots can be utilised only upto December 31, 2012.

(c) to (e) 97 striking pilots belonging to Indian Pilots Guild (IPG) were terminated by Air India. A Committee consisting of Senior Executives of Air India was constituted to look into the applications for reinstatement on case to case basis.

*[Translation]***Caffeine Content in Energy Drinks**

3429. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of seizure of cans of energy drinks for exceeding permissible limits of caffeine content in certain States;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the standards for caffeine content in energy drinks prescribed by the Government;

(c) whether the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is working on setting new norms for energy drinks in order to create a new category for energy drinks to allow a higher caffeine content;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for periodical testing of caffeine contents in energy drinks as well as cold/soft drinks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (d) Yes, as per available information the Maharashtra State Government has drawn 30 samples and seized the stock of energy drinks worth 6,50,73,882/-.

Under the Food Safety and Standards Regulations, 2011, use of caffeine not exceeding 145 mg/litre is permitted in carbonated water. However, at present, there is no limit prescribed for energy drinks/caffeinated drinks, categorised as proprietary food.

(e) The samples are drawn regularly by State/UT Governments and action is taken against the offenders, in cases where samples are found to be not conforming to the prescribed standards.

*[English]***Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi**

3430. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has included diabetes and mental disorders like depression, anxiety, personality disorder etc. under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether medical bills upto 1 lakh for treatment of diabetes and mental disorder for the patients from below poverty line will be disbursed by Government under this scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of additional budget allocation for the same during current year;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any survey to ascertain how many people from BPL are suffering from diabetes and mental disorder; and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the basis on which these diseases have been included under RAN?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. A list of categories of treatment under RAN is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Financial assistance to the patients upto Rs. 1,00,000 (Rs. One lakh only), would be processed by the concerned Institute/Hospitals at whose disposal the revolving fund has been placed. Individual cases which require financial assistance for more than Rs. 1.00 lakh but not exceeding Rs. 1.50 lakh may be sent to the concerned State Illness Assistance Fund of the State/UT in the respective State or the amount is more than Rs. 1.50 lakh, are referred to RAN for consideration. No additional budget allocation specifically for this has been provided during current year.

(e) and (f) no survey conducted for this purpose, but the list has been updated on the recommendation of technical committee and approval of managing committee of the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi Scheme.

Statement

Revised an illustrative list of categories of treatment to be provided from the fund tinder Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) Scheme

1. Cardiology and Cardiac Surgery:

1. Pacemakers
2. CRT/Biventricular pacemaker
3. Automatic Implantable Cardio\ crier defibrillator (A(CD)

4. Combo devices
5. Diagnostic Cardiac Catheterization including Coronary Angiography
6. Interventionai procedure including Angioplasty, Rota-ablation, Balloon Valvuloplasty e.g. PTMC, BPV etc.
7. ASD, VSD and PDA device closure
8. Peripheral Vascular Angioplasiy, Carotid Angioplasty, Renal Angioplasty
9. Coil Embolization and Vascular plugs
10. Stents including Drug Eluting Stents
11. Electrophysiological Studies (EPS) and Radio Frequency (RF) Ablation
12. Heart surgery for Congenital and Acquired conditions including C.A.B.G
13. Vascular Surgery
14. Cardiac Transplantation etc.,

2. Cancer:

1. Radiation treatment of all kinds including Radio Therapy and Gama Knife Surgery.
2. Anti-Cancer Chemotherapy supporthe medication and antibiotic, Growth factor
3. Bone Marrow Transplantation-Allogenic and Autologous
4. Diagnostic Procedures-Flow cytometry/ cytogenetic/1.HC Tumor Markers etc.
5. Surgery for cancer patients
6. Catheters, central lines and venous access devices!

3. Urology/Nephrolofiy/Gastroenterology:

1. Dialysis and its consumable (Both hem dialysis as well as Peritoneal)
2. Plasmalpheresis in acute renal failure
3. Continuous renal replacement therapy in acute renal failure in ICU sick patient.
4. Vascular access consumables (Shunts, catheters) for Dialysis

5. Renal transplant-cost of renal transplant varies from 2.5 to 4.0 lakh depending upon type of drug used as per patient need.
6. PCN and PCNL Kits
7. Lithotripsy (for Stones)
8. Disposables and Stents for endoscopic surgical procedures in Urology and Gastroenterology.

4. Orthopedics:

1. Artificial prosthesis for limbs
2. Implants and total hip and knee replacement
3. External fixavers
4. AO implants, used in the treatment of bone diseases and fractures
5. Spiral fixation Implant-Pedicle Screws (Traumatic, Paraplegic, Quadriplegic)
6. Implant for Fracture fixation (locking plates and modular)
7. Replacement Hip-Bipolar/fixed S. Bone Substitutes

5. Neurosurgery-Neurology

1. Brain Tumors
2. Head injuries
3. Intracranial aneurysm
4. AVMs.
5. Spinal tumors
6. Degenerative/Demyelinating diseases of brain/spinal cord
7. Stroke
8. Epilepsy
9. Movement disorders
10. Neurological infections

6. Endocrinology:

1. Hormonal replacement for life long therapy:
 - Diabetes
 - Hypo pituitansm

- Hypo thyrodism
- GH deficiency
- Cushings Syndrome
- Adrenal msufficienc
- Endocrine surgery

7. Mental Illness:

1. Organic Psychosis acute and chronic
2. Functional psychosis including Schizophrenia, Bio-polar disorders, delusional disorders and other acute polymorphic psychosis.
3. Severe OCD, sornatoform disorders, eating disorders.
4. Developmental disorders including autisms spectrum disorders; and severe behavioral disorders during childhood

8. Drugs:

1. Immunosuppressive drugs
2. Anti D
3. Anti Hemophilic Globulin
4. Erythropoietin
5. Blood and Blood products/Plasma for patients of Bums
6. Liposomal Amphotericin
7. Peg Interferon
8. Ribavarin
9. CMV treatment (IV Gancyclovir, Valganciclovir)
10. Voriconazole
11. Anti-rejection treatment (ATU OKI 3)
12. Treatment for Post-transplant viral infection.
13. Any life supporting drugs.

9. Investigations:

Ultra-sound, Doppler studies, Radio-nucleotide scans, CT scan, mammography, Angiography for all organs, M.R.I, E.E.G, E.M.G, Uro-dynamic studies, Cardiac Imaging-Stress Thallium and PET, Cardiac MRI, Investigation for CMV, BK Virus, TMT, Echocardiography.

Psycho diagnostics, neuropsychological assessments, IQ assessments, blood tests like serum lithium and drug level of carbamazepine, valproate, phenytoin and any other similar medications: CSF studies screening for substances or abuse/toxicology.

10. Others:

1. Immunoglobulin for AIDP (GB Syndrome) and Myasthenia Gravis.
2. Anti viral
3. Anti fungal
4. Wilson disease: Penicillamine A
5. Botulinum A toxin injection for spasticity
6. Baclofen for spasticity

11. Miscellaneous:

Shunts for Hydrocephalus.

12. Other major illness/treatment/intervention considered appropriate for financial assistance by Medical Superintendent/Committee of Doctors could be considered for grant.

Child-Care Facilities

3431. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the action plan to create better child-care facilities in the slum-areas of the country for safety and security of children of working labourers;

(b) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has given some suggestions in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for the welfare of these children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the "Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers", as a Central Sector Scheme, which provides

day care facilities to children, including those in slum areas, in the age group of 0-6 years, of families with monthly income of less than Rs. 12,000. In addition to being a safe space for the children, the creches provide services such as supplementary nutrition, pre-school education and emergency health care etc. The Scheme is implemented through the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB), which is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Women and Child Development and the Indian Council for Child Welfare (ICCW), which is a national level voluntary organization.

Apart from the above, there are various Legislations such as The Factories Act, 1948, The Plantations Labour Act, 1951, The Contract Labour Act, 1970 and The Mines Act, 1952, which make it incumbent upon the employer to provide creche facilities for children of women workers.

(b) No, Madam.

