

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Twelfth Session**  
**(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

*Friday, December 7, 2012/Agrahayana 16, 1934 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 201.

#### Spurious/Substandard/Expired Drugs

+

\*201. PROF. SAUGATA ROY:

SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

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

(a) whether sale and marketing of spurious, substandard and expired drugs including ayurvedic/homoeopathic drugs and deaths therefrom have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the value of drugs and the action taken against the offenders during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal under consideration for entering into international cooperation and a global treaty to deal with the menace of spurious and substandard drugs reaching the market;

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

(e) the other measures being taken by the Government to effectively deal with the menace of spurious, substandard and expired drugs?

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

### Statement

(a) and (b) Cases of sale of spurious and substandard drugs have been reported by the State/UT Drugs Control Authorities. Statements showing the number of samples tested, number of samples declared not of standard quality, number of samples declared spurious, number of prosecutions launched, number of persons arrested and the approximate value of drugs seized State/UT-wise during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and from April-July, 2012 are enclosed as Annexures-I to IV.

The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has not received any report of deaths due to sale and marketing of spurious, sub-standard and expired drugs.

(c) and (d) The Government has no proposal under consideration for entering into international co-operation and global treaty specifically to deal with the menace of spurious and substandard drugs reaching the market.

(e) The Government has taken the following steps to check the problem of spurious, sub-standard drugs.

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 was amended by the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 to provide for more stringent penalties for manufacture and trade of spurious and adulterated drugs. Certain offences have also been made cognizable and non-bailable.
2. The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 has also enabled setting up of special designated courts for speedy disposal of cases to deal with the cases of offences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. 14 States/UTs have already set up these special Courts.
3. Guidelines for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of standard quality in the light of enhanced penalties under the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 were forwarded to the State Drugs Controllers for implementation.
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. Under this scheme, the informers would be suitably rewarded for providing concrete information in respect of movement of spurious drugs to the regulatory authorities.
5. The State drugs controllers have been regularly requested to keep vigil and draw samples of drugs for test and analysis to monitor the quality of drugs moving in the country.
6. Overseas inspection of manufacturing sites abroad from where drugs are imported into the country has been initiated. Such inspections have already been conducted in manufacturing sites situated in China.
7. The manpower and other infrastructure of the Drugs Control Departments, both at the Centre and in the States/UTs are continuously being strengthened.

**Annexure-I**

*Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs Controller during 2009-10*

Sl. No.	States	No. of drugs sample tested	No. of samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declare spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched	No. of person arrested	Approximate value of drugs seized (In lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4647	97	1	1	Nil	573.47
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil (report on 32 samples awaited)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	549	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	2955	48	27	41	26	
5.	Goa	656	19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	373	56	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Haryana	1517	36	8	10	1	0.30
8.	Himachal Pradesh	953	16	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1245	36	1	5	Nil	Nil
10.	Karnataka	3100	156	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Kerala	4506	169	Nil	27 (3 spurious, 24 NSQ)	Nil	1.98
12.	Madhya Pradesh	477	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Maharashtra	5877	378	9	9	9	132.60
14.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	1	1	Nil	Prosecution initiated	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	75	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Nagaland	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Odisha	1657	25	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Punjab	1968	112	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Rajasthan	1194	87	17	Nil	7	2.57
21.	Sikkim	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	3770	419	3	2	8	1.50
23.	Tripura	352	20	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1403	88	27	57	109	162.46
25.	West Bengal*	1040	61	11	9	8	75.00
26.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Chandigarh	113	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Delhi	539	22	6	2	5	2.45
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	Nil	1	1		55.00
31.	Daman and Diu	51	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Chhattisgarh	26	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34.	Jharkhand	186	36	2	1	Nil	0.19
35.	Uttarakhand		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		39248	1942	117	138	173	1007.53

\*West Bengal has reported 35 cases of Spurious/Misbranded/Adulterated ISM (Indian Systems of Medicine) drugs, in addition to the above cases.

**Annexure-II***Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs Controller during 2010-11*

Sl. No.	States	No. of drugs sample tested	No. of samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declare spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched	No. of person arrested	Approximate value of drugs seized (In lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4052	52	1	1	Nil	0.004
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	760	63	1	1	Nil	0.959
4.	Bihar	2359	58	8	39	24	22.90
5.	Goa	642	26	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	5037	317	6	17	Nil	Nil
7.	Haryana	2348	67	1	4	Nil	Nil
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1125	17	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1480	27	4	3	Nil	12.467
10.	Karnataka	3740	136	5	2	4	1.072
11.	Kerala	3485	128	Nil	36	Nil	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1936	82	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Maharashtra	6494	449	31	3	2	9.400
14.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	157	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	86	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Nagaland	63	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Odisha	3166	111	Nil	2	Nil	Nil
19.	Punjab	2864	60	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Rajasthan	2315	133	4	4	2	9.671
21.	Sikkim	24	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	3632	284	3	6	38	1.350

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Tripura	518	19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1247	179	30	38	1	Nil
25.	West Bengal*	917	39	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
26.	Puducherry	Nil	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	11	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.648
28.	Chandigarh	33	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Delhi	651	24	Nil	1	1	0.140
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	Nil	1	1	Nil	55.000
31.	Daman and Diu	49	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Lakshadweep	Nil	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Chhattisgarh	182	67	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34.	Jharkhand	195	16	Nil	7	Nil	6.608
35.	Uttarakhand	102	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		49682	2372	95	167	72	121.218

\*West Bengal has reported 18 cases of Spurious/Misbranded/Adulterated ISM (Indian Systems of Medicine) drugs, in addition to the above cases.

**Annexure-III**

*Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs Controller during 2011-12*

Sl. No.	States	No. of drugs sample tested	No. of samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declare spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched	No. of person arrested	Approximate value of drugs seized (In lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4758	22	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	95	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	315	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	711	8	Nil	24	32	5.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Goa	765	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	2874	186	64	6	Nil	137.94
7.	Haryana	1669	32	12	3	2	25.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1470	32	0	1	0	16.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1940	133	5	1	Nil	37.22
10.	Karnataka	5268	159	2	3	Nil	13.77
11.	Kerala	3904	202	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2617	104	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Maharashtra	6928	521	19	7	Nil	258.27
14.	Manipur*	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	68	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	71	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Nagaland	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Odisha	2910	54	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Punjab	3031	41	1	2	Nil	166.37
20.	Rajasthan	1605	128	Nil	13	Nil	5.74
21.	Sikkim	26	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	4110	298	4	4	Nil	Nil
23.	Tripura	185	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1328	152	11	136	91	317.00
25.	West Bengal#	687	18	3	5	5	10.00
26.	Puducherry	48	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Chandigarh	79	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Delhi	283	13	9	5	11	0.39
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Daman and Diu	89	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Lakshadweep	Nil	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Chhattisgarh	36	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	3.28
34.	Jharkhand	20	3	Nil	1	Nil	0.80
35.	Uttarakhand	180	3	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		48082	2186	133	211	141	997.47

\*Data is till October, 2011, later data not provided.

#West Bengal has reported 11 cases of Spurious/Misbranded/Adulterated ISM (Indian Systems of Medicine) drugs, in addition to the above cases.

**Annexure-IV**

*Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs Controller during April, 2012-July, 2012*

Sl. No.	States	No. of drugs sample tested	No. of samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declare spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched	No. of person arrested	Approximate value of drugs seized (In lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2365	21	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	94	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	14	1	2	Nil	1	67.00
5.	Goa	208	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	2263	133	3	Nil		Nil
7.	Haryana	945	11	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Himachal Pradesh	610	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	806	41	2	Nil	Nil	8.44
10.	Karnataka	1834	58	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Kerala	1435	42	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	845	29	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Maharashtra	2529	117	4	6	1	8.60
14.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Meghalaya	17	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	34	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Nagaland	34	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Odisha	1005	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	the system towards evaluation of seized drugs were not adopted earlier but it has been started
19.	Punjab	992	16	2	Nil	Nil	73.64
20.	Rajasthan	393	20	8	12	6	Nil
21.	Sikkim	28	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	763	74	Nil	2	Nil	Nil
23.	Tripura	125	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	306	49	2	60	26	22.46
25.	West Bengal*	314	9	Nil	Nil	5	Nil
26.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Chandigarh	35	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Delhi	190	7	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Daman and Diu	30	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Chhattisgarh	6	2	Nil	2	Nil	9.00
34.	Jharkhand	6	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Uttarakhand	36	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		18262	677	25	83	39	189.21

\*West Bengal has reported 2 cases of Misbranded ISM (Indian Systems of Medicine) drugs, in addition to the above cases.

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam Speaker, from the Minister's reply it seems that the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is trying to underplay the menace of spurious drugs in the country. The reply given by the Minister about the steps taken is almost the same as his replies given in the other House on 28.8.2012 and 22.5.2012. I would like to point out to the Minister that the matter of spurious drugs is much more serious in this country. Among the fake medicines which are being sold are fake diabetic drugs, fake chemotherapy drugs, use of chalk instead of paracetamol in pain killers, and use of tap water presented as adrenalin. It is estimated that there are 10,000 drug manufacturers and more than 6 lakh outlets that sell fake drugs in the country. The spurious drugs such as anti-malarial drugs and antibiotics not only fail to cure, but over time create resistance with disastrous consequences for the patients.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Baliram ji, when a Member is asking a question or speaking, there should be no movement during the speech. This is against the etiquettes of the House. Please indent other Members should also mind it.

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, the hon. Minister had announced a Whistle Blower Policy in July, 2009. Till today, according to the Controller-General of Drugs, not a single instance has been reported where whistle blowers have reported a case of fake drugs. His own Controller-General of Drugs has said that this Whistle Blower Scheme is not working and we shall now employ 7.5 lakh medicine store owners for this purpose. So, obviously the steps so far taken by the Government have not yielded results. May I ask the hon. Minister what further steps the Government is proposing to take? He has said that the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 has been brought, 14 designated courts have been set up in States and Union Territories and periodic inspections have been carried out. But the business of the fake and spurious drugs is proliferating in the country. What further steps the Government proposes to take in order to tighten the drug control regime in the country so that people are really

deterred from doing this by deterrent punishment and by adequate inspection and raids?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, at the outset, I would like to say that my answer is almost the same that I have answered in the other House to what the hon. Member, my esteemed friend, has mentioned. This shows the consistency of the Government and the steps taken over a period of time.

I think this House and the hon. Member will appreciate that to see that no dis-branded drug or adulterated drug or spurious drug is either manufactured in our country or sold in our country or exported from our country. That is why never before such decisions have been taken as has been implemented since August 2010.

Amendments were brought in in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the punishment has been made very severe. The punishment is now of ten years, which can be extended to imprisonment. So, this is almost as good as capital punishment. What more punishment you can give? Fine up to Rs.10 lakh. It has also been made cognizable and non-bailable offence. There is also provision for designated special courts and as many as 14 States and Union Territories have made special courts.

A Whistle Blower Scheme has been announced in which the reward of maximum up to 20 per cent of the total cost of consignment so seized, which, of course, should not exceed more than Rs. 25 lakh, in each case has been assessed. Then, guidelines for taking action on cases of sub-standard drugs have been formulated and given to the State Drug Institutions to implement. Then, strengthening of Drug Testing Laboratories has been strengthened and under this 23 States and six drug laboratories have been strengthened. Good manufacturing practices have been implemented and amended to make Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) of international standards.

Had our manufacturers not been good, 500 manufacturing units would not have been supplying medicines to the United States of America? Madam, this number is not less. The medicines from 500 manufacturing units from India are being supplied only to the United States of America and the Indian pharmaceuticals are being supplied to more than 210 countries. The vaccines are being exported to 150 countries.

I would submit to the hon. Members that from time to time there are interested parties, I will not so domestically but also internationally, who are playing this because insofar as India is concerned, this is now the third largest drug manufacturing country in the world and insofar as the generic drugs are concerned, these drugs, which we are producing in our country, are most affordable in the world, and people across the world, some concerned parties, are interested in defaming.

It has been sometimes reported in the newspapers that WHO has stated that so many medicines are mis-branded. I have the letter from WHO Representative of India, which states that whatever has been reported in a section of media from time to time about the Indian pharmaceutical companies that the WHO has said that this is the percentage of spurious drugs manufactured in India is totally baseless and WHO has never mentioned anything or done any survey with regard to the spurious drugs and the name of the WHO is brought in unnecessarily.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, I also mentioned about the Whistle Blower Policy announced by the hon. Minister. Unfortunately, that reply has not come.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I will just mention it. As I said, my answer to that is almost in the first part of reply. As I said, a large number of interested parties are managing that a write-up should come either in an international journal or a national journal so that they can defame the Indian pharmaceutical companies. But when we introduced this Whistle Blower Scheme, as a matter of fact, when I joined this Ministry, I had introduced this Whistle Blower Scheme in Jammu and Kashmir as the Chief Minister so I wanted to experience this also here, more than 30 cases have come and when we enquired into those cases, they were all false and nothing was found there.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, it is not my intention.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have asked your supplementary. Hon. Minister, were you replying to his second supplementary?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, I was replying to the first part only.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: I did not ask the second question. He gave two answers.

Madam, it is not my intention to undermine the achievements of the Indian drug industry. In five years our exports are supposed to reach Rs.2,00,000 crore. It is also true that some of our companies, like, Dr. Reddy's Laboratories and others, have done very well. It is also true that Ranbaxy has been sold to a Japanese company. So, it is happening both ways, foreigners are also taking over Indian companies. I am not in that. But what the hon. Minister is saying that efforts are being made to undermine or defame Indian industries is not true.

Madam, you know about Lancet. It is the journal of the British Medical Association, which is the most respected one. Lancet has reported that seven per cent of the drugs tested in India were found to be of poor quality with many big faiths. I want to bring to your attention, Madam, that this fake drug industry is a huge business internationally. It is estimated that the annual global counterfeit trade is two trillion dollars out of a legitimate global trade figure of ten trillion dollars. Ten trillion dollars is the total global drug trade and obviously, if we have to fight the spurious drugs, there has to be international cooperation.

The hon. Minister, in his reply, has stated that he has no proposal to accept international cooperation.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, I am formulating my question, please give me a little time. It is a very important question affecting the health of millions of people.

MADAM SPEAKER: That is why, please ask it immediately.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Yes, Madam.

Madam, Interpol approaches our CBI so that India signs up the Interpol Global Register to facilitate tracking the illicit drug trade. So far our country is refusing to sign this because the Health Ministry and the drug industry here do not want international cooperation. They feel that it will vitiate their Intellectual Property Rights.

May I ask the hon. Minister, in view of this global

nature of the spurious drug menace, why our Government is resisting international cooperation when WHO and all other organisations are asking that? The WHO Assembly is asking for international effort to check the spurious drug menace.

In sub-Saharan Africa, millions of children are affected by the sub-standard drugs. Why our country is resisting international cooperation saying that there is no proposal for international cooperation in this matter.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, again, regarding the first part wherein the hon. Member has drawn the attention that as if a large number of spurious drugs are being produced, I would like to mention that that is not the reality. In 2009, a survey was conducted by Central Drugs Standard Control Organization of India. About 24,136 samples of 62 brands of drugs belonging to 30 manufacturers from over 100 different pharmacy outlets in different regions of the country located in metros, cities, districts, towns and villages, were collected. And the survey revealed that the extent of drugs found spurious was 0.046 per cent.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: These are old statistics. The sample size is very small. It is not a correct picture. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him reply.

*[English]*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I will give the latest one. In 2009-10, the samples tested were 39,249 and the samples declared spurious were 0.29 per cent. In 2010-11, almost 50,000 samples were tested. And what was the spurious content? It was only 0.19 per cent. This is as late as last year.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : In such a big country, it is a small sample. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Small sample? 50,000 is a big sample.

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, address the chair.

*[English]*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, the hon. Member has mentioned about the Secretary-General, INTERPOL, Mr. Ronald Noble. The Secretary-General of INTERPOL met me and my senior officers probably on 28th August this year and discussed about the proposal to develop a database of pharmaceutical companies. As far as I understand, as far as I know, this was the first interaction between the INTERPOL and the Ministry particularly at the senior level. Mr. Noble was requested to send a detailed proposal to the Ministry which is awaited. Of course, this was not only Health Ministry specific; he had come here with so many other related issues to discuss with the Government. In the mean time, he sought an opportunity, an appointment, since he is in India, in Delhi, he would also like to discuss something with the Ministry. He came for half-an-hour and we disused. This was a totally preliminary discussion. On the basis of the preliminary discussion, we cannot go for the cooperation. We have sought more details and we are waiting for the details.

*[Translation]*

SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH (Dhanbad): Madam, a news has been published in Hindustan under the caption that "medicines in the name of two famous companies were manufactured, secret was unearthed in raid, stock of fake medicines seized." Just now hon. Minister said that it has been proved in the test that the medicines are zero per cent fake. I want to know from the Hon. Minister that the Government have launched a policy for stopping the uninterrupted in flow of fake medicines and to increase awareness among public for unearthing such rackets. There is a provision for awarding the informer for giving information of inflow of fake medicines.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister that how many informations were received on this basis and the number of informers awarded so far? The informers who informed the Government by encouraging from the announcement made to the tune of 25 lakh and the details thereof?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I have already stated in my reply that what steps have the Government of India have taken to check the spurious drugs and the Drugs and Cosmetic Act and Rules were also amended accordingly and imprisonment has been increased. Now, life imprisonment can be awarded Penalty is also greater and provision for special courts has also been made. Many State Governments have constituted special courts, implemented good manufacturing practices. Apart from these, three things you have asked that how much spurious drugs has been seized, I would like to tell that drugs worth 10 crore 70 lakh has been seized in 2009-2010. Drugs worth 1 crore 21 lakh were seized in 2010-11, drugs worth 9 crore 97 lakh has been seized in 2011-12 and drugs worth 1 crore 89 lakh were seized in 2012 upto April-July.

[English]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Madam, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

The hon. Minister has explained that the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 2008, has made the punishment very stringent. It is up to 10 years and beyond. In the statistics given by the hon. Minister, the numbers are given about the spurious sample detected. But in these statistics, the number of prosecutions launched and the number of persons arrested, was not given. That shows that the samples spurious detected are in huge numbers even in thousands. Finally, when it comes to the number of persons arrested or persons prosecuted or prosecution launched, all columns are nil. That shows that the implementation of this Drugs and Cosmetics Act is not being taken up seriously by the State Governments. This is a matter to be dealt by the States also. I feel that India is the only country in the world where anybody can buy any drug from any cosmetic or drug store without any prescription from a doctor.

Madam, there is another question related to this. The hon. Minister has mentioned about the generic drugs. The doctors have been prescribing the branded drugs which are four or five times costlier than the generic drugs. Will there be a prescription or a rule made that the doctors should not prescribe branded drugs but they should

prescribe generic drugs? Will there be a oversee mechanism by the Ministry of Health to implement Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 2008, more stringently?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, the hon. Member has mentioned that the drugs have been tested, samples have been tested and also the drugs found spurious or adulterated have also been seized but no prosecution has been launched.

For the benefit of the House, I would like to mention that in 2009-10, the prosecution was launched against as many as 138 persons and number of persons arrested was 173. In 2010-11, the prosecution was launched against 167 persons and number of persons arrested was 72. In 2011-12, the prosecution was launched against 2011 and number of persons arrested was 141. Till July this year, the number of prosecution launched was against 83 individuals and number of persons arrested was 39. The cases against all these persons are at different stages in different parts of the country.

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Madam, if we see the statement given by the hon. Minister in his reply, you will find that in the State of Maharashtra, the number of non-standard drugs is increasing year by year. In the year 2009-10, the number of drug samples tested was 5,877 and the number of non-standard drugs found was 378; In the year 2010-11, the number of drugs sample tested was 6,494 and the number of non-standard drugs found was 449; In the year 2011-12, the number of drug samples tested was 6,928 and the number of non-standard drugs found was 521; and in the year 2012, for the first four months, that is, from April to July, the number of drug samples tested was 2,529 and the number of non-standard drugs found was 117. So, year by year the number of non-standard drugs is increasing. What is the reason as to why it is increasing in the State of Maharashtra? What is the precaution the Government is going to take in this regard?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, there are some States where we have the hubs of pharmaceutical companies. Definitely, it will not increase in Bihar or Uttar Pradesh or Madhya Pradesh where there are no pharmaceutical companies. The pharmaceutical

companies are mostly located in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, and in the areas very close to Chandigarh, and these are mostly the hubs. Naturally, depending on the size and the number of pharmaceutical companies in a particular Region, the sample survey will also be the most as compared to other parts of the country where the number of pharmaceutical units is far less.

As far as the Government of India is concerned, I have already illustrated earlier the steps taken by the previous Government and also this Government, and I am sure that as a result of the steps taken from time to time by the successive Governments, the number of spurious drugs has not even crossed one per cent or it has not even reached one per cent.

#### Anganwadi Centres

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\*202. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:  
SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

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

(a) the number of sanctioned and operational Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in the country during each

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

(b) the reasons for the gap between the sanctioned and operational AWCs;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to bridge this gap along with the details of the additional funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the States during the said period; and

(d) the action taken or being taken to increase the facilities provided in AWCs to make their functioning more purposeful?

[Translation]

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

#### Statement

(a) The number of sanctioned, operational Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) including mini-AWCs in the country and the gap thereto as on 31.03.2010, 31.03.2010, 31.03.2011, 31.03.2012 and 31.10.2012 is as under:—

Year	Sanctioned	Operational	Gap
2012-13 (as on 31.10.2012)	1372471	1319097	53374
2011-12 (as on 31.03.2012)	1370718	1304611	66107
2010-11 (as on 31.03.2011)	1366776	1262267	104509
2009-10 (as on 31.03.2010)	1366624	1142029	224595

State-wise, Year-wise details are given in the enclosed Annexure.

(b) There are gaps in operationalisation due to delay in Administrative sanctions, other administrative delays including court cases on recruitments etc. by States/UTs.

(c) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) being a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, implementation of the Scheme is with the State/UT Governments Ministry of

Women and Child Development is regularly monitoring and reviewing the implementation of ICDS Scheme with the State Governments/UT Administrations and pursuing with them to take all required administrative measures for early operationalisation of sanctioned AWCs so that gap can be filled.

The details of total funds released to the States/UTs and expenditure reported including State Share by States/UTs during the said period is as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	ICDS (General) including Training [Financing ratio 90:10 between Centre and State]		Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) [Financing ratio 50:50 (90:10 for NER) between Centre and State]		Total ICDS (General) including Training and SNP	
	Funds released to States/UTs	Expenditure Reported/ States/UTs	Funds released to States/UTs	Expenditure Reported/ States/UTs	Funds released to States/UTs	Expenditure Reported/ States/UTs
2012-13	5949.29	2310.31	3393.04	3647.91	9342.33	5958.22
2011-12	7962.56	8078.28	6302.51	11028.89	14265.07	19107.17*
2010-11	4786.99	5307.51	4968.71	10186.03	9755.70	15493.54
2009-10	4384.44	4839.67	3730.14	8181.73	8114.58	13021.40

\*Statement of Expenditure of Gujarat in respect ICDS (General) and of 4 States namely Gujarat, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Jammu and Kashmir in respect of SNP for 2011-12 have not been received.

(d) In order to increase the facilities and make the ICDS functioning more purposeful Government has recently approved Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS.

The key features of Strengthened and Restructured ICDS inter-alia include addressing the gaps and challenges with (a) special focus on children under 3 years and pregnant and lactating mothers (b) special focus on children under 3 years and pregnant and lactating mothers (b) strengthening and repackaging of services including, care and nutrition counseling services and care of severely underweight children (c) a provision for an additional Anganwadi Worker cum Nutrition Counselor for focus on children under 3 years of age and to improve the family contact, care and nutrition counseling for P&L Mothers in the selected 200 high-burden districts across the country, besides having provision of link worker on demand from States (d) provision for 5% crèche cum Anganwadi centre (a) focus on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) (f) Ensuring convergence (g) Strengthening Governance – including PRIs, partnerships with Civil Societies, NGOs etc. (h) Decentralized Planning and Management and with

flexible architecture; introduction of Annual Programme Implementation Plan (APIP) (i) improving Supplementary Nutrition Programme including cost revision, (j) provision for construction and improvement of buildings of Anganwadi Centres (k) allocating adequate financial resources for other components including Monitoring and Management and Information System (MIS), Training and use of Information and Communication technology (ICT), (l) to put ICDS in a mission mode etc. and (m) revision of financial norms etc.

Restructured and Strengthened ICDS will be rolled out in all the Districts in three years as per following details:—

- (i) In 200 high burden districts in the First year (2012-13);
- (ii) In additional 200 districts in second year (2013-14) (i.e. w.e.f. 1.4.2013) including districts from special category States and NER;
- (iii) In remaining districts in third year (2014-15) (i.e. w.e.f. 1.4.2014).

## Annexure

State-wise, year-wise number of sanctioned, operational AWCs in the country during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (as on 31.10.2012)

Sl. No.	State	2012-13 (as on 31.10.2012)		2011-12 (as on 31.3.2012)		2010-11 (as on 31.3.2011)		2009-10 (as on 31.3.2010)					
		Sanctioned	Operational Gap	Sanctioned	Operational Gap	Sanctioned	Operational Gap	Sanctioned	Operational Gap				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91307	87880	3427	91307	86164	5143	91307	83483	7824	91307	79546	11761
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6028	197	6225	6028	197	6225	6028	197	6225	6028	197
3.	Assam	62153	58699	3454	62153	57656	4497	62153	55642	6511	62153	52275	9878
4.	Bihar	91968	81766	10202	91968	80211	11757	91968	80211	11757	91968	80211	11757
5.	Chhattisgarh	64390	49038	15352	64390	47355	17035	64390	39137	25253	64390	36211	28179
6.	Goa	1262	1262	0	1262	1262	0	1262	1258	4	1262	1212	50
7.	Gujarat	52137	50226	1911	52137	50149	1988	50226	49697	529	50226	47726	2500
8.	Haryana	25962	25245	717	25962	25171	791	25699	21240	4459	25699	17444	8255
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18651	274	18925	18651	274	18925	18356	569	18925	18248	677
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28577	28577	0	28577	26400	2177	28577	25793	2784	28577	23375	5202
11.	Jharkhand	38432	38432	0	38296	38186	110	38296	38186	110	38186	38135	51
12.	Karnataka	64518	63377	1141	64518	63376	1142	63377	63366	11	63377	62521	856
13.	Kerala	33115	33110	5	33115	33082	33	33115	33026	89	33115	32232	883
14.	Madhya Pradesh	92230	90949	1281	90999	90999	0	90999	90999	0	90999	81610	9389
15.	Maharashtra	110486	106231	4255	110486	106231	4255	110486	106231	4255	110486	86187	24299

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16.	Manipur	11510	9883	1627	11510	9883	1627	11510	9883	1627	11510	9654	1856
17.	Meghalaya	5156	5156	0	5156	5113	43	5115	5112	3	5115	3825	1290
18.	Mizoram	1980	1980	0	1980	1980	0	1980	1980	0	1980	1980	0
19.	Nagaland	3515	3514	1	3455	3455	0	3455	3455	0	3455	3455	0
20.	Odisha	72873	71134	1739	72873	69183	3690	72873	69572	3301	72873	56498	16375
21.	Punjab	26656	26656	0	26656	26656	0	26656	26656	0	26656	26648	8
22.	Rajasthan	61119	61000	119	61119	58494	2625	61119	57511	3608	61119	50923	10196
23.	Sikkim	1233	1233	0	1233	1225	8	1233	1173	60	1233	1003	230
24.	Tamil Nadu	55542	54439	1103	55020	54439	581	54439	54439	0	54439	54439	0
25.	Tripura	9911	9906	5	9911	9906	5	9906	9906	0	9878	8895	983
26.	Uttar Pradesh	187517	187347	170	187517	186447	1070	187517	173533	13984	187517	150986	36531
27.	Uttarakhand	23159	17990	5169	23159	17568	5591	23159	16003	7156	23159	10713	12446
28.	West Bengal	117170	116390	780	117170	116390	780	117170	111404	5766	117170	91247	25923
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	699	21	720	697	23	720	697	23	720	696	24
30.	Chandigarh	500	420	80	500	420	80	500	420	80	500	370	130
31.	Delhi	11150	10615	535	11150	10570	580	11150	6606	4544	11150	6606	4544
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	267	267	0	267	267	0	267	267	0	253	253	0
33.	Daman and Diu	107	102	5	107	102	5	107	102	5	107	102	5
34.	Lakshadweep	107	107	0	107	107	0	107	107	0	107	87	20
35.	Puducherry	788	788	0	788	788	0	788	788	0	788	688	100
	All India	1372471	1319097	53374	1370718	1304611	66107	1366776	1262267	104509	1366624	1142029	.24595

Note: including 1753 Anganwadi on demand [1231 in Madhya Pradesh and 522 in Tamil Nadu] sanctioned by GOI during 2012-13.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Madam, the Government itself accepted that there is a substantial gap between operational Anganwadi Centres and sanctioned Anganwadi Centres. According to the information available through the Government source itself, one of the major reasons for this gap is due to non-availability of building and litigation. For this, the Government of India does not provide building, that is, the infrastructure of the Anganwadi Kendras to be centrally located either in the village or in the related wards of the city. Also there are proper guidelines or strict guidelines for the selection of the Anganwadi workers and Anganwadi helpers. The situation is such that the Anganwadi Kendras are being run now in the rented buildings, and as per the Government record itself, 43 per cent of the Anganwadi Kendras do not have safe and proper drinking water. Also the Millennium Development Goal is to be achieved through these Anganwadis. The Anganwadi workers are being used not only for the work related to these Anganwadi Kendras but also for many other works such as pulse polio, visiting the houses for checking the pregnant women. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask your question.

SHRI PRAHLAD JOSHI: Madam, I am coming on the question.

MADAM SPEAKER: You are speaking the introduction. Now please ask the question.

*[English]*

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: My question is this. Basically the gap is because of that. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is going to provide fund for the building of these Anganwadi Kendras so that these centres can be located centrally.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask just one question.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Madam, I would also like to know whether the Government is considering to revise and increase the remuneration of the Anganwadi Workers because they are almost doing fulltime work as on today.

MADAM SPEAKER: How many questions would you ask? You have to ask just one question. Do not ask so

many questions. I will give you another chance to ask second Supplementary also.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sit down. She telling everthing

*[English]*

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Madam, it is all related. So, whether they would issue the strict guidelines so that this situation can be avoided.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Madam Speaker, he has asked a long question. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: No. You reply for one question.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why do you people start talking.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: He has garnered so much support for what he is doing. How will I run the House, tell me.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: First of all, the asked about the Anganwadies sanctioned by Government of India, there are fourteen lakh anganwadis. But, it depends upon the State Governments. I have given free hand to the States that they may demand sa much as they like. We are ready to give. During the year 2009-10 so far we have sanctioned 13,66,624 Anganwadis and 14,42,029 are operational. Similarly, they are increased and then in 2010-11 they were 12,62,267. During the year 2011-12 they are 13,00,461 and now operational anganwadis are 13,19,097. The State Government entire demand is fulfilled.

Secondly, you asked about the gap, why this gap? In some cases of sanctioned of posts like officers, CDPO, supervisor or anganwadi workers, anganwadi helpers,

are not made by the State Governments. We also write letters repeatedly. I myself have made visits. My officials, secretary, joint secretary all the visited and we have recently visited on 19 and 20 April, 2012. We called State Secretariat and WCG Ministers and discussed with them, organised video conferencing with State and Chief Secretaries of UTs, on 27-28 June, 2012. Minister's conference was held on 13-14 September 2012. ...*(Interruptions)* Just listen for one minute. I am telling you...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Madam Minister is saying that she is telling.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now she is telling.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Earlier we used to give rupee 5 thousand for starting the Anganwadi, now we have increased it upto 7 thousand. Now, we give rupees five thousand for starting mini anganwadi. As he said that rent is lesser, the increased rent in ours. Earlier the rural rent was 200 rupees, now it has been increased upto 750 rupees. ...*(Interruptions)* The State Governments are also responsible for it.

Secondly, Central Government was paying rupees 750 in urban areas, now it has been increased upto 3000 rupees and the anganwadis operational in metropolitan cities, the rent has been increased from 750 rupees to 5000 rupees. We have increased the fund for medical kit from 600 rupees to 1000 rupees and rupees 500 for mini anganwadis. It has been increased from 1000 to 3000 for pre-school kit and 500 rupees to 1500 rupees for mini anganwadis. Monitoring funds has been increased from 500 rupees to 1000 rupees. We have started giving rupees 5000 for weighing machine and this facility is available there.

He said that pulse polio arrangement are there in anganwadis. We call pregnant woman for check-ups. The doctors come for check-up of pregnant and lactating women in every anganwadi through Health Ministry. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Next question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: There is no complaint from any State Government even then we have restructured the anganwadi and strengthen of anganwadi. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not speak like that.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: All this will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)*...\*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Bishnu Pada Ray ji — What is this?

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Bishnu Pada Ray ji — please don't speak like that. Take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sit down, please.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)*...\*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you ask another question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Restructure has been done with a view to strengthen Aanganbari and MNREGA. Two lacs Aanganbari are now going to be formed on conversion in rural development. This is his complete reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please ask another question.

...*(Interruptions)*

\*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly allow you hon. Member to ask his question.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. You are standing again. Just now I had asked Shri Baliram not to stand in front of me.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: All these will not go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing? Let the hon. Member ask question.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Unfortunately, I have to tell him that he should not intervene when the Minister speaks. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Madam, Hon. Minister is refuting it. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask the question without giving a lengthy introduction.

[English]

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: My Question was regarding the funding by the Ministry as far as own building is concerned. Madam, that was not properly replied. I want to bring this to your notice. That is not replied.

My next question was about remuneration which is very, very less. It is below the minimum wages. That may kindly be noted. It is below the minimum wages. I had asked that question. It was not replied. I hope she will reply after my second supplementary.

\*Not recorded.

My question is, one of the most focused features of this scheme is, supply of hot food or at least locally cooked food. But unfortunately, what is this Government doing? I do not understand. Is it sleeping? The cooking gas, which was being supplied at domestic rate, is now being stopped. The Anganwadis have been told to purchase cooking gas by paying at commercial rate. The Prime Minister has said that malnutrition of 42 per cent children is a national shame. Just the Prime Minister making a statement that it is a national shame, is this problem going to solve? These people are not supplying cylinder to the Anganwadis and Mid-day Meal Scheme at domestic rate. They are giving only Rs.4 for the food. Out of that, Rs.2 is given by the Centre and Rs.2 is given by the State. Out of Rs. 2, they have to pay for the cooking gas at commercial rate. What is this? Is the Government going to write to the concerned Ministry? Or, is it going to subsidize the cylinder from its Department? I want a specific answer both for my first and second questions as far as remuneration is concerned and as far as cylinder is concerned.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: OK. You please sit down.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Madam Speaker, I would like to tell through you...\* what I have told just now. ...(Interruptions) Now please either listen to the reply to the question or\* what I want to say to you. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What do you want, what should I do? What are you saying. Why you are getting angry like this. What to do, please speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down to allow me to proceed further.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

\*Not recorded.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you doing this?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. What happened? You also please sit down.