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

Gender Budgeting

3432. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the provision for Gender Budgeting has been started in various Ministries/Departments:

(b) if so, the details thereof along with aims and objectives of gender budgeting:

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of Gender Budget Statement Development by the Central Ministries:

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the Gender Budgeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Gender Budgeting is a process that entails maintaining gender perspective at various stages of planning, budgeting, implementation, impact assessment and revisiting of policy/programme objectives and allocations in order to bring about gender mainstreaming into the development process. Gender

Budgeting aims at translating gender commitments in to budgetary commitments. The objectives of Gender Budgeting are for committing to initiatives with the objective of influencing and effecting a change in the Ministries' policies, programmes in a way that could tackle gender imbalances, promote gender equality and development and ensure that public resources through the Ministries' budgets are allocated and managed accordingly.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development along with Ministry of Finance has been pursuing with all Ministries/Departments to set up Gender Budgeting Cells (GBCs) and as per information available, 56 Ministries/Departments have set up GBCs. Further, 29 Ministries/Departments are also reporting the allocations made for women as part of the Gender Budget Statement placed in the Parliament along with the Union Budget. The magnitude of GB allocations in the Union Budget 2012-13 was 88,142,80 crore which is 5.91% of the total budget.

(c) and (d) No formal review of implementation of Gender Budget Statement has been done, although pbst-budget consultations discussing the GBS have been organised.

(e) In order to strengthen the process of gender budgeting the Ministry of Women and Child Development has been undertaking various capacity building measures for officials of Central, State Governments and various stakeholders. A Gender Budgeting Plan Scheme was launched during 2007-08 to this effect. The Ministry has also developed a Gender Budgeting Handbook for Government of India Ministries and Departments and a Gender Budgeting Manual for Trainers. The Ministry has also undertaken one-to-one sessions with several departments to promote Gender Budgeting.

[*Translation*]

Foreign Assistance for HIV/AIDS Control

3433. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAV:
SHRI HARISCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) the details of the financial assistance received from foreign countries and international agencies for

control of HIV/ AIDS in the country during each of the last three years and the current year so far;

(b) the details of the projects being implemented under these assistance along with the mechanism set up to ensure their proper utilisation, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) provided funds by the foreign agencies to control HIV/AIDS in the country during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether a number of foreign agencies have stopped giving financial assistance due to under-utilisation or misappropriation/misutilisation of funds; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) National AIDS Control Programme is in operation since 1992. Considerable foreign assistance has been received by Government of India for implementing this programme. Major contribution to the programme has come from World Bank, Global Fund for AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis (GFATM) and Department for International Development (DFID). Funds have also been received from United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and United Nation Agencies such as United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

During the last three years and current year the following amounts have been disbursed by them.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	World Bank	DFID	USAID	UNDP	Global Fund
2009-10	184.96	209.81	13.55	7.55	630.44
2010-11	251.60	205.71	24.73	5.33	307.58
2011-12	251.76	-	11.55	3.86	564.69
2012-13	No assistance has been received so far				

The activities under the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) fall within four broad categories i.e. (i) Prevent New Infections (ii) Care, Support and Treatment (iii) Institutional Strengthening and (iv) Strategic Management Information System.

At the State and UT level, these activities are implemented and monitored by State AIDS Control Societies (SACSs) which are autonomous bodies under respective State Governments/UTs.

A major part of the programme on HIV Prevention is carried out by Non Governmental Organizations/Community Based Organizations, who have entered into contract with the SACS concerned in this regard. The contract is in a Standard Format to ensure proper utilization of funds.

Funds from National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) are provided to State AIDS Control Societies (SACSs) who then release it to the NGOs.

Besides the above, some private agencies like Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation provide funds directly to Non Governmental Organizations/Community Based Organizations. Under Agreements with Government of India, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) has been supplementing the efforts of the National AIDS Control Programme for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS since 2003. There are others like Clinton Foundation, and Centre for Disease Control (CDC) which have provided assistance in kind like pediatric HIV drugs, EID kits and Technical Support for laboratories.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Separate Aviation Security Force

3434. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K.
RITHEESH:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether a proposal for creation of a separate Aviation Security Force (ASF) is under consideration by the Government;

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

(c) whether the Government has undertaken/proposes to undertake any study to determine the feasibility of creating such a force;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the estimated expenditure in creation of infrastructure for training the new force/recurring expenditure for maintenance of this force;

(e) whether the Government proposes for restructuring the existing Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS); and

(f) 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. Aviation security, in contrast to general security, is a highly technical task. Aviation security is to be carried out as per set standards, contained in Annex 17 to Chicago Convention of International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO). For international operations, it is mandatory for the State to enter into a contract with ICAO which binds the Contracting State to abide by the prescribed Standards of security to ensure safeguarding of all civil aviation operations. Further, while implementing the security, the provisions dealing with facilitation of passengers in Annex 9 to the same Convention have to be kept in view. This is possible only through a highly specialized, professionally competent and dedicated force.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Civil Aviation had recently engaged the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) expert team to study Aviation Security arrangements and Procedures in India. The objective of the project was to review the (i) restructuring of administration of the existing Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (ii) setting up of a dedicated Aviation Security Force (iii) to design a robust operational framework for aviation security, striking the right balance between Aviation Security and passenger facilitation, taking into account the various airport operation models in India as well as models in other countries, and (iv) to propose alternative mechanism, if any, to discharge non-core security functions in airports. The estimation of expenditure in creation of infrastructure for training the new force/recurring expenditure for maintenance of this force is being worked out. The average cost of the new ASF is likely to be much less than the cost on CISF, presently deployed at 59 airports in the country

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. An expert team of Consultants from ICAO was engaged in 2010 to study the restructuring of Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) and other aspects relating to aviation security in India. The ICAO study report was submitted on 26th

August, 2011 which has been accepted by the Government and action on these recommendations has also been initiated.

[*Translation*]

Food Safety and Quality

3435. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

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

(a) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to spread awareness about the food safety, quality and hygiene practice in food industry;

(b) the details of the workshops and conference/summit organised/assisted by the Government in this regard;

(c) the issues discussed therein along with the outcome of such workshops/conference/summit;

(d) whether the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has formulated/proposed any scheme to give rewards to the persons providing information about food adulteration; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), has conducted several orientation/training programmes for Food Safety and Standards Commissioner (FSC), Adjudicating Officers (AO), Designated Officers (DO), and Food Safety Officers (FSO). Advertisements in newspapers, advertorials, radio jingles, outdoor hoardings targeting the various stakeholders to spread awareness have also been released by FSSAI.

(b) The FSSAI has organized various conferences/workshops/seminars on food safety issues details of which are enclosed as Statement.

(c) The major issues discussed in these workshops were enforcement of regulatory provisions of Food Safety & Standards Act, 2006, Licensing & Registration, Quality Management System etc. These workshops/ trainings will help to make existing food safety regulators well acquainted with the wide spectrum of regulatory provisions and new concepts developed in regulatory mechanisms under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

(d) and (e) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has drawn up a reward scheme for public for exposing food adulteration and food firms issuing misleading advertisements and making false nutritional claims. This scheme envisages a reward of Rs. 500/- to the informants. The details of the Reward Scheme have already been uploaded on the website of FSSAI on 10th July, 2012, to ensure its wide publicity.

Statement

List of workshops/seminars conducted by FSSAI

Sl.No.	Name of Place	Topic/Subject	Date
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi-FSSAI Headquarter	Workshop on Adoption of Quality Management Approach in Services of FSSAI in collaboration with QCI & CII.	29th May 2009
2.	Delhi-FSSAI Headquarter	Workshop on Empowering for Mission Food Safety	15th-17th July, 2010
3.	Delhi-FSSAI Headquarter	National Workshop to Develop an Educational Frame for Human Resource Development in the Food Safety Sector with IGNOU	3rd and 4th November, 2011
4.	Delhi, Indian Habitat Centre	International Conference on Best Practices in Food Safety Implementation" by FSSAI, Michigan State University, USA and TERI.	9th-11th November, 2010

1	2	3	4
5.	Delhi-FSSAI Headquarter	Workshop on Implementation of Sevottam and Elements of IS-15700	15-16th November 2010
6.	Mumbai	Workshop on "Improving Safety and Quality Control in Food Retail Chain" by FSSAI & FAO.	14th December, 2011
7.	Kolkata	A Global consultation on Water Quality with special reference to Arsenic in collaboration with Public Health Engineering Department (PHED).	9-11th February, 2011
8.	Hyderabad	Global Food Safety Management programme in collaboration with M/s Sathguru Management Consultants (SMC)	22nd-25th August, 2011
9.	Kolkata	National Level Consultation on developing of mechanism for involving authorities in Food and Water Safety related programmes with special reference to quality of water, Beverages and Food sold in public places in collaboration with PHED.	10-11th September, 2011
10.	Delhi, Pragati Maidan	Participation of FSSAI in the AAHAR- the International Food and Hospitality show	12 to 16 March, 2012

[English]

Alternatives to Tobacco Growing

3436. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

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

(a) whether the Government is working on economically sustainable alternatives to tobacco growing according to World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines;

(b) if so, whether working group is preparing draft policy options and recommendations on "economically sustainable alternatives to tobacco growing";

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken views of the tobacco farmers and its related industries in our country before presenting the views to WHO; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken/proposed by the

Government to incorporate the views of tobacco farmers and its related industries before taking a final decision?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Currently no such guideline have been developed by WHO, however, Article 17-18 of WHO-Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), to which India is a Party, deal with "economically sustainable alternatives to tobacco growing". India, along with Brazil, Greece, Turkey is a key facilitator of the Working Group (WG) for development of Guidelines/policy options under the said Articles. The Working Group has finalised a draft of the "Draft policy options and recommendations on economically sustainable alternatives to tobacco growing" which will be presented to 5th Session of the Conference of Parties under WHO-FCTC from 12-17 November 2012 in Seoul, South Korea.