(Interruptions)...\*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Ok please sit down. Please let the proceedings go further.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: There are so many questions. Very important questions are there.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Vijaya Chakraborty ji – you please sit down. You also, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What for I am here? I will call for the record and will examine it.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright ok. I will call for the record and will examine it and expunge it. It is wrong.

...(Interruptions)

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\*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have completed.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: What do you want me to do? Shall we come to a standstill? I am saying I will call for it. I will call for the record. I will call for the record and whatever is unparliamentary which should be expunged, I will have it removed immediately.

Now shall we proceed?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: What should I do now. Kindly let the reply be made. Ok. Now ask her to give reply. Yes. Now please keep quite. Madam Minister you please reply.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Madam Speaker, I would like to tell through you. About what he said, I would say that we have sanctioned rupees 4.5 lacs for restructuring and strengthening Anganbaris. The State which wants to set up Aanganbari, we give it rupees 4.5 lacs per Aanganbari. As regard honorarium, it was Rs. 1500 for the Aanganbari worker earlier, now it has been raised to Rs. 3000 that has state share also. At some places like Goa, we give it 4-4.5 thousand plus. In Delhi, it is rupees three thousand plus rupees one thousand. Similarly, each State also increase its share.

Secondly, with regard to restructuring MNREGA I have said that we have resorted to converge which is eligible work. MNREGA and the Government are jointly formulating a scheme for constructing Aanganbaris and providing potable drinking water there. State Governments are converging tis with other programmes also. Secondly as the hon. Member has claimed that Aanganbari workers are given varied nature of jobs, such as pulse polio. So in such cases if the department of health or some other department entrust work to them, they pay Honorarium at the rate of Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 as the case may be to the worker....(Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Madam Speaker, first you kindly see the sentiments of the hon. Members with respect to this question. It should be treated as special because it is a very important issue, Secondly, ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What makes you stand, please sit down.

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Madam, I would like to say to the hon. Minister through you, no doubt, it is a very good scheme. Crores of the countrymen have been benefitted from it. However, the people who have been deprived of its benefits such as people living in hill areas in particular, people of Jammu and Kashmir, in Rajouri and Poonch where Scheduled Tribe people live where the number of Houses are very less and the population is scattered. They have remained deprived of the benefits of this scheme because the norms prescribed for setting up new centres, which may be on the basis of population perhaps. But a young child who is supposed to go to Aanganbari, he cannot reach the centre because he has to cover two to three kilometers distance in difficult hill area. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether she has any scheme for relaxing the criterion for setting up the Centre for people of backward and hill States where backward and Schedule Tribes live. What they propose about or think of doing in this regard.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Madam Speaker, it is true the criterion prescribed for setting up mini Aanganbari is that it can be set up for a population of 400 while the Aanganbari Centre can be set up for a population of 800. However, in case of hill area we have let it to the respective State Governments to decide about setting up Aanganbari according to requirement. Even 10 or 15 children will do for opening Aanganbaris. At some places in Jammu and Kashmir mobile Aanganbaris also work. Facilities are provided to the children through mobile Aanganbaris.

#### Protection of Children's Rights

\*203. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the reports in the media demanding child free zones in areas like restaurants, theatres, hotels, resorts, air flights, etc;

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

(c) whether such child free zones are already operating in other countries and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether under the prevalent Indian laws, children are barred access to such areas; and

(e) if so, the manner in which the Government proposes to ensure protection of the rights of children in all respects?

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

#### Statement

(a) Some sections of the media have reported on the subject, mainly reflecting different viewpoints.

(b) No specific reaction of the Government is called for.

(c) Government is not aware of such cases. However, some articles in the Press have reported such instances like a casual restaurant in Pennsylvania, United States of America, banned kids below the age of six years, sometime last year. In June 2011, a Malaysian Airlines banned children under 12 years of age from first class cabins of certain flights.

(d) There are no specific laws prevalent in India that bar children's access to areas such as restaurants, hotels, resorts, airlines, etc. However, under the Cinematograph Act, 1953, a film can be categorized under 'A' certificate, which restricts its viewing by children.

(e) There are several laws in the country for the protection of child rights. These include: the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, and the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. Further, to protect the rights of children in all respects, the Government has established a National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) in 2007, under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005. The Commission ensures that all laws, policies, programmes and administrative mechanisms are in consonance with the child rights perspective, enshrined in the Constitution of India and the Convention on the Rights of Child (CRC), to which India is a party.

SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Madam Speaker, in newspapers we often see the news about the incidents of child abuse and exploitation of children in child protection home. In my parliamentary constituency Phoolpur, Allahabad also such incidents have taken place last year. Whether the Government have any scheme to take more stringent steps to prevent such incidents of child abuse in child protection homes?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Madam, I want to tell that his question was about something else, but he has come on child protection homes. He has asked that restaurants, theaters, hotels, resorts, aircraft, like sites where children are not allowed to go, whether the Government will allow them now? The child homes which he is talking about, NCPCR works there. NCPCR takes cognizance of such children. Whenever such complaint is received, a team of NCPCR went there. It submitted the report and action was taken thereon. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Madam Speaker, my question relates to the Ministry. In metropolis city like Delhi, when the vehicles in posh areas stop at red lights, children of four to ten years run towards their vehicles. We see it daily. Through you, I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister whether the Government will take any step to impart free and mandatory education to such children under the Child Rights Act, 2009.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Madam Speaker, I am again saying that he is..... from his question\*, but I will certainly give its reply...*(Interruptions)* if you see the question. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down. This will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)....\**

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Under Integrated Child Protection Scheme, we have in various States. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: This is an important question. It is relating to children, let her tell.

...*(Interruptions)*

\*Not recorded.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Integrated Child Protection Scheme is in various States. Child homes for children are functioning there Central Government assists State Governments there. MOU has been signed with all the States for Integrated Child Protection Scheme. Now I read his question. He has asked that whether the Government is contemplating to make restaurants, theaters, hotels, resorts, aircrafts like areas as children free zone? ...*(Interruptions)* This is his question. The reply to his question is under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). The children who are street children, surrendered, abandoned or who live by the side of roads, come in the child homes provided by the States. There they get free food and education. They can live there for the whole day and can go to their homes in the evening. This provision also has been done by the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Thank you Madam Speaker for this important Child Protection question. This question itself is about Child free zones in the areas like restaurant, theatres, and hotels and resorts. This question itself is against the child protection because in all the places, we will bring the children. Even then I request on one question through you, Madam, that there is a child missing cases nowadays. We have to protect the children but the issue of child missing is very pathetic in all the places. The school going children are missing. Sometimes, they come to restaurants, they come to the crowded places and they are missing in those places. In such circumstances, what kind of action our Government is taking in this regard. I want to know this Madam.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Madam, for lost children, which he has said, our helpline is 1098. ...*(Interruptions)* If the lost children call on 1098. ...*(Interruptions)* whether it comes in NCPCR or in Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), children come in our homes there. If some children are not traceable, their record is in our police stations under Home Ministry. Record is taken from there and seen. We do funding of ICPS. Shelter homes are there in every State. Complaints are received from States. If someone finds the child on road, he can call on 1098 and from there the child is sent to that State and the child goes to the child home of that State.

[English]

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: The hon. Minister in Part 'E' of her answer has given a long list of various laws, Protection of Child from Sexual Offence act, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, Juvenile Justice Act, Free and Compulsory Education and a lot of Commissions that have been formed. But I do not think there is any doubt in this country that there are a whole load of laws, a whole host of Commissions. When it comes to the implementation and punishment for the violation of these laws, the data is very poor and the result is very poor. So, making the laws and making the Commissions is not the answer. Her own Women and Child Development Ministry's study on Child abuse says that 53.22 per cent of all Indian children face one kind of offence. That means one in every two children is facing sexual abuse which is a very severe matter. So, Madam, number one, I would like to appeal to you that where issues of women and children are concerned, they get very little priority in this House. A proper debate should be conducted on them. The answers given by the hon. Minister and the Ministry are often inadequate compared to what the reality of the situation is.

Lastly, what I would like to point out to the Minister is that in a country where every third child is with mal-nutrited, where every second child is under way, we are running Anganwadi Centres. Fifty per cent of our children are facing child abuse. Now what is being done to make these children aware? If I am facing abuse, where should I go? Who should I turn to? If my parents are forcing me for child marriage, what do I do? Where do I go? So, making the Commissions is not as important as making the child aware of what he has to do and where he can go to safeguard himself. So for this, I would like to ask the Minister that what my logic tells me is that the most obvious thing would be to involve the teachers because the school is one place where a child can go and speak to someone because often these sexual abuses and offences are committed or child marriages are done by people at home. There the child is scared to talk about it. So, instead of making justice, Commissions with fancy headings, will the Minister tell what steps have been taken to make the children aware of their rights? Are they planning to involve schools in this? How are they going to implement so that children are aware of what their rights are?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Madam Speaker, Hon'ble

Member has given, many suggestions. She has suggested that children should be told in schools about child sex and child marriage. I have said to her that our helpline is working for everything and State Governments also have their responsibility in it because in every State whether it is Haryana, Punjab, Chandigarh. ...*(Interruptions)* We have now enacted an Act- Protection of Child from sexual offence. All these provisions have been made in it. States also have their responsibility in it. Minimum ten years sentence is there under this Act, there is a provision of life imprisonment. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT BADAL: I have asked that what is being done for children awareness. How shall child come to know that where should he go and what should he do?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Madam Speaker, instructions have been given for it to State Governments. Our ICPS is there in State Governments. If complaint is received on 1098, our NCPCR and Ministry come into action. ...*(Interruptions)* I have said it repeatedly that we have one number. Supposing, some child is missing in Maharashtra, this news spread throughout the country on 1098. You have suggested that there should be awareness in schools. We have already written letters to schools also. Through schools, in Rajasthan where more child marriages are solemnised, our NCPCR team goes there from time to time i.e. on Akhashya Tirtiya, Devotathami Ekadshi etc. and keeps vigil on it that no child marriage take place. Hon'ble member's other suggestions have been noted down. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Madam, there should be detailed discussion on it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You give notice. I also think this is a very serious subject. The whole House is concerned about the problems of aganwadis, children and women. You give notice, it is necessary to have discussion on it.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: We can do it soon, time is short.

[English]

#### Service Tax Evasion

+

\*204. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several insurance companies/firms have allegedly been indulging in the evasion of service tax;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of such firms and the amount of service tax due from each one of them for the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken against such companies/firms?

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

#### **Statement**

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) The details of the companies are enclosed as Annexure.

In case where the investigation has been completed. Show Cause Notices have been issued. Some cases have been adjudicated and demands of services tax have been confirmed. Appeals against some orders are pending before the Customs Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal. In some cases, recoveries have been made.

At the stage, it may not be possible to quantify the exact tax liability in each case.

#### **Annexure**

##### *Details of Companies*

#### **2009-10**

1. Gujarat Government Insurance Fund.
2. New India Insurance Company
3. Suprashes General Insurance and Services
4. Bajaj Capital Insurance Broking Ltd.
5. National Insurance Co. Ltd.
6. Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Co. Ltd.
7. Reliance General Insurance Co.

#### **2010-11**

1. SMC Insurance Brokers P. Ltd.
2. IFFCO Tokio General Insurance Services Ltd.
3. Sri Ram Life Insurance
4. National Insurance Co. Ltd.
5. Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Co. Ltd.
6. Reliance General Insurance Co.
7. New India Assurance Co.
8. LIC of India
9. New India Insurance Co.

#### **2011-12**

1. Metlife India Insurance Co. Ltd.
2. Apollo DKV Insurance Co. Ltd.
3. Aviva Life Insurance Co. India Ltd.
4. National Insurance Co. Ltd.
5. Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Co. Ltd.
6. Reliance General Insurance Co. Ltd.
7. New India Assurance Co.
8. National Insurance Co. Ltd.
9. Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd.
10. Cholamand alam MS General Insurance Co. Ltd.

#### **2012-13 (Upto October)**

1. Bharat Reinsurance Company
2. IFFCO Tokio General Insurance Service Ltd.
3. Apollo DKV Insurance Co. Ltd.
4. DLF Premierico Life Insurance Co.
5. Aviva Life Insurance Co. India Ltd.
6. Sri Ram Life Insurance
7. Sahara India Life Insurance Corporation
8. Reliance Life Insurance Co. Ltd.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Madam, in our country the insurance companies are growing like mushrooms. In every field like life insurance, vehicle insurance, property insurance, these companies give very attractive offers to get huge public amount at large. Apart from this, it is noticed that some insurance companies have allegedly been indulging in evasion of service tax. Therefore, I would like to know through your good self from the hon. Minister about the details of the insurance company firms, including the names of such firms and the amount of service tax due to each one of them in the last three years and the current year. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question. There is no time.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: How much service tax has been recovered from these companies so far?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, the Annexure to the answer has listed the insurance companies in respect of which there are allegations or there is suspicion of evasion of service tax, year-wise. So, the answer to a part of the hon. Member's question has already been furnished.

Now as far as evasion of service tax is concerned, we must remember that Insurance Auxiliary Services in relation to general insurance business was brought into the tax net only with effect from the 16th of July, 2001 and in relation to life insurance business, only with effect from 16th of August, 2002. That is about ten years. In ten years, these provisions are being implemented. As I have said in the answer, in respect of the companies against which there is *prima facie* case, show-cause notices have been issued.

In many cases the demands have been confirmed. They are pending in appeal. In some cases the investigation is under way. In some cases even some tax has been recovered. So, when these cases are pending in appeal or under investigation, it may not be possible to exactly quantify the tax liability at this stage. If the hon. Member wants to know about any particular company the state of the tax proceeding, I have it. But it may not be proper to disclose when an investigation or inquiry is under process. I have the details in respect of each company.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Foreign Medical Graduates

\*205. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH:  
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) the current policy of the Government for recognition of graduate and post-graduate medical degrees of foreign countries along with the exemptions, if any, made in this regard and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether a number of Indian students who have graduated from medical institutions abroad have not been awarded registration in India for their failure to qualify the screening test conducted by National Board of Examinations for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of the students who appeared in the said screening test and the number out of them succeeded during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review the existing system of screening test; 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) The existing policy entails that an Indian citizen possessing primary medical qualification from any medical institution outside India has to qualify the Screening Test for getting provisional or permanent registration with the Medical Council of India or any State Medical Council.

However, in order to meet the shortage of faculty in the country, Part II of Schedule III of IMC Act has been amended in March, 2008 recognising postgraduate medical qualifications from five English speaking countries namely Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States of America. Similarly, Screening Test Regulations have also been amended in December, 2011 allowing exemption of a person seeking provisional or permanent registration from the Screening Test if he/she

holds an Under Graduate medical qualification from Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States of America and the holder thereof also been awarded a Post Graduate medical qualification in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States of America and has been recognized for enrolment as medical practitioner in that country.

(b) Yes.

(c) As per information provided by National Board of Examinations, the details of number of students who appeared in the Screening test and succeeded during each of the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	No. of students appeared	No. of students qualified
2009	6262	1017
2010	10115	2680
2011	13270	3576
2012	14476	3150

(d) and (e) Screening Test has been prescribed to ensure that citizens of India who obtain medical qualification from universities or medical institutions outside India have acquired adequacy of knowledge and skills as per the norms of MCI and to ensure that such students have secured proper standard of medical education in the foreign countries, which are at par with standard of medical education in India. Presently, the Screening Test is conducted by the National Board of Examinations and the Screening Test has proved to be effective in maintaining the standards. As such, presently there is no proposal to review the existing system of screening test.

[Translation]

#### Marker for PDS Kerosene

\*206. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) the status of introduction of in-house marker for

doping with kerosene under the Public Distribution System (PDS) in the country;

(b) whether the directions given to the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in this regard are not being complied with;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the steps being taken to ensure strict compliance of the said directions; and

(d) the success achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOLLY): (a) and (b) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) has been advised to develop an in-house marker for doping with Kerosene, which is not launderable.

(c) and (d) IOC is continuing research on the development of a marker system, which cannot be laundered and can easily be used on-site/in the field. However, detection of such marker requires Gas Chromatography (GC) based sophisticated technique. Therefore, the possibility of developing a portable GC based detection device is being explored.

#### Usage of Chemicals for Ripening of Fruits and Vegetables

\*207. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether hazardous chemicals/vaccines are reportedly being used for early ripening/growth of fruits, vegetables and production of milk in the country;

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

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

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; 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) to (e) There have been reports in Media that some hazardous chemicals are being used for early ripening and to increase the size of fruits and vegetables and milk production. However, no scientific validated information is available on the same. Clause 2.3.5 of The Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales), Regulations, 2011, prohibit sale of fruits which have been artificially ripened by use of acetylene gas commonly known as carbide gas produced from Calcium Carbide. There is no provision of use of ripening hormones under the Food Safety and Standards Act/ Rules / Regulations. However, the Ministry of Agriculture has recommended use of ethylene gas in low concentration exogenously to trigger ripening of fruits. The details of cases, persons booked/convicted are not maintained centrally. However, as per information provided by some of the States, details of cases detected and action taken during 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012, are given in the enclosed Statement.

Following the reports of use of the artificial colouring / ripening agents in vegetables/fruits, a Joint Committee for Research on Food Safety, was formulated in August, 2010, under Co-Chairmanship of the Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the Director

General, Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) to address various issues relating to the safety of using ripening and coloring agents, and any other relevant issues in nutrition and food safety which emerge from time to time. The Committee has recommended further research studies to generate information/data regarding the extent of use and effect of artificial ripening agents and other chemicals in fruits and vegetables.

Implementation of the Food Safety and Standards Act/ Rules/Regulations rests with State/U.T. Governments. The Commissioners Food Safety/Food (Health) Authority of States/UTs who are responsible for implementation of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and its Rules/regulations in their State/UTs, have been requested from time to time to keep a strict vigil on use of carbide gas and other hazardous chemicals for ripening of fruits and take legal action for violation of the above provision of the Act/ Regulations. The State Governments have also been advised to educate the public through mass/electronic media against consumption of such artificially ripened fruits, vegetables and milk. State Governments have taken measures in this regard such as ordering the Food Safety Officers (FSOs)/Designated Officers (DOs) to keep watch on fruit markets, inspection of fruit market, fruit stalls/godowns, taking samples of fruits, vegetables and milk, educating fruits vendors to refrain from using these chemicals, etc.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	The details of cases detected and the action taken against the guilty
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	During the year 2010, 2(Two) cases of ripening of Banana using calcium carbide has been reported at Naharlagun. Both the Vendors were prosecuted and convicted under the then PFA Act 1954.
2.	Delhi	One sample of artificial ripener for mango was taken on 19.05.2011, which was identified as calcium carbide. The case against the offender was instituted in the designated PFA Court.
3.	Goa	During the year, 2010-11, 5(five) cases of artificial ripening of fruits, through "white powder" detected for presence of calcium carbide, were reported in the State of Goa, and prosecution cases have been filed against the offenders.

1	2	3																									
4.	Gujarat	<p>The details of Such Cases detected and action taken against the guilty during each of the last three years of the current year.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Destroyed carbide</th> <th>Destroyed stock of Fruits</th> <th>Approx cost in Rupees</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>100 kg.</td> <td>22 tones mango and banana</td> <td>4.25 lakh</td> <td>Launched a case in hon'ble Chief J.M.F.C. Bhavangar C.C. No. 3158/2010 Dated 21.6.10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>136 kg.</td> <td>1675 kg.</td> <td>0.53 lakh</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>242 kg.</td> <td>13632 kg. mango and banana</td> <td>4.72 lakh</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>January-2012 upto December-2012</td> <td>1531 kg.</td> <td>16372 kg. mango and banana</td> <td>4.54 lakh</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Destroyed carbide	Destroyed stock of Fruits	Approx cost in Rupees		2009	100 kg.	22 tones mango and banana	4.25 lakh	Launched a case in hon'ble Chief J.M.F.C. Bhavangar C.C. No. 3158/2010 Dated 21.6.10	2010	136 kg.	1675 kg.	0.53 lakh		2011	242 kg.	13632 kg. mango and banana	4.72 lakh		January-2012 upto December-2012	1531 kg.	16372 kg. mango and banana	4.54 lakh	
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5.	Jammu and Kashmir	No such case has been reported in the State of J&K																									
6.	Maharashtra	In last three years 353 samples of fruits and vegetables for the detection of calcium carbide were tested, out of which 54 samples were detected positive. Out of 54, the 43 prosecutions were filed in the different courts.																									
7.	Meghalaya	No such case has been detected in Meghalaya.																									
8.	Puducherry	No such case has been detected in Puducherry.																									
9.	Punjab	A complaint regarding open and unhindered sale of Oxytocin injection in the open market used by farmers and others was received in the Office of State Drugs Controller, Punjab through the Punjab State Human Right Commission.																									
10.	Tamil Nadu	<p>The following quantity of fruits ripened by using chemicals were found out and destroyed:—</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Quantity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>26 Tonne fruits</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>3 Tonne fruits</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>10 Tonne fruits</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Quantity	2010	26 Tonne fruits	2011	3 Tonne fruits	2012	10 Tonne fruits																	
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1	2	3	
11. Uttar Pradesh	Details of samples tested and action during 2009 to 30.11.2012:—		
	Item	Sample tested	Result
			Action taken
	Fruits	523	49 samples were not found to be conforming to the prescribed standards, and in 46 cases, fruits were found to be ripened by using chemicals.
	Vegetables	687	4 samples were not found to be conforming to the prescribed standards, and in 2 cases, traces of harmful chemicals were found.
	Milk	7889	3448 samples were not found to be conforming to the prescribed standards, and in 45 cases, traces of harmful chemicals were found.
			48 persons were arrested and 2 were penalised with imprisonment
			7 persons were arrested in 2 cases of traces of harmful chemical in vegetables.
			126 persons were arrested and 183 persons were penalised with imprisonment and fine amounting to Rs. 54.12 lakh.
12. Bihar	No such case has been reported in Bihar.		

[English]

### Hostels for Working Women

\*208. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

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

(a) the number of hostels for working women being run by the Non-Governmental Organisations, category-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has introduced the provision of day care centres in these hostels and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of proposals received and sanctioned by the Government for construction of working women hostels in different parts of the country during each

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

(d) the funds sanctioned, released and tested utilised by the States during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Since the inception of the scheme, 894 working women hostels have been sanctioned in the country. The number of hostels for working women being run by the Non-Governmental Organizations, category-wise and State-wise, along-with State-wise details of provision of Day Care Centres in the Working Women Hostels are given in the enclosed Statement-I. While the Scheme had provision of day care centre even earlier, provision of day care centre for hostels constructed on public land has been made 'mandatory' w.e.f. November, 2010.

(c) State/UT-wise details of proposals received and

sanctioned under the Scheme for Working Women Hostel during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) State-wise funds released and utilized to the implementing agencies, State-wise for the same period is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of Working Women Hostels Sanctioned alongwith Day Care Centres for Children under the Scheme for Working Women Hostel*

Sl. No.	State/UT	To State Government/ State Agency	To NGO	To University/ College/ Hospital	Total	Number of Day Care Centres
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	22	7	48	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	3	—	10	2
3.	Assam	—	14	—	14	5
4.	Bihar	—	5	1	6	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	7	—	10	3
6.	Goa	—	2	—	2	—
7.	Gujarat	—	23	3	26	6
8.	Haryana	13	4	3	20	9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11	1	1	13	—
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	1	1	5	2
11.	Jharkhand	—	1	1	2	1
12.	Karnataka	3	26	22	51	18
13.	Kerala	17	128	5	150	85
14.	Madhya Pradesh	33	25	4	62	12
15.	Maharashtra	3	112	21	136	47
16.	Manipur	—	18	—	18	9
17.	Meghalaya	—	3	—	3	1
18.	Mizoram	—	4	—	4	—
19.	Nagaland	—	16	—	16	2
20.	Odisha	14	13	2	29	8
21.	Punjab	8	2	4	14	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Rajasthan	15	19	5	39	13
23.	Sikkim	2	–	–	2	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	4	89	3	96	40
25.	Tripura	–	1	–	1	–
26.	Uttarakhand	3	4	–	7	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	15	21	5	41	16
28.	West Bengal	15	19	4	38	16
29.	Chandigarh	3	2	2	7	2
30.	Delhi	4	12	4	20	6
31.	Puducherry	–	3	1	4	–
Total		195	600	99	894	326

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise details of proposals received And Sanctioned Under The Scheme For Working Women Hostel During The Last Three Years And The Current Year.*

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10*		2010-11		2011-12*		2012-13 (Upto November, 2012)	
		Received	Sanctioned	Received	Sanctioned	Received	Sanctioned	Received	Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh							9	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh								
3.	Assam	3							
4.	Gujarat								
5.	Haryana							2	
6.	Karnataka	5						1	
7.	Kerala	3		4	2	1		2	2
8.	Madhya Pradesh								
9.	Maharashtra	3			1			1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Manipur	3							1
11.	Mizoram								
12.	Nagaland	1						1	
13.	Uttar Pradesh								
14.	Tamil Nadu	1			1	1			
15.	Chhattisgarh				1				
16.	Meghalaya				1				
17.	Rajasthan							1	
Total		19	—	15	6	2	—	17	3

\*The proposals which were received for construction of working women hostels on private land were not eligible for consideration in view of revised norms of the scheme which permit construction only on public land w.e.f. 2010.

### Statement-III

*State-wise release of funds during the last three years and the current year under the scheme for Working Women Hostel.*

Amount Sanctioned in Rupees

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	*Utilization of amounts released in the period 2009-10 to 2011-12 as indicated in the utilization certificates received till 30.11.2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10,78,268	36,77,760	—	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	—	2,25,000	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	27,28,125	—	—	27,28,125

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Chandigarh	51,62,359	—	—	—	51,62,359
7.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Haryana	84,450	3,53,337	—	—	—
10.	Himachal Pradesh	83,383	4,40,475	—	—	—
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Karnataka	27,31,681	23,23,795	—	—	45,85,592
14.	Kerala	4,92,439	3,28,88,884	—	91,42,312	—
15.	Madhya Pradesh	—	15,28,418	—	—	—
16.	Maharashtra	26,22,306	1,25,82,461	36,88,280	—	1,27,55,084
17.	Manipur	15,95,868	52,81,057	9,52,446	27,32,743	25,48,314
18.	Meghalaya	—	27,60,020	—	—	27,60,020
19.	Mizoram	—	3,40,650	—	—	3,40,650
20.	Nagaland	47,62,766	19,97,154	—	—	26,09,100
21.	Odisha	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Puducherry	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Tamil Nadu	36,00,000	2,53,49,826	3,02,625	—	2,84,02,326
27.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Uttar Pradesh	—	9,93,510	—	—	9,93,510
29.	Uttarakhand	—	—	—	—	—
30.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Delhi	6,99,99,518	4,94,22,635	—	3,25,330	5,33,10,420
Total		9,16,98,388	14,28,93,107	49,43,351	1,22,00,385	11,61,95,500

\*Receipt of Utilization Certificates is staggered.

### Women Representations in PRIs

\*209. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the number of elected women representatives in the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the country, State/ UT-wise including Jharkhand;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study on the qualitative changes that have been brought about in the socio-economic condition of women through their increased participation in PRIs;

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

(d) the further strategy chalked out by the Government to develop the socio-economic condition of the women in the country?

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

(a) Based on the available information, the State/UT-wise details of Elected Representatives (ERs) including Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) at all the three tiers of Panchayats as on 31.03.2008 are given in the enclosed Statement. In Jharkhand, elections to Panchayats were held in year 2010 and as per the information provided by the Government of Jharkhand, the total number of ERs in

Panchayats of Jharkhand is 53207 and EWRs in Panchayats of Jharkhand is 29,415.

(b) and (c) A nationwide study on EWRs in Panchayats commissioned by MoPR and published in April, 2008, indicated empowerment of EWRs including inter-alia, enhancement in their self-esteem, confidence and decision-making abilities. The study also indicated that the participation of women in Gram Sabhas had increased, as had attention to women related issues such as drinking water and sanitation. The study reported that EWRs had made efforts to encourage girls' enrolment in schools and mitigate domestic violence.

(d) Ministry of Panchayati Raj is giving increasing attention to issues relating to building capacities of EWRs and participation of women in Panchayats and Gram Sabha. States had been asked to conduct special Gram Sabha on nutrition in August, 2012 and special Gram Sabha in October, 2012 on issues relating to women like drinking water, health, education, livelihood and sanitation. States have been urged to facilitate holding of separate Mahila Sabha before Gram Sabha where the women can raise and discuss issues concerning them. Ministry of Panchayati Raj in collaboration with Ministry of Women and Child Development and the States, has taken up the issue of Adverse Child Sex Ratio using the fora of Panchayats, Gram Sabhas and Mahila Sabhas to raise awareness about the issue and encourage people's participation in tackling the problem.

### Statement

*No. of Panchayats and Elected Representatives in the three Tiers of Panchayats in States/UTs as on 31.3.2008*

**Table ID – Panchayat at all levels**

Sl. No.	States/UT	No. of Panchayats	Panchayats at all levels: No of Elected Representatives									
			General (Non-SC/ST) Categories		SC		ST		OBC	Total	Women	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%			No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>States:</b>												
1	Andhra Pradesh	22945	172136	34025	15.19	17842	7.97		224003	74019	33.04	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1789	0	0	0	8260	100.00		8260	3183	38.54	
3	Assam	2431	23206	1344	5.284	886	3.48		25436	9903	38.93	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	Bihar	9040	109767	19440	14.94	884	0.68		130091	70400	54.12
5	Chhattisgarh	9982	76062	17553	10.93	66933	41.69		160548	54159	33.73
6	Goa	191	1378	0	0	181	11.61		1559	534	34.25
7	Gujarat	14068	83982	7970	6.98	22235	19.47		114187	38068	33.34
8	Haryana	6325	54786	15019	21.52	0	0.00		69805	25503	36.53
9	Himachal Pradesh	3330	36706	6575	26.75	1300	5.29		24581	9552	38.86
10	Karnataka	5833	67920	17859	18.59	10311	10.73		96090	41210	42.89
11	Kerala	1165	16256	1997	10.81	229	1.24		18482	6518	35.27
12	Madhya Pradesh	23412	231246	59106	14.91	106350	26.82		396516	136196	34.35
13	Maharashtra	28277	176874	25269	11	27597	12.01		229740	76581	33.33
14	Manipur	169	1656	39	2.247	41	2.36		1736	758	43.66
15	Odisha	6578	52333	16007	17.31	24114	26.08		92454	33630	36.37
16	Punjab	12604	62614	28349	31.17	0	0.00		90963	31809	34.97
17	Rajasthan	9457	22296	25432	21.15	21466	17.85	50357	120247	42543	35.38
18	Sikkim	258	483	57	5.781	446	45.23		986	394	39.96
19	Tamil Nadu	13031	91958	23653	20.31	877	0.75		116488	39364	33.79
20	Tripura	540	3914	1509	26.32	310	5.41		5733	1986	34.64
21	Uttar Pradesh	52890	578984	191950	24.87	727	0.09		771661	299025	38.75
22	Uttarakhand	7335	44450	11077	19.26	1973	3.43		57500	21517	37.42
23	West Bengal	3713	37434	17112	29.09	4282	7.28		58828	21351	36.29
<b>Union Territories</b>											
24	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	75	856	0	0	0	0.00		856	296	34.58
25	Chandigarh	19	153	34	18.18	0	0.00		187	62	33.16
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	7	3	2.4	115	92.00		125	49	39.2
27	Daman and Diu	15	81	2	2.062	14	14.43		97	37	38.14
28	Lakshadweep	11	4	0	0	106	96.36		110	41	37.27
29	Puducherry	108	784	237	23.21	0	0.00		1021	370	36.24
<b>Total</b>		<b>239582</b>	<b>1928326</b>	<b>521618</b>	<b>18.51</b>	<b>317479</b>	<b>11.26</b>	<b>50357</b>	<b>2818290</b>	<b>1039058</b>	<b>36.87</b>

*Source:* Compiled from data provided by the States and Union Territories.

*Note:* General (Non-SC/ST) categories, Males and Females;  
 SC: Scbdeuled Caste Males and Females;  
 ST: Scheduled Tribe Males and Females;  
 Women: Combined SC, ST and General categories.

### Genetic Blood Disorders

\*210. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:  
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

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

(a) whether a large number of children are suffering from various genetic blood disorders such as thalassemia and sickle cell disease in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the estimated number of children reportedly suffering from them, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has carried out any research in this regard;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The total number of children with genetic blood disorders like thalassemia and sickle cell anemia is not definitively known. However, estimates are that there are 1 lakh thalasseemics and the same number of sickle cell disease patients in India and about 10,000 new thalassemia major cases and 5000-6000 new sickle cell patients are estimated to be born each year. The major density of thalassemia is in the states of West Bengal, Odisha, North Eastern States, Punjab, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala and Karnataka. Sickle cell disease is common in all the tribal dominated states of Central India stretching from Gujarat and Maharashtra in West and Odisha in the East. In addition there are pockets in the southern states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. State-wise details of children suffering from these diseases are not maintained at central level.

(c) and (d) Extensive research has been carried out for the last 30 years by National Institute of Immunohaematology (NIIH), Mumbai. They include the following:—

- Mutation analysis has been carried out amongst patients from different parts of the country for thalassemia and sickle cell disease.

- Technology has been developed for carrying out molecular diagnostics and prenatal diagnosis for these disorders.
- Population screening and genetics counseling has been offered which has led to increased awareness in the community about the disorders.

A multicentric research on community control of thalassemia has been completed in 6 states of the country — Karnataka, West Bengal, Assam, Punjab, Maharashtra and Gujarat. In this study, screening programmes have been carried out among pregnant women as well as college students for thalassemia. Following the screening, genetics counseling, prenatal diagnosis and molecular characterization was carried out in affected families.

Another National Task Force (NTF) study was carried out to find the nutritional status and the prevalence of hemoglobinopathies amongst the primitive tribes from 4 different states i.e. Gujarat, Odisha, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. An important observation was the presence of anemia and the sickle cell gene in all tribal groups in these states.

The NTF studies involved genetic counseling, molecular analysis and prenatal diagnosis which was offered to prevent birth of children with thalassemia and sickle cell disease. The institute has also played an important role in imparting training to other centers in molecular diagnosis of thalassemia and other blood disorders.

(e) Health being a State subject, the identification and treatment services are provided by each State Government. However, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare also provides financial assistance for treatment of life threatening diseases at different hospitals under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) and also the Health Minister's discretionary grant. The National Blood Transfusion Council under National AIDS Control Organisation [NACO] has issued guidelines to all states/UTs that: patients suffering from blood disorders including haemophilia or sickle cell anemia; and all BPL patients suffering from any life-threatening diseases should be provided blood free of cost. The Indian Council of Medical Research is also supporting a multicentric study "Community control of Thalassemia: Establishment of molecular characterization of haemoglobinopathies and prenatal diagnosis of

Thalassemia and Sickle cell disease". The study will lead to establishment of molecular technology for characterization of mutations in hemoglobinopathies as well as facilities for first and second trimester prenatal diagnosis at 5 regional centres in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, West Bengal and Punjab.

#### Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram

\*211. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented the Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of the said scheme, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the activities undertaken along with the funds released/spent for the purpose and the achievements made as a result thereof since the inception of the Scheme, State/UT-wise?

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

- Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK) was initiated in the country in September, 2009, as a special two days training package to train health care providers in essential newborn care and to impart the basic skills essential to manage common neonatal problems like asphyxia, infections, hypothermia and breast feeding. The training programme is being implemented all over the country and a total of 89, 962 health personnel have been trained across 35 States and Union Territories since the inception of the programme. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

- The training programme is conducted using cascade model through involvement of Indian Academy of Pediatrics as master trainers. The training of the health workers in NSSK is carried out on a priority basis for facilities where deliveries are taking place. The funds available in the training head under Child Health component of RCH programme are utilized for conducting trainings. The details of funds allocated and expenditure under child health component which includes NSSK for three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II

#### Statement-I

##### Health personnel trained in NSSK across States and Union Territories

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Personnel trained in NSSK
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	3664
2.	Chhattisgarh	4328
3.	Himachal Pradesh	625
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	560
5.	Jharkhand	2888
6.	Madhya Pradesh	4905
7.	Odisha	6903
8.	Rajasthan	3532
9.	Uttar Pradesh	2084
10.	Uttarakhand	891
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	446
12.	Assam	3082
13.	Manipur	168
14.	Meghalaya	1009
15.	Mizoram	293
16.	Nagaland	223
17.	Sikkim	284
18.	Tripura	153
19.	Andhra Pradesh	6046
20.	Goa	18
21.	Gujarat	8623
22.	Haryana	7023
23.	Karnataka	2990
24.	Kerala	2448

1	2	3	1	2	3
25.	Maharashtra	11838	31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5
26.	Punjab	3222	32.	Daman and Diu	20
27.	Tamil Nadu	8231	33.	Delhi	46
28.	West Bengal	3084	34.	Lakshadweep	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	163	35.	Puducherrv	140
30.	Chandigarh	27	Total		89962

**Statement-II***Allocation and Expenditure under Child Health including NSSK during F.Y. 2009-10 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Child Health					
		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>A. High Focus States</b>							
1	Bihar	1610.85	618.17	2165.52	715.45	2238.37	559.10
2	Chhattisgarh	595.35	49.78	1006.92	255.29	764.20	306.85
3	Himachal Pradesh	260.54	106.46	452.35	237.92	0.00	20.45
4	Jammu and Kashmir	65.87	29.88	65.00	45.67	3698.75	379.76
5	Jharkhand	152.08	13.99	525.82	295.43	646.43	286.44
6	Madhya Pradesh	1218.85	2912.27	1763.38	2364.28	1612.30	1682.59
7	Odisha	829.18	667.00	1083.98	775.47	443.69	145.62
8	Rajasthan	205.22	171.60	956.10	275.97	270.70	340.15
9	Uttar Pradesh	843.88	647.23	1157.54	973.25	1799.07	130.36
10	Uttarakhand	177.16	113.11	537.59	266.21	110.75	250.49
Sub-Total		5958.38	5329.49	9714.20	6204.94	11584.26	4101.81
<b>B. NE States</b>							
11	Arunachal Pradesh	10.08	14.86	61.40	21.20	0.00	0.40
12	Assam	0.00	9.73	6.20	35.20	410.04	414.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	Manipur	40.00	17.23	31.50	32.38	26.20	15.24
14	Meghalaya	52.36	14.32	53.89	18.16	12.12	13.49
15	Mizoram	11.94	7.93	6.80	6.03	23.81	1.18
16	Nagaland	42.40	20.21	35.40	0.08	33.86	38.11
17	Sikkim	39.94	3.68	12.79	18.94	25.43	5.27
18	Tripura	81.42	98.00	112.80	36.95	200.48	68.41
Sub-Total		278.14	185.95	320.78	168.94	731.94	556.25
<b>C. Boil-High Focus States</b>							
19	Andhra Pradesh	200.00	0.00	1783.85	29.29	1604.14	88.36
20	Goa	4.50	1.86	32.40	21.31	10.28	191.02
21	Gujarat	1116.11	1790.52	2023.72	1595.30	1178.55	1595.02
22	Haryana	177.36	64.04	352.39	136.89	742.61	426.85
23	Karnataka	696.30	15.69	427.50	282.69	587.73	229.01
24	Kerala	500.09	319.02	482.44	349.03	46.13	18.97
25	Maharashtra	598.81	462.33	6017.99	4887.22	2931.06	2639.75
26	Punjab	25.30	13.98	122.44	104.62	287.00	132.67
27	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.21	0.00
28	West Bengal	1608.01	1512.67	5074.20	857.17	1286.83	409.61
Sub-Total		4926.48	4180.10	16316.93	8263.52	8691.54	5731.26
<b>D. Small States/UTs</b>							
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.50	5.90	4.00	3.49	0.00	0.00
30	Chandigarh	10.60	10.72	1.00	0.89	14.58	0.00
31	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1.50	0.00	0.75	0.00	7.21	0.64
32.	Daman	2.25	1.80	3.25	0.60	2.50	0.17
33.	Delhi	87.15	0.00	30.00	9.69	61.47	3.05
34.	Lakshadweep	36.85	0.00	20.00	2.54	0.20	0.00
35.	Puducherry	10.38	5.64	9.70	11.18	13.30	9.29
Sub-Total		159.44	24.07	68.70	28.39	99.26	13.15
Grand Total		11322.84	9719.61	26420.61	14665.79	21107.00	10402.47

[Translation]

### Recovery of Taxes

\*212. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of recovery of direct and indirect taxes during the period April-October 2012-13 has increased in comparison to the same period last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the quantum of the recovery during the said period and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to sustain recovery of taxes?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) Amount of direct and indirect taxes collected by the Union Government during the period April-October, 2012-13 in comparison to same period last year is given below:—

(Rs. in crore)

Nature of Tax	Amount collected during April-October 2012-13	Amount collected during April-October 2011-12
Direct Taxes	250866	218850
Indirect Taxes	256026	219354

(c) So far as collection of direct taxes is concerned, the Government has taken various steps which inter alia include; monitoring of Advance Tax payment especially by top taxpayers; conducting surveys for detection of concealment of income and for compliance of Tax Deduction at Source (TDS) provisions; detection of new areas of violation/avoidance of the provisions of TDS and taking action for proper deduction and deposit of TDS; organizing training programmes for senior management as well as for Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) (particularly of Government departments and PSUs) to spread awareness about TDS & TCS (Tax Collection at Source) provisions; emphasis on disposal of high demand cases by CIT(A) and also a multi-media campaign to encourage voluntary compliance of tax laws.

So far as indirect taxes are concerned, besides the

multi-media campaign to encourage voluntary compliance of tax laws, a number of steps are being taken to sustain recovery of indirect taxes which inter alia include improved anti-evasion checks, increased audit, faster adjudication of pending cases and liquidation of arrears.

[English]

### Education Loans

\*213. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:  
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given any instructions to the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to make education loans for students more affordable with easier terms and conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has laid down certain guidelines in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints against any banks for not implementing the said guidelines and if so, the details thereof, bank-wise and the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the share of educational loans *vis-a-vis* their credit portfolio during each of the last three years and the current year, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) Indian Banks' Association (IBA) had prepared the Model Educational Loan Scheme and circulated to banks in the year 2001. This has been modified from time to time keeping in view the changing needs of the students. In the revised Educational Loan Scheme, inter-alia, the repayment period of educational loans has been increased from 5-7 years earlier to 10-15 years.

(d) Complaints regarding educational loans, as and when received by the Government, are taken up with banks concerned for corrective action. As informed by Public Sector Banks, during 2012-13 (upto 30.00.2012), 5373 complaints related to education loans were received, out of which 5255 were disposed off and 118 were pending. The bank-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) As reported by Reserve Bank of India, the share of Educational Loans *vis-a-vis* Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) of Public Sector Banks for the year 2010, 2011 and 2012 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I***Bank-wise details of complaints/ grievance received during the year 2012-13 (Upto 30.09.2012)*

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	No. of applications		
		Received	Disposed of	Pending as on 30.09.2012
1	Allahabad Bank	31	28	3
2	Andhra Bank	5	5	0
3	Bank of Baroda	33	31	2
4	Bank of India	104	83	21
5	Bank of Maharashtra	21	19	"2
6	Canara Bank	102	62	40
7	Central Bank of India	63	63	0
8	Corporation Bank	28	28	0
9	Dena Bank	2	2	0
10	Indian Bank	110	110	0
11	Indian Overseas Bank	53	44	9
12	Oriental Bank of Commerce	0	0	0
13	Punjab & Sind Bank	1	1	0
14	Punjab National Bank	277	258	19
15	Syndicate Bank	45	34	11
16	UCO Bank	11	7	4
17	Union Bank of India	10	10	0
18	United Bank of India	8	8	0
19	Vijaya Bank	26	26	0
20	State Bank of India	4371	4371	0
21	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	18	17	1
22	State Bank of Hyderabad	0	0	0
23	State Bank of Mysore	6	6	0
24	State Bank of Patiala	16	15	1
25	State Bank of Travancore	32	27	5
26	IDBI Bank Ltd.	0	0	0
Total		5373	5255	118

Source: PSBs.

## Statement-II

## Educational Loans outstanding of Public Sector Banks vis a-vis Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC)

Name of Bank	As on 2010			As on 2011			As on 2012			Amount in Rs. crore
	ANBC	Educational Loan o/s	% of ANBC	ANBC	Educational Loan o/s	% of ANBC	ANBC	Educational Loan o/s	% of ANBC	
State Bank of India	461939.00	8711.00	1.89	568101.00	10367.00	1.82	664023.00	11488.00	1.73	
State Bank of Bikaner and Japiur	30091.21	367.89	1.22	35563.15	435.04	1.22	41743.50	405.47	0.97	
State Bank of Hyderabad	44087.02	1009.48	2.29	53351.09	1055.94	1.98	65427.00	1098.26	1.68	
State Bank of Indore	21738.55	210.03	0.97	Merged with SBI			Merged with SBI			
State Bank of Mysore	25881.00	489.39	1.89	29883.00	533.70	1.79	34051.00	566.15	1.66	
State Bank of Patiala	43960.81	304.43	0.69	47028.00	340.00	0.72	52343.00	369.90	0.71	
State Bank of Travancore	33058.35	1682.00	5.09	33058.35	1719.00	5.20	46483.95	1800.39	3.87	
Allahabad Bank	58801.00	818.82	2.48	71604.87	1030.64	1.44	90782.00	1163.68	1.28	
Andhra Bank	44427.60	1647.81	3.71	56784.00	1629.34	2.87	72480.25	1507.81	2.08	
Bank of Baroda	109283.00	1466.36	1.34	131643.62	1685.11	1.28	158022.10	1780.59	1.13	
Bank of India	116290.00	1716.00	1.48	131623.35	1917.64	1.46	161426.52	2184.25	1.35	
Bank of Maharashtra	34817.28	379.21	1.09	40526.56	409.41	1.01	47042.43	499.18	1.06	
Canara Bank	135050.00	2896.00	2.14	160508.00	3503.00	2.18	201420.94	3948.24	1.96	
Central Bank	85935.00	1161.69	1.35	106146.00	1515.89	1.43	131277.00	2051.29	1.56	
Corporation Bank	48512.16	814.39	1.68	63202.56	926.17	1.47	86850.40	1049.46	1.21	
Dena Bank	29185.36	288.56	0.99	35721.00	286.02	0.80	44502.34	292.53	0.66	

Indian Bank	48812.02	2160.98	4.43	59481.65	2635.19	4.43	72291.16	3065.81	4.24
Indian Overseas Bank	67104.36	1447.45	2.16	73411.12	1970.92	2.68	103189.27	2455.22	2.38
Oriental Bank of Commerce	68500.37	938.52	1.37	83489.30	1070.96	1.28	95908.21	1147.27	1.20
Punjab National Bank	152679.00	2131.69	1.40	181363.00	2642.01	1.46	230361.46	3087.06	1.34
Punjab & Sind Bank	24698.10	204.23	0.83	32748.67	218.28	0.67	42155.12	226.56	0.54
Syndicate Bank	71297.03	1459.68	2.05	79210.11	1889.03	2.38	91542.15	2268.13	2.48
Union Bank of India	96959.49	1289.05	1.33	117272.69	1536.76	1.31	141759.27	1731.59	1.22
United Bank of India	35727.00	421.80	1.18	42756.00	457.19	1.07	53934.00	520.03	0.96
Uco Bank	49774.00	659.00	1.32	72145.00	856.79	1.19	84340.00	1059.24	1.26
Vijaya Bank	35875.00	534.47	1.49	41935.00	602.90	1.44	49304.00	647.84	1.31
IDBI Bank Ltd.	103913.80	82.18	0.08	138624.56	109.88	0.08	155815.77	326.51	0.21
Total	2078397.51	35292.11	1.70	2487181.65	41343.81	1.66	3018475.84	46740.46	1.55

Source: RBI

ANBC = Adjusted Net Bank Credit.

### Mining Leases to Companies

\*214. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

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

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

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

(d) whether these iron ore mines were allotted to the companies on preferential basis or on auction basis; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

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

(b) As per information received from the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), the details of mining leases for iron ore granted to private and public sector companies during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The information regarding revenue generated from mines is not centrally maintained. However, the details of royalty collected by the State Governments in respect of iron ore for the years 2008-09 to 2011-12 as informed by IBM are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) There is no provision for auction in the MMDR Act, 1957 for non coal minerals. The mining leases are granted by the State Governments under the MMDR Act, 1957.

### Statement-I

#### Mining lease granted to Public and Private Sector for Iron Ore (2009-10 to 2011-12)

Mineral	State	2009-10				2010-11				2011-12			
		Private		Public Sector		Private		Public Sector		Private		Public Sector	
		No.	Area (Hect.)	No.	Area (Hect.)	No.	Area (Hect.)	No.	Area (Hect.)	No.	Area (Hect.)	No.	Area (Hect.)
Iron ore	Andhra Pradesh	1	4.17	1	529.05	-	-	-	-	01	32.92	-	-
	Chhattisgarh	1	220.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Karnataka	4	115.57	-	-	3	19.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron ore and Associates	Karnataka	3	405.67	-	-	3	178.57	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Maharashtra	1	32.25	-	-	1	32.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	2	9.70	-	-	1	4.95	-	-
	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	433.10	-	-

**Statement-II***Royalty collection in respect of Iron Ore during 2008-09 to 2011-12*

(In Rs. lakhs)

Year	Andhra Pradesh	Chhattisgarh	Goa	Gujarat	Jharkhand	Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Odisha	Rajasthan
2011-12	713.00	NA	94248.80	NA	57714.59	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2010-11	1085.00	103149	95876	-	37950.58	57079.31	856.45	2002.79	185191.66	37.33
2009-10	2986.0	35898.36	28546.54	0.09	15442.56	31959.96	212	128.84	66844.58	51.88
2008-09	1651.00	6119.81	2678.34	-	3497.05	10616.59	90	46.12	14949.72	12.93

NA: Not available.

**Human Resource in Health Care Sector**

\*215. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the availability and the shortfall of human resources in the health care sector, particularly in the rural areas of the country;

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

(c) the density of doctors, nurses and para-medical professionals in proportion to the population in the rural areas in comparison to the urban areas in the country, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has chalked out any action plan to improve the availability of doctors, nurses and para-medical professionals, particularly in the rural areas of the country during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per Rural Health Statistics in India, 2011, the State/UT-wise statement showing the shortfall of Doctors, Specialists, Nurses, Male and Female Health workers at Sub-Centers (SCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres

(CHCs) is placed at enclosed Statement-I to V.

(c) The State-wise estimates of density of doctors and nurses in proportion to population in the rural areas in comparison to urban areas in the country as per HRH Technical Report, 2008 (by Krishna D. Rao et al) is placed as Statement-VI(A) and VI(B).

(d) and (e) .Public Health is a state subject. Financial support is provided to States under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to strengthen the health system including engagement of doctors and paramedics on contractual basis based on the requirement proposed by the States in their annual Programme Implementation Plans. Further, support is also being provided under NRHM for multi-skilling of doctors to overcome the shortage of specialists, provision of incentives to serve in rural areas, mainstreaming of AYUSH, improved accommodation arrangements in rural areas etc.

To increase the availability of doctors, several initiatives have been taken to rationalize the norms in medical education, such as, relaxation in land requirements, bed strength, increase in ceiling for maximum intake for undergraduates, enhancement of teacher-student ratio in PG etc which has resulted in substantial increase in number of undergraduate and post graduate seats. There is a proposal in the Twelfth Plan to support establishment of new medical colleges in deficient states and strengthening of Government Medical colleges to increase the MBBS seats. Government has also approved setting up of ANM/ GNM Schools in different States besides setting up of Institutes of Paramedical Sciences at National and regional levels.

**Statement-I***Doctors\* at Primary Health Centres*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2011)				
		Required <sup>1</sup> [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.	Janiniu and Kashmir	397	750	881	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	330	330	392	*	*
12.	Kamataka	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
18.	Mizoram##	57	57	37	20	20
19.	Nagaland	126	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	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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 <sup>2</sup>		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

<sup>1</sup> One per each Primary Health Centre

<sup>2</sup> For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States UT's for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.

**Statement-II**

*Total Specialists at CHCs*

*Total Specialists [Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians and Paediatricians]*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2011)				
		Required <sup>1</sup> [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
3.	Assam	432	NA	216	NA	216
4.	Bihar##	280	280	151	129	129

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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 <sup>3</sup>	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep##	12	0	1	*	11
35.	Puducherry	12	3	5	*	7
All India <sup>2</sup>		19236	9831	6935	3880	12301

*Notes:*

#Data for 2010 repeated.

##Sanctioned data for 2010 used.

NA: Not Available.

<sup>1</sup> Four per each Community Health Centre.

\*Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

<sup>2</sup> For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States UT's for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.

<sup>3</sup> Specialists are attending CHCs on hiring basis.

**Statement-III**

*Nursing Staff at PHCs & CHCs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2011)				
		Required <sup>1</sup> [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall <sup>1</sup> [R1-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3591	5364	4177	1187	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	433	NA	293	NA	140
3.	Assam	1694	NA	2844	NA	*
4.	Bihar##	2353	1662	1736	*	617
5.	Chhattisgarh	1777	1085	497	588	1280
6.	Goa	54	133	132	1	*
7.	Gujarat	3258	4058	2705	1353	553
8.	Haryana#	1193	2478	2003	475	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	985	546	491	55	494
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	978	991	841	150	137
11.	Jharkhand	1646	1458	872	586	774
12.	Karnataka	3570	NA	4722	NA	*
13.	Kerala	2377	2099	2014	85	363

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3487	3723	2467	1256	1020
15.	Maharashtra	4364	10151	8154	1997	*
16.	Manipur	192	586	574	12	*
17.	Meghalaya	312	441	414	27	*
18.	Mizoram	120	NA	262	NA	*
19.	Nagaland	273	334	302	32	*
20.	Odisha	3867	1230	1046	184	2821
21.	Punjab	1349	1715	1952	*	*
22.	Rajasthan	4149	5628	11926	*	*
23.	Sikkim	38	NA	32	NA	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	3899	7646	6653	993	*
25.	Tripura	156	NA	393	NA	*
26.	Uttarakhand	624	240	248	*	376
27.	Uttar Pradesh#	7297	4548	2627	1921	4670
28.	West Bengal	3345	6853	4544	2309	*
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	47	141	152	*	*
30.	Chandigarh	14	47	46	1	*
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	NA	30	NA	*
32.	Daman and Diu	17	14	11	3	6
33.	Delhi	8	5	3	2	5
34.	Lakshadweep	25	28	49	*	*
35.	Puducherry	45	121	132	*	*
All India <sup>2</sup>		57550	63325	65344	13217	13262

*Notes:*

#Data for 2010 repeated.

NA: Not Available.

<sup>1</sup> One per Primary Health Centre and seven per Community Health Centre.

\*Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

<sup>2</sup> For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States UT's for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.

**Statement-IV***Health Workers [Male] at Sub-Centres*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2011)				
		Required <sup>1</sup> [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12522	7579	5076	2503	7446
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	286	NA	148	NA	138
3.	Assam	4604	NA	2386	NA	2218
4.	Bihar#	9696	2135	1074	1061	8622
5.	Chhattisgarh	5076	4784	2514	2270	2562
6.	Ooa	175	150	137	13	38
7.	Gujarat	7274	7239	4874	2365	2400
8.	Haryana	2508	2544	1818	726	690
9.	Hirhachal Pradesh	2067	2008	1225	783	842
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1907	1907	541	1366	1366
11.	Jharkhand	3958	NA	1109	NA	2849
12.	Karnataka	8870	5853	3148	2705	5722
13.	Kerala	4575	1399	1285	114	3290
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8869	5300	3696	1604	5173
15.	Maharashtra	10580	10579	8163	2416	2417
16.	Manipur	420	411	320	91	100
17.	Meghalaya#	405	84	133	*	272
18.	Mizoram	370	382	311	71	59
19.	Nagaland##	396	276	396	*	0
20.	Odisha	6688	3011	2206	805	4482
21.	Punjab	2950	2858	1833	1025	1117
22.	Rajasthan	11487	2217	1592	625	9895
23.	Sikkim	146	147	137	10	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	8706	2896	1216	1680	7490

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Tripura	632	NA	285	NA	347
26.	Uttarakhand	1765	855	304	551	1461
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20521	9080	1729	7351	18792
28.	West Bengal	10356	9457	4478	4979	5878
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	114	26	26	0	88
30.	Chandigarh	17	17	8	9	9
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	9	9	0	41
32.	Daman and Diu	26	24	24	0	2
33.	Delhi##	41	0	0	0	41
34.	Lakshadweep##	14	14	14	0	0
35.	Puducherry	53	0	0	0	53
All India <sup>2</sup>		148124	83241	52215	35123	95909

**Notes:**

#Data for 2010 repeated.

##Sanctioned data for 2010 used.

NA: Not Available.

\*Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

<sup>1</sup> One per each existing Sub-Centre.<sup>2</sup> For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States UT's for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.**Statement-V***Health Workers [Female]/ANM at Sub-Centres & PHCs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2011)				
		Required <sup>1</sup> [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall <sup>1</sup> [R1-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14146	24523	21647	2876	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	383	NA	395	NA	*
3.	Assam	5542	NA	8723	NA	*
4.	Bihar	11559	NA	16943	NA	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	5817	6394	5430	964	387

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Goa	194	260	240	20	*
7.	Gujarat	8397	7248	6431	817	1966
8.	Haryana	2952	5420	5034	386	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2520	2213	1685	528	835
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2304	2282	3777	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	4288	4288	6372	*	*
12.	Karnataka	11180	11180	11433	*	*
13.	Kerala	5384	4232	4173	59	1211
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10025	11904	12516	*	*
15.	Maharashtra	12389	21122	21726	*	*
16.	Manipur	500	984	661	323	*
17.	Meghalaya	514	667	787	*	*
18.	Mizoram	427	388	619	*	*
19.	Nagaland	522	NA	907	NA	*
20.	Odisha##	7916	7442	7934	*	*
21.	Punjab	3396	4044	4096	*	*
22..	Rajasthan	13004	14348	17638	*	*
23.	Sikkim	170	219	292	*	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	9910	9910	9774	136	136
25.	Tripura	711	NA	440	NA	271
26.	Uttarakhand	2004	2077	2192	*	*
27.	Uttar Pradesh <sup>3</sup>	24213	25190	22464	2726	1749
28.	West Bengal	11265	10356	12966	*	*
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	133	214	214	0	*
30.	Chandigarh	17	17	29	*	*
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	56	40	81	*	*
32.	Daman and Diu	29	26	40	*	*
33.	Delhi##	49	43	54	#	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34	Lakshadweep	18	NA	31	NA	*
35	Puducherry	77	72	124	*	*
	All India <sup>2</sup>	172011	177103	207868	8835	6555

**Notes:**

##Sanctioned data for 2010 used.

NA: Not Available.

\*Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

<sup>1</sup>Requirement based on norm of one ANMs per existing Sub-Centre and PHC.

<sup>2</sup>For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States UT's for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.

<sup>3</sup>For ANMs at PHCs, data for 2010 reported.

**Statement-VI(A)***HRH Technical Report # 1**Doctor Density (Per 10,000 Population) by State and Area*

State/UT	Total		Rural		Urban	
	NSSO	Census	NSSO	Census	NSSO	Census
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	4.28	6.07	2.42	3.28	9.12	13.34
Andhra Pradesh	4.52	7.84	3.87	5.41	6.30	14.36
Arunachal	1.97	5.17	0.62	1.53	7.33	9.65
Assam*	0.16	2.83	0.17	1.37	0.11	12.89
Bihar	2.06	3.96	2.02	2.86	2.38	13.31
Chhattisgarh	2.59	4.09	1.56	2.69	6.67	9.67
Delhi	1.53	15.03	0.00	8.32	1.64	15.53
Goa	6.35	10.99	0.00	4.43	12.71	17.55
Gujarat	3.89	4:40	1.59	1.35	7.74	9.52
Haryana	4.02	8.21	3.68	5.31	4.86	15.32
Himachal Pradesh	5.97	5.96	4.54	3.91	19.33	24.96
Jammu and Kashmir	1.81	6.77	1.70	2.07	2.14	21.03
Jharkhand	4.23	3.94	0.91	2.45	15.85	9.12
Karnataka	7.58	7.32	3.65	3.02	15.19	15.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala	4.45	6.28	2.05	3.29	11.29	14.80
Madhya Pradesh	2.65	4.89	2.85	2.47	2.20	1.54
Maharashtra	7.09	7.88	2.61	3.42	13.19	13.95
Manipur	1.91	4.54	0.92	2.03	5.09	12.55
Meghalaya	1.12	2.51	0.38	0.58	4.21	10.49
Mizoram	0.47	5.32	0.00	1.92	0.95	8.78
Nagaland	2.05	3.37	1.16	2.10	6.27	9.33
Odisha	0.48	2.69	0.56	1.29	0.00	10.68
Punjab	6.57	11.14	5.57	6.55	8.51	20.08
Rajasthan	5.03	3.97	2.22	1.81	14.26	11.03
Sikkim	1.66	7.49	1.49	5.07	2.95	26.65
Tamil Nadu	9.07	6.09	3.16	1.73	16.63	11.66
Tripura	1.05	3.21	0.47	1.35	3.81	12.16
Uttar Pradesh	3.76	6.04	2.63	3.94	8.06	14.05
Uttarakhand	4.19	7.40	1.29	4.86	12.64	14.78
West Bengal	3.16	7.07	1.90	5.01	6.38	12.37
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	7.59	0.00	5.14	0.00	12.50
Chandigarh	14.03	23.17	9.97	4.80	14.48	25.21
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	2.70	0.00	1.01	0.00	8.43
Daman and Diu	0.00	4.95	0.00	2.32	0.00	9.33
Lakshadweep	13.64	5.24	27.27	4.58	0.00	5.89
Puducherry	7.85	10.60	23.79	2.48	0.00	14.62

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation 2004-05; Census of India 2001; Central Bureau of Health Intelligence 2005.

**Statement-VI(B)**

*HRH Technical Report # 1*

*Nurse Density (Per 10,000 Population) by State and Area*

State/UT	Total			Rural		Urban	
	NSSO	Census	INC	NSSO	Census	NSSO	Census
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDIA	7.09	7.39	12.77	4.27	4.13	14.42	15.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	11.48	7.54	22.53	8.42	4.41	19.71	15.98
Arunachal Pradesh	6.10	17.92	–	5.79	12.72	7.33	38.46
Assam	3.93	6.18	7.90	0.80	4.20	25.51	19.84
Bihar	2.73	2.80	1.86	2.46	1.71	5.05	12.15
Chhattisgarh	9.01	5.74	0.12	7.57	3.33	14.72	15.35
Delhi	8.34	15.80	1.84	0.00	8.40	8.96	16.36
Goa	34.64	19.72	–	61.29	16.73	7.99	22.71
Gujarat	2.83	5.95	22.44	1.08	2.78	5.78	11.26
Haryana	9.58	4.52	12.86	10.72	2.34	6.78	9.88
Himachal Pradesh	8.21	9.76	27.11	7.16	6.83	18.01	36.97
Jammu and Kashmir	2.22	6.29	–	2.42	4.71	1.62	11.06
Jharkhand	0.44	6.23	0.01	0.41	2.87	0.51	17.96
Karnataka	1.98	8.29	19.42	2.69	3.46	0.60	17.67
Kerala	18.08	19.16	31.87	15.65	18.10	25.02	22.19
Madhya Pradesh	7.64	5.79	17.77	2.31	2.88	22.29	13.82
Maharashtra	9.73	11.06	10.40	4.74	4.58	16.52	19.87
Manipur	3.87	12.32	–	2.46	8.86	8.40	23.38
Meghalaya	11.68	9.19	–	2.27	4.53	50.57	28.47
Mizoram	10.20	11.84	28.71	5.16	5.19	15.33	18.64
Nagaland	12.45	17.30	–	3.96	13.93	52.27	33.09
Odisha	6.72	12.84	19.57	4.41	11.81	19.85	18.72
Punjab	9.93	7.79	24.42	11.13	4.96	7.59	13.32
Rajasthan	17.61	4.95	9.38	4.74	2.68	59.76	12.37
Sikkim	12.21	14.11	–	13.40	11.37	2.79	36.03
Tamil Nadu	3.27	10.43	34.24	0.77	5.38	6.47	16.91
Tripura	9.85	9.15	4.94	10.44	5.91	7.02	24.68
Uttar Pradesh	4.02	2.76	2.57	2.66	1.47	9.20	7.70
Uttarakhand	12.10	6.27	–	5.67	4.31	30.77	11.96
West Bengal	7.79	10.44	13.03	4.46	5.10	16.34	24.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28.81	17.43	—	28.63	15.99	29.24	20.31
Chandigarh	19.43	24.46	—	0.00	8.10	21.59	26.27
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	5.62	—	0.00	4.06	0.00	10.92
Daman and Diu	0.00	9.77	—	0.00	4.73	0.00	18.18
Lakshadweep	9.09	19.64	—	0.00	20.62	18.18	18.65
Puducherry	2.64	29.39	—	0.00	13.71	3.94	37.11

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation 2004-05; Census of India 2001; Indian Nursing Council (INC) 2005.

Note: For Data from INC

1. Assam = Assam + Arunachal Pradesh + Manipur + Meghalaya + Nagaland
2. Maharashtra = Maharashtra + Goa
3. Punjab = Punjab + Jammu and Kashmir
4. Tamil Nadu = Tamil Nadu + Andaman and Nicobar Islands + Puducherry
5. West Bengal - West Bengal + Sikkim

#### Assured Return Under NPS

\*216. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow minimum return to the subscribers under the New Pension Scheme (NPS);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the percentage of assured return to the subscribers;

(c) whether certain companies in which funds of the NPS have been invested by the National Securities Depository Limited have protested against the said proposal of the Government;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) In the proposed PFRDA Bill-2011, the subscriber shall have an option of investing up to hundred percent of his funds in Government Securities

and also an option to invest his funds in such schemes providing minimum assured returns.

(c) No, Madam. The National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) is functioning as the Central Record keeping Agency (CRA) in the New Pension System (NPS) architecture.

The funds of NPS are being invested by the Pension Fund Managers (PFMs) appointed by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA).

(d) and (e) In view of reply (a) above, do not arise.

#### e-Governance of Panchayats

\*217. SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE:  
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP), for e-governance/enablement of all the panchayats in the country;

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

(c) the number of panchayats which have not updated their planning, accounting and other details with a view to making them accountable and transparent and the action taken against the concerned agencies in the matter;

(d) whether the Government plans to computerise all panchayats and inter-link them through implementation of the said project and if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard along with the funds earmarked therefor, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the other measures taken/being taken by the Government for the effective implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project(MMP) being part of National e-Governance Plan(NeGP) is being regularly monitored by NeGP Apex Committee headed by Cabinet Secretary, Government of India. Review Meetings of e-Panchayat MMP, chaired by Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj are also held at regular intervals with the States and Union Territories to review and monitor the progress of the project and provide impetus for enhanced adoption of the eleven core common software applications, collectively known as Panchayat Enterprise Suite(PES), developed under the project. Consultation Workshops are also held with all the stake-holders from time to time. Four of these applications namely, PRIASoft, PlanPlus, National Panchayat Portal and Local Governance Directory have been adopted by States and can be accessed at <http://accountingonline.gov.in>, <http://planningonline.gov.in>, <http://panchavat.gov.in> and <http://panchavatdirectory.gov.in> respectively. Six more Applications were launched on 24th April 2012 on the occasion of National Panchayati Raj Day and are in the process of adoption by the States. A Training Plan for six months has been shared with all States/UTs to train officials on PES Application during this year.

(c) PRIASoft (web based Panchayat accounting software) and PlanPlus (web based participatory Planning software) are the two important Applications under e-Panchayat MMP that foster transparency and accountability in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). PRIASoft has been adopted by sixteen States and one Union Territory upto 2011-12. States like Gujarat, Kerala, West Bengal and

Karnataka having their own accounting software, have also been advised to map their respective software Applications with PRIASoft. PlanPlus has been adopted by twenty-three States upto 2011-12.

Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been regularly pursuing with the State Governments for increased adoption of the PES Applications developed under the project which would enhance transparency, accountability and credibility of the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

(d) The PES applications have the in-built capacity to share information. While the Project does not provide funds for hardware including computers, States have been advised to utilize available funds from other sources including 13 Central Finance Commission grants, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) etc. for procuring ICT Infrastructure including computers at Panchayats.

(e) To recognize and encourage States to adopt the PES applications, Ministry has instituted an annual e-Panchayat award for the best performing States, which is given on the National Panchayati Raj Day every year. During the year 2011-12, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj also disbursed Rs. 38.5 crores to States for setting up Programme Management Units (PMUs) at State and District levels for providing technical and hand holding support to ensure effective and timely roll out of the e-Panchayat MMP. Over 29000 officials have been trained in all applications, so far. Trainings are also being conducted to impart basic ICT literacy to PRI representatives. So far, about 8600 functionaries and elected Members have been imparted training in ICT literacy.

#### **Storage and Distribution of Drugs**

\*218. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of lack of good storage and distribution practices particularly relating to the highly expensive and life saving drugs among theretail chemists in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its adverse effect on the quality of such drugs;

(c) the number of retail chemists found guilty and

penalised for the same during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has formulated/proposed any guidelines for good storage and distribution practices for retail chemists in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the mechanism put in place by the Government to ensure compliance of the above guidelines and the manner in which the consumers are likely to be benefited as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules made thereunder, storage of drugs in violation of the prescribed storage conditions constitute an offence.

(b) Improper storage and distribution of drugs may

result in the deterioration of potency of the drug.

(c) A Statement indicating the number of retail chemists found guilty and penalised for not storing the drugs as prescribed, during the last three years and the current year State/UT-wise as per the information made available by the State Drugs Control Authorities in the country, is annexed.

(d) The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has prepared guidelines for the Good Distribution Practices of biological products and uploaded the same on its web-site.