For presenting its view to WHO, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has consulted the Ministry of Agriculture and has also taken into account the findings of the pilot project for encouraging alternative crops to tobacco in five different agro-climatic zones, implemented by Central Tobacco Research Institute, (CTRI) Rajahmundry.

Quality of Malaria Drugs

3437. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a study which has found around 7% of the drugs tested in India to be either fake or of poor quality;

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

(c) whether poor quality anti-malaria drugs has led to drug resistance and inadequate treatment and according to the recent World Malaria Report 2011, over 70% of India's population face the risk of malaria infection;

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

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government to provide efficacious high quality drugs to the malaria infected people in order to bring down morbidity and mortality attributable to malaria?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The report has been published in the 'Health issues-International Policy network' by Roger Bate et al. under the heading "A safe medicines chest for the world. Preventing substandard products from tainting India's pharmaceuticals". However, the drug samples tested all over the country by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) in last three years reveals that on an average only 4.7% of suspected samples are declared as not of standard quality.

(c) and (d) Strict quality control is maintained for procurement and distribution of antimalarials by way of pre- and post- despatch drug testing through National Accreditation Board for Laboratories (NABL) certified laboratories. Therapeutic efficacy studies, undertaken by National Institute of Malaria Research (NIMR) till date do not suggest any significant drug resistance to the antimalarials prescribed under the National Drug Policy 2010 under the country programme.

(e) The following corrective measures are taken by the Government to provide efficacious high quality drugs to the malaria infected people in order to bring down morbidity and mortality attributable to malaria:

1. Therapeutic efficacy studies are conducted with the help of NIMR to monitor the effectiveness of anti-malaria drugs used under the programme.

2. Phannaco-vigilance studies are also conducted with the help of NIMR to monitor the side effects of anti-malarial drugs.

3. Pre and post dispatch quality assurance is done for all the drugs procured by the Government of India.

[*Translation*]

AI Pilots

3438. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of pilots in Air India are getting heavy pay packets by flying just one or two hours a month and if so, the details in this regard and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any inquiry has since been initiated in this regard and if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the details of number of pilots required by Air India, their present strength and the surplus, if any;

(d) whether Air India has withheld the payments due to its employees; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Madam. All Pilots are being paid pay and allowances in accordance with the agreements signed by the Management with its Unions and Guilds.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The details regarding the number of Pilots required, the present strength and surplus/shortage for Air India is enclosed as Statement.

(d) and (e) Salaries to the employees of Air India have been paid upto May 2012 and PLI payable in April 2012 has been paid. Pilots who were on agitation have been paid salaries upto to March, 2012 (except pilots who were terminated). Flying allowances have been paid upto April 2012 to Pilots who were not on agitation and pilots who were on agitation have been paid up to February, 2012 (except 85 pilots who were terminated) and Flying allowances to Cabin Crew have been paid upto March, 2012.

Delay in payment of salaries has been due to sever financial crunch on account of following reasons:-

- (i) Abnormal increase in Aviation Turbine Fuel cost.
- (ii) High Taxes.

- (iii) High airport fees and levies.
- (iv) Intense competition among airlines for market share due to excess capacity resulting in lower yields/losses.
- (v) Increase in interest burden on aircraft loans due to strengthening of dollar.

Statement

Total crew requirement/availability/shortage/surplus

Type	Aircraft	Aircraft available for Flying	Requirement as per Aircraft available for Flying (Commander+ First Officer)	Total Crew available (Commander+ First Officer)	Shortage/ Surplus
B777	20	18	396	297	-99
B744	5	3	34	35	+1
B787	6 (Proposed)	5 (Proposed)	90	4	-86

Crew under Training - Shortage/Surplus

Type	Total Crew Under Training (Commander + First Officer)	Shortage/surplus after release of all under training
B777	121	22 Surplus
B744	10 (only Flying Officer)	9 Surplus
B787	(61+16 Proposed)	9 Shortage

The present strength of Pilots available with Air India narrow body operation is as under:-

Type of aircraft	Number
A320 family aircraft of A319 and A321	730
A330	19
Pilots undergone training on B787	30
Total	779

The above strength of narrow body pilots is not surplus and the company requires additional Pilots to be inducted as Trainee Pilots in view of the recent issuance of Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) on FDTL of Pilots and since Pilots from A320/A330 have been converted on to B787 type of aircraft.

[English]

Medical Practitioners

3439. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is short of qualified medical practitioners holding MBBS degree to carry forward its massive healthcare programmes including National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act expressly acknowledge and recognises the ability of the States to permit persons other than holding qualifications specified in the IMC Act and the Indian Medical Degrees Act to practice modern scientific system of medicine;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken note of the Supreme Court judgment in *Mukhtiar Chand Vs. The State of Punjab* in the matter; and

(e) 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) Yes. As per the Rural

Health Statistics in India, 2011, the details indicating requirement, availability and shortfall of doctors at PHCs and CHCs are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No.

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

(d) and (e) Yes. In this case, the Hon'ble Supreme Court looked into the controversy triggered off by the issuance of declarations by the State Governments under clause (iii) of Rule 2(ee) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 which defines "Registered Medical Practitioner". Under such declarations, notified Vaid/Hakims claim right to prescribe Allopathic drugs covered by the Indian Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

Furthermore, Vaid/Hakims who have obtained degrees in integrated courses claim right to practise allopathic system of medicine.

The Court held that rule 2 (ee) (iii) is valid. However, the benefits of the said rule and notifications issued thereunder would be available in those States where the privilege of such right to practice any system of medicine is conferred by the State Law under which practitioners of Indian Medicine are registered in the State.

In view of the ruling of the Hon'ble Court, it is for the State Governments to bring such State Law which would allow the practitioners of the Indian Medicine registered in the State to practice any system of medicine.

Statement

Doctors' At Primary Health Centres

(As on March, 2011)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Required ¹ (R)	Sanctioned (S)	In Position (P)	Vacant (S-P)	Shortfall (R-P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1624	2424	2348	76	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	97	NA	92	NA	5
3.	Assam	938	NA	1557	NA	*
4.	Bihar##	1863	2078	3532	*	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	741	1482	424	1058	317
6.	Goa	19	46	41	5	*
7.	Gujarat	1123	1123	778	345	345
8.	Haryana	444	651	530	121	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	453	582	451	131	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	397	750	881	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	330	330	392	*	*
12.	Karnataka	2310	2310	2089	221	221
13.	Kerala	809	1204	1122	82	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1156	1238	814	424	342
15.	Maharashtra	1809	3618	2292	1326	*
16.	Manipur	80	240	192	48	*
17.	Meghalaya	109	127	104	23	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Mizoram##	57126	57	37	20	20
19.	Nagaland		NA	101	NA	25
20.	Odisha	1228	725	525	200	703
21.	Punjab	446	487	487	0	*
22.	Rajasthan	1517	1478	1472	6	45
23.	Sikkim	24	48	39	9	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	1204	2326	1704	622	*
25.	Tripura	79	NA	119	NA	*
26.	Uttarakhand	239	299	234	65	5
27.	Uttar Pradesh#	3692	4509	2861	1648	831
28.	West Bengal	909	1807	1006	801	*
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	40	28	12	*
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	6	6	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	3	3	5	*	*
33.	Delhi##	8	22	19	3	*
34.	Lakshadweep	4	4	10	*	*
35.	Puducherry	24	37	37	0	*
All India ²		23887	30051	26329	7246	2866

Notes:

* Data for 2010 repeated.