(e) The CDSCO and the State Drugs Control Authorities conduct inspections of the chemists, the distributors and manufacturing premises to ensure compliance to the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the Rules made thereunder, including the above Guidelines, to maintain the quality of the products.

#### Statement

*Number of retail chemists found guilty during last three years and current year as received from the States/UTs*

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Manipur			Nil		Nil
2.	Assam			Nil		Nil
3.	Tripura	07	13	27	12	59
4.	Sikkim			Nil		Nil
5.	Goa			Nil		Nil
6.	Andhra Pradesh			2247		2247
7.	Odisha			1		1
8.	Karnataka			2		2
9.	Tamil Nadu		556		135	691
10.	Punjab	28	41	15	22	106
11.	Kerala	196	134	160	163	623

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Puducherry			Nil		Nil
13.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			Nil		Nil
14.	Haryana			Nil		Nil
15.	Andman and Nicobar Islands			Nil		Nil
16.	Uttarakhand			1		1
17.	Nagaland			Nil		Nil
18.	Gujarat			921	545	1466
19.	Maharashtra			2981	1025	4006
Grand Total						9202

#### Trunk Gas Pipelines

\*219. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) proposes to set up wind energy projects to produce wind energy in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for non-completion of the projects along with the terms and conditions of the contract violated by them, project-wise; and

(d) the details of the action taken or being contemplated against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details of natural gas pipeline projects under-construction in the country as provided by Petroleum And Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) both in public and private sector, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The authorizations granted by the Ministry for the following four natural gas pipelines to Reliance Gas Transportation Infrastructure Limited (RGTEL) were rescinded with effect from 24.09.2012; due to non-submission of Performance Bank Guarantee and non-completion of pipeline projects within the stipulated period in violation of Entry No. 7 of terms and conditions of authorization:—

1. Chennai-Bangalore-Mangalore Pipeline
2. Chennai-Tuticorin Pipeline
3. Kakinada-Basudebpur-Howrah Pipeline
4. Kakinada-Chennai Pipeline

**Statement***Details of Natural Gas Pipeline Projects under Construction*

Sl. No.	Name of the Pipeline	Name of Entity	Length (Kms.)	Completion Status	Remarks
1	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal*	GAIL (India) Limited	886	Partly-Commissioned	Authorized by Central Government prior to the appointed day. Main trunk pipeline from Dadri to Nangal up to Bhatinda is commissioned. Spur-lines are under-construction.
2	Chhainsa-Gurgaon-Jhajjar-Hisar*	GAIL (India) Limited	455	Partly-Commissioned	Authorized by Central Government prior to the appointed day. Main trunk pipelines from Chhainsa to Jhajjar and Sultanpur-Neemrana are commissioned. However, the project is currently on hold from Sultanpur-Hissar section as per information submitted by GAIL .
3	GSPL's High Pressure Gujarat Gas Grid*	Gujarat State Petronet Limited	2239	Partly-Commissioned	Authorized by PNGRB after the appointed day under Regulation 18. Approx. 1820 KM pipeline already commissioned. Balance pipeline sections are under-execution.
4	Kochi-Koottanad-Bangalore-Mangalore*	GAIL (India) Limited	1104	2012-13	Authorized by Central Government prior to the appointed day and the projects are under-execution stage.
5	Jagdishpur-Haldia	GAIL (India) Limited	1860	2013-14"	
6	Dabhol-Bangalore*	GAIL (India) Limited	1414	2012-13	
7	Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaipur	GSPL India Transco Limited	2042	2014-15	Authorized by PNGRB
8	Mehsana-Bhatinda	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	2052	2014-15	
9	Bhatinda-Jammu-Srinagar	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	725	2014-15	
10	Surat-Paradip	GAIL (India) Limited	2112	2015-16	
		Total	14889		

\*Projects partially commissioned

\*\*As per the Central Government authorization, project has to be completed within 36 months from the date of the first 3(1) notification under PMP Act, 1962. No. 3( 1) notification has been done so far for this project.

[Translation]

### Complaints Against Banks

\*220. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN  
SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:  
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of complaints against the functioning of the public sector banks has increased over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of complaints disposed of or pending during each of the last three years and the current year, bank-wise;

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government to redress these complaints along with the timeframe within which these are likely to be redressed; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for further improvement in the functioning of the banking industry in the country;

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There is marginal increase in the complaints received under Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2006 (BOS) against Public Sector Banks (PSBs). During the year 2011-12, the total number of complaints under Banking Ombudsman Scheme against PSBs was 48180 during 2011-12 as compared to 42724 during 2010-11 and 41924 during 2009-10. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Under the Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2006 of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), 15 offices of Banking Ombudsmen situated across the country to expeditiously resolve the complaints received from customers relating to deficiency in banking services. In deserving cases, Banking Ombudsmen are also empowered to give compensation to customers of banks for violation of any guidelines issued to them by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under the provisions of Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

A number of steps have been taken by the RBI and the Government to resolve the complaints of customers expeditiously, generally within 30 days, by putting in place a robust grievance redressal system including resolution of grievances received through the Centralised Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) in all PSBs.

Banks are also required to follow the Banking Codes and Standards Board of India's (BCSBI) Code of Banking Commitments to Customers and Code of commitment to Micro and Small Enterprises. In order to improve customer service in banks, in June, 2010 RBI constituted a Committee on Customer Service in banks under the Chairmanship of Shri M. Damodaran. The majority of recommendations of the Committee have been implemented by the banks and a Working Group has also been constituted by the Reserve Bank of India to view and update the BO Scheme, taking into consideration the recommendations made by the Committee on Customer Service in Banks (Damodaran Committee) and also the changes in services and product delivery strategies of banks.

### Statement

*Break up of complaints received by the Banking Ombudsman against Public Sector Banks during the last three years and current year*

Name of Bank	Total Number of complaints			
	2008-09 July-June	2009-10 July-June	2010-11 July-June	2011-12 July-June
1	2	3	4	5
Allahabad Bank	838	797	834	964
Andhra Bank	619	822	842	745
Bank of Baroda	1450	1782	2034	2063
Bank of India	1018	1452	1532	1808
Bank of Maharashtra	308	296	369	416
Canara Bank	1443	2153	2047	1986
Central Bank of India	1163	1272	1495	1528
Corporation Bank	277	441	459	515
Dena Bank	334	502	593	547

1	2	3	4	5
Indian Bank	558	758	719	847
IDBI Bank Limited	550	719	686	920
Indian Overseas Bank	549	833	754	995
Oriental Bank of Commerce	497	638	686	663
Punjab and Sind Bank	2210	215	278	332
Punjab National Bank	186	2800	2946	3535
Syndicate Bank	782	933	969	899
UCO Bank	605	811	922	1080
Union Bank of India	1110	1237	1491	1662
United Bank of India	245	309	466	490
Vijaya Bank	232	322	295	331
State Bank of India	15712	19412	19435	22418
State Bank of Bikaner And Jaipur	979	1328	1005	1111
State Bank of Hyderabad	355	696	628	778
State Bank of Mysore	222	350	305	316
State Bank of Patiala	321	468	548	609
State Bank of Travancore	578	578	386	622
Total	33141	41924	42724	48180

#### Package for Development of Scheduled Tribes

2301. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments regarding special facility package for the development of Scheduled Tribe dominated regions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of projects sanctioned/approved/pending for approval with the Government, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the pending projects are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) No, Madam. No such proposal has been received in this Ministry from State Governments regarding special facility package for the development of Scheduled Tribes dominated regions.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### Meeting Expenses of Cooperative Institutions

2302. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide an amount equal to 2 per cent of total amount to be paid to labourers of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme to cooperative institutions to meet their

expenditure; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Economic Activities in Rural Areas

2303. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economic activities are concentrated in cities only as compared to the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof in the 11th and 12th Five Year Plan period, State-wise and reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the concentration of economic activities in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Government has been implementing various Social Sector programmes to boost economic activities in the rural areas which includes programmes like Mahatma Gandhi NREGA and Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). These programmes have made a positive dent in overall improvement in economic activities in rural areas. The State-wise performance of these programmes in the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

## Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Mahatma Gandhi NREGA												SGSY					
	Total Persondays Generated (In lakh)				Total Expenditure				2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2010-11		2011-12	
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14						
Andhra Pradesh	4044.30	3351.61	2888.24	450918.00	543938.55	416835.16	28826.68	9608.72	35105.72	10524.5	15256.89	5282.60						
Arunachal Pradesh	16.98	31.12	0.61	1725.74	5057.31	95.07	155.32	143.92	64.84	78.14	44.9	41.45						
Assam	732.95	470.52	352.58	103389.76	92104.35	74703.49	33639.87	19033.18	23271.84	13761.35	26700.27	12657.84						
Bihar	1136.88	1602.62	677.60	181687.63	266425.17	132528.97	26472.16	19674.63	27267.94	17604.34	17845.3	10254.02						
Chhattisgarh	1041.57	1110.35	1206.75	132266.65	163397.81	204122.15	13955.75	5791.22	14692.7	5969.94	16715.27	8917.82						
Gujarat	585.09	491.84	313.00	73938.25	78822.00	65867.76	9682.95	4360.1	828002	4288.88	8199.97	3194.84						
Haryana	59.04	84.20	109.41	14355.28	21470.43	31245.03	7383.09	2365.63	9435.9	3462.28	8769.64	2391.68						
Himachal Pradesh	284.94	219.46	269.07	55655.76	50196.38	51009.59	4281.73	971.51	5187.14	901.99	5821.39	859.14						
Jammu and Kashmir	128.71	210.68	208.34	18531.34	37776.70	43935.71	1396.3	395.41	1633.24	377.27	1166.05	318.03						
Jharkhand	842.47	830.90	609.70	137970.19	128435.40	116824.66	13650.16	8679.24	13047.48	8081.69	9686.44	5904.97						
Karnataka	2003.43	1097.85	701.03	273919.35	253716.51	162037.12	20693.91	7492.08	24858.62	8076.6	25598.77	736.7						
Kerala	339.71	480.34	633.10	47151.35	70434.07	104808.03	10809.22	3608.2	11824.7	4312.01	10696	3864.89						
Madhya Pradesh	2624.00	2198.18	1677.21	372228.08	363724.90	338484.97	30259.17	15374.6	30174.33	11543.88	27647.3	10213.64						
Maharashtra	274.35	200.00	742.85	32109.32	35811.97	159241.28	29862.06	20889.33	31195.71	13890.7	37466.78	14796.89						
Manipur	306.18	295.61	224.07	39316.87	44070.51	29498.63	500.4	367.83	11.15	87.33	0	57.5						
Meghalaya	148.48	199.81	167.67	18352.79	31902.39	29798.52	226.15	4324	491.77	346.27	265.6	460.11						

Mizoram	170.33	165.98	130.60	23823.99	29315.12	23067.6	149.85	226.23	168.4	245.08	131.65	175.66
Nagaland	284.27	3340.34	271.90	49945.76	60537.48	51568.48	162.49	282.01	157.51	263.86	150	247.8
Odisha	554.09	976.57	453.75	93898.37	153314.26	103851.71	28887.23	11663.55	29730.01	11960.65	30572.07	11837.98
Punjab	77.17	75.40	64.52	14991.96	16584.21	15978.11	4278.23	1458.76	4374.19	1270.14	3571.77	949.16
Rajasthan	4498.10	3026.22	2120.55	566903.40	328907.14	319266	20602.66	6957.58	23776.49	6869.66	27525.07	6835.32
Sikkim	43.27	48.14	32.88	6408.99	8525.72	4809.1	248.42	142.95	271.01	175.1	198.73	166.03
Tamil Nadu	2390.75	2685.93	3015.75	176123.49	232331.96	292314.62	30996.18	7196.01	34142.33	8723.15	21923.04	6940.48
Tripura	460.22	374.51	489.74	72940.80	63186.85	94221.22	4387.56	1420.21	5340.43	2399.22	2880.05	1098.58
Uttar Pradesh	3559.23	3348.97	2673.34	590003.87	563120.10	501655.54	94447.18	40216.29	101543.53	38316.3	116115.27	43869.68
Uttarakhand	182.41	230.20	198.98	28309.06	38019.88	39522.82	5536.06	1803.79	6406.48	2082.52	5681.4	1776.66
West Bengal	1551.68	1553.08	1494.15	210898.16	253246.13	283338	22579.81	5400.06	15623.71	5603.17	18788.83	6835.32
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.83	4.03	8.29	1226.12	903.66	1597.28	16.07	18.54	26.41	24.53	4.5	19.85
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.70	0.47		133.95	123.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	1185	3.70	3.11	470.12	993.28	698.28	248.89	55.82	277.05	51.79	115.03	51.66
Lakshadweep	1.41	1.34	1.65	201.48	251.70	233.85	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	9.07	11.27	10.79	726.90	1082.11	1017.56	367.1	183.35	216.9	118.85	362.25	178.93
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0						
Total	28359.46	25715.24	21761.22	3790522.78	3937727.05	3694176.41	444702.64	196213.13	468597.52	181411.19	439900.21	167590.19

Source: Ministry of Rural Development.

### Consumption Rate

2304. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the present and expected consumption rate of various petroleum products in the country, the crude oil and natural gas reserves are expected to be depleted during the next thirty years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government to preserve them to ensure the future energy security of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The Balance Recoverable Reserves of crude oil and natural gas in the country as on 01.04.2012 is about 759 53 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) of oil and 1330.26 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) of gas respectively. Based on the oil production of 38.08 MMT and gas production of 47.55 BCM during 2011-12, the Reserves to Production Ratio works out to be about 20 years for crude oil and 28 years for natural gas respectively.

(b) Government has taken the following steps to ensure the future energy security of the country:

- (i) Offering of more unexplored areas for exploration through future New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP)/Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) bidding rounds.
- (ii) Exploring alternative energy sources such as Coal Bed Methane (CBM), Shale Oil/Gas and Gas Hydrates etc.
- (iii) Acquiring oil and gas assets abroad by oil Public Sector Undertakings.
- (iv) Sourcing gas through trans-national Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) pipeline.

### Skill Improvement of Tribals

2305. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of a large number of communities in tribal areas possessing

specialized handicraft and handloom skills which can improve their livelihood significantly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether lack of reliable and high quality power supply poses a serious challenge to the small enterprises run by members of these communities;

(d) whether renewable energy sources that are abundantly available in tribal areas offer a unique opportunity to address the above challenge;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Handicraft and handloom products manufactured by the tribals are regularly marketed by Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) through Tribal Artisan Melas and other outlets. Training and development facility in this regard is also being provided to the tribals by TRIFED.

As reported by TRIFED, lack of reliable and high quality power supply is at present not posing problem in making of handicraft and handloom products by small enterprises run by members of these communities.

(d) to (f) As reported by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, various locally available renewable energy sources such as solar, biomass, micro hydel can be effectively utilized to meet power/energy requirements in remote and tribal areas. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy have also reported that they are giving subsidy of Rs.3500 to 10,000 per biogas plant depending upon its capacity and 30% of cost of solar systems to promote them in rural areas including tribal areas.

[Translation]

### Issue and Verification of Caste Certificates

2306. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the decision of the Supreme Court, the Government has issued any guidelines regarding

issuance and verification of caste certificates to Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether furnishing of any document/record of 1950 or before is mandatory to get an ST certificate; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its decision dated 2.9.1994 in the Case of Kumari Madhuri Patil V/s Additional Commissioner, Tribal Development, Government of Maharashtra (Civil Appeal No. 5854 of 1994, arising out of SLP (Civil) No. 14767 of 1993) has directed that the caste certificates be scrutinised at the earliest and with utmost expedition and promptitude. The instructions of the Supreme Court to streamline the procedure for the issuance of caste certificates and verification of social status, their scrutiny and their approval to all State Governments/UT Administrations had been again circulated by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in June, 2004. The DoPT has also issued instructions to all the States/UTs in April, 2012 regarding verification/issuance of Caste certificates by the District authorities.

(c) and (d) The first specification of Scheduled Tribe in relation to a particular State/Union Territory is by a notified Order of the President, after consultation with the State Government/UT concerned, as per provisions of Article 342 of the Constitution. The guidelines for issuance of the Scheduled Tribes certificates have been circulated among the States/UTs, vide the circular No. 35/1/72-RU (SCT-V) dated 2-5-75 and circular No. BC 12025/2/76-SCT-I dated 22-3-1977 by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

[English]

**National Food Science and Risk  
Assessment Centre**

2307. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:  
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up the National Food Science and Risk Assessment Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof, the estimated cost of the project and proposed function thereof;

(c) the time by which the said centre is likely to be set up;

(d) whether the Government has also proposed to upgrade the existing food laboratories into Regional Laboratories;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the above laboratories are likely to be set up, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the number of new laboratories proposed to be set up during 12th Five Year Plan, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) to (c) Yes. There is a proposal to set up National Food Science and Risk Assessment Centre (NFSRAC) under the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) for regulatory research and risk assessment, as well as to oversee surveillance on the lines of international institutions like the Centre for Disease Control (CDC) and Centre for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition in USA and other countries. The implementation of this project would be contingent upon the final approval of the 12th Plan by the National Development Council.

(d) to (f) The upgradation of some of the existing food laboratories into Regional laboratories and setting up of new laboratories would depend upon the approval of the 12th Plan and allocation of requisite resources.

**Restructuring of BRGF Programme**

2308. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to restructure the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme for the Twelfth Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) The possibility to restructure the Backward Regions Grand Fund (BRGF) Programme for the period 2013-14 to 2016-17 is being considered. However, during

the year 2012-13, the BRGF programme is being continued in its present form.

### GRIHA

2309. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has undertaken any programme to promote and develop a climate responsive technology design for buildings and habitats in India in collaboration with Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment (GRIHA);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry is implementing a programme on 'Energy Efficient Solar/Green Building' which promotes the energy efficient solar/green building designs with renewable energy applications including GRIHA rating system.

(c) The Ministry supports efforts by various organizations in this regard.

### Promotion in RRBs

2310. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of officers/staff presently working in the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) across the country, State-wise and RRB-wise;

(b) the rate of attrition in each RRB;

(c) the reasons for such high rate of attrition;

(d) whether the Government is considering for relaxation of age and qualification in case of "in service" candidates in the direct recruitment vacancies recommended by NABARD; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The details of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)-wise/State-wise officers/staff working in RRBs as on 31.3.2012 as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) are given in the enclosed Statement.

The rate of attrition inter-alia depends on the age profile, time of recruitment, availability of alternate job etc.

(d) and (e) No such proposal is under consideration.

### Statement

*State-wise/RRB-wise details of officers/staff working in RRBs as on 31.3.2012*

Sl. No.	Name of RRB	Name of State	No. of Staff (Officers/staff)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank	Andhra Pradesh	2354
2.	Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank	Andhra Pradesh	2010
3.	Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank	Andhra Pradesh	437
4.	Deccan Grameena Bank	Andhra Pradesh	1021
5.	Saptagiri Grameena Bank	Andhra Pradesh	637
6.	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank	Arunachal Pradesh	95
7.	Assam Gramin Vikash Bank	Assam	1748

1	2	3	4
8.	Langpi Dehangi Gramin Bank	Assam	182
9.	Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Bihar	681
10.	Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank	Bihar	1772
11.	Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Bihar	333
12.	Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank	Bihar	3367
13.	Durg Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank	Chhatisgarh	442
14.	Surguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Chhatisgarh	332
15.	Chhattisgarh Gramin Bank	Chhattisgarh	1169
16.	Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank	Gujarat	573
17.	Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank	Gujarat	635
18.	Saurashtra Gramin Bank	Gujarat	780
19.	Gurgoan Gramin Bank	Haryana	1051
20.	Haryana Gramin Bank	Haryana	1002
21.	Himachal Gramin Bank	Himachal Pradesh	504
22.	Parvatiya Gramin Bank, Chamba	Himachal Pradesh	119
23.	Ellaquai Dehati Bank	Jammu and Kashmir	390
24.	Jammu and Kashmir Grameen Bank	Jammu and Kashmir	923
25.	Jharkhand Gramin Bank	Jharkhand	832
26.	Vananchal Gramin Bank	Jharkhand	765
27.	Cauvery Kalpatharu Grameena Bank	Karnataka	1021
28.	Chikmangalur Kodagu Gramin Bank	Karnataka	213
29.	Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank	Karnataka	2377
30.	Krishna Grameena Bank	Karnataka	612
31.	Pragathi Gramin Bank	Karnataka	2143
32.	Visveshvaraya Grameena Bank	Karnataka	140
33.	North Malabar Gramin Bank	Kerala	1274
34.	South Malabar Gramin Bank	Kerala	1610
35.	Jhabua Dhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Madhya Pradesh	348
36.	Madhya Bharat Gramin Bank	Madhya Pradesh	1019

1	2	3	4
37.	Mahakaushal Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Madhya Pradesh	160
38.	Narmada Malwa Gramin Bank	Madhya Pradesh	915
39.	Rewa Sidhi Gramin Bank	Madhya Pradesh	371
40.	Satpura Narmada Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Madhya Pradesh	1499
41.	Sharda Gramin Bank	Madhya Pradesh	215
42.	Vidisha Bhopal Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Madhya Pradesh	92
43.	Maharashtra Gramin Bank	Maharashtra	1356
44.	Vidharbha Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Maharashtra	406
45.	Wainganga Krishna Gramin Bank	Maharashtra	746
46.	Manipur Rural Bank	Manipur	81
47.	Meghalaya Rural Bank	Meghalaya	243
48.	Mizoram Rural Bank	Mizoram	262
49.	Nagaland Rural Bank	Nagaland	43
50.	Baitarani Gramya Bank	Odisha	554
51.	Kalinga Gramya Bank	Odisha	883
52.	Neelachal Gramaya Bank	Odisha	898
53.	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	Odisha	379
54.	Utkal Gramya Bank	Odisha	1449
55.	Puduvai Bharathiar Grama Bank	Puducherry	74
56.	Malwa Gramin Bank	Punjab	205
57.	Punjab Gramin Bank	Punjab	735
58.	Sutlej Gramin Bank	Punjab	85
59.	Mewar Aanchalik Gramin Bank	Rajasthan	226
60.	Baroda Rajasthan Gramin Bank	Rajasthan	1199
61.	Hadoti Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Rajasthan	406
62.	Jaipur Thar Gramin Bank	Rajasthan	931
63.	MGB Gramin Bank	Rajasthan	978
64.	Rajasthan Gramin Bank	Rajasthan	986
65.	Pallavan Grama Bank	Tamil Nadu	412
66.	Pandyan Grama Bank	Tamil Nadu	927

1	2	3	4
67.	Tripura Gramin Bank	Tripura	680
68.	Allahabad UP Gramin Bank	Uttar Pradesh	2075
69.	Aryavart Gramin Bank	Uttar Pradesh	1507
70.	Ballia-Etawah Gramin Bank	Uttar Pradesh	540
71.	Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank	Uttar Pradesh	3338
72.	Kashi Gomati Samyut Gramin Bank	Uttar Pradesh	1787
73.	Kshetriya Kisan Gramin Bank.Mainpuri	Uttar Pradesh	260
74.	Prathama Gramin Bank	Uttar Pradesh	1540
75.	Purvanchal Gramin Bank	Uttar Pradesh	1952
76.	Sarva UP Gramin Bank	Uttar Pradesh	1284
77.	Shreyas Gramin Bank	Uttar Pradesh	1126
78.	Nainatal Aimora Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Uttarakhand	282
79.	Uttarakhand Gramin Bank	Uttarakhand	537
80.	Bangiya Gramin Vikash Bank	West Bengal	2882
81.	Paschim Banga Gramin Bank	West Bengal	1194
82.	Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin Bank	West Bengal	680

Source: NABARD.

[Translation]

### Ayurveda Colleges

2311. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recognized ayurveda colleges in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up/recognize new ayurveda colleges, particularly in the backward and tribal areas of the country;

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

(d) whether the Government has received any proposals in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon 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 S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) The number of Ayurveda Colleges where conditional permission was given to take admission during various years State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (e) An All India Institute named as 'All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA)' has been set up at New Delhi for facilitating tertiary care, quality research and developing benchmarks of Ayurveda Education.

Under Department of AYUSH, Government of India, 'North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy' has been set up at Shillong in Meghalaya.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development of AYUSH Institutions, one time financial assistance upto Rs. 10.00 crore on 50:50 matching share basis is provided to the States for opening of new Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy Institutions/AYUSH

Universities in States not having such Institutions. Under the aforesaid Scheme, no proposal was received during 2009-10 and 2012-13. In the year 2010-11, 3 proposals were received and sanctioned. During 2011-12, out of 4 proposals received, 3 proposals were sanctioned. Details of Grand-in-Aid released under this Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Ayurveda Colleges
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	07
2.	Assam	01
3.	Bihar	08
4.	Chandigarh	01
5.	Chhattisgarh	03
6.	Delhi	02
7.	Goa	01
8.	Gujarat	12
9.	Haryana	07

1	2	3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	01
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	01
12.	Jharkhand	01
13.	Karnataka	58
14.	Kerala	17
15.	Madhya Pradesh	18
16.	Maharashtra	65
17.	Odisha	06
18.	Puducherry	01
19.	Punjab	12
20.	Rajasthan	09
21.	Tamil Nadu	05
22.	Uttar Pradesh	17
23.	Uttarakhand	05
24.	West Bengal	03
Total Colleges		261

**Statement-II**

*Details of Grants-in-aid released under the setting up new Institutions/University in Ayurveda System during the last 3 years and current year*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Financial Year	Name of College/Institution	Amount Released (Rs in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
	Nil	2009-10	Nil	Nil
1.	Puducherry	2010-11	Ayurveda Medical College and Hospital, Mahe	600.00
2.	Tripura	2010-11	Tripura Sundari Ayurveda Medical College at Udaipur, Tripura South	800.00
3.	Jammu	2010-11	Govt. Ayurveda College, Jammu, J&K Health Society, Jammu	800.00
4.	Jharkhand	2011-12	Rajkiya Ay Chikitsa Mahavidyalaya, Chaibasa	525.90

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Rajasthan	2011-12	Rajasthan Ayurved University, Jodhpur	350.00
6.	Punjab	2011-12	Guru Ravidas Ayurved University, Hoshiarpur, Punjab	301.00
	Nil	2012-13	Nil	Nil

[English]

### Fictitious Offers via SMS

2312. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) received any complaints regarding incidents of fraudulent withdrawal of money due to fictitious offers *via* SMS or e-mail;

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

(c) whether the RBI has directed banks to keep a strict vigil on such dubious transactions and expedite action against the offenders; and

(d) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the RBI to keep a check on such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. On several occasions in the past, RBI has cautioned the members of public against falling prey to fictitious offers/lottery winnings/remittance of cheap funds in foreign currency from abroad by so-called foreign entities/individuals or to Indian residents acting as representatives of such entities/individuals.

They were also cautioned against making any remittance towards participation in such schemes/offers from unknown entities since such remittances are illegal liable to be proceeded against for contravention of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, apart from violations of KYC norms and Anti Money Laundering (AML) standards. Details are available at [www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in).

The above RBI advise came in the wake of incidents of many Indians falling prey to such tempting offers and losing money.

However, since such incidents of fraudulent withdrawal of money due to fictitious offers via sms or email is not a ground of complaint under the Banking Ombudsman

Scheme, 2006, no data giving such details are maintained.

(c) and (d) The Reserve Bank of India has alerted the public on several occasions through the print and electronic media regarding such fictitious schemes/offers. They were also advised to bring details of such offers to the notice of local police for booking the culprits.

The Reserve Bank of India has also instructed all Banks to notify their constituents and customers about these fictitious schemes and to give it wide publicity to enable the public to refrain from falling prey to these fraudsters.

### Siddha System of Medicine

2313. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for the promotion and development of Siddha system of medicine in the country;

(b) the funds earmarked and allocated for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the outcome of various measures taken by the Government to promote and develop Siddha treatment in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up certain institutes including a council to promote development of Siddha medicines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) Government has taken following important steps for the promotion and development of Siddha system of medicine in the country:—

- Establishment of National Institute of Siddha (NIS), Chennai.
- Establishment of a separate Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS).

- Publication of Pharmacopoeia exclusively for Siddha.
- Incorporation of Siddha formulations in Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL).
- Research work of Siddha uploaded on AYUSH Research Portal for dissemination globally.
- Guideline for standardization and testing of Siddha drugs by Pharmacopoeia Laboratory for Indian Medicine.

(b) The funds allocated to CCRS and NIS, Chennai during last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Following are important outcomes:—

- Quality PG education in Siddha System is provided in National Institute of Siddha (NIS). The Institute is also providing Ph.D. degree in Siddha.
- Pharmacopoeia standards are available for Siddha drugs.

- In 2009, multi-centric trial on anemia with interventional drug Annabedhi Chendoorum has been conducted in more than 4 centers.
- Siddha system of medicine has brought out different treatment protocols for Chikunguniya. Documentation of treatment claims collected have been vetted and published as a technical report – Management of Chikunguniya through Ayurveda and Siddha.
- Clinical Trials initiated for diseases such as Diabetes Mellitus, Osteoarthritis, Psoriasis, Hepatitis, Fibroid uterus, Urolithiasis, Benign Prostatic Hypertrophy and Vermam Treatment for Cervical Spondylosis.
- For Psoriasis, 777 Oil in 1987.
- All clinical Institutes under CCRS have separate Geriatric Clinics since 2009. More than 20,000 cases have been benefited.

(d) and (e) A separate Central Council for Research in Siddha has already been established by bifurcating Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha in 2010.

### Statement

#### Funds allocated and Expenditure for Siddha System (Plan)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme/ Programmes	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13
		BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE
1	Central Council for Research in Siddha							6.00	6.00	6.00	15.00
2	National Institute of Siddha	13.00	13.00	11.00	13.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.14	18.70	24.00
	Total	13.00	13.00	11.00	13.00	15.00	15.00	21.00	21.14	24.70	39.00

#### Funds allocated and Expenditure for Siddha System (Non-Plan)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme/ Programmes	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13
		BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE
1.	Central Council for Research in Siddha							10.38	10.38	10.38	13.31

**Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate  
Medical Education and Research**

2314. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry, has started charging user charges for certain medical investigations and procedures;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any representations to withdraw the decision of the Institute and revert to the earlier practice of offering free service to the public;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Minimal charges have been collected at Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER) since late 1980s, only from a miniscule of patients whose self-declared income is more than Rs. 2500/-per month. In January, 2012, JIPMER proposed new user charges for high end investigations in the Department of Nuclear Medicine and for high end procedures in the Department of Radiotherapy. These charges are levied to defray the cost of ongoing expenses such as Isotopes.

(c) to (e) A number of representations have been received in this regard and the matter of levying of user charges was again discussed at length in the Standing Finance Committee of JIPMER held on 25.9.2012 in which the following decisions have been taken:—

- I. Absolutely free treatment to patients below poverty line.
- II. For those above poverty line, existing charges to be continued status-quo.
- III. Special wards and high-tech investigations to be charged at par with AIIMS.

**Girl Child Year**

2315. SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been successful in implementing the schemes targeted for empowerment of girl child by declaring 2012 as 'Girl Child Year';

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the results achieved there under in various States across the country, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per media reports certain Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) working for the protection of girl in Andhra Pradesh had demanded that the State Government of Andhra Pradesh announce 2012 as girl child empowerment year to lay emphasis on the rights of girl child. However, the Government of India has not declared 2012 or any other year as the 'Girl Child Year'.

(c) In order to promote sensitization and awareness about the girl child, 24th January of every year is being celebrated as 'National Girl Child Day'. The Ministry of Women and Child Development on this occasion reaffirms its commitment for the girl child and brings issues related to the girl child at the center stage and also advocates with States to undertake similar programmes for raising awareness on issues relating to girl child, including in Andhra Pradesh.

[Translation]

**Profits/Losses of Banks**

2316. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) earning profit/incurred loss during the last three years, bank-wise;

(b) the amount of profit/loss earned by each PSB during the said period; and

(c) the details of the projection/share holding pattern made by each bank during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The bank-wise details of net profit earned by Public Sector

Banks during the financial years ending March 2010, 2011 and 2012 are given in the enclosed Statement. The Government of India holds majority shares in all nationalized banks including IDBI Bank Ltd. and State Bank of India which in turn holds majority shares in its Associate Banks/ Subsidiaries.

**Statement**

*Bank-wise details of Net Profits of Public Sector Banks*

Sl. No.	Bank Name	FY ending March-10	FY ending March-11	FY ending March-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad Bank	1,302	1,548	1,973
2.	Andhra Bank	1,199	1,468	1,637
3.	Bank of Baroda	3,058	4,242	5,007
4.	Bank of India	1,741	2,489	2,678
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	567	615	796
6.	Canara Bank	3,021	4,026	3,283
7.	Central Bank of India	1,059	1,254	535
8.	Corporation Bank	1,170	1,413	1,506
9.	Dena Bank	511	612	803
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	1,102	2,121	2,647
11.	Indian Bank	1,641	1,802	1,836
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	707	1,073	1,050
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,136	1,503	1,142
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	1,106	1,405	1,624
15.	Punjab National Bank	3,913	4,434	4,884
16.	Syndicate Bank	813	1,048	1,313
17.	UCO Bank	1,817	2,256	2,794
18.	Union Bank of India	2,076	2,084	1,787
19.	United Bank of India	322	524	633
20.	Vijaya Bank	1,258	1,378	1,493
21.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	455	551	652

1	2	3	4	5
22.	State Bank of Hyderabad	823	1,166	1,298
23.	State Bank of India	9,166	8,265	11,713
25.	State Bank of Mysore	446	501	369
26.	State Bank of Patiala	551	653	796
27.	State Bank of Travancore	686	729	514
Total		41,955	49,157	54,764

Source: Latest off-site returns, as reported by banks, global operations.

[English]

### Solar Power Projects

2317. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of certain reports that the allocated budget for solar power projects have not been fully utilized resulting in under achievement of targets fixed within the time-frame;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The budget allocated for solar power projects for the year 2011-12 and the utilization details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

### Statement

#### Budget Allocated for Solar Power Projects and Its Utilization (2011-12)

(Rs. in Crores)

Budget Head	Budget Allocation	Expenditure (upto 31.03.2012)
Grid Interactive and Distributed Renewable Power	41.40	41.40
Off-Grid/Distributed and Decentralized Renewable		
(1) Off-Grid SPV	451.80	450.29
(2) Off-Grid Solar Water Heaters	106.50	106.50

### Bank Loan to Artisans

2318. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide loans to artisans, craftsmen and weavers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to help artisans for getting easy credit from banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Textiles has two schemes to support credit flow to handloom weavers in the country, viz., (i) Revival, Reform

and Restructuring Package for the Handloom Sector and (ii) institutional credit component under the Integrated Handloom Development Scheme under the comprehensive package for the Handloom Sector.

(c) Under the Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for the Handloom Sector, 20 Apex and 5945 Primary Weavers Coop Societies have qualified for inclusion under the Package norms. While implementing the Package in the Year 2011-12 and 2012-13, a sum of Rs. 184.28 crore have been sanctioned as assistance covering weaver societies and 25146 individual weavers have been benefitted.