Sanctioned data for 2010 used.

NA: Not Available.

+ Allopathic Doctors

* Surplus All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States; UTs.

¹ One per each Primary Health Centre² For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.*Total Specialists at CHCs**Total Specialists [Surgeons, OB & GY, Physicians & Paediatricians]*

(As on March, 2011)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Required ¹ (R)	Sanctioned (S)	In Position (P)	Vacant (S-P)	Shortfall (R-P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1124	578	408	170	716
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	192	NA	1	NA	191

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	432	NA	216	NA	216
4.	Bihar##	280	280	151	129	129
5.	Chhattisgarh	592	592	82	510	510
6.	Goa	20	16	10	6	10
7.	Gujarat	1220	346	76	270	1144
8.	Haryana	428	257	45	212	383
9.	Himachal Pradesh	304	NA	9	NA	295
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	332	315	170	145	162
11.	Jharkhand	752	124	66	58	686
12.	Karnataka	720	NA	584	NA	136
13.	Kerala##	896	640	774	*	122
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1332	778	227	551	1105
15.	Maharashtra	1460	649	600	49	860
16.	Manipur	64	64	4	60	60
17.	Meghalaya	116	8	9	*	107
18.	Mizoram	36	NA	2	NA	34
19.	Nagaland	84	NA	34	NA	50
20.	Odisha	1508	812	438	374	1070
21.	Punjab	516	460	300	160	216
22.	Rajasthan	1504	1068	569	499	935
23.	Sikkim	8	NA	0	NA	8
24.	Tamil Nadu ³	1540	0	0	0	1540
25.	Tripura [#]	44	NA	0	NA	44
26.	Uttarakhand	220	210	78	132	142
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2060	2060	1894	166	166
28.	West Bengal	1392	542	175	367	1217
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	16	0	16	16
30.	Chandigarh	8	11	7	4	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	0	0	0	4
32.	Daman and Diu	8	2	0	2	8
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	Lakshadweep##	12	0	1	*	11
35.	Puducherry	12	3	5	*	7
All India ²		19236	9831	6935	3880	12301

Notes: # Data for 2010 repeated.

Sanctioned data for 2010 used.

NA: Not Available.

¹ Four per each Community Health Centre

* Surplus All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of states-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in some States, UTs.

² For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

³ Specialists are attending CHCs on hiring basis

*General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs)—
Allopathic at CHCs*

(As on March, 2011)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	880	650
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	108
3.	Assam	NA	391
4.	Bihar	NA	451
5.	Chhattisgarh	592	276
6.	Goa	21	20
7.	Gujarat	686	571
8.	Haryana	453	258
9.	Himachal Pradesh	282	260
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	539	318
11.	Jharkhand#	1681	1833
12.	Karnataka##	255	240
13.	Kerala	224	264
14.	Madhya Pradesh	909	678
15.	Maharashtra	722	584
16.	Manipur	107	85
17.	Meghalaya	78	86
18.	Mizoram	NA	10

1	2	3	4
19.	Nagaland	12	36
20.	Odisha	367	316
21.	Punjab	174	147
22.	Rajasthan	998	905
23.	Sikkim	NA	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	1926	1638
25.	Tripura	NA	36
26.	Uttarakhand	55	48
27.	Uttar Pradesh#	161	167
28.	West Bengal	1435	1353
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21	13
30.	Chandigarh	6	6
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	6
32.	Daman and Diu	4	4
33.	Delhi	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	22	14
35.	Puducherry	21	21
Total ²		12631	11798

Notes:

Data for 2010 repeated.

Sanctioned data for 2010 used.

NA: Not Available.

² For calculating the overall percentage of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.

OPD and Diagnostic Centre on Railway Land

3440. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for setting up of OPD and Diagnostic Centre at Thiruvananthapuram on Railway land near Railway Station;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any feasibility study on the proposed OPD and Diagnostic Centre; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the mode of implementation of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (d) Ministry of Railways have received a request from the Government of Kerala for setting up a medical college and hospital, diagnostic centres, nursing colleges at Thiruvananthapuram. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) and Ministry of Railways (MoR) have signed an MoU for setting up infrastructural health care facilities, like diagnostic laboratories/OPD, hospitals, super specialty hospitals, etc., on Railway Land near Railway Stations and terminals at identified locations all over India in PPP mode, for the benefit of common people living in those areas, passengers and railwaymen.

It has been informed by the Ministry of Railways that, at present, there is no vacant Railway Land at Thiruvananthapuram, of the scale, which is the minimum required, as per MCI guidelines for setting up of Medical College. However, they would provide vacant land not required for operational use for development of diagnostic centre and OPD.

Tea Tribe Community

3441. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recognised the "Tea Tribe" community of Assam as a backward community;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the details of the social anthropological and cultural background of the tea tribe of Assam; and

(c) the population of tea tribe in Assam?

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

(a) As per the information made available by the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC), there is no single community described as "Tea Tribe" in the Central list of OBCs for the State of Assam. However, there are as many as 96 castes in the Central List of OBCs for the State of Assam falling under the description "Tea Garden Labourers, Tea Garden Tribes, Ex-Tea Garden labourers and Ex-Tea Garden Tribes" which is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) No details are available as the list of castes was notified on the principle of commonality i.e. the names of castes figured both in the State list as well as the Mandal List.

Statement*Central List of OBCs for the State of Assam*

Entry No.	Caste/Community
1	2
24.	Tea Garden Labourers, Tea Garden Tribes, Ex-Tea Garden Labourers, and Ex-Tea Garden Tribes as listed below
1.	Ahirgoala
2.	Arya Mala
3.	Asur
4.	Barhai
5.	Basphor
6.	Bhokta
7.	Bauri
8.	Bowri
9.	Bhuyan
10.	Bhumij
11.	Bedia

1	2	1	2
12.	Beldar	43.	Khonyor
13.	Bharaik	44.	Kurmi
14.	Bhatta	45.	Kawar
15.	Basor	46.	Karmali
16.	Baiga	47.	Korwa
17.	Baijara	48.	Kol
18.	Bhil	49.	Kalahandi
19.	Bondo	50.	Kalihandi
20.	Binjia	51.	Kotwal
21.	Birhar	52.	Kharia
22.	Birjia	53.	Kumhar
23.	Beddi	54.	Kherwar
24.	Chamar	55.	Khodal
25.	Chowdhari	56.	Khond
26.	Chere	57.	Koya
27.	Chick Banik	58.	Kondpan
28.	Dandari	59.	Kohor
29.	Dandasi	60.	Kormakar
30.	Dusad	61.	Kashan
31.	Dhanwar	62.	Lahar
32.	Ganda	63.	Lodha
33.	Gonda	64.	Lodhi
34.	Gond	65.	Madari
35.	Ghansi	66.	Mahli
36.	Gorait	67.	Mohali
37.	Ghatowar	68.	Modi
38.	Hari	69.	Mahato
39.	Holra	70.	Malpatharia
40.	Jolha	71.	Manki
41.	Keot	72.	Majwar
42.	Koiri	73.	Mirdhar

1	2
74.	Munda
75.	Nonia, Nunia
76.	Nagasia
77.	Nagbansi
78.	Nath
79.	Oraon
80.	Pasi
81.	Paidi
82.	Pan
83.	Panika
84.	Parja
85.	Patratanti
86.	Pradhan
87.	Rajwar
88.	Sahora
89.	Santhal, Santal
90.	Sarvera
91.	Turi
92.	Telenga
93.	Tassa
94.	Tantubai
95.	Teli
96.	Tanti

[*Translation*]

Khadi and Village Industries Commission

3442. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

DR. CHARLES DIAS:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government for the promotion of khadi and village industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the schemes under consideration of the Ministry to equip the khadi and village industries with latest technologies indicating the sales and profit earned by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide any package for the development and marketing of khadi & village industries;

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

(f) whether the Government proposes to develop a brand name for products of khadi and village industries;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) 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) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has been implementing a number of schemes for the holistic development of khadi and village industries (KVI) sector in the country, which include: (i) 'Product Development, Design Intervention and Packaging (PRODIP)', (ii) 'Market Development Assistance (MDA)', (iii) 'Strengthening Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure', (iv) 'Scheme for Enhancing Productivity & Competitiveness of Khadi Industry and Artisans', (v) 'Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)' and (vi) 'Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)'.

(c) to (e) Government has set up Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization for research, design and extension activities in the rural industrial sector. KVIC has developed a network of technical institutions of national repute to conduct pilot trials of emerging technologies for the benefit of the KVI sector.

KVIC is a non-profit organization and plays a facilitative role in marketing of KVI products. It has 10 sales outlets of its own. The value of sales made through the KVIC's sales outlets during last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

KVIC, with assistance from Asian Development Bank, has been implementing a comprehensive Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP) which includes a comprehensive reform plan for 300 khadi institutions as also re-vitalization of the marketing infrastructure and programmes.

(f) and (g) A distinct identity for khadi, 'Khadi Mark', has been envisaged to guarantee the genuineness of khadi.

(h) Does not arise.

Statement

Sales made through Sales Outlets/Khadi Gramodyog Bhavans of KVIC

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Sales Outlets/Khadi Gramodyog Bhavans (KGBs) of KVIC	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1.	KGB New Delhi	2687.02	2512.97	2708.13	344.19
2.	Gramshilpa New Delhi	178.54	146.95	79.75	-
3.	KGB Ernakulam	297.19	324.76	474.62	33.60
4.	KGB Patna	73.21	94.51	105.81	10.48
5.	KGB Kolkata	625.64	395.20	474.65	68.57
6.	KGB Mumbai	531.34	486.53	552.04	17.55
7.	KGB Goa	38.60	65.57	38.92	2.49
8.	KGB Bhopal	37.11	42.95	54.67	9.14
9.	KGB Agartala	21.40	4.80	3.57	-
10.	KGB Jodhpur	-	-	0.33	-

*upto 30.06.2012.

[English]

Lease Period of Viper Island

3443. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the lease period of Viper Island to the livestock cooperative society;

(b) whether it was renewed after the lapse of the lease period for any further period;

(c) if so, the renewal period upon the said lease; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (d) Development and promotion of tourism destinations and products is primarily the responsibility of 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.

Andaman and Nicobar Administration has informed that the lease period of Viper Island was for 30 years with effect from 01.05.1945 and the lease which expired on 30.04.1975 has not been renewed.

Kidney Transplantation

3444. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the recent past several cases regarding selling of kidneys in the Indian hospitals have been reported;

(b) if so, the number and details of cases reported so far;

(c) the details of the foreign nationals who came to India for treatment during the last two years;

(d) the number of such nationals, out of them who underwent kidney transplantation;

(e) the stringent measures Government propose to keep a check on the incidents of selling of Kidneys;

(f) whether the Transplantation of Human Organs Act though enacted in 1994 has not yet been adopted by some of the States; and

(g) if so, the details of such States and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Health being a State subject, such information is not maintained centrally. However, some incidents of illegal transplant of human organs have come to the notice of the Government of. Information supplied by various States during the last few years regarding such incidents is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Health being a State subject, such information is not maintained centrally. However, some States/UTs have provided information regarding foreigner recipients for organ transplantation which is enclosed as Statement II.

(e) Penal provisions and punishments have been made more stringent in the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Act, 2011.

(f) and (g) Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 has been adopted by all the States except the States of Jammu and Kashmir, and Andhra Pradesh which have enacted their own legislation to regulate transplantation of human organs.

Statement I

Details of Cases of Illegal Kidney and Other Transplantations in Various Government/Private Hospitals 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	In 2009, one case vide FIR No. dated 20.11.2009 was registered. In 2010, one case vide FIR No. 79 dated 05.06.2010 was registered. In 2012, two cases vide FIR No. 158 and 370 dated 18.05.2012 and 21.08.2012 respectively were registered.
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 Pass 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	In the year 2008 in Ujjain district an International gang was exposed for carrying out illegal kidney transplantations.

1	2	3
6.	Madhya Pradesh	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 Human Organs Act. Ujjain Police has arrested six (6) persons.
7.	Kerala	The Chairman, District Level Authorization Committee for Organ Transplantation for the district of AHappuzha 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
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.

Statement II

[Translation]

*Transplantation—as Received from Various States;
Union Territories*

Sl.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Year 2010	Year 2011
1.	Maharashtra	29	17
2.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
3.	Karnataka	23	40
4.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	1
5.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil

Other States/Union Territories have not responded till date.

CBSE Courses in EMRS

3445. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high standard of education particularly Central Board of Secondary Examination (CBSE) courses have been started in Ekalavya Model Residential Schools;

(b) if not, reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which these courses are likely to be started alongwith the details regarding the present status of these schools?

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

(a) to (c) The objective of establishment of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) is to provide high standard of middle and high level education (Standards VI to XII) to Scheduled Tribes students. As per the revised guidelines issued by Ministry of Tribal Affairs in June, 2010, EMRSs may be affiliated either to the State Board of Secondary Education or Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) as deemed fit by the respective State Governments.

Production of Khadi

3446. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the quality of hand-spun, handwoven wollen and silk khadi produced in the country during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(b) the value and quantity of minerals, forest, agricultural/foodgrains, chemical and polymer hand-made paper products manufactured during the said period indicating the details of production in the rural engineering sector, State-wise;

(c) the details of above-said producing units of the khadi and village industries and the amount of assistance provided to them, State-wise; and

(d) the amount of assistance provided to Khadi and Village Industries Commission during the said period?

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) State-wise quantity of hand-spun and hand woven woollen and silk khadi produced in the country during the last three years is given the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) There are 1,019 village industries institutions registered with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and State/UT Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and over 4.77 lakh individual units assisted under the erstwhile Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) and the present Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). Village Industries (VI) have been classified into seven broad groups: (i) Mineral Based Industry (MBI), (ii) Forest Based Industry (FBI), (iii) Agro Based and Food Processing Industry (ABFPI), (iv) Polymer and Chemical Based Industry (PCBI), (v) Rural Engineering and Bio-Technology Industry (REBTI), (vi) Handmade Paper and Fibre Industry (HMPFI) and (vii) Service and Textiles Industry. The production figures of items under MBI, FBI, ABFPI, PCBI, REBTI and HMPFI are maintained by KVIC in terms of their rupee value.

State-wise production figures for the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statements-II, III and IV. The institution/unit-wise details of production and amount of assistance provided are not maintained centrally by KVIC.

(d) The quantum of funds released to KVIC under various Plan schemes of the Ministry during the last three years and the current year is given below:

(in Rs. crore)

Year	Funds provided to KVIC under PMEGP for Margin Money Subsidy	Funds provided to KVIC under other Plan schemes	Total
2009-10	504.21	331.85	836.06
2010-11	877.20	570.17	1447.37
2011-12	1010.24	248.23	1258.47
2012-13 (till 31.07.2012)	630.14	-	630.14

Statement I*State-wise quantity of hand spun and hand woven woollen and silk khadi**(in million sq. m.)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Woollen Khadi	Silk Khadi	Woollen Khadi	Silk Khadi	Woollen Khadi	Silk Khadi
1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.10	0.34	3.10	0.35	3.09	0.35
2.	Himachal Pradesh	2.36	0.00	2.36	0.00	2.38	0.00
3.	Punjab	12.08	0.00	12.11	0.00	12.11	0.00
4.	UT Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Uttarakhand	4.99	0.00	5.11	0.00	5.12	0.00
6.	Haryana	20.91	0.00	21.62	0.00	21.66	0.00
7.	Delhi	0.12	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.00
8.	Rajasthan	13.88	0.00	14.15	0.00	14.16	0.00
9.	Uttar Pradesh	15.25	1.81	16.13	2.41	18.56	3.02
10.	Bihar	0.47	0.89	0.48	0.91	0.48	0.91
11.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03
13.	Nagaland	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.19
14.	Manipur	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.20
15.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06
18.	Assam	0.00	5.37	0.00	5.38	0.00	5.39
19.	West Bengal	0.00	28.02	0.00	28.08	0.00	29.04
20.	Jharkhand	0.12	1.21	0.12	1.21	0.12	1.21
21.	Odisha	0.00	3.16	0.00	3.48	0.00	3.49
22.	Chhattisgarh	0.14	7.29	0.14	7.56	0.14	7.58
23.	Madhya Pradesh	2.04	1.37	2.05	1.38	2.05	1.38
24.	Gujarat**	1.56	0.39	1.60	0.40	1.62	0.41
25.	Maharashtra***	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01