Under the Institutional credit component under the Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS) of the Comprehensive Package for the Handloom Sector, an amount of Rs. 6.53 crore has been released by NABARD as on 30.10.2012 to participating banks to extend the benefit to 12046 weaver families.

#### Ashrams for Widows

2319. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides financial assistance (i) for setting up and maintenance of ashrams for widows in Mathura and Vrindavan (ii) for providing basic facilities/amenities like medical, sanitation, drinking water etc. to the widows living in these ashrams;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps

taken by the Government to release the sanctioned funds for the development of these ashrams and welfare of the widows living therein;

(c) whether the Government proposes to enhance financial assistance to these ashrams; 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 of Women and Child Development, Government of India is provides financial assistance for setting up and maintenance of Swadhar Homes and Short Stay Homes for the benefit of women in distress including Widows. Presently, at Vrindavan, 4 Swadhar Homes and 1 Short Stay Home are functioning with support of Ministry. Under these Shelter Homes free shelter, food, medical care, clothing, counseling etc. are being provided to the beneficiaries. As per the provision of the Scheme, funds are released to the implementing agencies in installments on receipt of recommendation of the State Government alongwith all required documents. The details of funds released to these Shelter Homes during the last 3 years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) As the target group and the objective of Swadhar and Short Stay Home schemes were similar, the process of merger of the both Schemes in a new scheme 'Swadhar Greh' with revised financial norms is under process.

#### Statement

##### Details of funds released to Shelter Homes

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, Uttar Pradesh	U.P. Mahila Kalyan Nigam Ltd., Uttar Pradesh	250	37,40,000/-	—	29,61,725/-
2.	Ashray Sadan Chaitanya Vihar, Phase-II, Vrindavan,	U.P. Mahila Kalyan Nigam Ltd., Uttar	320	—	40,32,100/- (including	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mathura, Uttar Pradesh	Pradesh			19,62,500 for construction)	
3.	Sitaram Sadan, Gauri Nagar, Vrindavan, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh	U.P. Mahila Kalyan Nigam Ltd., Uttar Pradesh	150	19,41,450/-	–	17,53,375/-
4.	Maa Dham, Vrindavan, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh	Guild For Service, New Delhi	200	3,75,000/- (for construction)	31,81,967/-	17,42,880/-
5.	All India Women Conference, New Delhi	AIWC, Trash Mandir Complex, Vrindavan, Uttar Pradesh	30	70,974/-	3,78,196/-	4,09,095/-

**Concern expressed by Mineral Rich States**

2320. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mineral rich States of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Karnataka have voiced serious concern over the finalization of the new National Mineral Policy, changes in the laws on mines and minerals, royalty issues and the strategy for capacity addition in the generation of power;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (c) The Government has enunciated National Mineral Policy on 13th March 2008, revised the rates of royalty on 13th August 2009, and finalized draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 on 30th September 2011 in consultation with important mineral rich states, including Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Karnataka. The concerns of the State Governments on the need to allow them to give preference in grant of mineral concessions to applicants intending to set up value addition units within the State, policy on seamless transition, security of tenure, need to allow preferential treatment in grant of mineral concessions to Public Sector Undertakings, and levy of royalty on *ad*

*valorem* basis have been suitably included in the policy and draft legislation.

**Overdraft Facilities**

2321. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued or formulated any specific guidelines on overdraft facilities extended by banks to its customers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to form a uniform and transparent overdraft policy to be followed by the banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India has informed that the banks are expected to have a credit strategy and loan policy which takes into account the organization's credit and risk appetite. The facilities offered by banks to the customers would depend on the customers' requirements, banks' credit and loan policy, and risk perception and is a business decision taken by the Bank.

**Loan Melas**

2322. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government organizes loan melas for SCs/STs/OBCs and other minorities in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per extant guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on Priority Sector Lending (PSL), all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) are required to earmark 10% of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher, for Weaker Sections, which inter- alia, include Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) and loans to minority communities.

Banks have reported that loan melas are also organized by them to facilitate their customers to apply for loans. Such melas are intended to generally cover all category of customers including SCs/STs/OBCs and minorities.

#### Funds under MPLADS

2323. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for increasing the funds under the MPLADS; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The annual allocation to every Member of Parliament under the MPLAD Scheme has been increased from Rs. 2 crore to Rs. 5 crore per year, with effect from the year 2011-12.

#### Registration of Births and Deaths

2324. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge percentage of registration of births and deaths in the country are not reported particularly in rural areas;

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

(c) whether the Government has issued any direction to all the States to ensure cent percent registration of births and deaths;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reaction of the State Governments in this regard; and

(f) the other steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to ensure cent percent registration of births and deaths in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the Office of Registrar General, India (ORGI), Ministry of Home Affairs, 81% of the monthly returns of births and deaths registered were reported by the registration units in 2009. The reporting was 81% in rural areas and 86% in urban areas. Number of registration unit and reporting percentage State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

Main reasons for low reporting in the poorly reporting States include:—

- Lack of coordination among various departments engaged in Civil Registration System (CRS) work in States.
- Low importance given to registration work by the State Government.
- Lack of procedural knowledge among the registration functionaries about the provisions of Act and Rules.
- Shortage of manpower at registration offices.

(c) and (d) In order to ensure cent percent registration of births and deaths, ORGI has been issuing directions to the States /UTs from time to time for regular submission of monthly returns in the prescribed format. Further, in order to ensure the reporting of all institutional events, an initiative has been taken to create a data base of all medical institutions where births and deaths take place falling under the jurisdiction of each registrar. A training manual for Civil Registration functionaries has also been prepared and distributed to all functionaries.

(e) The State Governments have taken several initiatives such as appointing Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs)/Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) as sub registrars, declaration of Primary Health Centers (PHCs)/Community Health Centers (CHCs) as registration centers for improving CRS.

(f) The steps taken by the ORGI to improve the system of registration include intensified publicity campaigns on the need and importance of registration of births and deaths through various print and electronic media like Doordarshan, private television channels, All India Radio, newspapers etc; training of staff, infrastructural support in

terms of staff and computers; directions to the States/UTs to open registration centres in all Community Health Centres/Primary Health Centres and other medical institutions; regular holding of meetings of Inter-Departmental and district level Coordination Committees etc.

**Statement**

*Number of registration units and level of reporting by place, States and UTs, 2009*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Registration units (Number)			Level of reporting (%)		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21795	21670	125	71.9	71.8	95.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	190	n.a.	n.a.	43.7	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Assam	610	548	62	97.2	96.8	100
4.	Bihar	9111	8915	196	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
5.	Chhattisgarh	9935	9775	160	75.6	75.4	90.11
6.	Goa	203	189	14	100	100	100
7.	Gujarat	18295	18131	164	100	100	100
8.	Haryana	509	425	84	100	100	100
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3299	3243	56	100	100	100
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	299	219	80	52.3	54.1	100
11.	Jharkhand	4674	4594	80	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
12.	Karnataka	28261	27953	308	95.1	95	100
13.	Kerala	1058	999	59	100	100	100
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24550	23846	704	95.2	99	95.3
15.	Maharashtra	42021	41754	267	90.8	90.7	98.9
16.	Manipur	88	56	32	46.4	51.5	37.5
17.	Meghalaya	149	141	8	98	97.9	100
18.	Mizoram	732	560	172	92.6	91.8	95.3
19.	Nagaland	1155	1129	26	58.7	58	86.2
20.	Odisha	419	314	105	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Punjab	12586	12444	142	100	100	100
22.	Rajasthan	9372	9189	183	87	100	87.2
23.	Sikkim	32	22	10	100	100	100
24.	Tamil Nadu	15164	14443	721	96.6	96.4	100
25.	Tripura	775	738	37	n.a.	n.a	n.a
26.	Uttar Pradesh	52671	52029	642	n.a	n.a	n.a
27.	Uttarakhand	7302	7227	75	75.4	75.4	74.2
28.	West Bengal	3495	3357	138	87.1	89.4	81.2
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86	85	1	100	100	100
30.	Chandigarh	11	6	5	100	100	100
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	10	1	100	100	100
32.	Daman and Diu	17	14	3	100	100	100
33.	Delhi	15	2	13	100	100	100
34.	Lakshadweep	9	9	nil	100	100	n.a
35.	Puducherry	37	21	16	100	100	100

n.a. – not available.

#### MoU Signed by OVL

2325. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with certain international oil majors for cooperation in the research of shale gas exploration in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

#### Travel by VVIP

2326. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the information's on travel by VVIPs has since been collected as sought in USQ No. 3753 dated 27.04.2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the present status thereof; and

(d) the time by which the information is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The information for fulfilling the Assurance given in Reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3753, answered on April 27, 2012, is still being collected and the said Assurance would be fulfilled as and when the information is received from all concerned Ministries/Departments of Government of India and compiled.

### Rate of Interest on Home Loan

2327. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to increase the rate of interest on home loan; and

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

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

Reserve Bank of India had deregulated the interest rates on advances sanctioned by Scheduled Commercial Banks, with effect from October 18, 1994 and these interest rates were determined by banks themselves with the approval of their Boards, subject to Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) and spread guidelines.

The above guidelines based on the BPLR system have been replaced by new guidelines on the Base Rate system issued vide circular dated April 09, 2010, which have come into force with effect from July 01, 2010. In terms of the new guidelines, banks determine their actual lending rate on loans and advances with reference to the Base Rate. AH categories of loans, except specified exemptions, are priced only with reference to the Base Rate, which is announced by banks after seeking approval from their respective Boards. The Banks are not permitted to resort to any lending below the Base Rate.

### Anganwadi Workers

2328. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:  
SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has issued any guidelines for appointment of Anganwadi workers to the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many State Governments have flouted these guidelines;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to

ensure that State Governments strictly adhere to the guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per extant guidelines, the ICDS Scheme envisages Anganwadi Workers(AWWS) as "honorary workers" from the local community who come forward to render their services, on part-time basis, in the areas of child care and development. It is also stipulated that she should be a lady (18-44 years) from the local village and acceptable in the local community.

Recently, these guidelines have been modified under Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme wherein the Government has approved regarding appointment and selection policy of AWW, prescribing minimum qualification of Matriculation and age limit of 18-35 years for appointment. The Administrative Approval of the Government has been conveyed to all States/UTs on 22nd October 2012.

(c) to (e) ICDS is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented by the State Govts./UT Administrations, who are responsible for recruitment/appointment of officers/staff, their service/ working conditions and the day to day programme implementation. Accordingly, specific complaints received in this regard are addressed to the State Governments for taking appropriate corrective action.

### Insurance Funds to Infrastructure Sector

2329. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to relax norms for insurance companies to attract more funds for the infrastructure sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any discussion was held with the Heads of major public sector insurance companies in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Madam. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that it has carried out a detailed review of the existing Investment Regulation including the requirement

to facilitate a higher flow of insurance funds to infrastructure sector.

(b) In existing Regulation also exposure of any insurer to an infrastructure company has been increased to 20% as against the present ceiling of 10% as referred in Reg. 5 of the IRDA (Investment) Regulations, 2000. The limit can further be increased by another 5% in case of Debt with the prior approval of the Board. IRDA has further informed that both equity and debt instruments are considered for classification under Infrastructure for mandatory minimum obligation of 15% as against only debt instruments earlier. Mortgaged Based Securities (MBS) with 'AAA' rating will qualify as 'Approved Investments' and would qualify for infrastructure investments. Investment in infrastructure are excluded from the applicability of industry sector exposure norms.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. IRDA has informed that it has a policy of consultation with all the stakeholders including the Chiefs of Public Sector Insurance Companies, on amending all regulations including the Investment Regulations. The proposed amendments are placed on the IRDA website inviting public comments. The views of Insurance Advisory Committee (IAC), Life Insurance Council and General Insurance Council are also sought on the proposed amendments to the Regulations.

#### Shortage of Staff in SEBI

2330. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of staff at Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI);

(b) the financial allocation given to SEBI during the last three years for running its office;

(c) whether there has been a shortage of staff in SEBI;

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

(e) the steps taken proposed to be taken to meet this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Presently, SEBI has 646 staff members in various cadres, grades and streams.

(b) No financial allocation has been given to SEBI by the Government of India during last three years for running its office.

(c) No, Madam.

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

[Translation]

#### Foreign Debt

2331. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita foreign debt of the country;

(b) whether funds are raised for the implementation of the Government schemes;

(c) if so, the quantum of funds obtained as debt and aid from abroad separately, country-wise; and

(d) the steps take proposed to be taken to reduce burden of foreign debt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Per capita foreign debt for the year 2011-12 is ₹ 14699.

(b) and (c) India received ₹ 22,836 crore as a loan on Government Account during 2011-12. In the same period, ₹ 2872 crore was received as grant from various multilateral/bilateral agencies. Major bilateral creditors are Japan, Germany, Russia Federation, United States of America and United Kingdom. The details of flow of funds from these countries are as under:—

Country	2011-12 (₹ Crore)		
	Loan	Grant	Total
Germany	1,490.72	45.58	1,536.30
USA	—	55.10	55.10
Japan	6,039.53	43.47	6,083.00
Russian Federation	35.92	—	35.92
United Kingdom	—	1,689.42	1,689.42

Source: Controller of Aid Accounts and Audit Division, Ministry of Finance.

(d) The external debt management policy followed by the Government of India emphasizes monitoring of long and short term debt, raising sovereign loans on concessional terms with long maturities, regulating external commercial bono wings through end-use, all-in-cost and maturity restrictions and rationalizing interest rates on Non-Resident Indian (NRI) Deposits.

#### Interest Free Loan to Farmers by Cooperative Banks

2332. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and the cooperative banks have not charged any interest from farmers after 28 February, 2008 in accordance with the announcement of Loan Waiver Scheme by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to compensate the losses caused to the said banks as a result thereof;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the manner and time by which the said banks are likely to be compensated; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme,

2008 (ADWDRS) the lending institution shall not charge any interest on the 'eligible amount' for any period after 29th February, 2008. However, in case of 'other farmer' who defaults in paying his share of the eligible amount on or before 30 June 2010 and become ineligible for OTS relief, the bank may charge interest for the period after 30 June, 2010.

(c) to (e) In view of the staggered reimbursement schedule, the Government had decided to pay interest on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th instalments of reimbursable claims of lending institutions. An amount of Rs. 2071.31 crore as interest on reimbursement claims, has been released to the lending institutions.

#### Smuggling Incidents

2333. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreigners have been nabbed from the Indira Gandhi International Airport for smuggling activities in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to curb smuggling incidents in the country?

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

(b) The details thereof for last three years upto Nov, 2012 are as below:—

Year	No. of cases or foreigners nabbed for smuggling at IGI Airport	Value or goods Seized (Rs. crore)	Fine/Penalty imposed (Rs. crore)	No. of Foreigners Arrested
2009-10	14	1.40	0.099	3
2010-11	6	1.33	0.307	3
2011-12	7	0.43	0.025	3
2012-13 (upto November, 12)	9	1.27	0.015	2

(c) Increased surveillance, maintaining constant vigil, high alert and profiling are being undertaken to curb

the smuggling at International Airports by the Customs Department.

**FEMA Violation**

2334. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agency/body of the Government of India made a payment of Rs. 146 crores to a firm in United Kindom without the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI's) permission, thereby violating the provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMAMCKAM): (a) and (b) Investigations conducted by the Enforcement Directorate under the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999 indicate that during the year 2010, Prasar Bharti/Doordarshan had made payment of Rs. 147.60 Crore to M/s SIS Live in India against the contract for production and coverage facility and services for Commonwealth Games. Investigations are under way.

[English]

**Diversion of Fund**

2335. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds sanctioned under Special Component Plan (SCP) for the upliftment of SC/ST during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether any diversion of funds from SCP has been reported to the Government during the aforesaid period;

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

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Scheduled Caste Sub Plan for the Scheduled Castes (SCSP) (previously known as Special Component Plan) and Tribal Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes (TSP) were introduced in the Sixth Plan and Fifth Plan respectively. The SCSP and TSP envisage channelizing the flow of outlays and benefits from all the sectors of development in the Annual Plans of States/UTs and Central Ministries at least in proportion to their population both in physical and financial terms. Year-wise and State-wise allocations under SCSP and TSP during the last three years are enclosed at Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) and (c) The Planning Commission has received a report regarding diversion of Rs. 744 crore during 2010-11 by Government of NCT of Delhi, for Common Wealth Games.

(d) Planning Commission has taken up the issue with the Government of NCT (GNCT) of Delhi and requested the GNCT of Delhi to bring back the said amount. Accordingly, Delhi Administration has informed that Delhi Administration is bringing back that said amount by increasing earmarking of divisible funds under SCSP from 2010-11 to 2012-13 (i.e. Rs. 219.33 crore in 2010-11, Rs. 364.96 crore in 2011-12 and Rs. 560.95 crore in 2012-13).

**Statement-I**

*SCSP Outlay during last three years, i.e., 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/U.T	% of SC Population (2001 Census)	Annual Plan 2009-10			Annual Plan 2010-11			Annual Plan 2011-12		
			Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	%age	Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	%age	Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	%age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.20	33496.75	5243.17	15.65	36800.00	6131.39	16.66	43000.00	7233.35	16.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2.	Assam	6.90	6000.00	130.62	2.18	7645.00	140.27	1.83	9000.00	165.52	1.84
3.	Bihar	15.70	16000.00	2721.02	17.01	20000.00	3375.12	16.88	24000.00	4245.72	17.69
4.	Chhattisgarh	11.60	10947.76	1271.66	11.62	13230.00	1534.63	11.60	16710.00	1847.77	11.06
5.	Goa	1.80	2240.00	16.15	0.72	2710.00	24.51	0.90	3320.00	35.74	1.08
6.	Gujarat	7.10	23500.00	1294.94	5.51	30000.00	1363.45	4.54	38000.00	2084.04	5.48
7.	Haryana	19.30	10000.00	2098.01	20.98	18260.00	2309.65	12.65	20358.00	2593.29	12.74
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24.70	2700.00	668.00	24.74	3000.00	742.00	24.73	3300.00	816.00	24.73
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.60	5500.00	319.73	5.81	6000.00	455.65	7.59	6600.00	535.78	8.12
10.	Jharkhand	11.80	8200.00	852.86	10.40	9240.00	956.24	10.35	15300.00	1446.05	9.45
11.	Karnataka	16.20	29500.00	4779.00	16.20	31050.00	3866.59	12.45	38070.00	4632.99	12.17
12.	Kerala	9.80	8920.00	848.57	9.51	10025.00	983.45	9.81	12010.00	1178.18	9.81
13.	Madhya Pradesh	15.20	16174.17	2462.12	15.22	19000.00	2918.00	15.36	23000.00	3575.58	15.55
14.	Maharashtra	10.20	35958.94	2651.99	7.38	37916.00	3867.11	10.20	42000.00	4233.00	10.08
15.	Manipur	2.80	2000.00	58.06	2.90	2600.00	62.40	2.40	3210.00	89.62	2.79
16.	Odisha	16.50	9500.00	1563.03	16.45	11000.00	1817.90	16.53	15200.00	2033.38	13.38
17.	Punjab	28.90	8625.00	2488.31	28.85	9150.00	2640.00	28.85	11520.00	3323.52	28.85
18.	Rajasthan	17.20	17322.00	2978.52	17.20	24000.00	3796.00	15.82	27500.00	4555.62	16.57
19.	Sikkim	5.02	1045.00	18.68	1.79	1175.00	30.77	2.62	1400.00	27.65	1.98
20.	Tamil Nadu	19.00	17500.00	4602.68	26.30	20068.00	4240.73	21.13	23535.00	5014.30	21.31
21.	Tripura	17.40	1680.00	280.11	16.67	1860.00	308.25	16.57	1950.00	237.35	12.17
22.	Uttar Pradesh	21.10	39000.00	8246.55	21.15	42000.00	8881.00	21.15	47000.00	9938.15	21.15
23.	Uttarakhand	17.90	5800.81	1044.15	18.00	6800.00	1224.00	18.00	7800.00	1404.00	18.00
24.	West Bengal	23.00	14150.00	3258.37	23.03	17985.00	4142.40	23.03	22214.00	5118.98	23.04
25.	Chandigarh	17.50	449.22	78.77	17.53	462.73	81.20	17.55	661.89	115.85	17.50
26.	Delhi	16.90	10000.00	1782.39	17.82	11400.00	1926.60	16.90	15133.00	2064.99	13.65
27.	Puducherry	16.20	2250.00	176.83	7.86	2500.00	291.83	11.67	2750.00	412.85	15.01
	All India	16.20	338459.65	51934.29	15.34	395876.73	58111.14	14.68	474541.89	68959.27	14.53

Source: State Plan approval letters and SCSP documents of the State Governments.

**Statement-II***TSP Outlay during last three years, i.e., 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/U.T	% of SC Population (2001 Census)	Annual Plan 2009-10			Annual Plan 2010-11			Annual Plan 2011-12		
			Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	%age	Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	%age	Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	%age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.6	33496.75	2370.86	7.08	36800.00	2529.20	6.87	43000.00	2973.13	6.91
2.	Assam	12.4	6000.00	49.85	0.83	7645.00	53.53	0.70	9000.00	77.46	0.86
3.	Bihar	0.9	16000.00	163.38	1.02	20000.00	222.49	1.11	24000.00	300.21	1.25
4.	Chhattisgarh	31.8	10947.76	3663.10	33.46	13230.00	4207.14	31.80	16710.00	5561.44	33.28
5.	Goa	12.1	2240.00	136.99	6.12	2710.00	153.10	5.65	3320.00	235.91	7.11
6.	Gujarat	14.8	23500.00	3616.02	15.39	30000.00	4146.45	13.82	38000.00	5103.03	13.43
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4.0	2700.00	243.00	9.00	3000.00	270.00	9.00	3300.00	297.00	9.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.9	5500.00	559.97	10.18	6000.00	673.75	11.23	6600.00	743.45	11.26
9.	Jharkhand	26.3	8200.00	4160.46	50.74	9240.00	4657.72	50.41	15300.00	6027.37	39.35
10.	Karnataka	6.6	29500.00	1947.00	6.60	31050.00	1517.94	4.89	38070.00	1866.95	4.90
11.	Kerala	1.1	8920.00	180.86	2.03	10025.00	200.50	2.00	12010.00	284.19	2.37
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20.3	16174.17	3740.26	23.12	19000.00	4244.10	22.34	23000.00	4964.90	21.59
13.	Maharashtra	8.9	35958.94	2053.25	5.71	37916.00	3147.89	8.30	42000.00	3693.50	8.79
14.	Manipur	34.2	2000.00	741.14	37.06	2600.00	1017.50	39.13	3210.00	1071.85	33.39
15.	Odisha	22.1	9500.00	2171.48	22.86	11000.00	2463.08	22.39	15200.00	3603.43	23.71
16.	Rajasthan	12.6	17322.00	2115.35	12.21	24000.00	2857.41	11.91	27500.00	3568.18	12.98
17.	Sikkim	20.6	1045.00	58.39	5.59	1175.00	92.74	7.89	1400.00	40.90	2.92
18.	Tamil Nadu	1.0	17500.00	175.04	1.00	20068.00	208.88	1.04	23535.00	253.92	1.08
19.	Tripura	31.1	1680.00	575.91	34.28	1860.00	630.27	33.89	1950.00	607.47	31.15
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0.1	39000.00	28.45	0.07	42000.00	31.00	0.07	47000.00	31.85	0.07
21.	Uttarakhand	3.0	5800.81	194.85	3.36	6800.00	204.00	3.00	7800.00	234.00	3.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
22.	West Bengal	5.5	14150.00	963.55	6.81	17985.00	1127.28	6.27	22214.00	1470.29	6.62
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.3	833.18	68.95	8.28	924.97	80.73	8.73	1434.84	173.92	12.12
24.	Daman and Diu	8.8	154.34	13.66	8.85	169.23	14.99	8.86	324.95	28.79	8.86
All India		8.21	308122.95	29991.77	9.73	355198.201	34751.69	9.78	425878.791	43213.141	10.15

Source: State Plan approval letters and TSP documents of the State Governments.

[Translation]

### Crop Loan

2336. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether crop loan to farmers have been given at subsidised rates; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, bank-wise amount disbursed and the target fixed for loan disbursal to farmers for crop production during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 percent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payees farmers, i.e., those who repay their loans in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10, 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12. Further, in order to discourage distress sales, the benefit of interest subvention was made

available in the year 2011-12 to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of up to six months post harvest on the same rates as available to crop loans against negotiable warehouse receipts for keeping their produce in warehouses. The Interest subvention Scheme for the year 2011-12 has been continued in 2012-13 as well.

(b) The targets and achievement made during the last three years and current year in respect of the Agriculture credit flow is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Target	Achievement
2009-10	3,25,000	3,84,514.20
2010-11	3,75,000	4,68,291.28
2011-12	4,75,000	5,11,029.09
2012-13	5,75,000	2,39,628.93

(upto Sept., 2012)

The State-wise/bank-wise details of the amount disbursed during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 by the Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperatives are given in the enclosed Statement.

## Statement

State-wise/Agency-wise Ground Level Credit (GLC) disbursements for Production Credit and Investment Credit under agriculture and allied activities during 2009--10

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Cooperative Banks		Total Cooperative Banks	RRBs		Total RRBs	CBs		Total Commercial Banks	Total Agricultural Credit
		Production Credit	Investment Credit		Production Credit	Investment Credit		Public Sector Commercial Banks	Private Sector Commercial Banks		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	842995	274024	1117019	1117019
2.	New Delhi	88	16	104	0	0	0	1135096	988712	2123808	2123912
3.	Haryana	457287	50317	507604	181183	23297	204480	1183565	129106	1312671	2024755
4.	Himachal Pradesh	24736	38117	62853	7158	6848	14006	122545	20635	143180	220039
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1761	1281	3042	2919	2137	5056	17076	52599	69675	77773
6.	Punjab	1023252	62668	1085920	144244	16988	161232	1556542	222924	1779466	3026618
7.	Rajasthan	364839	36708	401547	301382	28601	329983	962571	248283	1210854	1942384
	<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>1871963</b>	<b>189107</b>	<b>2061070</b>	<b>636886</b>	<b>77871</b>	<b>714757</b>	<b>5820390</b>	<b>1936283</b>	<b>7756673</b>	<b>10532500</b>
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	163	134	297	3544	0	3544	3841
9.	Assam	327	2450	2777	7197	8643	15840	93453	2362	95815	114432
10.	Manipur	0	371	371	0	6	6	3632	0	3632	4009
11.	Meghalaya	326	369	695	1482	732	2214	4585	64	4649	7558
12.	Mizoram	0	95	95	2	23	25	2459	47	2506	2626
13.	Nagaland	327	53	380	115	16	131	3651	12	3663	4174
14.	Triupra	58	445	503	3152	3551	6703	18570	166	18736	25942

(Rs. in lakhs)

15. Sikkim	149	77	226	0	0	0	855	123	978	1204
<b>North Eastern Region</b>	<b>1187</b>	<b>3860</b>	<b>5047</b>	<b>12111</b>	<b>13105</b>	<b>25216</b>	<b>130749</b>	<b>2774</b>	<b>133523</b>	<b>163786</b>
16. Bihar	35250	5	35255	166868	18241	185109	319527	4118	323645	544009
17. Jharkhand	0	0	0	7893	6394	14287	98330	4947	103277	117564
18. Odisha	251208	10458	261666	50728	15929	66657	399766	112949	512715	841038
19. West Bengal	119918	91639	211557	51248	50991	102239	735143	274989	1010132	1323928
20. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	271	46	317	0	0	0	483	0	483	800
<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>406647</b>	<b>102148</b>	<b>508795</b>	<b>276737</b>	<b>91555</b>	<b>3682512</b>	<b>1553249</b>	<b>397003</b>	<b>1950252</b>	<b>2827339</b>
21. Madhya Pradesh	387062	4522	391584	194367	14992	209359	861503	245259	1106762	1707705
22. Chhattisgarh	78927	10039	88966	22673	13456	36129	374673	76423	451096	576191
23. Uttar Pradesh	257098	62099	319197	601641	91108	692749	1579230	78955	1658185	2670131
24. Uttarakhand	41599	10479	52078	10486	3838	14324	136362	51196	187558	253960
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>764686</b>	<b>87139</b>	<b>851825</b>	<b>829167</b>	<b>123394</b>	<b>952561</b>	<b>2951768</b>	<b>451833</b>	<b>3403601</b>	<b>5207987</b>
25. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	0	168	168
26. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	3	313	313
27. Gujarat	396002	62841	458843	86943	10088	97031	777187	479568	1256755	1812629
28. Goa	52	1253	1305	0	0	0	19450	6108	25558	26863
29. Maharashtra	731600	70004	801604	52409	7909	60318	1403058	1120575	2523633	3385555
<b>Western Region</b>	<b>1127654</b>	<b>134098</b>	<b>1261752</b>	<b>139352</b>	<b>17997</b>	<b>157349</b>	<b>2200173</b>	<b>1606254</b>	<b>3806427</b>	<b>5225528</b>
30. Andhra Pradesh	434651	25430	460081	413403	117938	531341	2755044	828836	3583880	4575302
31. Karnataka	289624	36643	326267	247879	73520	321399	1380216	372703	1752919	2400585
32. Kerala	598083	60381	658464	302243	6771	309014	1141355	824836	1966191	2933669

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
33. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	94	94
34. Puducherry		986	137	1123	2724	224	2948	37722	13726	51448	55519	
35. Tamil Nadu		199088	16173	215261	119734	19151	138885	2763973	1364660	4128633	4482779	
<b>Southern Region</b>		<b>1522432</b>	<b>138764</b>	<b>1661196</b>	<b>1085983</b>	<b>217604</b>	<b>1303587</b>	<b>8078404</b>	<b>3404761</b>	<b>11483165</b>	<b>14447948</b>	
RIDF CBs*							46332		46332		46332	
<b>Total</b>		5694569	655116	6349685	2980236	541526	3521762	20734733	7845240	28579973	38451420	

\$ Separate break up for Production Credit and Investment Credit in respect of CBs is not available.

\*State-wise data is not available.

Source: (i) Commercial Banks – Reported by RPCD, RBI and Complied by NABARD.

(ii) Cooperatives Banks and RRBs – Reported and Complied by NABARD ROs/SO.

*State-wise/Agency-wise Ground Level Credit (GLC) disbursements for Production Credit and Investment Credit under agriculture and allied activities during 2010--11*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Cooperative Banks		RRBs		RRBs		CBs		Total		Total
		Production Credit	Investment Credit	Production Credit	Investment Credit	Public Sector Commercial Banks	Private Sector Commercial Banks	Public Sector Commercial Banks	Private Sector Commercial Banks	Commercial Banks	Agriculture Credit	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	666777	171904	838681	838681	
2.	New Delhi	58	239	297	0	0	0	666013	1032405	1698418	1698715	
3.	Haryana	514205	166612	680817	206986	33040	240026	1466851	280789	1747640	2668483	
4.	Himachal Pradesh	31631	26002	57633	8941	10314	19255	109776	62153	171929	248817	
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1716	1719	3435	4261	2202	6463	26262	44403	70665	80563	

6. Punjab	1026427	102976	1129403	189177	20280	209457	1845368	285801	2131169	3470029
7. Rajasthan	550934	43324	594258	391786	32688	424474	1217927	321697	1539624	2558356
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>2124971</b>	<b>340872</b>	<b>2465843</b>	<b>801151</b>	<b>98524</b>	<b>899675</b>	<b>5998974</b>	<b>2199152</b>	<b>8198126</b>	<b>11563644</b>
8. Arunachal Pradesh	9	41	50	135	87	222	7258	24	7282	7554
9. Assam	171	2159	2330	8857	13764	22621	120998	28200	149198	174149
10. Manipur	5	531	536	50	49	99	6028	144766	150794	151429
11. Meghalaya	520	732	1252	1718	836	2554	8209	104	8313	12119
12. Mizoram	71	761	832	1186	1342	2528	5848	0	5848	9208
13. Nagaland	523	82	605	40	69	109	5313	12	5325	6039
14. Tripura	756	1820	2576	991	9301	10292	18795	49319	68114	80982
15. Sikkim	756	185	941	0	0	0	1321	18346	19667	20608
<b>N.E. Region</b>	<b>2811</b>	<b>6311</b>	<b>9122</b>	<b>12977</b>	<b>25448</b>	<b>38425</b>	<b>173770</b>	<b>240771</b>	<b>414541</b>	<b>462088</b>
16. Bihar	42192	0	42192	247072	71718	318790	541863	7796	549659	910641
17. Jharkhand	0	0	0	9692	6597	16289	175378	4387	179765	196054
18. Odisha	357126	28572	385698	75647	22514	98161	465313	96439	561752	1045611
19. West Bengal	256066	53796	309862	89959	27873	117832	885361	356566	1241927	1669621
20. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	75	2720	2795	0	0	0	1419	0	1419	4214
<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>655459</b>	<b>85088</b>	<b>740547</b>	<b>422370</b>	<b>128702</b>	<b>551072</b>	<b>2069334</b>	<b>465188</b>	<b>2534522</b>	<b>3826141</b>
21. Madhya Pradesh	503786	2625	506411	270269	14664	284933	1014851	395144	1409995	2201339
22. Chhattisgarh	103320	4254	107574	34737	5925	40662	336612	66286	402898	551134
23. Uttar Pradesh	326951	61030	387981	697462	98023	795485	1905143	151632	2056775	3240241
24. Uttarakhand	43093	14108	57201	10082	6275	16357	176807	35511	212318	285876
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>977150</b>	<b>82017</b>	<b>1059167</b>	<b>1012550</b>	<b>124887</b>	<b>1137437</b>	<b>3433413</b>	<b>648573</b>	<b>4081986</b>	<b>6278590</b>

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
25. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	56	14	70	0	0	0	0	0	825	194	1019	1089
26. Daman and Diu	0	330	330	0	0	0	0	0	493	150	643	973
27. Gujarat	460344	85035	545379	105673	9040	114713	1036349	650001	1686350	2346442		
28. Goa	438	1031	1469	0	0	0	22743	197233	219976	221445		
29. Maharashtra	720518	119001	839519	60251	8847	69098	1781567	1020292	2801859	3710476		
<b>Western Region</b>	<b>1181356</b>	<b>205411</b>	<b>1386767</b>	<b>165924</b>	<b>17887</b>	<b>183811</b>	<b>2841977</b>	<b>1867870</b>	<b>4709847</b>	<b>6280425</b>		
30. Andhra Pradesh	549773	42137	591910	556405	136002	692407	3511432	713237	4224669	5508986		
31. Karnataka	425138	41191	466329	319648	55203	374851	1772893	450511	2223404	3064584		
32. Kerala	632305	68781	701086	273038	5483	278521	1753058	1116854	2869912	3849519		
33. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	146	0	146	146		
34. Puducherry	966	58	1024	5930	915	6845	38845	38286	77131	85000		
35. Tamil Nadu	353879	36420	390299	242116	24145	266261	3545991	1693900	5239891	5896451		
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>1962061</b>	<b>188587</b>	<b>2150648</b>	<b>1397137</b>	<b>221748</b>	<b>1618885</b>	<b>10622365</b>	<b>4012788</b>	<b>14635153</b>	<b>18404686</b>		
RIDF*							9434342	13554				
<b>Total</b>	<b>6903808</b>	<b>908286</b>	<b>7812094</b>	<b>3812109</b>	<b>617196</b>	<b>4429305</b>	<b>25139833</b>	<b>9447896</b>	<b>34587729</b>	<b>46829128</b>		

\$ Separate break up for Production Credit and Investment Credit in respect of CBs is not available.