1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Andhra Pradesh	0.25	1.02	0.26	1.04	0.26	1.05
27.	Karnataka	6.97	5.79	6.97	5.93	6.97	5.93
28.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Kerala	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.20
31.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	8.63	0.00	9.39	0.00	9.49
32.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		84.24	65.96	86.34	68.20	88.86	69.94

** including Daman and Diu.

*** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Statement II

Group-wise production during 2009-10

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	MBI	FBI	ABFPI	PCBI	HMPFI	REBTI
1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	5886.17	3039.71	13181.42	5290.83	1973.60	9498.43
2.	Himachal Pradesh	6073.06	3359.42	12792.85	5719.89	2087.26	12809.61
3.	Punjab	13368.31	8654.89	23081.41	11927.78	3509.86	17391.09
4.	UT Chandigarh	276.88	145.38	591.54	303.43	85.66	357.31
5.	Uttarakhand	2950.48	2280.20	5652.34	2325.21	1296.28	4912.65
6.	Haryana	11795.92	6494.84	18771.01	7073.27	3010.70	18283.59
7.	Delhi	889.56	485.19	1754.84	1008.97	304.97	1132.09
8.	Rajasthan	35977.11	11667.65	41579.55	18659.31	5963.07	30566.04
9.	Uttar Pradesh	33609.95	17462.25	66800.73	26341.48	8385.18	38759.99
10.	Bihar	4271.85	1069.03	20174.30	2428.25	365.93	5679.85
11.	Sikkim	428.38	382.23	1128.52	191.57	133.24	876.64
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	514.20	682.11	937.43	353.57	236.42	978.50
13.	Nagaland	1483.75	908.40	2542.30	970.08	325.72	3519.26
14.	Manipur	1359.70	645.13	2344.56	1185.37	504.66	1697.74

1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Mizoram	2803.44	1106.45	7275.29	1548.12	630.02	4457.84
16.	Tripura	2357.19	484.91	1589.67	1211.63	398.85	2010.40
17.	Meghalaya	2404.33	720.23	3700.85	804.26	380.69	1615.74
18.	Assam	9094.05	3582.48	16027.07	5863.31	2288.44	9308.75
19.	West Bengal	15005.23	7706.91	32150.34	15133.80	5775.99	11727.09
20.	Jharkhand	4049.68	542.81	1989.55	545.45	165.30	1848.84
21.	Odisha	7106.20	2393.96	12458.72	4346.17	1667.68	7474.95
22.	Chhattisgarh	13507.66	1815.37	11458.03	2966.54	699.24	4538.35
23.	Madhya Pradesh	27081.62	3385.88	24362.20	12169.50	2872.89	16087.30
24.	Gujarat**	9775.78	3955.25	17784.53	10433.39	2853.46	15185.33
25.	Maharashtra***	30729.55	14339.48	53660.27	25850.47	8445.52	36617.41
26.	Andhra Pradesh	42985.01	8535.65	34570.03	11630.25	4457.56	21024.71
27.	Karnataka	24687.72	7741.66	41145.85	17300.65	5633.50	25940.44
28.	Goa	658.22	483.07	1359.90	966.53	178.50	826.93
29.	Lakshadweep	36.42	10.24	63.00	17.37	3.99	34.66
30.	Kerala	16881.18	6971.81	23303.72	11154.45	3919.20	18350.57
31.	Tamil Nadu	18582.23	7325.58	31247.01	15474.08	8877.91	24436.04
32.	Puducherry	197.99	138.09	329.70	90.74	59.65	422.04
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	319.81	138.72	678.87	150.95	50.80	414.31
Total		347148.63	128654.98	526487.4 0	221436.67	77541.74	348784.49

** including Daman and Diu.

*** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Statement III*Group-wise production during 2010-11*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	MBI	FBI	ABFPI	PCBI	HMPFI	REBTI
1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	6454.63	3333.30	14454.43	5801.79	2164.20	10415.74
2.	Himachal Pradesh	6659.59	3683.86	14028.35	6272.29	2288.81	14046.69
3.	Punjab	14659.36	9490.73	25310.52	13079.72	3848.83	19070.66

1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	U.T. Chandigarh	303.62	159.43	648.66	332.74	93.93	391.81
5.	Uttarakhand	3235.45	2500.44	6198.23	2549.77	1421.48	5387.14
6.	Haryana	12935.14	7122.09	20583.84	7756.37	3301.46	20049.34
7.	Delhi	975.48	532.03	1924.33	1106.42	334.43	1241.42
8.	Rajasthan	39451.62	12794.48	45595.13	20461.35	6538.96	33517.98
9.	Uttar Pradesh	36855.83	19148.68	73252.09	28885.51	9194.89	42503.29
10.	Bihar	4684.42	1172.27	22122.65	2662.76	401.27	6228.37
11.	Sikkim	469.71	419.14	1237.50	210.14	146.13	961.35
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	563.65	747.94	1027.94	387.76	259.37	1072.88
13.	Nagaland	1627.07	996.15	2787.80	1063.70	357.27	3859.17
14.	Manipur	1491.01	707.44	2570.91	1299.80	553.44	1861.73
15.	Mizoram	3074.17	1213.33	7977.81	1697.61	690.87	4888.39
16.	Tripura	2584.82	531.73	1743.23	1328.61	437.44	2204.58
17.	Meghalaya	2636.55	789.74	4058.29	881.88	417.46	1771.72
18.	Assam	9972.34	3928.48	17574.85	6429.51	2509.48	10207.77
19.	West Bengal	16454.33	8451.24	35255.23	16595.38	6333.82	12859.67
20.	Jharkhand	4440.79	595.22	2181.69	598.15	181.24	2027.37
21.	Odisha	7792.45	2625.17	13661.89	4765.93	1828.76	8196.84
22.	Chhattisgarh	14812.19	1990.67	12564.63	3253.09	766.79	4976.61
23.	Madhya Pradesh	29697.13	3712.85	26714.98	13344.76	3150.36	17640.91
24.	Gujarat**	10719.85	4337.25	19502.12	11441.04	3129.06	16651.71
25.	Maharashtra***	33697.25	15724.24	58842.61	28347.01	9261.05	40153.82
26.	Andhra Pradesh	47068.71	9424.74	37952.87	12806.23	4856.29	23030.48
27.	Karnataka	27071.92	8489.39	45119.54	18971.44	6177.52	28445.67
28.	Goa	721.78	529.72	1491.27	1059.84	195.73	906.77
29.	Lakshadweep	39.89	11.21	69.11	19.07	4.35	38.09
30.	Kerala	18511.49	7645.28	25554.39	12231.67	4297.66	20122.67
31.	Tamil Nadu	20376.81	8033.09	34264.73	16968.53	9735.33	26795.92
32.	Puducherry	217.13	151.43	361.53	99.54	65.40	462.73
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	350.70	152.12	744.44	165.55	55.75	454.31
Total		380606.88	141144.88	577377.59	242874.96	84998.83	382443.6

** including Daman and Diu.

*** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Statement IV*Group-wise production during 2011-12*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	MBI	FBI	ABFPI	PCBI	HMPFI	REBTI
1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	7105.58	3669.46	15912.16	6386.90	2382.46	11466.17
2.	Himachal Pradesh	7331.21	4055.37	15443.11	6904.85	2519.64	15463.30
3.	Punjab	16137.75	10447.87	27863.08	14398.81	4236.99	20993.93
4.	U.T. Chandigarh	334.24	175.53	714.07	366.30	103.40	431.32
5.	Uttarakhand	3561.74	2752.61	6823.32	2806.91	1564.84	5930.43
6.	Haryana	14239.65	7840.35	22659.72	8538.60	3634.41	22071.31
7.	Delhi	1073.86	585.68	2118.40	1218.00	368.15	1366.63
8.	Rajasthan	43430.31	14084.80	50193.40	22524.87	7198.42	36898.26
9.	Uttar Pradesh	40572.74	21079.82	80639.56	31798.61	10122.19	46789.74
10.	Bihar	5156.84	1290.49	24353.72	2931.30	441.74	6856.50
11.	Sikkim	517.08	461.41	1362.30	231.33	160.87	1058.30
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	620.48	823.37	1131.61	426.87	285.53	1181.08
13.	Nagaland	1791.16	1096.62	3068.95	1170.97	393.30	4248.37
14.	Manipur	1641.38	778.79	2830.19	1430.88	609.25	2049.49
15.	Mizoram	3384.20	1335.69	8782.37	1868.81	760.55	5381.38
16.	Tripura	2845.50	585.35	1919.03	1462.60	481.56	2426.91
17.	Meghalaya	2902.45	869.39	4467.57	970.82	459.56	1950.40
18.	Assam	10978.05	4324.67	19347.27	7077.92	2762.56	11237.22
19.	West Bengal	18113.74	9303.55	38810.72	18269.03	6972.59	14156.56
20.	Jharkhand	4888.65	655.25	2401.71	658.47	199.52	2231.83
21.	Odisha	8578.33	2889.92	15039.69	5246.57	2013.18	9023.49
22.	Chhattisgarh	16305.99	2191.43	13831.78	3581.16	844.12	5478.50
23.	Madhya Pradesh	32692.08	4087.29	29409.18	14690.58	3468.07	19419.99
24.	Gujarat**	11800.95	4774.66	21468.91	12594.87	3444.62	18331.03
25.	Maharashtra***	37095.62	17310.02	64776.88	31205.8	10195.03	44203.32
26.	Andhra Pradesh	51815.58	10375.22	41780.42	14097.74	5346.05	25353.10
27.	Karnataka	29802.12	9345.54	49669.84	20884.71	6800.52	31314.41

1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Goa	794.57	583.15	1641.66	1166.72	215.47	998.22
29.	Lakshadweep	43.91	12.34	76.08	20.99	4.79	41.93
30.	Kerala	20378.37	8416.31	28131.55	13465.23	4731.08	22152.04
31.	Tamil Nadu	22431.81	8843.23	37720.32	18679.80	10717.14	29498.29
32.	Puducherry	239.03	166.70	397.99	109.58	71.99	509.40
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	386.07	167.46	819.52	182.24	61.37	500.13
Total		418991.04	155379.34	635606.08	267368.84	93570.96	421012.98

** including Daman and Diu.

*** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

[English]

Women Lagging Behind In Jobs

3447. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that despite progress in equality, women are behind on job front in all the areas and sectors especially for Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribes (ST) people especially in rural areas in Andhra Pradesh compared to other States;

(b) if so, the details there of comparatively in Eleventh Plan, year-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has received views/suggestions of women organisations in this regard; and

(d) the steps being taken/to be taken by the Government to overcome such situations in future in consultation with International Labour Organisation (ILO)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Labour and Employment has informed that reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per these survey reports, State-wise annual growth rates of employment for women

and men in rural and urban areas are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II. The Report of National Sample Survey Organisation shows that women are behind on job front in every State including the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The Government of India in the Ministry of Women and Child Development has not received views/suggestions of women organisations in this regard.

(d) An increasing share of women in employment forms an important aspect of the current scenario of growth. Recognizing the crucial role women play in the current Indian economic growth and household survival, the 11th Five Year Plan document recognizes women not only as equal citizens, but also as "agents of sustained socio-economic growth and change". A multipronged approach is emphasized in the Plan to address issues of concern to women workers. Similarly, there is recognition that policies towards women's employment need to enhance women's empowerment. The Decent Work Country Programme for India jointly adopted by the ILO and tripartite constituents, has a strong emphasis on women workers and looks at gender equality as a cross cutting issue. In line with this, the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment have worked and are working together on various issues which have a bearing on the working and living conditions of women. Some of these issues include analytical studies to look at the contribution that women make to the economy, national consultation on current employment strategies and women's work, preparation of the draft national employment policy, implementation of the national skills development policy, study assessing the coverage/

effectiveness of the current maternity protection mechanisms with a view to updating the provisions, extension of social security to unorganised workers, HIV/AIDS at the workplace, domestic workers, child labour with a family-centric approach, integration of Decent Work elements and women's concerns into the NREGP, green

jobs, etc. As per various global indications, women have been affected by the impact of the global economic slowdown. As such, one important component of collaboration with ILO has been policy and sectoral studies to look at the impact of the global economic slowdown on India.

Statement I

Number of Persons usually employed in the principal status (ps) and in the principal as well as subsidiary status (all) per 1000 persons for each State and U.T.

Rural

State/UT	Male		Female		Persons	
	Ps workers	all workers	Ps workers	all workers	Ps workers	all workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	594	598	413	443	504	521
Arunachal Pradesh	494	499	288	293	399	404
Assam	548	553	128	158	351	368
Bihar	478	481	43	65	271	283
Chhattisgarh	507	511	362	371	436	442
Delhi	601	601	28	28	301	301
Goa	526	526	127	127	339	339
Gujarat	579	585	247	320	421	459
Haryana	512	522	135	250	338	396
Himachal Pradesh	546	556	400	468	473	512
Jammu and Kashmir*	529	563	55	292	298	431
Jharkhand	485	491	125	159	313	333
Karnataka	619	624	359	370	489	497
Kerala	550	564	176	218	354	383
Madhya Pradesh	555	556	266	282	418	426
Maharashtra	566	576	354	396	463	488
Manipur	493	499	175	212	339	361
Meghalaya	568	580	330	371	454	480
Mizoram	596	598	370	404	488	506
Nagaland	464	500	174	319	322	411
Odisha	575	578	164	243	370	410

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjab	525	531	45	240	293	391
Rajasthan	503	510	220	357	365	436
Sikkim	556	556	296	309	436	442
Tamil Nadu	602	603	391	405	493	501
Tripura	571	583	91	188	336	390
Uttarakhand	443	461	274	399	362	431
Uttar Pradesh	481	504	90	174	292	344
West Bengal	594	608	91	152	356	392
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	575	583	154	199	379	404
Chandigarh	522	522	93	93	301	301
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	556	556	42	42	311	311
Daman and Diu	574	574	193	198	414	416
Lakshadweep	650	658	105	245	384	456
Puducherry	624	631	331	349	468	481
All-India	537	547	202	261	374	408

NSS Report Wo. 537: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2009-10

Statement II

Number of persons usually employed in the Principal Status (PS) and in the principal as well as subsidiary status fall) per 1000 persons for each State and U.T.

Urban

State/UT	Male		Female		Persons	
	Ps workers	all workers	Ps workers	all workers	Ps workers	all workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	539	542	167	176	358	364
Arunachal Pradesh	435	438	145	148	300	302
Assam	522	528	81	93	312	322
Bihar	428	431	28	47	242	252
Chhattisgarh	476	478	136	140	310	313
Delhi	535	535	54	58	331	333
Goa	576	576	100	100	332	332

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	561	563	125	143	361	370
Haryana	552	557	106	130	347	361
Himachal Pradesh	556	559	140	159	349	359
Jammu and Kashmir*	538	542	105	138	328	347
Jharkhand	486	486	75	85	288	294
Karnataka	575	576	167	170	380	382
Kerala	534	547	171	194	344	363
Madhya Pradesh	503	503	118	131	319	326
Maharashtra	569	575	141	159	368	380
Manipur	469	472	130	146	306	315
Meghalaya	468	468	212	214	332	333
Mizoram	519	521	281	288	399	403
Nagaland	418	436	67	132	252	293
Odisha	568	568	97	119	339	350
Punjab	566	568	81	124	344	365
Rajasthan	507	510	81	120	302	323
Sikkim	601	601	150	150	398	398
Tamil Nadu	568	569	181	191	377	383
Tripura	553	556	105	108	324	327
Uttarakhand	525	530	88	113	322	336
Uttar Pradesh	496	501	58	80	287	300
West Bengal	578	584	106	141	350	370
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	564	574	181	191	382	392
Chandigarh	555	555	135	135	352	352
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	569	569	6	6	339	339
Daman and Diu	548	548	86	86	344	344
Lakshadweep	452	485	162	271	307	378
Puducherry	562	566	198	203	377	381
All-India	539	543	119	138	339	350

Family Medicine Centres

3448. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government recognizes the role of specialists in family medicine in order to provide affordable and universal health care to people;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of family physicians in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up family medicine centres in order to deliver high quality and low cost primary health care services meeting international standards;

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

(e) the other measures taken/proposed by the Government to promote family medicine and physicians in the country?

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

(b) No such data is maintained centrally.