\*State-wise data is not available.

Source: (i) Commercial Banks – Reported by RPCD, RBI and Complied by NABARD.

(ii) Cooperatives Banks and RRBs – Reported and Complied by NABARD ROs/SO.

**Statement**

*State-wise/Agency-wise Ground Level Credit (GLC) disbursements for Production Credit and Investment Credit under agriculture and allied activities during 2011--12*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UTs	SCB/CCBs	LDBs	Total Cooperative (SCB+LDB)	RRBs	Total Agriculture Credit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	New Delhi	675.96	0.00	675.96	0.00	675.96
3.	Haryana	621312.93	39436.96	660749.89	290495.00	951244.89
4.	Himachal Pradesh	43871.66	4155.20	48026.86	24829.02	72855.88
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	407.53	643.82	1051.35	12772.00	13823.35
6.	Punjab	1242728.90	38521.77	1281250.67	277534.22	1558784.89
7.	Rajasthan	759902.90	21338.76	781241.66	562185.99	1343427.65
	<b>Northern Region</b>	2668899.88	104096.51	2772996.39	1167816.23	3940812.62
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	161.65	0.00	161.65	208.31	369.96
9.	Assam	3102.17	0.00	3102.17	2773.28	30875.45
10.	Manipur	222.83	0.00	222.83	212.99	435.82
11.	Meghalaya	1017.31	0.00	1017.31	2221.91	3239.22
12.	Mizoram	1472.84	0.00	1472.84	2923.21	4396.05
13.	Nagaland	1941.13	0.00	1941.13	270.21	2211.34
14.	Tripura	4738.37	12.78	4751.15	7419.30	12170.45
15.	Sikkim	664.97	0.00	664.97	0.00	664.97
	<b>North Eastern Region</b>	13321.27	12.78	13334.05	41029.21	54363.26
16.	Bihar	38684.52	0.00	38684.52	488190.43	526874.95
17.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	23900.10	23900.10
18.	Odisha	453067.51	0.00	453067.51	95298.97	548366.48
19.	West Bengal	173146.52	18052.56	191199.08	175822.11	367021.19
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2523.91	0.00	2523.91	0.00	2523.91
	<b>Eastern Region</b>	667422.46	18052.56	685475.02	783211.61	1468686.63
21.	Madhya Pradesh	749776.85	5481.47	755258.32	338383.10	1093641.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Chhattisgarh	142003.80	152.59	142156.39	47067.11	189223.50
23.	Uttar Pradesh	369097.16	45486.28	414583.44	942756.14	1357339.58
24.	Uttarakhand	108701.24	0.00	108701.24	18947.00	127648.24
	<b>Central Region</b>	1369579.05	51120.34	1420699.39	1347153.35	2767852.74
25.	Gujarat	635850.32	12862.02	648712.34	126989.02	775701.36
26.	Dadra and Nagar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Goa	2437.87	0.00	2437.87	0.00	2437.87
29.	Maharashtra	1291243.79	0.00	1291243.79	108198.93	1399442.72
	<b>Western Region</b>	1929531.98	12862.02	1942394.00	235187.95	2177581.95
30.	Andhra Pradesh	868168.60	0.00	868168.60	732297.32	1600465.92
31.	Karnataka	401855.75	18793.25	420649.00	461960.00	882609.00
32.	Kerala	278665.31	36039.31	314704.62	306305.00	621009.62
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	1076.70	1.36	1078.06	11918.90	12996.96
35.	Tamil Nadu	356748.01	31.81	356779.82	358120.81	714900.63
	<b>Southern Region</b>	1906514.37	54865.73	1961380.10	1870602.03	3831982.13
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8555269.01</b>	<b>241009.94</b>	<b>8796278.95</b>	<b>5445000.38</b>	<b>14241279.33</b>
	Commercial Banks*					36861630.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8555269.01</b>	<b>241009.94</b>	<b>8796278.95</b>	<b>5445000.38</b>	<b>51102909.33</b>

\$ Separate break up for Production Credit and Investment Credit in respect of CBs is not available.

\*State-wise data is not available.

Source: (i) Commercial Banks – Reported by RPCD, RBI and Complied by NABARD.

(ii) Cooperatives Banks and RRBs – Reported and Complied by NABARD ROs/SO.

### Patient Charter

2337. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a patient charter to address the shortcomings in healthcare facilities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) to (c) Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility of public health, including formulation and implementation of Patient Charter,

rests with the States. Government of India has provided templates of Citizen Charter for different level of health care facilities viz. Sub Health Centre (SHC), Public Health Centre (PHC), Community Health Centre (CHC) and District Hospital (DH). It is up to the States to formulate/adopt and implement Patient Charter. Therefore, no timeline can be given.

Under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) a Patients Charter for Tuberculosis Care developed by the World Health Organization has been adopted.

The Patients' Charter for Tuberculosis Care (the Charter) outlines the rights and responsibilities of people with Tuberculosis (TB). It empowers people with the disease and their communities through knowledge of the disease. Initiated and developed by patients from around the world, the Charter makes the relationship with health-care providers a mutually beneficial one.

The Charter sets out the ways in which patients, communities, health-care providers, both private and public, and governments can work together as partners in a positive and open relationship, to improve standards of TB care and effectiveness of the health-care process. It allows all parties to be held more accountable to each other, fostering mutual interaction and a "positive partnership".

Developed in tandem with the International Standards for Tuberculosis Care to promote a "patient-centered" approach, the Charter adheres to the principles on health and human rights of the United Nations, UNESCO, WHO and the Council of Europe, as well as other local and national charters and conventions.

The Charter embodies the principle of Greater Involvement of People with TB (GIPT). This affirms that the empowerment of people with the disease is the catalyst for effective collaboration with health-care providers and authorities and is essential for success in the fight to stop TB. The Charter, the first global "patients-empowered" standard for care, is a cooperative tool, forged from a common cause, for the entire TB community. The Patients Charter comprises of both patients' rights and patients responsibilities.

[English]

### **Terror Funding through Stock Market**

2338. SHRI ARUN YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) to check terror funding through stock market during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of Depository Participants against whom action has been taken for negligence in following the procedure laid down under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act to prevent money laundering and financing terror operations during the same period; and

(c) the nature of action taken against these negligent depositor participants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Details of steps taken by SEBI to check terror funding through stock market during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has strengthened its inspection procedures by appropriately including Anti-Money Laundering/Combating Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) risks of individual and institutions in its inspection policy. Each depository participant is required to undergo the process of internal audit through independent auditors on half-yearly basis. The compliance of AML aspect is also checked by the auditors. The depositories also carry out inspection of each active member on annual basis. The AML is also covered in their checklists for inspections. As a result of constant monitoring and inspections, as mentioned above, the compliance level of the intermediaries has improved considerably. During inspections no serious violations have been observed. Therefore, in most of the cases only advisory/warning letters are issued to the intermediaries advising them to take corrective steps, place them before their boards and report to SEBI.

**Statement***Details of Steps taken by SEBI*

Sl. No.	Date of SEBI circular/directive	Areas covered
1	2	3
1.	Circular ISD/AML/CIR-1/2009 dated September 1, 2009	Certain additional AML/CFT obligations for registered intermediaries under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002 and rules framed thereunder, were prescribed. These additional obligations pertained to Clients of Special Categories, record-keeping and retention of records, filing of Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs), application of appropriate counter measures for clients belonging to jurisdictions which do not adhere to Financial Action Task Force (FATF) standards.
2.	Circular ISD/AML/CIR-1/2009 dated September 1, 2009	<p>It was brought to the notice of registered intermediaries that an updated list of individuals, and entities which are subject to various sanction measures such as freezing of assets/accounts, denial of financial services etc., as approved by Security Council Committee established pursuant to various United Nations' Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) can be accessed in the United Nations website at <a href="http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/consolist.shtml">http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/consolist.shtml</a>.</p> <p>Registered intermediaries have been directed that before opening any new account, it will be ensured that the name/s of the proposed customer does not appear in the list. Further, it has been directed that registered intermediaries shall continuously scan all existing accounts to ensure that no account is held by or linked to any of the entities. Full details of accounts bearing resemblance with any of the individuals/entities in the list are required to be intimated to SEBI and Financial Intelligence Unit — India (FIU-IND).</p>
3.	Circular ISD/AML/CIR-2/2009 dated October 23, 2009	The procedure to be followed by registered intermediaries for the freezing of assets of individual or entities engaged in terrorism was prescribed. Stock exchanges, depositories and registered intermediaries were advised to prevent such individuals/entities from conducting financial transactions and inform the Joint Secretary (IS.I), Ministry of Home Affairs.
4.	Circular ISD/AML/CIR-1/2010 dated February 12, 2010	The Master Circular dated December 19, 2008 was updated with additions made to strengthen the framework for AML/CFT including procedures for Client Due Diligence (CDD), client identification, record keeping and retention, monitoring and reporting of STRs.

1	2	3
5.	Circular CIR/ISD/AML/2/2010 dated June 14, 2010	Certain additional requirements on retention of documents, monitoring, tipping off, updation of records and other clarifications were prescribed.
6.	CIR/ISD/AML/3/2010 dated December 31, 2010	<p>All registered intermediaries were mandated to implement procedures for the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="821 568 1476 629">a. Managing the risks based on categorization of clients as low, medium or high risk.</li> <li data-bbox="821 663 1476 723">b. Identifying persons who beneficially own or control a securities account.</li> <li data-bbox="821 757 1476 965">c. Identifying Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs) in capital market and to apply enhanced measures to entities where the beneficial owner of the customer is a PEP. These norms are also applicable to the accounts of the family members or close relatives of PEPs.</li> <li data-bbox="821 999 1476 1133">d. Registered intermediaries shall also take reasonable measures to verify the sources of funds as well as the wealth of clients and beneficial owners identified as PEP.</li> <li data-bbox="821 1167 1476 1234">e. Ensuring that no account is opened in a fictitious/benami name or on an anonymous basis.</li> </ol>
7.	CIR/MIRSD/03/2011 dated June 09, 2011	<p>While receiving funds from the clients through pre-funded instruments, such as, Pay Order, Demand Draft, Banker's cheque, etc., it is observed that the stock brokers are unable to maintain an audit trail of the funds so received, as the details of the name of the client and bank account-number are not mentioned on such instruments. This may result in flow of third party funds/unidentified money, which is not in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid circular and also affects the integrity of the securities market.</p> <p>The stock brokers were mandated to accept these instruments only if the same are accompanied by the name of the bank account holder and number of the bank account debited for the purpose, duly certified by the issuing bank. Stock brokers were also mandated to maintain an audit trail of the funds received through electronic fund transfers to ensure that the funds are received from their clients only.</p>
8.	Circulars CIR/MIRSD/16/2011 dated August 22, 2011 and MIRSD/SE/Cir-21/2011 October 5, 2011	SEBI has strengthened the Know Your Client (KYC) requirements that are to be followed by all SEBI registered

1	2	3
9. Circular MIRSD/Cir-26/2011 dated December 23, 2011 on In-person Verification (IPV) of clients		intermediaries prior to opening client accounts. Further, the required documentation for Proof of Identity and Proof of Address that is to be collected by all registered intermediaries has been made uniform.  The requirement of In-person Verification (IPV) was first introduced in July 2008 and was made mandatory for all registered stock brokers. IPV was introduced to prevent opening of fictitious or anonymous accounts.  Vide circular dated December 23, 2011 it was made mandatory for all SEBI registered intermediaries to carry out IPV of their clients. It has also been mandated that this function can only be carried out by the employees or authorized agents of the intermediaries and cannot be outsourced to a third party.
10. Circulars CIR/MIRSD/11/2012 dated September 05, 2012		Certain clarification issued in case of foreign investors viz. Foreign Institutional Investors, Sub Accounts and Qualified Foreign Investors with reference to SEBI circulars No. CIR/MIRSD/16/2011 dated August 22, 2011 and MIRSD/SE/Cir-21/2011 dated October 5, 2011 for Know Your Client (KYC) requirements that are to be followed and collection of documentation for Proof of Identity and Proof of Address.
11. Date of FATF Public Statement	Date of SEBI letter to stock exchanges, depositories and AMFI	FATF through its public statements inform the specific lists of geographies and jurisdictions of higher risk. This list of high risk jurisdictions as received from the Ministry of Finance is regularly communicated to the intermediaries. The intermediaries are required to carry out enhanced due diligence of clients from these high risk jurisdictions.
26/06/2009	05/10/2009	
October 2009	23/11/2009	
18/02/2010	10/03/2010	
25/06/2010	10/08/2010	
22/10/2010	05/01/2011	
25/02/2010	05/05/2010	
24/06/2011	12/07/2011	
28/10/2011	18/01/2012	
16/02/2012	11/04/2012	
22/06/2012	02/08/2012	

1	2	3
12. Internal audits and inspections of intermediaries		SEBI has mandated that the AML/CFT risks and compliance with AML/CFT guidelines should be covered adequately in the internal audit of intermediaries and inspections conducted by stock exchanges/depositories. Further, SEBI has appropriately included the AML/CFT risks and compliance with AML/CFT guidelines of individual institutions in its inspection policy. Special purpose inspections with focus on compliance with KYC requirements and AML/CFT guidelines are being carried out by SEBI.
13. Further earlier SEBI has mandated that All transactions in securities market are required to be carried out through banking channels. Money invested through stock exchanges is required to come from the client's own account only. Similarly, all securities given / taken by the brokers from/ to the clients in "demat mode" should be directly to / from the "beneficiary accounts" of their clients only. Permanent Account Number (PAN) has been made mandatory for dealing in securities markets. Regular meetings are also held with market participants to discuss issues pertaining to FATF recommendations and AML/CFT risks.		

#### Relief to Exporters

2339. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide relief to exporters by way of charging a lower rate of interest on loans to be granted to them by the banks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including additional financial and other incentives and facilities that are proposed to be granted to them to boost exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Following the deregulation of interest rates on export credit the rate of interest to be charged to exporters is now left to the commercial judgment of the banks. Guidelines on grant of timely, adequate and hassle free flow of export credit have been issued to all Scheduled Commercial Banks vide Reserve Bank of India Master circular on Rupee/ Foreign Currency Export Credit and Customer Service to Exporters dated 02.07.2012.

However, to provide relief to labour intensive sectors the Government of India has extended interest subvention of 2% on pre and post shipment rupee export credit in the following sectors w.e.f. April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013 on

the same terms and conditions:—

1. Handicraft
2. Carpets
3. Handlooms
4. Small and Medium Enterprises (SMES)
5. Readymade Garments
6. Processed Agriculture Products
7. Sport Goods
8. Toys.

Further, in view of the difficulties faced by exporters on account of the weakening of external demand, RBI has taken following measure:—

- (i) period of realization and repatriation to India of the amount representing the full export value of goods or software was enhanced from 6 months to 12 months;
- (ii) AD Category-I banks have been permitted to allow exporters to receive advance payment for export of goods which would take more than one year for manufacture shipping;
- (iii) powers have been delegated to A.D. category-I banks to open and maintain Diamond Dollar Accounts by Diamond exporters with them with relaxed norms and so on.

#### Establishment of PPP in PRIs

2340. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the various premises for the establishment of the Public-Private- Partnership (PPP) in the ambit of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs);

(b) the number of such schemes that are operating under PPP in PRIs and the details of their methodology; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to encourage PPP in PRIs?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (c) In order to meet the requirement of Capacity Building and Training (CB&T) of over three million Elected Representatives and Functionaries associated with the three tiers of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the country, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been continuing its efforts to strengthen the traditional training institutions alongwith this Ministry has been exploring the option of outsourcing the training programmes to suitable agencies as well. As a first step in the direction of outsourcing, the Ministry organized a PRI CB&T Business Meet on 7th January 2010. More than 230 participants, representing over 100 Service Providing Organisations attended the event. Also, over 40 officials represented 23 States/UT-specific Panchayati Raj Departments/Organisations. Since then, the Ministry has been encouraging States to consider adopting the option of outsourcing for PRI CB&T to deliver under its programmes. Ministry has published a Reference Guide for Outsourcing PRI Capacity Building and Training Related Activities which is also available on the Ministry website. As of now, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Jharkhand, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh have engaged the services of Service Providing Agencies (SPAs) for undertaking various CB&T activities.

Besides, there is a Central Sector Scheme called Rural Business Hubs (RBHs) being implemented by this Ministry, which is based on the principle of Public-Private-Panchayat-Partnership. This Scheme is applicable in all the BRGF districts and all the districts in the North Eastern Region. Till date, 7 number of projects have been sanctioned under the RBH Scheme. During Twelfth Five Year Plan, it has been decided to taper off the RBH scheme.

#### **Collaboration with Foreign Countries**

2341. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made collaborations with certain foreign countries in the renewable energy sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which these collaborations are likely to strengthen the renewable energy sector as well as fulfil energy need of the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been collaborating with several developed and developing countries for cooperation in new and renewable energy sector and established linkages between institutions of India and international institutions in USA, Denmark, Sweden, Scotland, Japan, Germany and United Kingdom. In addition, various international/multi-national funding agencies, like the World Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Global Environmental Facility (GEF) have provided project-based assistance for development of renewable energy resources in India. The cooperation in new and renewable energy sector helps in establishing technical collaborations aiming to acquire advance technical knowledge and capacity building required for technical personnel; wind and solar resource assessment; wind power forecasting training and application; testing and certification of wind turbines; photovoltaic module reliability; long term outdoor PV module exposure testing; performance and degradation analysis under precise meteorological data acquisition space in Indian conditions etc. Technical Institutions such as Solar Energy Centre, Gurgaon and Centre for Wind Energy Technology, Chennai have been set up and strengthening through foreign collaborations. Details of currently on-going externally aided projects are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

*Details of currently on-going externally aided projects being implemented by the Ministry of New and renewable energy*

- (i) **UNDP/GEF assisted project on "Solar Water Heating"** with a view to accelerate and sustain the Solar Water Heating market growth and to use experiences gained in promoting a similar growth in other countries.

- (ii) **UNDP-GEF assisted project on "Market development and promotion of solar concentrator based process heat applications in India"** to reduce GHG emissions from low and medium temperature process heat applications through increased use of Concentrated Solar Thermal technologies in the country.
- (iii) **UNDP/GEF assisted project on "Removal of Barriers to Biomass Power Generation in India"** with a view to accelerate development and deployment of environmentally sustainable bio-energy technologies in India using different types of captive and distributed biomass resources.
- (iv) **UNDP Project on "Access to Clean Energy"** aims for direct intervention towards accelerated access to energy services particularly for increasing livelihoods of the poor in remote villages in the 7 States (Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh).
- (v) **World Bank Technical Assistance for "Up-scaling Deployment of RET based Innovative Business Models"** for providing energy solutions to rural areas using renewable energy technologies across India.
- (vi) **Renewable Energy Component of the Indo-German Energy Programme (IGEN-RE)** to be taken up in States such as Bihar, West Bengal and Uttarakhand to support activities under Clean Development Mechanism, setting up of Incubation Centre for providing mentorship in social enterprise management and business planning support and utilization of Pine Needle for generation of power.
- (vii) **ComSolar (Commercialization of Solar Energy in Urban and Industrial Areas)** with the objective to develop business models for the commercialization of solar energy in urban and industrial areas and test them through pilot projects.

#### Duty Free Shops

2342. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the usage of Indian currency at the

Duty Free Shops at the airports is restricted to the Indian Citizens only;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the current limit for Indian citizens and any proposal to extend the usage of Indian currency at these shops for foreign nationals as well;

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

(e) whether the duty free shops of the Indian Tourism Development Corporation at the airports have been running into losses for the past many years; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure profitability to the duty free division?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In terms of extant provisions contained under Foreign Exchange Management (Export and Import of Currency) Regulations, 2000, any person resident in India, save as otherwise provided in these regulations, may take outside India (Other than to Nepal and Bhutan) and also to bring into India (other than from Nepal and Bhutan) currency notes of Government of India and Reserve Bank of India notes up to an amount not exceeding Rs. 7,500/ per person.

Accordingly, Indian nationals undertaking visits abroad can buy goods from Duty Free Shops at the International Airports in India with Indian currency upto Rs. 7500/- per person.

However, foreign nationals are not allowed to take out of India or to bring into India currency notes of Government of India or Reserve Bank of India. Since the present regulations do not permit foreign nationals to carry Indian currency notes outside the domestic tariff area, such nationals cannot use Indian currency to make purchases in duty free shops located in areas which are deemed as foreign territory.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. A proposal has been received from Reserve Bank of India to enhance the present limit of Rs 7,500/- to Rs. 10,000/- for Indian residents on account of overall increase in incidental expenses on transportation and hotel accommodation.

As regards foreign nationals, Ministry of Civil Aviation has forwarded a representation from Association of Private Airport Operators (APAO) to allow foreign nationals to buy goods in duty free shops using Indian currency without any restriction. The proposal has been considered in consultation with Reserve Bank of India and Department of Revenue and has not been agreed to in view of reservations expressed by them.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. ITDC is currently operating duty free shops only at two Airports. The profitability is given below:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Description	Profitability		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Goa Airport, Goa	(-)192.64	(-)173.89	(-) 188.98
Coimbatore Airport, Tamil Nadu	(-)36.83	(-)18.53	(-)60.56

High rental expenses, inadequate traffic volume, limited space and operational/ commercial constraints are major factors affecting the profitability of duty free shops at the airports.

ITDC has ventured into new duty free shops at seaports and taken corrective measures like timely and uninterrupted supply of merchandise, improved logistic arrangements, promotional schemes, competitive pricing, better product mix etc. for improving profitability.

#### Spot Inspection of Tribals

2343. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has carried out any spot inspection of tribals to ascertain the actual development of tribals across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of such inspections carried out during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government incorporates the views of tribal representative while reviewing the scheme meant for tribals;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a): The course of monitoring of the schemes/programmes which is an ongoing process includes the following:—

- Officer undertake spot visits to the States/UTs for ascertaining the progress of implementation of various schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- Review Meetings with State representatives/ functionaries.
- Periodic progress report from State Governments.

Ministry is also undertaking monitoring of schemes implemented through NGOs by independent agencies.

(b) Details of inspections carried out during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The inspection/study includes visit by the team of experts, discussions with the officials of Tribal Welfare Department (TWD)/Integrated Tribal Development projects (ITDP), interaction with the beneficiaries, etc. for assessing the ground realities including status and physical progress, perceptions and response of the tribal community.

(e) This Ministry after taking into consideration the findings of various studies and reports and valuable advices by various Committees of Parliament takes appropriate action for proper implementation of the programmes and issues instructions to the State Governments/Central Ministries from time to time.

**Statement***Details of Inspection from the year 2009 onwards*

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Organisation	Project
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Integrated Co-operation Foundation (ICF) at Amboth Thanda, Andhra Pradesh	Non-residential School
		Bapuji Integrated Rural Development Society, Andhra Pradesh	Residential School
		Sri Lakshmi Manila Mandali, Andhra Pradesh	Non-residential School
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bharatiya Adirri Jati Sevak Sangh, Rupa, Arunachal Pradesh	Tribal Boys and Girls Hostel
3.	Assam	Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, Kokrajhar Assam	Tribal Kanya Ashram
		Dayanand Sewaashram Sangh	Tribal Hostel
4.	New Delhi	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Srinivaspuri	Computer Training Centre and Hostel
		Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, Pandav Nagar, Delhi	Tribal Boys Hostel
5.	Chhattisgarh	Gayatri Pariwar Trust at Batauli, Chattisgarh	
6.	Jharkhand	Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, Lumbai, West Singhbhum	Tribal Girls Education Complex
7.	Karnataka	Pragati Rural Development Society, At – Gerahalli, Chickalbalapur Taluk, Kolar Distt., Karnataka	Residential School
8.	Odisha	Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, Mayurbhanj	Tribal Girls Hostel
		Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, Odisha	Tribal Kanya Ashram Bandhgarh
		Kalinga Institute of Social Science (KISS), Bhubaneswar	Residential School
		R. K. Mission, Puri, Odisha	
9.	Maharashtra	Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, Mayurbhanj	Hostel
		Tapi Parisar Educational and Cultural Trust, Dhule	Residential School
		Rajmata Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Dist. Beed, Maharashtra	Residential School
		Tapi Parisar Educational and Cultural Trust, Dhule	Residential School
		Inspection of TRI, Pune	

1	2	3	4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, Dhar Kothari Institute, Indore Inspection of Coaching Institute in Gwalior Inspection of Development of PTG, Shivpuri	Residential School Coaching Coaching PTG
11.	Manipur	Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, Manipur	Tribal Boys and Girls Hostel
12.	Nagaland	Dayanand Sewaashram Sangh, Dima Pur	Hostel
13.	Uttarakhand	Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, Uttarakhand	Tribal Girls Hostel
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, Lakhimpur Khiri  Servant of India Society, Lughnow	Residential School for Tribal Girls  Hostel and Residential School
15.	Jharkhand	Ranchi, East Singhbhum, Gumla and one site in the district of Lohardaga and inspected various schemes being implemented by State Government or through NGOs	
16.	Gujarat	3 districts viz Valsad, Navasari and Tapi (Surat) and also visit some PTGs areas.	
17.	Rajasthan	3 districts viz Valsad, Navasari and Tapi (Surat) and also visit some PTGs areas.	

[Translation]

### Wind Energy

2344. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sector of wind energy comes under the jurisdiction of Electricity Act, 2003;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to evolve any national policy to govern the wind energy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Two major provisions of Electricity Act 2003 supporting wind energy are given below:—

(i) the appropriate Commissions have to specify the terms and conditions for the determination of tariff for promotion of generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy including wind energy. It gives preferential treatment to power generation from renewable energy sources by providing preferential tariffs.

(ii) the State Commissions have to promote generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy including wind energy by providing suitable measures for connectivity with the grid and sale of electricity to any person, and also specify, for purchase of electricity from such sources, a percentage of the total consumption of electricity in the area of a distribution licence.

(c) and (d) Power is a concurrent subject and therefore states make specific policies for wind energy concerning their states. The Ministry is in the process of continuing a scheme to provide Generation Based Incentive for wind power projects.

[English]

**National Committee on Forest Rights  
Act, 2006**

2345. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted National Committee on Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 to monitor the implementation of the Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the major recommendations of the said committee; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on the said recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs had constituted a Joint Committee in April 2010 to study in detail the implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 (FRA) including factors that were aiding/impeding its implementation and recommend necessary policy changes in the future management of the forestry sector in India which might be necessary as a consequence of the implementation of the Forest Rights Act. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government. The report includes inter-alia recommendations/ suggestions relating to process and institutions of the FRA, individual and community forest rights, future structure of forest governance, enhancing livelihoods through non-timber forest produce and convergence of development programmes for tribals and forest dwellers. The recommendations/ suggestions of the Committee are under examination.

**Rehabilitation of Orphans**

2346. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the plight of orphans who lost their parents due to communal violence, terrorist attacks and other natural calamities such as earthquake and flood;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the mechanism available with the Government to help/rehabilitate such orphans; and

(d) the details of help/rehabilitation provided to such orphans during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and case-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. As per the information furnished by the National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH), an autonomous organisation of the Government under the Ministry of Home Affairs, it provides financial assistance to the families for care, education and training of the children rendered orphan or destitute due to killing of their parents or becoming permanently incapacitated in various communal, caste, ethnic or terrorist violence. The financial assistance is provided through the concerned Collectors/Deputy Commissioners/District Magistrates to the families whose annual income does not exceed Rupees one lakh per year.

Further, the Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development is providing financial assistance since 2009-10, under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), to State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up and maintenance of Homes and Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs). These institutions are set up by State Governments/UT Administrations under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, either by themselves or through voluntary organisations, for rehabilitation and re-integration of children in need of care and protection, including children rendered orphans in communal violence, terrorist attacks and other natural calamities such as earthquake and flood.

(d) The State-wise details of funds sanctioned/ released and beneficiaries covered during the last three years and the current year under the Institutional Care component and Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) of ICPS and NFCH are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively. The Ministry of Women and Child Development does not maintain case-wise data of help/ rehabilitation provided to such orphans.

**Statement-I***State-wise details of funds sanctioned and released under ICDS and NFCH*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount Sanctioned and Released (Rs. in Lakhs)											
		Institutional Care Component of ICPS			SAAs Component of ICPS			National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH)					
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78.24	553.50	1036.80	808.13	65.35	119.48	142.88	63.40	-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	2.75	-	-	-	14.35	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	20.59	52.36	-	240.93	4.54	15.15	-	24.30	44.57	56.40	54.87	42.93
4.	Bihar	-	363.62	135.80	-	-	10.80	13.59	-	2.03	-	5.31	0.24
5.	Chhattisgarh	37.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.17	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	228.49	252.26	492.25	514.26	37.06	17.13	44.23	60.96	15.87	14.08	20.74	15.41
8.	Haryana	20.76	212.24	140.55	173.04	5.13	6.43	2.29	1.92	-	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	156.77	-	-	-	4.12	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	294.57	259.49	261.57	130.13
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	150.37	-	-	-	11.90	-	0.45	0.18	0.81	-
12.	Karnataka	121.87	215.13	1031.66	457.25	21.79	26.29	133.25	61.52	1.25	-	-	-
13.	Kerala	36.56	206.42	353.69	-	16.42	24.30	62.30	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	91.44	376.78	-	-	52.92	126.44	1.55	0.41	0.77	-
15.	Maharashtra	-	3201.28	1061.73	626.94	-	172.17	112.45	54.50	3.54	2.71	6.43	-
16.	Manipur	24.65	26.43	174.11	-	32.21	39.70	8.10	-	115.64	106.85	89.28	60.59
17.	Meghalaya	-	29.44	133.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	-	15.74	161.89	48.58	-	21.56	26.47	13.23	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	6.21	-	116.90	-	-	-	19.26	-	-	-	-	-

20	Odisha	11.06	255.36	110.81	-	44.14	61.22	63.02	-	-	0.34	0.72	-
21	Punjab	-	-	231.13	-	-	-	19.83	-	-	-	-	-
22	Rajasthan	194.19	-	646.91	1224.24	10.94	22.17	24.44	67.75	0.36	0.83	-	-
23	Sikkim	-	-	51.12	-	-	-	1.80	-	-	-	-	-
24	Tamil Nadu	183.37	60.04	790.86	3868.22	-	41.85	106.14	91.93	0.36	-	-	-
25	Tripura	-	175.65	114.50	-	-	6.80	36.52	-	-	-	-	-
26	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	900.46	-	-	-	62.49	-	3.73	0.91	0.49	0.57
27	West Bengal	92.76	258.91	548.24	353.57	5.47	59.98	80.43	46.04	-	-	-	-
28	Delhi	-	164.15	319.45	811.17	-	-	-	9.98	0.19	0.18	0.11	0.12
29	Puducherry	-	69.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		1056.38	6112.30	8951.10	9505.86	243.05	643.03	1028.43	636.32	484.28	442.38	441.10	249.99

\*[upto 30.11.2012]

**Statement-II**

State-wise details of beneficiaries covered under ICPS and NFCH

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Beneficiaries covered														
		Institutional Care Component of ICPS							SAAs Component of ICPS							National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH)
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
1	Andhra Pradesh	1564	6012	6186	6687	230	230	230	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	500	285	285	221	10	50	50	40	508	569	558	337			
4	Bihar	-	785	699	699	-	30	20	20	10	-	24	2			
5	Chhattisgarh	415	-	415	415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7.	Gujarat	2504	2490	1945	2344	80	90	90	140	158	130	167	125
8.	Haryana	354	361	361	597	10	10	10	20	-	-	-	i
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	1673	1673	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2870	2397	2518	1118
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	644	644	-	-	30	30	4	1	7	-
12.	Karnataka	2902	2541	2328	2217	40	90	230	220	10	-	-	-
13.	Kerala	834	1001	1035	1035	20	30	140	140	-	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	601	1565	-	-	140	240	14	4	6	-
15.	Maharashtra	-	52688	3746	4432	-	170	170	170	40	24	68	-
16.	Manipur	470	520	507	507	60	60	10	10	1143	1086	873	530
17.	Meghalaya	-	86	446	732	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	-	225	112	153	-	40	40	40	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	100	-	577	704	-	-	40	20	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	260	1598	1299	935	120	190	180	120	-	15	8	-
21.	Punjab	-	-	396	396	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	3800	-	3800	2419	20	50	80	280	4	6	-	-
23.	Sikkim	-	-	228	228	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	2772	2187	2382	18452	-	160	180	150	2	-	-	-
25.	Tripura	-	328	383	383	-	30	90	90	-	-	-	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	2125	1895	-	-	50	50	21	11	4	3
28.	West Bengal	2560	2807	3044	3060	10	200	140	140	-	-	-	-
33.	Delhi	-	1904	2047	1995	-	-	-	20	2	2	1	2
35.	Puducherry	-	217	217	217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		19035	76035	37481	54655	600	1430	1990	2260	4788	4245	4234	2117

\*[upto 30.11.2012]

### Green Rating Norms

2347. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory for all new Government buildings and of the public sector undertakings to seek new green rating norms in an effort to ensure energy efficiency and tackle climate change threats;

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

(c) whether this initiative will only be limited to new buildings or any effort is being made to cover the old buildings so that the proposed aim of minimising the demand for non-renewable resources and maximising its utilisation is met in all other Government buildings; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing a programme on Energy Efficient Solar/Green buildings which aims to promote the construction of energy efficient solar/green buildings and renewable energy applications in buildings including a green building rating system-Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment (GRIHA). Further, the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has also developed Energy Cooperation Building Code (ECBC) for ensuring energy efficiency in buildings. These are voluntary and are not proposed to be mandatory.

(c) and (d) The Ministry is promoting installation of renewable energy system and devices in the country in the existing buildings also including buildings in the Government sector under various programmes. The Ministry is also providing incentives under the Energy Efficient Solar/Green Building Programme towards capacity buildings, awareness etc. for the green buildings. However, GRIHA Rating System and ECBC are applicable for the construction of new buildings only.

### Training of Elected Panchayat Representatives

2348. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provide assistance to States for training of elected representatives and functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs);

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the State-wise financial assistance provided thereunder and number of representatives benefited therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the State-wise details of training institutes running in the country, including in Maharashtra for the said purpose;

(d) whether the Government has made any review to ascertain the impact of such programmes on the functioning of elected representatives in PRIs;

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

(f) the monitoring mechanism put in place to check functioning of these training programmes?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) provides assistance to States for training of Elected Representatives (ERs) and functionaries of Panchayats under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) and Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA). The State-wise details about the financial assistance provided under these schemes during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement. As per data compiled by MoPR, a total of 11.07 lakh, 19.40 lakh and 15.18 lakh representatives benefited from these programmes in 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively.

(c) The State Institutes of Rural Developments (SIRDs) are generally the nodal agency in States including Maharashtra for undertaking training programme of ERs and functionaries of Panchayats. In many States, the SIRDs have associated with professional agencies to augment their capacities as well as implement training programmes through Extension Training Centres (ETCs), District Training Centres (DTCs) and Panchayati Raj Training Institutes (PRTIs) etc.