(c) to (e) At present, there is no such proposal. However, the Medical Council of India (MCI), with the prior approval of the Central Government, has notified Family Medicine as one of the subjects in which postgraduate degree and diploma can be awarded by Indian Universities. The Central Government has also approved the curriculum of MD (Family Medicine) proposed by the Medical Council of India and circulated it among the States for introduction in medical colleges.

Civil Aviation Sector

3449. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain artificial barriers to entry such as fleet and entry requirements in Civil Aviation sector are limiting competition;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has commissioned any study to analyse competition inhibition provisions of status, rules and policies in the civil aviation sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Directorate General of Civil Aviation has issued Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) on minimum requirement for grant of permit to operate air transport services. The said CARs lays down fleet requirements and eligibility criteria to start such services. These CARs are available on the website of the DGCA i.e. www.dgca.nic.in. These requirements have been made keeping in view safety and other requirements and also to ensure that only serious players enter the sector.

(c) and (d) The Government has conducted a study to identify and analyse potentially competition inhibiting provisions of statutes, rules, policies and practices found within the regulatory framework of Indian Civil Aviation sector. The study report is under examination in the Ministry.

Family Counselling Centres

3450. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering for opening more family counseling centres in the country;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) the State wise details of family counseling centres functioning in the country; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government for the better functioning of these family counseling centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Proposals for setting up new Family counseling Centers (FCCs) in districts having no such Centres are considered in accordance with the schematic guidelines of FCC Scheme of Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB).

(c) The State-wise details of Family Counseling Centres functioning in the country are enclosed as Statement.

(d) Orientation trainings at regular intervals are held for counsellors already working with FCCs, newly appointed counsellors and functionaries of the implementing agencies to ensure effective functioning of

FCCs. Half-yearly Progress Reports are called for by CSWB from the FCCs and periodic inspections are also carried out.

Statement

State-wise details of FCCs functioning in the country during 2012-13

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	FCCs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5
4.	Assam	29
5.	Bihar	51
6.	Chandigarh	6
7.	Chhattisgarh	14
8.	Delhi	26
9.	Goa	5
10.	Gujarat	46
11.	Haryana	21
12.	Himachal Pradesh	9
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	27
14.	Jharkhand	39
15.	Karnataka	44
16.	Kerala	40
17.	Lakshdweep	-
18.	Madhya Pradesh	47
19.	Maharashtra	77
20.	Manipur	13
21.	Meghalaya	2
22.	Mizoram	8
23.	Nagaland	3
24.	Odisha	30
25.	Puducherry	9

1	2	3
26.	Punjab	9
27.	Rajasthan	36
28.	Sikkim	4
29.	Tamil Nadu	68
30.	Tripura	12
31.	Uttar Pradesh	77
32.	Uttarakhand	13
33.	West Bengal	46
Total		867

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 noon.

11.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

...(Interruptions)

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

12.0¹/₄ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table; Shri Ajit Singh.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH) I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited and the Ministry of Civil Aviation for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7236/15/12]

- (2) A copy of the Aircraft (Amendment) Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 323 in Gazette of India dated 26th November, 2011 under Section 14A of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934, together with explanatory note.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7237/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi, for the years 2004-2005 and 2005-2006, under Section (6) of the Article 338A of the Constitution.
- (ii) A copy of the Action Taken Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) on the First Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi, for the years 2004-2005 and 2005-2006.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7238/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (Amendment) Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 517(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th June, 2012 under sub-section (3) of Section 35 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7239/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) On behalf of Shri S. Gandhiselvan, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune, 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 National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune, 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. LT 7240/15/12]

- (3) A copy of the Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standard Requirements of Ayurveda Colleges and attached Hospitals) Regulations, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 28-15/2011-Ay. (Minimum Standards) in Gazette of India dated 19th July, 2012 under sub-section (2) of Section 36 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7241/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY) On behalf of Shri K.C. Venugopal, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Review* (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7242/15/12]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 59 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001:

- (i) The Energy Conservation (Energy Consumption Norms and Standards for Designated Consumers, Form, Time within which, and Manner of Preparation and Implementation of Scheme, Procedure for Issue of Energy Savings Certificate and Value of per Metric Ton of Oil Equivalent of Energy Consumed) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 269(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th March, 2012.

*The Annual Report and Audited Accounts were laid on 16.12.2011.

- (ii) The Appellate Tribunal for Energy Conservation (Procedure, Form, Fee and Record of Proceedings) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 510(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th June, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7243/15/12]

- (3) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. 10 of 2012-13) (Performance Audit)-Capacity Expansion in Hydro Power Sector by CPSEs for the year ended March, 2012 under Article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7244/15/12]

... (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) On behalf of Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, for the years 2009-2010 and 2010-2011.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, for the years 2009-2010 and 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, for the years 2009-2010 and 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. LT 7245/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

12.02 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Sansuma Khungur Bwiswmuthiary came and stood on the floor near the Table)

...(Interruptions)

12.02¹/₄ hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) With your permission, Madam, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 3rd of September, 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 Authority 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 Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organisations Bill, 2011;
 - (b) The Prevention of Money Laundering (Amendment) Bill, 2011;
 - (c) The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) (Amendment) Bill, 2011;
 - (d) The National Highways Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2011; and
 - (e) The Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Submissions on the Statement of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs shall be treated as laid on the Table of the House. Hon. Members may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House immediately.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

*SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): The following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. There is acute drinking water problem in public sector undertakings Coal India Ltd., C.C.L. and

*Laid on the Table.

B.C.C.L. I demand that the Government should issue necessary directions in the public interest to the concerned departments for ensuring water supply from Tenughat dam to Bokaro Kargali, Kathora and Dori area in Bokaro district of my parliamentary constituency.

2. The road from BCCL to Hirak road is a dilapidated state and this is the main route available for transportation of goods to CCL and BCCL, the units of Coal India Limited and a lots of problems are coming in transportation on this route. Therefore, in view of public interest, I demand that the concerned Department (Coal India) should issue necessary directions urgently for reconstruction and strengthening of the said department.

*DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): The following two items may be included in the next week's agenda presented by the hon'ble Minister of Parliamentary Affairs:

1. The Union Government shall give approval to the plan costing Rs. 700 crore for construction of barrage dam on Apraskari river in Nawada district of Bihar without any delay.
2. In the light of assurance given by the State Government of Bihar, the Union Government should give green signal to the proposed Nuclear power station in Rajauli under Nawada district of Bihar.

*SHRI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): The following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. In absence of the approval, the work in regard to the raising the height (138.68 metres) and putting sluice gates under Sardar Sarovar project phase-I on the lifeline of Gujarat, Narmada river is lying pending for many years. Therefore, I request the Union Government to give approval for the said work immediately.
2. Immediate approval shall be given to all the pending cases related to length and breadth of all level crossings in Bahucharaji, Shakhapur, Visnagar of my parliamentary constituency and other places in Gujarat.

*SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): The following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. The wild animals are causing a huge loss to crops in my parliamentary constituency, Sabarkantha.
2. The farmers are suffering. Therefore, the urgent measures should be taken in this regard.

3. There is not even a single rake point of Railways in my parliamentary constituency. The entire area is in problem due to this. Therefore, the Railways shall grant rake point facility.

*SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): The following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. The Legislative Council alongwith the Legislative Assembly exists in most of the states of the country, but there are some states where Legislative Assembly is present, but Legislative Council has not been constituted so far. The matter to set up Legislative Council in the national capital Delhi, where Legislative Council has not been constituted so far.
2. The matter related to formulation of an effective scheme at national level for making housing available to the people living in slums in a definite time period.

*SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): The following item may be included in the next week's agenda:

The discussion on the topic related to reservation for scheduled castes in promotion as per the provision of Constitution of India should be included in the next week's agenda. The condition of uncertainty is prevailing at present after the Supreme Court's ruling in M. Nagraj case.

*SHRI KAUSHLENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Two items should be included in the next week's agenda:

1. The need to speed up the work related to revival and re-establishment of Nalanda University in Nalanda district of Bihar state, because it will strengthen India's position on world's map.
2. In view of internal and external dangers, the need to start production immediately in the Ordnance Factory, Rajgarh, Nalanda (Bihar).

12.03 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary went back to his seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, the 3rd September, 2012 at 11 a.m.

12.03 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, September 3, 2012/ Bhadra 12, 1934 (Saka).

ANNEXURE I

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Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

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