(d) and (e) Evaluations of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme and the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) indicated that training programmes for ERs improved their conceptual clarity and functional capability.

(f) MoPR monitors training programmes through progress reports, utilization certificates, audit reports, periodic communications, meetings, workshops etc. The training modules are revised from time to time by State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs). An online system of monitoring of physical and financial progress is also in place for this purpose.

## Statement

Details of funds released to States under Capacity Building component of BRGF, CB&T component of RGSY and PMEYSA from 2009-10 to 2011-12

Sl. No.	Year State	2010-11					2011-12					2012-13				
		Amount Released					Amount Released					Amount Released				
		BRGF	RGSY	PMEYSA	BRGF	RGSY	PMEYSA	BRGF	RGSY	PMEYSA	BRGF	RGSY	PMEYSA	BRGF	RGSY	PMEYSA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.11	6.22	0.16	13.00	6.23	0.0012	6.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2..	Arunachal Pradesh	2.90	-	-	-	8.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	2.37	0.50	13.08	1.00	0.51	9.76	4.42	0.51	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	25.78	3.28	0.21	31.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	8.46	1.92	0.28	17.54	3.25	-	13.00	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	5.47	-	-	1.85	1.00	-	-	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.02	-
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	2.00	-	-	1.04	-	-	0.53	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.76	4.89	0.14	2.00	2.43	-	2.00	2.34	-	-	1.72	-	-	-	-
10.	Jharkhand	-	0.16	-	8.46	-	-	-	-	0.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	8.39	2.39	-	5.00	1.27	-	2.69	3.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Kerala	2.00	0.59	-	1.28	3.60	0.05	-	3.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5.66	-	0.32	24.00	17.84	-	12.41	-	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Rs. in crore)

15. Maharashtra	-	3.39	0.08	12.00	2.08	-	5.06	2.39	0.80	-	-	-	-
16. Manipur	-	2.10	-	2.02	-	-	0.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Meghalaya	2.36	-	-	3.00	-	-	2.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Mizoram	2.00	-	-	2.00	-	-	1.32	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Nagaland	6.00	-	-	3.00	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Odisha	23.27	-	-	-	3.14	-	4.99	-	-	-	-	-	0.51
21. Punjab	1.00	-	-	1.00	3.58	-	1.00	2.20	-	-	-	-	-
22. Rajasthan	32.08	-	-	8.45	2.17	-	8.70	1.30	0.31	-	-	-	-
23. Sikkim	0.73	-	0.05	0.84	-	-	0.63	-	0.08	-	-	-	-
24. Tamil Nadu	-	2.36	-	5.24	-	-	6.00	1.95	-	-	-	1.95	-
25. Tripura	0.89	0.82	-	1.00	2.70	-	1.00	2.07	-	0.30	-	6.00	-
26. Uttar Pradesh	20.26	0.94	-	28.07	1.00	0.11	12.21	1.28	-	-	-	8.40	-
27. Uttarakhand	-	2.07	0.50	-	-	-	1.99	2.06	-	-	-	-	-
28. West Bengal	10.52	1.90	0.05	11.00	-	0.27	11.00	0.95	-	9.84	-	-	-
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	0.11	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	-	-	-	-
Total	190.64	35.40	2.40	197.17	60.20	0.96	106.58	35.80	3.00	10.67	18.07	0.53	0.53

**IGMSY**

2349. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) a conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme to compensate partly for wage loss of pregnant and lactating women both prior to and after delivery of the child;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of total districts and beneficiaries covered under the scheme, State and UT-wise particularly Uttarakhand and Maharashtra;

(d) the total amount of cash transfer benefit given so far to pregnant women and lactating women, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the funds sanctioned and released along with its utilisation reported by the State Governments since its implementation and physical and financial assistance provided so far, under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) is a centrally sponsored conditional maternity benefit scheme which is operational since October 2010, in 53 districts of all States/UTs across the country on pilot basis to improve the health and nutrition status of Pregnant and Lactating women and their young infants. The Scheme envisages providing cash to P&L women during pregnancy and lactation in response to individual fulfilling specific conditions. It addresses short term income support objectives with long term objective of behaviour and attitudinal change. The scheme attempts to partly compensate for wage loss to Pregnant and lactating (P&L) women both prior to and after delivery of the child. 12.5 lakh P&L women are expected to be covered every year under IGMSY. The beneficiaries are paid Rs. 4000/- in three instalments per P&L women between the second trimester till the child attains the age of 6 months on fulfilling specific conditions related to maternal and child health.

(c) to (e) The number of total districts and beneficiaries covered, fund released and utilisation under the scheme, State and UT-wise is at enclosed Statement.

**Statement***State-wise Physical and Financial Progress under IGMSY in 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2013*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of districts covered	Fund released in 2010-11	Fund utilized in 2010-11	Bene-ficiaries covered in 2010-11	Fund released in 2011-12	Fund utilization reported in 2011-12	Bene-ficiaries covered in 2011-12	Fund released in 2012-13	Fund utilization reported in 2012-13	Bene-ficiaries covered in 2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	1021.11	0	0	2451.79	570.34	17364	0	265.33	3704
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	15.80	0	0	41.6	57.40	1270	11.69	NR	0
3	Assam	2	674.85	0	0	1751.53	11.63	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	2	983.53	0	0	2420.89	605.18	26171	0	706.19	23419
5	Chhattisgarh	2	435.73	NR	NR	1069.62	259.75	6295	0	577.01	13613
6	Goa	1	68.87	0	0	170.34	138.28	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	2	276.09	NR	NR	689.79	965.37	24169	345.47	517.72	13080

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8.	Haryana Pradesh	1	50.01	0	0	130.30	135.43	3760	2.23	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	64.93	NR	NR	173.24	169.08	3884	0	49.30	968
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	148.08	NR	NR	378.46	502.60	7873	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	2	502.52	0	0	1174.25	251.03	9247	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	2	740.61	0	0	1884.22	734.3	21780	0	166.23	5995
13.	Kerala	1	357.69	NR	NR	862.72	1204.32	15280	0	400.38	9758
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	770.55	0	0	1931.14	3030.23	73865	666.34	631.28	18918
15.	Maharashtra	2	456.90	0	0	1121.18	540.06	13897	0	44.82	1200
16.	Manipur	1	48.81	NR	NR	131.88	138.70	3247	0	NR	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	61.16	15.00	NR	158.92	92.78	0	0	NR	0
18.	Mizoram	1	31.43	0	0	84.88	0.52	0	26.22	0	0
19.	Nagaland	1	26.99	NR	NR	70.26	97.25		0	0	0
20.	Odisha	2	557.81	0	0	1258.35	550.10	29325	0	790.93	22269
21.	Punjab	2	373.41	NR	NR	982.3	23.00	690	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	2	884.82	0	0	2300.22	744.90	25067	0	257.81	6737
23.	Sikkim	1	13.86	NR	NR	39.34	36.37	528	0	NR	NR
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	449.09	0	0	1150.07	NR	2642	0	NR	NR
25.	Tripura	1	85.59	0	0	213.81	67.61		0	49.26	1433
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3	901.81	NR	NR	2294.67	476.54	11141	0	18.65	706
27.	Uttarakhand	1	134.45	0	0	297.43	419.87	6766	119.02	NR	NR
28.	West Bengal	2	1023.05	NR	NR	2517.43	0	0	0	677.87	23883
29.	Delhi	2	426.56	0	0	1104.53	132.70	3734	0	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	24.02	8.05	259	63.51	62.90	300	0	NR	NR
31.	Puducherry	1	5.76	0	0	18.76	15.40	1404	0	NR	NR
32.	Chandigarh	1	114.64	0	0	283.58	29.30	1700	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	7.33	0	0	24.04	NR	NR	0	NR	NR
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	35.80	0	0	88.30	55.66	1104	0	10.27	684
35.	Lakshadweep	1	22.24	NR	NR	50.52	NR	NR	0	NR	NR
Total		53	11795.9	23.05	259	29383.9	12118.6	305872	1170.97	5163.06	33022

NR: Not Reported.

### Cases of Influenza A (H5N1)

2350. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether new cases of influenza A (H5N1) commonly known as avian flu or bird flu have been reported from various parts of the country;

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

(c) the action plan drawn by the Government to protect the people from the said influenza?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No human case of Influenza A (H5N1) has been reported in India, till date.

(c) the contingency plan of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and that of Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry) have been put into action for containment of the outbreak in birds. A series of activities have been undertaken to prevent spread of infection from birds to humans. This includes culling of birds in the infected zone; medical examination and preventive therapy for the cullers; information campaigns to prevent human contact with infected birds; active house to house surveillance to detect influenza like illness and providing diagnostic, isolation and treatment facilities.

### Banks Illiquid Assets

2351. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has any proposal to formulate new norms guidelines on treatment of banks illiquid assets; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India had issued a Draft Supplementary Guidance on "Treatment of illiquid Positions" for comments and feedback on September 17, 2012 which is available on the RBI website [www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in).

### Loans to Food and Agro Processing Units

2352. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the norms recently revised by the RBI loans for food and agro processing units have been classified under the Micro and Small Enterprises category; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its likely repercussions and the reaction of food and agro processing units thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In terms of revised RBI guidelines on Priority Sector Lending, loans to food and agro processing units are classified under Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), provided the units satisfy investments criteria prescribed for MSEs, as provided in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006.

Since loans to food and agro processing units in MSE sector, are classified under priority sector lending, banks are encouraged to increase their lending to this sector.

### Portrayal of Smoking in Films

2353. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a study conducted by the World Health Organisation which states that 76% of Indian movies had tobacco use shown in them, and 52.2% of children in India, who had their first smoke were influenced by tobacco use depicted in films;

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

(c) whether the Government has finalised certain new provisions on the portrayal of smoking in films and television;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the changes proposed in the existing rules; and

(e) the manner in which the Government proposes to address the apprehensions of various stakeholders including film industry and theatre owners in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Government is aware of the study conducted by the World Health Organisation.

In order to protect the youth from unnecessary exposure to tobacco usage through films and TV programmes and in order to regulate the depiction of the tobacco products or their use in films and television programmes the Government of India notified the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) [amendment] rules in 2005, however these rules could not be implemented due to litigation. In 2011 after due deliberation and inter-ministerial consultations the Government amended the original Rules and notified the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) [2nd amendment] rules 2011 vide G.S.R 786 dated 27th October, 2011. These Rules have further been amended and notified vide G.S.R. 708(E) dated 21st September, 2012 and have come into force from 2 October, 2012.

(c) and (d) The salient features of the amended Rules vide G.S.R. 708(E) dated 21st September, 2012 are as follows:—

**1. Old Films and Television Programmes, displaying Tobacco Products or their use:**

- (i) The theatre owner or the broadcaster has to show anti-tobacco health spots of minimum 30 seconds duration each at the beginning and middle of the film or television programmes, displaying tobacco products or their use.
- (ii) The Broadcaster of Old Television Programmes has to show anti-tobacco health warning as a prominent static message at the bottom of the television

screen during the period of display of the tobacco products or their use in the television programmes as per the specification given in the Rules.

**2. New Films and Television Programmes, displaying Tobacco Products or their use shall have:**

- (i) a strong editorial justification explaining the necessity of display of tobacco products or their use in the film to CBFC.
- (ii) anti-tobacco health spots of minimum thirty seconds duration each at the beginning and middle of the film or the television programme;
- (iii) anti-tobacco health warning as a prominent static message at the bottom of the screen during the period of display of the tobacco products or their use in the film and television programme; and
- (iv) an audio-visual disclaimer on the ill-effects of tobacco use, of minimum twenty seconds duration each, in the beginning and middle of the film and television programme.

(e) These Rules have been framed in consultation with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and all the various stakeholders.

Further, in order to facilitate the implementation, health spots and' disclaimers, as mandated in the Rules, have been developed by Ministry of Health, and made available to CBFC for insertion in Films and. to the Indian Broadcasting Federation for insertion in television programmes.

**Refund to Depositors**

2354. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:  
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a real estate company which had allegedly committed on economic offences has been directed by the Supreme Court to refund over Rs. 24,400 crore collected from depositors;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the case; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government/ Securities Exchange Board of India to safeguard the interests of investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) In its order dated 31st August 2012, in the matter of Sahara India Real Estate Corporation Ltd. (SIRECL) and Sahara Housing Investment Corporation Ltd. (SHICL) Supreme Court has

inter-alia directed these companies to refund the amounts collected through Red Herring Prospectuses (RHPs) dated 13.3.2008 and 16.10.2009 along with interest @ 15% per annum to SEBI from the date of receipt of the subscription amount till the date of repayment, within a period of three months from the date of the Order, which shall be deposited in a Nationalized Bank bearing maximum rate of interest.

The total amount collected through RHPs by the aforesaid two companies and the balance outstanding, as mentioned in the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated August 31, 2012 are given below:—

Particulars	SIRECL	SHICL
Total Amount Collected till April 13, 2011 through RHPs	19,400.87 Crore	6,380.50 Crore
Balance as on August 31, 2011	17,656.53 Crore	6,373.20 Crore
Total Balance Outstanding (SIRECL + SHICL) Excluding interest – Rs. 24,029.73 crore		

(b) The specific directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in this regard is as under:—

1. Saharas (SIRECL & SHICL) would refund the amounts collected through red herring prospectus (RHPs) dated 13.3.2008 and 16.10.2009 along with interest @ 15% per annum to SEBI from the date of receipt of the subscription amount till the date of repayment, within a period of three months from today, which shall be deposited in a Nationalized Bank bearing maximum rate of interest.
2. Saharas are also directed to furnish the details with supporting documents to establish whether they had refunded any amount to the persons who had subscribed through RHPs dated 13.3.2008 and 16.10.2009 within a period of 10 (ten) days from the pronouncement of this order and it is for die Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Whole Time Member (WTM) to examine the correctness of the details furnished.
3. We make it clear that if the documents produced by Saharas are not found genuine or acceptable, then the SEBI (WTM) would proceed as if Saharas had not refunded any amount to -the real and genuine subscribers who had invested

money through RHPs dated 13.3.2008 and 16.10.2009.

4. Saharas are directed to furnish all documents in their custody, particularly, the application forms submitted by subscribers, the approval and allotment of bonds and all other documents to SEBI so as to enable it to ascertain the genuineness of the subscribers as well as the amounts deposited, within a period of 10 (ten) days from die date of pronouncement of this order.
5. SEBI (WTM) shall have.the liberty to engage Investigating Officers, experts in Finance and Accounts and other supporting staff to carry out directions and the expenses for the same will be borne by Saharas and be paid to SEBI.
6. SEBI (WTM) shall take steps with the aid and assistance of Investigating Authorities/Experts in Finance and Accounts and other supporting staff to examine the documents produced by Saharas so as to ascertain their genuineness and after having ascertained the same, they shall identify subscribers who had invested the money on die basis of RHPs dated 13.3.2008 and 16.10.2009 and refund the amount to them

with interest on their production of relevant documents evidencing payments and after counter checking the records produced by Saharas.

7. SEBI (WTM), in the event of finding that the genuineness of the subscribers is doubtful, an opportunity shall be afforded to Saharas to satisfactorily establish the same as being legitimate and valid. It shall be open to the Saharas, in such an eventuality to associate the concerned subscribers to establish their claims. The decision of SEBI (WTM) in this behalf will be final and binding on Saharas as well as the subscribers.
8. SEBI (WTM) if, after the verification of the details furnished, is unable to find out the whereabouts of all or any of the subscribers, then the amount collected from such subscribers will be appropriated to the Government of India.
9. We also appoint Mr. Justice B.N. Agarwal, a retired Judge of this Court to oversee whether directions issued by this Court are properly and effectively complied with by the SEBI (WTM) from the date of this order. Mr. Justice B.N. Agarwal would also oversee the entire steps adopted by SEBI (WTM) and other officials for the effective and proper implementation of the directions issued by this Court. We fix an amount of Rs.5 lakhs towards the monthly remuneration payable to Mr. Justice B.N. Agarwal, this will be in addition to travelling, accommodation and other expenses, commensurate with the status of the office held by Justice B.N. Agarwal, which shall be borne by SEBI and recoverable from Saharas. Mr. Justice B.N. Agarwal is requested to take up this assignment without affecting his other engagements. We also order that all administrative expenses including the payment to the additional staff and experts, etc. would be borne by Saharas.
10. We also make it clear that if Saharas fail to comply with these directions and do not effect refund of money as directed, SEBI can take recourse to all legal remedies, including attachment and sale of properties, freezing of

bank accounts etc. for realizations of the amounts.

11. We also direct SEBI (WTM) to submit a status report, duly approved by Mr. Justice B.N. Agarwal, as expeditiously as possible, and also permit SEBI (WTM) to seek further directions from this Court, as and when, found necessary.

#### **Present Status of the case**

As Saharas failed to furnish the documents and refund the moneys to SEBI within the stipulated time as per the Order dated 31st August 2012 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, SEBI filed a contempt case before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Saharas filed two sets of appeal before the Hon'ble Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT). In the first set, a prayer was made for extension of time for submission of documents to SEBI. The second round of litigation was for allowing deposit of moneys with the Registrar of SAT towards refund of outstanding and unredeemed Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures.

The first set of litigation is listed for further hearing on December 20, 2012. The second was dismissed by the Hon'ble Tribunal on November 29, 2012 as premature and non-maintainable.

Challenging the order dated November 29, 2012, Saharas filed an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The matter came up for hearing on 5th December 2012. On the said date, the Hon'ble Supreme Court disposed off the appeal. Pursuant to the hearing before the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 5th December 2012, an amount of Rs.5,120 Crore has been refunded to SEBI by the Saharas.

(c) Since the Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed SEBI (WTM) to submit a status report duly approved by Hon'ble Justice B.N. Agarwal, SEBI has taken the following steps to safeguard the interests of investors pursuant to order of Hon'ble Supreme Court:—

1. In terms of the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide Order dated August 31, 2012, SEBI is regularly submitting the status report to the Hon'ble Supreme Court approved by the Hon'ble Justice Shri B.N. Agarwal.

2. SEBI filed a contempt petition against the Saharas and their promoter/directors, before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, in view of the non-compliance by the Saharas with the directions as given in the judgment and order dated 31.08.2012 passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.
3. SEBI released a series of advertisements in the National English and Hindi dailies, cautioning the investors of Saharas not to yield to any pressure from Saharas or their agents/ officials for converting or switching over their existing investments in the Bonds to any of their other Schemes Like Q Shop etc., and to hold on to their original documents and produce the same to SEBI when called for, keeping in view the investor complaints received alleging inter alia forceful conversion of OFCDs into instruments of other Sahara Group companies.
4. SEBI launched prosecution proceedings against Saharas and their promoter/directors.
5. SEBI initiated adjudication proceedings against Saharas and their promoter/directors.
6. SEBI wrote to:
  - (a) Various banks requesting them to furnish full details of all bank accounts of Sahara group and their promoters/directors, held with them;
  - (b) Depositories requesting for details of holdings in the demat accounts of the Sahara group and their promoters/directors;
  - (c) Saharas to furnish the details of bank accounts and properties held by them, so as to enable SEBI to take recourse to appropriate legal remedies as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.
7. SEBI wrote to the Chief Secretaries of Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra, requesting them to direct initiation of civil/ criminal proceedings against the Saharas through the relevant State Agencies, as some of the complainants have complained that their,

investments in Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures (OFCDs) have been switched over without their consent.

8. SEBI wrote to NABARD, Enforcement Directorate, Central Economic Intelligence Committee, RBI and Financial Intelligence Unit requesting them to share with SEBI any material/information in their possession about the Sahara Group of Companies, more particularly SIRECL and SHICL. They were also requested to examine or inquire any possible violation of the provisions of law falling under their jurisdiction and share with SEBI the outcome of such examination/inquiry.

#### **Study on Cancer in Ganga River Belt**

2355. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

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

- (a) whether the National Cancer Registry Programme (NCRP) under the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has conducted a study regarding higher incidence of cancer and certain other diseases in areas drained by the Ganga in the country;
- (b) if so, the details along with the facts in this regard;
- (c) the reasons for higher incidences of cancer in the Ganga river belt; and
- (d) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY) (a) to (c) As reported by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the National Cancer Registry Programme of ICMR has not conducted any study regarding cancer and other diseases in areas drained by Ganga in the country.

(d) Health being a State subject, it is for the State Governments to provide healthcare facilities to supplement

the efforts of the State Governments in detection, treatment and management of cancer cases, Government of India has launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 in 100 districts across 21 States.

Under the programme, Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) and Government Medical College Hospitals across the country are also eligible for financial assistance upto Rs. 6.00 crore (Rs. 4.80 crore from Central Government and Rs. 1.20 crore from State Government) for comprehensive cancer care services under Tertiary Cancer Centre (TCC) component.

### Solar Cells

2356. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) it is mandatorily required to give preference to domestic manufacturers of solar cells;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by the Government to ensure transparency in the reverse bidding process under the JNNSM;

(c) whether the Government proposes to restrict foreign manufactured solar cells in India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. F.AROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Suitable clauses detailed below have been included in various schemes of the JNNSM viz Rooftop PV and Small Solar Power Generation Programme (RPSSGP), Batch-I and II and Off-grid and

Decentralized Solar Applications to encourage domestic manufacturing.

(i) All Grid Solar Power Developers under RPSSGP of JNNSM, using Crystalline Silicon Technology, are required to procure Modules manufactured in India

(ii) All Grid Solar Power Developers under Batch-I, Phase-I of JNNSM, using Crystalline

Silicon Technology, are required to procure Modules manufactured in India.

(iii) All Grid Solar Power Developers under Batch-II, Phase-I of JNNSM, using Crystalline Silicon Technology, are required to procure Cells and Modules manufactured in India.

(iv) Under off-grid solar scheme of Government of India, only modules made in India are allowed to be used.

Steps by the Government to ensure transparency in the reverse bidding process under JNNSM:—

(i) Open tender notice is issued.

(ii) Pre-bid meeting is held.

(iii) Details required for the bidders are uploaded on website.

(iv) Evaluation is based on transparent criteria stipulated in guidelines for the scheme.

(v) Consultation meetings are held with all Stake Holders.

(c) to (e) There is no proposal for a blanket ban on foreign manufactured solar cells in India. However, the use of such cells in various programmes would be governed by the policy guidelines of the respective programmes.

### Paramedical Institutes

2357. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:  
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has proposed to set up National Institute of Paramedical Sciences (NIPS) and Regional Institutes of Paramedical Sciences (RIPS) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the locations identified for the purpose, State/UT-wise;

(c) the funds allocated for setting up the above institutes along with the time by which these are likely to be functional in the country;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Governments for starting paramedical courses in certain medical colleges;

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

(f) the further measures taken/proposed by the Government to meet shortage of paramedical staff in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Government of India has proposed to set up one National Institute of Paramedical Sciences (NIPS) at Najafgarh (Delhi) and eight Regional Institutes of Paramedical Sciences (RIPS) at Nagpur (Maharashtra), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Bhubaneswar (Odisha), Chandigarh (UT), Coimbatore (Tamilnadu), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) and one location in Bihar at a total cost of 804.43 Crore to be shared in the ratio of 85:15 between Central and the State Governments under the centrally sponsored scheme namely "Establishment of NIPS, RIPS and Supporting the State Govt. Medical College for conducting paramedical courses through one time grant". Detailed Project Report (DPR) of NIPS, Najafgarh (Delhi), RIPS Coimbatore and Chandigarh is under finalization by HLL Lifecare Limited, the project consultant. All out efforts are being made to establish the institutes in 12th Plan period.

(d) and (e) Under manpower development component of the above scheme, Government of India has received proposals five from Maharashtra, four from Rajasthan, one from Uttarakhand, three from Assam, five from Kerala, one from Gujarat and seven from Uttar Pradesh. Some proposals have been examined by the Technical Committee under Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS). Based on the recommendations of Technical Committee and approval of the competent authority in this Ministry, Rs. 21.22 crore has been released to 5 Medical Colleges of Maharashtra and Rajasthan. Rs. 3.91 Crore will be released to a college of Assam as soon as Memorandum of Understanding in this regard is received from them.

(f) Government of India has proposed a new scheme namely "Setting up of State institutions of paramedical sciences in States and Setting up of college

of paramedical education" in 12th Plan to set up 20 State Paramedical institutions and to give one time grant-in-aid to 149 Government Medical Colleges to meet shortage of Paramedical Staff in the country.

#### Investment in Infrastructure Sector

2358. DR. M. JAGANNATH:

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has estimated the requirement for infrastructure sector funding for future;

(b) if so, the details thereof, present position and steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the requirement; and

(c) whether Parekh panel has recommended slew of measures to encourage investments in the infrastructure sector and if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Planning Commission has informed that the draft Twelfth Five Year Plan document projects an investment of Rs. 56,31,692 crore in infrastructure during the Plan period (2012-17). While the Centre and the States are envisaged to make investments of Rs. 16,28,129 crore and Rs. 12,89,709 crore respectively, investment by the private sector would make up the balance of Rs. 27,13,853 crore. The Government has already initiated various steps like Viability Gap Funding Scheme for PPP projects, Infrastructure Debt Funds for investment in Infrastructure Sector etc. In addition, the Government has also constituted a High Level Committee on Financing Infrastructure in order to review the existing framework for financing infrastructure.

The High Level Committee on Financing Infrastructure headed by Shri Deepak Parekh has submitted its interim report to the Prime Minister on October 3, 2012. The Committee discussed policy measures for creating an enabling environment for the investment projections to fructify. The final report of the Committee is expected by 31st March, 2013.

**Business Climate**

2359. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KCHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has appointed a panel of corporate leaders and other experts under the Chairmanship of former Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) chief to improve business climate in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said panel has submitted its report to the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the response of the Union Government on the recommendations made by the Panel?

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

(b) Ministry of Corporate Affairs has set up a committee for Reforming the Regulatory Environment for doing business in India under the Chairmanship of Shri M. Damodaran, former Chairman of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The Committee consists of following persons:—

I. Mr. M. Damodaran — Chairman

II. Members:

1. Shri Y.C. Deveshwar, Chairman, ITC
2. Shri Ishaat Hussain, Director, Tata Sons Limited
3. Shri K.V. Kamath, Chairman, Infosys
4. Shri Madhu Tandon
5. Shri Anand Mahindra, Chairman, Mahindra Group
6. Shri Kumar Mangalam Birla, Chairman, Aditya Birla Group
7. Chirman, SEBI or his nominee
8. A representative of Reserve Bank of India

9. Shri R.K. Pachauri, Vice-Chairman, TERI

10. Shri Vijay Sharma, Ex. MoEF Secretary

11. Shri Subas Pani, former Secretary, M/o Rural Development

12. A representative not below the rank of Joint Secretary for M/o Power

13. A representative not below the rank of Joint Secretary for M/o Petroleum

14. A representative not below the rank of Joint Secretary for M/o Highways

15. A representative not below the rank of Joint Secretary for M/o Urban Development

16. A representative not below the rank of Joint Secretary for M/o Commerce and Industry

17. A representative not below the rank of Joint Secretary for D/o Economic Affairs

18. Shri Amitabh Choudhary, CEO, HDFC Standard Life

19. Shri Anil Bharadwaj, Secretary General, FISME

20. Shri P.R. Ramesh, Chairman, Deloitte India

(c) No, Madam.

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

**UNICEF Adolescent Girls Club**

2360. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has an assessment of the number of United Nations Children's Education Fund (UNICEF) adolescent girl clubs in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up or fund similar girls clubs in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The UNICEF has been facilitating adolescent girl clubs in Assam and Maharashtra. As reported by Government of Assam, 463 Adolescent Girls' clubs are operational in Dibrugarh district of Assam. In Maharashtra, as reported by the State Government, 2238 Adolescent girls groups have been formed in the year 2008 in four districts (Chandrapur, Latur, Nandurbar, Mumbai) of Maharashtra. The initiative got replicated in three more districts (Jalna, Yavatmal and Wardha) of Maharashtra in 2010 and 850 additional adolescent girls groups have been formed.

(c) to (e) The Government introduced Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) — **Sabla**, a Centrally sponsored scheme in the year 2010-11 on a pilot basis. The scheme has two major components Nutrition and Non Nutrition Component and is being implemented in 205 districts from all the States/UTs.

**Kishori Samooh** (Group of Adolescent Girls) are formed at Anganwadi Centre under the scheme **Sabla** to provide adolescent girls with opportunities of life skill education, nutrition and health education, awareness about other socio-legal issues etc. As reported by States/UTs, nearly 3.9 lakh Kishori Samooh are operational in the country under **Sabla**. Since the inception of the scheme, a sum of Rs. 1108.26 crore have been released to States/UTs under **Sabla**. Nearly 100 lakh adolescent girls per annum are expected to be benefitted under the scheme.

#### **E-Trade in Gold and Diamond**

2361. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to stop e-trade in gold and diamond to stop steep price hike on gold and diamond;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government. As far as diamond is concerned, it is not traded on any of the commodity futures exchange in India.

The commodity futures market performs the twin objectives of price discovery and price risk management and does not contribute to price increase of the commodity. The prices of gold and diamond depend on international prices. The movements in the prices of gold and diamond in India are mainly due to the changes in the prices of these commodities in the international markets.

[Translation]

#### **Sale of Habitational Lands**

2362. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the BIFR has finalised the scheme regarding utilisation of funds to be received from the sale of the habitational land;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the time by which the scheme is likely to be finalised;

(d) the mills to which the surplus lands have been decided to be sold along with the funds likely to accrue therefrom; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to take permission from the States which have not permitted the sale of habitational lands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Rehabilitation Schemes for Sick Companies are prepared and finalized by Board for industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) from time to time during the process of revival of respective sick companies. The schemes are company specific and if the rehabilitation process involves sale of land, if legally permissible, then the matter is referred to the Assets Sale Committee (ASC) of BIFR in accordance to BIFR's guidelines. BIFR is deemed to be a civil court and every proceeding before it is a judicial proceeding as per Section 14 of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. The ASC comprises:—

(i) DGM or above level officers from Operating Agency.

(ii) Company's representative.

- (iii) Representative of Secured Creditors.
- (iv) Revenue Officer, if involves sale of land.
- (v) Representative of administrative Ministry/ Department.

#### Complaints against Credit Societies

2363. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names and number of credit societies against whom complaints regarding non-payment of money of investors have been received or taken note of by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and company-wise;
- (b) the number of complaints received so far against each society and the details of financial implications thereof; and
- (c) the details of action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against these societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the Credit Societies are registered and regulated by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies of the respective State and by the Central Registrar of the Co-operative Societies in the case of Multi-State Credit Societies. Since the Credit Societies are not regulated by RBI and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), their Management Information System does not maintain and generate the desired information.

[English]

#### Interest Rate on Crop Loans

2364. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of prevalent rates of interest on crop loan in the country;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to slash interest rate on crop loans to farmers;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the farmers are not getting the benefits of conversion of crop loan into term loan due to drought, floods etc.;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c): The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 percent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payees farmers, i.e., those who repay their loans in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10, 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12. Further, in order to discourage distress sales, the benefit of interest subvention was made available in the year 2011-12 to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of up to six months post harvest on the same rates as available to crop loans against negotiable warehouse receipts for keeping their produce in warehouses. The Interest subvention Scheme for the year 2011-12 has been continued in 2012-13 as well.

(d) to (f) In order to provide relief to bank borrowers in times of natural calamities, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued standing guidelines to banks. The relief measures, inter alia, include conversion of the principal amount outstanding in the short term loan as well as interest due for repayment in the year of occurrence of natural calamity into term loans for period ranging from 3 to 10 years depending upon the frequency of crop failures/intensity of damage to crops, etc.

In order to provide relief to farmers in drought affected areas, the Government of India has issued instructions on 17.09.2012 to banks that in cases where short term crop loans are restructured due to drought as per RBI guidelines, the interest subvention already available for short term crop loans will continue to be available for the current financial year on the full restructured amount. Such restructured loans will attract normal rate of interest from next financial year onward as per the policy laid down by the RBI.

[Translation]

### Loan Waiver Scheme

2365. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers given relief under the loan waiver scheme as on date and the amount provided by the Union Government under the said scheme, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the large number of farmers who are not covered by the loan waiver scheme are left in the hands of the State Governments;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the criteria fixed by the Government for the waiving of farmers loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) 3.45 lakh farm loan accounts have been benefited under Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008. The Government of India (GoI) has released an amount of Rs. 52,516.86 crore to the lending institutions as reimbursement under the Scheme.

(d) As per Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008, the marginal farmers having land up to 1 hectare (2.5 acres), small farmers more than 1 hectare and up to 2 hectares (5 acres) and other farmers more than 2 hectares (more than 5 acres) were covered under the scheme.

Under this scheme the amount eligible for debt waiver or debt relief, as the case may be, comprised of:—

(a) in the case of short-term production loan, the amount of such loan (together with applicable interest):

(i) disbursed up to March 31, 2007 and overdue as on December 31, 2007 and remaining unpaid until February 29, 2008;

(ii) restructured and rescheduled loan by banks in 2004 and in 2006 through the special packages announced by the Central Government, whether overdue or not; and

(iii) restructured and rescheduled loan in the normal course up to March 31, 2007 as per applicable RBI guidelines on account of natural calamities, whether overdue or not.

(b) in case of an investment loan, the installments of such loan that are over due (together with applicable interest on such installments) if the loan was:—

(i) disbursed up to March 31, 2007 and overdue as on December 31, 2007 and remaining unpaid until February 29, 2008;

(ii) restructured and rescheduled loan by banks in 2004 and in 2006 through the special packages announced by the Central Government; and

(iii) restructured and rescheduled loan in the normal course up to March 31, 2007 as per applicable RBI guidelines on account of natural calamities.

### Loan for Tractors

2366. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes implemented/being implemented by the Government to provide loan facility to farmers for buying tractors;

(b) whether there is any difference in price of a tractor bought through bank loan and a tractor bought by farmers making cash payment;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make a simple policy for providing grants to the farmers to purchase tractors; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a): According to the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India all domestic commercial banks are required to lend 18% of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or credit equivalent amount of Off-Balance sheet

Exposure, whichever is higher to the Agriculture Sector. This includes Advances to Agriculture Machinery and implements. Government sets targets of Agricultural Credit Flow to Agriculture Sector every year. For the year 2012-13 an amount of Rs. 5,75,000 crore has been fixed.

(b) and (c) The Banks have no role in deciding the price of tractors sold in open market.

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

**Adverse Health Affects of Mobile Phone/  
Tower Radiation**

2367. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of adverse health affects of radiation from mobile phones, towers and other wireless communication devices on human beings have been reported in the country;

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

(c) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has carried out any study in this regard;

(d) if so, the details along with the outcome thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/ proposed by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) There are no conclusive data available on this issue.

(c) and (d) The Indian Council of Medical Research has commenced a cohort study to examine whether use of cell phone is associated with neurological disorders, reproductive dysfunctions, cardiovascular disorders, ontological disorders and promote cancers if any.

(e) As per the recommendations of Inter-Ministerial Committee on EMF Radiation, the radio frequency emission level exposure limits have been revised to 1/10th of the existing prescribed base station emission level which are effective from 01.09.2012.

[English]

**Financial Assistance to Endosulfan  
Victims**

2368. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on health effects of Endosulfan on human beings in the country especially in Kerala;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any representation from the State Government of Kerala seeking financial assistance for Endosulfan victims;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) Several health problems were reported due to the aerial spraying of Endosulfan in Kasargod, Kerala. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) took suo-moto notice of this and directed National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH), Ahmedabad to conduct a study. The report of this study was submitted in 2002 to NHRC. The study concluded that there is significantly higher prevalence of neurobehavioral disorders, congenital malformations in the study group as compared to the reference group.

(c) to (e) In response to a proposal received from State Government of Kerala in the PIP, an amount of Rs. 5.6 crores has been approved for release to the State Government in 2012-13.

**Transparency in Allocation of Resources**

2369. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to bring transparency in the allocation of resources;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministries are implementing the recommendation of the Ashok Chawla Committee;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) A Group of Ministers (GoM) on "Measures that can be taken by the Government to tackle corruption" had decided on 21st January, 2011, *inter-alia*, to deliberate on issues of enhancing transparency, effectiveness and sustainability in utilization of natural resources, consistent with the needs of the country to achieve accelerated economic development. Accordingly, a Committee on Allocation of Natural Resources under the Chairmanship of Shri Ashok Chawla, formerly Finance Secretary, was constituted by the Cabinet Secretariat. The Committee submitted its Report on 31st May, 2011 giving 81 recommendations covering eight administrative Ministries viz. Ministry of Coal (11 recommendations), Ministry of Mines (10 recommendations), Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (19 recommendations), Ministry of Communications and IT, Department of Telecommunications (8 recommendations), Ministry of Environment and Forests (7 recommendations), Ministry of Urban Development (16 recommendations), and Ministry of Water Resources (4 recommendations). In addition to this, there are recommendations on Overarching Issues (6 recommendations) covering all the Ministries.

GoM has already accepted 69 recommendations of the Ashok Chawla Committee, and it has been decided that further action on all these recommendations would be pursued by individual Ministries in a timely manner. A Monitoring Mechanism has also been set up under the Cabinet Secretary to monitor the implementation of the accepted recommendations. All the concerned Ministries/Departments have been asked to draw up a time schedule of implementation in respect of each of the accepted recommendations.

[Translation]

#### FDI in Pensions

2370. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed/proposes to allow Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in pensions; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) limit in pension funds has been proposed at twenty-six per cent, of the paid-up capital of such fund or such percentage as may be approved for an Indian insurance company under the Insurance Act, 1938, whichever is higher. The Government proposes to introduce the official amendment in the current session of Parliament to stipulate the said levels of FDI in pension funds on the basis of recommendations of the Standing Committee on Finance, which examined the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Bill, 2011.

[English]

#### Private Travel Agents

2371. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data of the private travel agents operating in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has any control over their activities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. At present, there are 286 travel agencies approved by Ministry of Tourism in the country. The details in this regard, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The approval of travel agents by Ministry of Tourism is a voluntary scheme. However, on receipt of complaints/shortcomings in services of any Travel agency, appropriate action is initiated by Ministry of Tourism. Further, the service providers approved by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India are required to sign a pledge of commitment to adhere to the tenets of the 'Code of Conduct for Safe and Honourable Tourism'.

**Statement**

Total number of Travel Agents in India approved by Ministry of Tourism as on 03rd December, 2012

Sl. No.	State	Total
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	1
4.	Bihar	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	1
6.	Goa	3
7.	Gujarat	10
8.	Haryana	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
11.	Jharkhand	1
12.	Karnataka	14
13.	Kerala	9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3
15.	Maharashtra	58
16.	Manipur	2
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	1
21.	Punjab	12
22.	Rajasthan	4
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	25

1	2	3
25.	Tripura	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	15
27.	Uttarakhand	1
28.	West Bengal	13
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
30.	Chandigarh	2
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0
33.	Delhi	94
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	1
Total		286

**Small Hydro Power Projects**

2372. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policies for the development of small hydro power projects and exploitation of the total potential of power generation from such projects;

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

(c) the details of financial support provided for identification of new potential sites including survey and preparation of Detailed Project Report) DPRs since introduction of the above policies;

(d) the reasons for not seeking technical knowhow/ assistance from any developed country to set up small hydro power projects; and

(e) the corrective steps being taken in this regard to augment power generation from such projects?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has a policy for the development of Small Hydro Power (SHP) projects.

(b) The estimated potential of small hydro in the country is about 20,000 MW. Out of this, capacity of 3451 MW have been setup and projects of 1290 MW are under implementation in the country. State-wise details of SHP identified potential, projects installed and under implementation are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Ministry is providing financial support to the State Governments / State agencies for the overall estimation of potential of SHP projects in a State/UT, identification of new potential sites and for the preparation of Plan for

systematic SHP development in the State. The Ministry also provides support of rupees two lakhs for project up to one megawatt capacity and rupees five lakhs for project with more than one megawatt and up to 25 megawatt capacity for preparation of DPRs including detailed survey and investigation.

(d) Appropriate technical know-how and infrastructure for setting up of small hydro projects, manufacturing of hydro turbines and control systems have been developed in the country, indigenously and through joint ventures with developed countries.

(e) So far, over 920 small hydro projects have already been set up in the country. Training programmes on establishment and operation of small hydro plants efficiently are organized on regular basis at Alternate Hydro Energy Center, IIT, Roorkee.

#### Statement

##### State-wise Numbers and Aggregate Capacity of SHP Projects Potential, Installed and Under Implementation

Sl. No.	State	Potential		Projects Installed		Projects under Implementation	
		Nos.	Total Capacity (MW)	Nos.	Capacity (MW)	Nos.	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	387	978.40	66	217.830	15	35.25
2	Arunachal Pradesh	677	1341.38	137	94.510	71	37.97
3	Assam	119	238.69	5	31.110	4	15.00
4	Bihar	93	223.05	26	66.300	8	22.10
5	Chhattisgarh	200	1107.15	8	27.250	5	140.00
6	Goa	6	6.50	1	0.050	—	—
7	Gujarat	292	201.97	5	15.600	—	—
8	Haryana	33	110.05	7	70.100	2	3.35
9	Himachal Pradesh	531	2397.91	142	531.905	47	182.45
10	Jammu and Kashmir	245	1430.67	35	130.530	9	34.65
11	Jharkhand	103	208.95	6	4.050	8	34.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Karnataka	834	4141.12	131	890.645	42	346.78
13.	Kerala	245	704.10	25	158.420	11	52.75
14.	Madhya Pradesh	299	820.44	11	86.160	3	4.90
15.	Maharashtra	274	794.33	46	292.025	21	84.10
16.	Manipur	114	109.13	8	5.450	3	2.75
17.	Meghalaya	97	230.05	4	31.030	3	1.70
18.	Mizoram	72	168.90	18	36.470	1	0.50
19.	Nagaland	99	196.98	10	28.670	4	4.20
20.	Odisha	222	295.47	9	64.300	4	3.60
21.	Punjab	259	441.38	46	154.500	12	21.15
22.	Rajasthan	66	57.17	10	23.850	—	—
23.	Sikkim	88	266.64	17	52.110	1	0.20
24.	Tamil Nadu	197	659.51	21	123.050	—	—
25.	Tripura	13	46.86	3	16.010	—	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	251	460.75	9	25.100	—	—
27.	Uttarakhand	448	1707.87	98	170.820	47	178.04
28.	West Bengal	203	396.11	23	98.400	17	84.25
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	7.91	1	5.250	—	—
Total		6474	19749.44	928	3451.495	338	1290.54

[Translation]

### Anganwadi Centres

2373. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in the country which have pucca buildings;

(b) whether the Government is considering to provide pucca buildings to all AWCs keeping in view their importance in rural regions;

(c) if so, the number of AWCs provided pucca buildings during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which, all the AWCs are likely to be provided pucca buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Government has information available for 11.98 lakh Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) buildings of which about 10 lakh Anganwadi Centres,

including those 2.64 lakh AWCs in rented buildings, have pucca buildings as on 30.06.2012.

(b) to (d) ICDS Scheme did not have provision for construction of AWC buildings under the scheme as this was envisaged to be provided by the community except for the North Eastern States for which financial support was being provided for construction of AWC buildings since 2001-02 at a unit cost of Rs.1.75 lakh. So far 68504 AWC buildings have been cumulatively sanctioned for north eastern States of which as per information available 54232 AWC buildings have been constructed. State-wise cumulatively approved and constructed AWC buildings for the NER are as under:—

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of AWCs buildings Approved for construction	No. of AWC buildings constructed
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	4613
2.	Assam	39748	34748
3.	Manipur	3524	2955
4.	Meghalaya	2985	1892
5.	Mizoram	1980	1688
6.	Nagaland	3455	3455
7.	Sikkim	709	451
8.	Tripura	9878	4430
Total		68504	54232

Further, as part of Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme, Government has approved a provision for construction of 2 lakh Anganwadi Centre buildings during XII Plan period in a phased manner with cost sharing ratio of 75:25 between Centre and State other than the NER, where it will be at 90:10.

In addition, States/UTs have also been requested to leverage funds under various scheme like MPLADs, MLALDs, BRGF, PRI, RIDF, MSDP, IAP, MGNREGA, 13th Finance Commission, ACA, State Plan and other area development project for construction of AWC Buildings.

With these efforts substantial proportion of AWCs would have buildings.

#### Review of SHGs

2374. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:  
SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- whether the Government proposes to review the constitution of Self Help Groups (SHG), their activities and role of banks in setting up SHGs;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether any cases of discrimination by the banks during distribution of loans of SHGs have come to the notice of the Government;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- the corrective steps taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In order to provide thrust to formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs), reduce the time taken in documentation and increase convenience for the SHGs as well as banks, Government has advised banks to sanction cash credit limits to the SHGs and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to ensure compliance of the same.

(c) and (d) NABARD has reported that no instance of discrimination by banks during distribution of loans to SHGs has come to their notice.

- Does not arise.

[English]

#### Violation of Regulations

2375. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- the details of violation of takeover regulation taken place during each of the last three years and the current year till date;

(b) the action taken by the Company Law Board (CLB) on the said violations;

(c) whether Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) allegedly indulged in delays similar cases in the past and if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

(d) the efforts made or proposed to be made to expedite the action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) In 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 till date, SEBI has observed violation of SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 1997/2011 and initiated adjudication proceedings in 20, 17, 18 and 8 cases, respectively.

(b) Takeover regulations do not fall within the jurisdiction of the Company Law Board (CLB).

(c) No, Madam.

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

#### Investment by NRIs

2376. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is trying to explore the potentiality of getting small investors in the arena of corporate economy of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the quantum of investment in the country by Non-Resident Indians and overseas corporate bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Union Government has launched a number of initiatives for encouraging investments by small investors in infrastructure and industry. Some such recent initiatives are as follows:—

(i) A new tax saving scheme called Rajiv Gandhi Equity Saving Scheme (RGESS), was notified

on 23 November 2012, exclusively for the first time domestic retail investors in securities market. This Scheme would give 50% deduction of the amount invested from the taxable income for that year to new domestic retail investors who invest up to Rs. 50,000 and whose annual income is below Rs. 10 lakh.

(ii) 40% of the public issue of tax-free infrastructure bonds by companies for the financial year 2012-13 has been earmarked exclusively for the retail investors.

(c) Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCB) have been derecognized as a class of investor entity in India with effect from September 16, 2003 and the facilities available to them have been accordingly withdrawn. With a view to encourage the Non Resident Indians (NRIs) to make investments in India or for keeping deposits either under Non-Resident (External) Rupee Account (NRE Account) or Foreign Currency Non Resident (Bank) Account (FCNR (B) Account), the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has taken the following steps in the recent period:—

(i) In September 2011, NRI have been allowed to open joint FCNR (B)/NRE Account with a resident close relative subject to certain conditions.

(ii) NRIs have been permitted to invest in IDFs set up as a Mutual Fund or Non-Banking Financial Company in India.

(iii) Since October 2011, FCNR(B) accounts have been permitted to be opened in any freely convertible currency.

(iv) Interest rates on NRE and Non-Resident Ordinary Rupee Account (NRO Account) have been deregulated since December, 2011.

(v) the ceiling rate of interest of FCNR(B) deposits were enhanced in May, 2012.

#### Literacy Rate among Tribals

2377. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of literacy among the Scheduled Tribes in the country according to the last census, State/UT-wise;

(b) the breakup of male and female tribal literacy rate, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to improve the literacy rate among tribals along with the achievement made as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) The rate of literacy and the break-up of male and female literacy rates among the Scheduled Tribes, State/UT-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) To improve the literacy level of students belonging to the Scheduled Tribe communities, besides usual reservation for ST students, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing the education-oriented schemes which include Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students, Hostels for ST girls and boys, Establishment of Ashram School in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas, Upgradation of Merit through coaching and remedial classes, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students, Top Class Education for ST students and National Overseas Scholarship for ST students. These are supplementary to the efforts made by other Ministries. These schemes along with various schemes of other line Ministries have resulted in higher Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) by the ST boys and girls.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise Literacy Rate of Scheduled Tribes (Census 2001)*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Total		
		Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
01.	Andhra Pradesh	37.04	47.66	26.11
02.	Arunachal Pradesh	49.62	58.77	40.56
03.	Assam	62.52	72.34	52.44
04.	Bihar	28.17	39.76	15.54
05.	Chhattisgarh	52.09	65.04	39.35
06.	Goa	55.88	63.49	47.32
07.	Gujarat	47.74	59.18	36.02
08.	Haryana*	—	—	—
09.	Himachal Pradesh	65.5	77.71	53.32

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	37.46	48.16	25.51
11.	Jharkhand	40.67	53.98	27.21
12.	Karnataka	48.27	59.66	36.57
13.	Kerala	64.35	70.78	58.11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	41.16	53.55	28.44
15.	Maharashtra	55.21	67.02	43.08
16.	Manipur	65.85	73.16	58.42
17.	Meghalaya	61.34	63.49	59.2
18.	Mizoram	89.34	91.71	86.95
19.	Nagaland	65.95	70.26	61.35
20.	Odisha	37.37	51.48	23.37
21.	Punjab*	—	—	—
22.	Rajasthan	44.66	62.1	26.16
23.	Sikkim	67.14	73.81	60.16
24.	Tamil Nadu	41.53	50.15	32.78
25.	Tripura	56.48	67.97	44.6
26.	Uttar Pradesh	35.13	48.45	20.7
27.	Uttarakhand	63.23	76.39	49.37
28.	West Bengal	43.4	57.38	29.15
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	66.79	73.61	59.58
30.	Chandigarh*	—	—	—
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	41.24	55.97	26.99
32.	Daman and Diu	63.42	74.23	51.93
33.	Delhi*	—	—	—
34.	Lakshadweep	86.14	92.16	80.18
35.	Puducherry*	—	—	—
India		47.1	59.17	34.76

Source: Registrar General of India, Census 2001.

\*No STs.

[Translation]

**Awareness Programme against  
Malnutrition**

2378. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to seek co-operation of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and celebrities in the nationwide awareness campaign against malnutrition in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Government has developed a Nationwide awareness campaign against malnutrition with technical support and production of creatives by UNICEF and with pro bono services of a celebrity from film industry.

The mass media campaign would address key issues on nutrition and will be in four stages through print and electronic media, as well as at the local level using folk media etc. The Information Education Communication (IEC) Campaign against malnutrition has been launched on 19th November, 2012 by the Hon'ble President of India.

**Female Foeticide**

2379. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI:

SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) whether the Government has installed a software system for tracking pregnant mothers/infants in certain medical centres of the country to check large cases of female foeticide;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which this system has been able to reduce the cases of female foeticide; and

(d) the action plan drawn by the Government to introduce such system in all the medical centres in the country, especially in female foeticide prone areas to check female foeticide in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) No. Government of India has not installed any software system, for tracking pregnant mother/infants in certain medical centres of the country to check cases of female foeticide.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[English]

**Insurance Literacy Programmes**

2380. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal under consideration to launch insurance literacy programme in various schools across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said programme is likely to be launched and the benefit likely to accrue as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that the Technical Group of the Sub-Committee of the Financial Stability Development Council (FSDC) has framed the draft National Strategy on Financial Education in consultation with stakeholders. The action plan of National Strategy includes incorporating basic financial education up to senior secondary level by weaving financial education (which also includes insurance education) in the content of school curricula through CBSE/NCERT.

(c) The Programme will be launched synchronising it with the CBSE curriculum.

[Translation]

#### Grants to NGOs for Eye Camps

2381. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 2975 on the 30th March, 2012 and state:

(a) the reasons for difference in the payment made to all the Non-Governmental Organisations for organising eye camps, making payment only for one year against the outstanding of several years and the discrepancy in the amount of payment along with the reasons for paying special attention to certain NGOs and neglecting others;

(b) the details of the proposal of the Government to ensure timely payment of grants to all the NGOs; and

(c) the total outstanding/remaining amount of NGOs

including one from Madhubani along with the time by which these are likely to be paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) is a decentralized scheme under implementation through State/District Health Societies functioning in the States. Identification of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and release of grant of them for the activities undertaken by them are undertaken by the respective State/District Health Society.

Under NPCB, the grant-in-aid for Contract operation is fixed at Rs. 750/- per Cataract operation. The payment is made by the District authorities as per NPCB guidelines and deduction is made according to the facility provided by the concerned NGOs (for example, if the lens is supplied by district authorities then the amount of Rs.200/- is deducted per lens provided). The break-up of Rs.750/- is given below:—

Sl. No	Material	ECCE/IOL (in rupees)	SICS/PHACO (in rupees)
1.	Drugs and Consumables	200	200
2.	Sutures	50	0
3.	Spectacles	125	125
4.	Transport/POL	100	100
5.	Organization and Publicity	75	75
6.	IOL, Viscoelastics and additional consumables	200	250
Total		750	750

Further, payment of Cataract Operations depends upon, submission of Cataract Surgical Records in the prescribed format by the concerned NGOs and physical verification of 5% of patients who have undergone Cataract Operations by the District authorities on a monthly basis.

Director-in-Chief, Health Services, Bihar, Patna has reported that there is no difference in payments made to NGOs in Bihar. It has further been reported that no special attention is given to any NGO by State Authority by neglecting others.

(b) As per NPCB guideline, NGOs seeking non-recurring grants under NPCB shall seek reimbursement in the prescribed format within maximum of three months of surgery/intervention/screening of eye. No claims shall be valid after lapse of three months. The District Programme Manager (DPM) shall acknowledge the receipt of the claim document and shall be required to settle the claim in a period not exceeding three months time. These guidelines have been circulated to all States time and again for strict compliance and during review of the programme at various levels.

Director-in-Chief, Health Services, Bihar, Patna, has reported that from the year 2012-13, State of Bihar is following the practice of Management Information System (MIS) in which NGOs have to enter the number of Cataract operations done by them to ensure early and timely payment.

(c) NPCB being a decentralized scheme, identification of NGOs and release of grant for the activities undertaken by them is the role of concerned State/District Health Society.

Director-in-Chief, Health Services, Bihar, Patna, has reported that no NGO from Madhubani has submitted any documents for payment during the last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12). As per the report, an amount of Rs. 7,39,80,705/- is due to various NGOs for the period 2009-10 to 2011-12.

[English]

#### LPG Connections to BPL Families

2382. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:  
PROF. SAUGATA ROY:  
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide free LPG connections to the persons living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in the country, particularly in the kerosene free cities;

(b) whether the Government proposes to make the Public Sector Oil Companies to bear half the amount for providing free LPG connections to the BPL families;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the pattern of funding and the expenditure likely to be incurred for providing free LPG connections to the BPL families;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to provide free refill of LPG cylinders or supply more subsidised cylinders to the BPL families in kerosene free cities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) A scheme for providing one time grant to BPL families in the rural areas for release of new domestic LPG connection under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY) has been finalized and is in operation in the Country. As per the scheme, the security deposit for the domestic LPG cylinder and pressure regulator is paid from the fund created for the purpose by contributions from the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund of ONGC, OIL, GAIL, BPCL, HPCL and IOC.

Some of the State Government have also identified the BPL families and implemented various schemes to provide free LPG connections to BPL families.

Delhi Government has announced a scheme called 'Kerosene Free Dilli'. New domestic LPG connection is issued free of cost to BPL/ Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Jhuggi Ration Card (JRC) holders of Delhi getting kerosene supply. 50% of security deposit of LPG cylinder and pressure regulator is borne by Delhi Government, remaining 50% is borne by OMCs from their CSR fund. For JRC, entire amount of security deposit of cylinder and pressure regulator will be borne by Delhi Government. 2 Burner Hotplate, Suraksha Hose, DGCC Book and Installation charges are also provided by the Delhi Government under this scheme.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal to provide free refill of LPG cylinders to any customers including BPL families by Government of India.

[Translation]

#### Renewable Energy Board

2383. SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Renewable Energy Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this board is likely to be set up and the composition thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Madam. There is no proposal to setup Renewable Energy Board.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

### Fake Currency

2384. SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the suggestions/recommendations made by the Naik Committee set up by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

to go into the dynamics of currency management and the action taken thereon by the Government;

(b) whether inefficient currency management is responsible for circulation of counterfeit currency in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As informed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the recommendations of the Naik Committee and the status of their implementation, are as follows:—

Recommendation	Status
Coinisation of Rs.10	Since implemented
Use of stainless steel for coins	Since implemented
Increase in capacity for printing of notes	Since implemented
Distribution of coins, packing, dispatch etc.	Since implemented
Direct Remittance of Treasure	Not implemented
Mechanised sorting of notes at currency chests and RBI	Since implemented
Computerised reporting/MIS for currency management function	Since implemented
Handling, packing of fresh/reissuable/soiled notes	Since implemented
Procedure for disposing soiled notes at RBI	Since implemented
Introduction of Coin Dispensing machines	Since implemented
Improvement in work environment in Cash Departments of RBI	Since implemented

(b) and (c) Due to the steps taken by RBI, there has been increase in detection of counterfeit notes by the banks. To address the multi-dimensional aspects of the FICN menace, several agencies such as the RBI, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) etc., are working in tandem, to thwart the illegal activities related to FICNs. The work of these agencies is periodically reviewed by a nodal group (FCORD) set up for this purpose. FCORD (FICN Coordination Cell) coordinates/shares all available information/intelligence and analysis on circulation/smuggling of FICN in the world. At the functional level, the CBI has been declared as the

nodal agency for coordination with the States and the Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence has been nominated as the Lead Intelligence Agency for the purpose. National Investigation Agency (NIA) has been empowered by National Investigation Agency Act to investigate and prosecute such offences to deal with this menace. The Government has also constituted a Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) in NIA in 2010 to focus on investigation of Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cases.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also strengthened the mechanism for detection of counterfeit notes by the Banks.

**Health Screening of International  
Passengers**

2385. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a recent global warning of the World Health Organisation against the risk of importing a new respiratory virus belonging to the same family as the deadly Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS);

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

(c) the health units currently functional at various airports, ports and land borders for the health screening of international passengers in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up health surveillance units at all the airports, ports and land borders in a time bound manner in accordance with the WHO requirement under the international health regulations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, World Health Organization has informed member countries about novel Corona virus. Globally there are nine cases with five deaths (as on 30th November, 2012).

The current understanding of this novel virus is that it does not appear to transmit easily between people. World

Health Organization has advised against screening at point of entry, travel or trade restrictions. However, the situation has been reviewed by the Government and the Integrated Disease surveillance Project (IDSP) has been doing surveillance for severe acute respiratory illness.

(c) There are 21 Port of Entries (POEs), i.e. Port Health Organization (10) and Airport Health Organization (10) and Land Border Health Unit (1) under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to prevent and control the spread of communicable diseases.

(d) and (e) The Government has prepared a plan of action for 23 new Port of Entries with Health Units for strengthening surveillance.

**World Bank Loan for North-Eastern States**

2386. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has sanctioned any loan for the projects pertaining to poverty alleviation and other human resource development in North-Eastern States during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the details of projects cleared by the Government during the aforesaid period; and

(d) the details of implementing agencies for these projects, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The details of World Bank assisted loans sanctioned for the projects pertaining to poverty alleviation and other human resource development in North-Eastern States during the last three years and the current years and the current year, alongwith implementation agencies, are given in the enclosed Statements.

**Statement**

Name of Project	Name of States	Date of signing	Loan Amount in (US\$M)	Name of implementing agency
1	2	3	4	6

**2009-10**

Nil

1	2	3	4	6
<b>2010-11</b>				
Additional Financing for Second Elementary Education Project (SSA-II)	All States including North- Eastern States	07.05.2010	750.00	Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, GOI
Second Technical Engineering Educational Quality Improvement Project	Selected States including Tripura in North East	14.07.2010.	300.00	Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, GOI
<b>2011-12</b>				
North East Rural Livelihoods Project	Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura	20.01.2012	130.00	North East Livelihood Promotion Society, Guwahati, Assam
<b>2012-13</b>				
Secondary Education Project (Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan)	All States including North-Eastern States	05.10.12	500.00	Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, GOI

#### Work-posts for AWCs

2387. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:

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

- whether there are vacancies in the sanctioned work-posts for Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in the country;
- if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- the steps being taken to recruit additional staff in States where the number of operational work-posts is lower than the sanctioned posts;
- whether there is a proposal to increase funding to States where AWCs are significantly understaffed;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- the time by which the required staff is likely to be recruited in these AWCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY

OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented by States/UTs Administrations. The scheme provides for one Anganwadi worker and one Anganwadi Helper in each operational Anganwadi centre and one worker in the mini-anganwadi centre. There are 54985 vacant positions of Anganwadi workers and 80930 vacant positions of Anganwadi Helpers in the country as per available reports on 31.10.2012 from States/UTs. A Statement indicating details of State-wise number of vacant honorary posts of Anganwadi Workers and helpers in the country, as on 31.10.2012, is enclosed.

(c) to (f) Government is continuously monitoring the implementation of ICDS Scheme including vacancy position at Anganwadi Centre level through prescribed monthly reports; reviews as well as supervision visits etc. The funds under ICDS scheme are released to the States/UTs in four or more installments in a financial year which inter-alia includes expenditure involved in operationalising new

Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and appointment of Anganwadi workers and Helpers thereto. Based on the analysis of utilization of funds, state Governments/ UT Administrations are addressed through letters and review meetings to remove the deficiencies and to fill up the vacancy position at all levels including Anganwadi Centre level and to operationalise pending Anganwadi centres.

In addition, the Government has recently approved the proposal for strengthening and restructuring the ICDS Scheme under which decentralized planning and management including Annual Programme Implementation Plan (APIP) is introduced alongwith other reforms through which States/UTs would be facilitated to improve the implementation of the scheme.

**Statement**

*State-wise number of honorary posts of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) sanctioned and in-position as on 31.10.2012*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of AWWs				No. of AWHs			
		Sanctioned by GO	Sanctioned in operational AWCs	In-position	Vacant*	Sanctioned by GO	Sanctioned in operational AWCs	In-position	Vacant*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91307	87880	82933	4947	80481	80481	73987	6494
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6028	6028	0	6225	6028	6028	0
3.	Assam	62153	58699	58118	581	56728	56728	55261	1467
4.	Bihar	91968	81766	81677	89	86528	81766	81022	744
5.	Chhattisgarh	64390	49038	48337	701	55709	49038	41655	7383
6.	Goa	1262	1262	1254	8	1262	1262	1256	6
7.	Gujarat	52137	50226	48251	1975	50552	50226	46369	3857
8.	Haryana	25962	25245	24867	378	25450	25245	24267	978
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18651	18164	487	18386	18386	17924	462
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28577	28577	28483	94	28577	28577	28483	94
11.	Jharkhand	38432	38432	36605	1827	35745	35745	33927	1818
12.	Karnataka	64518	63377	61719	1658	61187	61187	56576	4611
13.	Kerala	33115	33110	33064	46	32986	32986	32945	41
14.	Madhya Pradesh	92230	90949	89471	1478	80160	80160	76463	3697
15.	Maharashtra	110486	106231	102029	4202	97475	97475	89802	7673

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.	Manipur	11510	10274	10274	0	9958	9958	9497	461
17.	Meghalaya	5156	5156	3877	1279	3922	3922	3878	44
18.	Mizoram	1980	1980	1934	46	1980	1980	1934	46
19.	Nagaland	3515	3514	3455	59	3455	3455	3455	0
20.	Odisha	72873	71134	66283	4851	62657	60918	57752	3166
21.	Punjab	26656	26656	26364	292	25436	25436	25012	424
22.	Rajasthan	61119	61000	56320	4680	54915	54915	52100	2815
23.	Sikkim	1233	1233	1225	8	1233	1233	1206	27
24.	Tamil Nadu	55542	54439	48244	6195	50602	49499	42614	6885
25.	Tripura	9911	9906	9906	0	9911	9906	9906	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	187517	187347	178587	8760	165331	166073	159133	6940
27.	Uttarakhand	23159	17990	17818	172	18039	17990	12822	5168
28.	West Bengal	117170	116390	106329	10061	117170	116390	100830	15560
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	699	699	0	689	689	680	9
30.	Chandigarh	500	420	420	0	500	420	420	0
31.	Delhi	11150	10615	10525	90	11150	10615	10568	47
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	267	267	246	21	233	233	220	13
33.	Daman and Diu	107	107	107	0	107	107	107	0
34.	Lakshadweep	107	107	107	0	96	96	96	0
35.	Puducherry	788	788	788	0	788	788	788	0
Total		1372471	1319493	1264508	54985	1255623	1239913	1158983	80930

\*W.r.t. sanctioned honorary posts in operational AWCs/mini-AWCs/AODs.

[Translation]

**Internal Debt Trap**

2388. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is on the verge of falling into internal debt trap;

(b) if so, the details thereof and position apprehended by the end of the current financial year along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) its likely effects on economy of the country and reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

**Clinical Establishment Act, 2010**

2389. SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:  
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) whether all the States have implemented the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 in the country;

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

(c) the manner in which the said legislation is likely to ensure quality services, affordable fees and check malpractices in private hospitals and nursing homes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Health is a state subject. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to adopt the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act 2010 (CEA 2010) for implementing the provisions of the Act to ensure quality services, affordable fees and check malpractices in private hospitals and nursing homes in the States.

However, CEA 2010, enacted for registration and regulation of the Clinical Establishments and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, has come into force in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim and all Union Territories with effect from 1-3-2012. The States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jharkhand have adopted this Act. Other State Governments have been requested to adopt this Act. Under this Act, the Clinical Establishments would be required to adhere to

minimum Standards of services, to be determined by the National Council of Clinical Establishments. Similarly, under the Central Rules, the Establishments would be required to display the rates of the services, and shall charge the rates within the range of rates, to be determined and issued by the Central Government from time to time, in consultation with the State Governments.

[Translation]

**Development of Tribals**

2390. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether resentment is prevalent in tribal areas due to lack of required development there;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for the overall development of tribal area in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) No such instance has been reported to this Ministry.

(c) Government has taken several steps for improvement in the living conditions of the Scheduled Tribes of India, including their quality of life. Central Sector Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Scheme and Special Area Programmes for the integrated socio-economic development and welfare of the Scheduled Tribe population have been formulated and are under implementation in the States/UTs having Scheduled Tribe population. These schemes are indicated in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Schemes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs*

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes
1	2
<b>A Special Area Programmes (SAP)</b>	
1.	SCA to Tribal Sub-Plan
2.	Article 275(1) of the Constitution

1	2
<b>B Central Sector Schemes (CS)</b>	
3. Grant-in-Aid to NGOs for STs including Coaching and Allied Scheme and Award for Exemplary Service	
4. Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas	
5. Strengthening of Education among ST girls in low literacy Districts	
6. Market Development of Tribal Products/Produce	
7. Grant-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for Minor Forest Produce	
8. Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal (PTG)	
9. Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations	
10. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students	
11. Scheme of Institute of Excellence/Top class institute	
12. National Overseas Scholarship Scheme	
<b>C Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)</b>	
13. Scheme of PMS, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST students	
14. Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX and X.	
15. Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	
16. Establishment of Ashram Schools	
17. Research Information and Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others	

[English]

#### FDI in Hotel Industry

2391. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI KISHNABHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Brunei proposes to invest jointly in the field of hotel industry and infrastructural development in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has opened 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in hotel industry;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government of Brunei has considered any investment in India's hotel sector;
- (f) if so, the details thereof;
- (g) the details of tourism trade between the two countries during 2010-11 and 2011-12 so far; and
- (h) the extent to which it is likely to be increased in the near future?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Hotel and Tourism sector is declared as high priority sector and Foreign Direct Investment upto 100% under the automatic route is permitted in 'Hotels and Tourism Sector', subject to applicable laws/regulations, security and other conditionalities.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) The details of tourism traffic between the two countries in terms of number of Tourist Arrivals is as follows:—

Country	2010	2011	2012
Brunei to India	456	556	Figures not available
India to Brunei	4904	Figures not available	Figures not available

(h) The Ministry of Tourism carries out various marketing and promotional activities in ASEAN Region including Brunei for increasing inbound tourism.

[Translation]

#### Interest Rate on Crop Loans

2392. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has requested for subvention of interest rates for the restructured crop loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) In order to provide relief to farmers in drought affected areas, the Government of India has issued instructions on 17.09.2012 to banks that in cases where short-term crop loans are restructured due to drought as per RBI guidelines, the interest subvention already available for short-term crop loans will continue to be available for the current financial year on the full restructured amount. Such restructured loans will attract normal rate for interest from next financial year onward as per the policy laid down by the RBI.

[English]

**Apex level Association in RRBs**

2393. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the apex level associations in the RRBs for their staff members;

(b) RRB-wise and apex level association-wise membership as on 31.03.2010 and 31.03.2011;

(c) whether an apex association represents majority of the "Workman" and "Officers" as on 31.03.2010 and 31.03.2011; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The recognition of employees unions being a management

function, the RRBs were advised in 1980 to take suitable action for according recognition to a representative Union/ Association of RRB employees registered under the Trade Union Act, 1929 in accordance with the guidelines contained in the "Criteria for recognition of union" and "code of discipline in industry" as laid down by Ministry of Labour, Government of India. Accordingly, recognition of Union/Association is done at the concerned RRB level and there is no system of recognition of National level Union/ Association.

As per information available the details of Associations functioning in various Regional Rural Banks are given in the enclosed Statement-I and their membership in RRBs as on 30.3.2009 and 31.3.2010 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Details of Associations in the RRBs*

Sl. No.	Name of the Association/Union
1.	All India Gramin Bank Employees Association (AIGBEA)
2.	All India Gramin Bank Employees Congress (AIGBEC)
3.	All India Gramin Bank Officers' Association (AIGBOA)
4.	All India Gramin Bank Officers' Congress (AIGBOC)
5.	All India Gramin Bank Officers' Organization (AIGBOO)
6.	All India Gramin Bank Workers Organization (AIGBWO)
7.	All India RRB Officers' Federation (AIRRBOF)
8.	National Federation of RRB Employees (NFRRBE)
9.	National Confederation of RRB Employees (NCRRBE)
10.	National Federation of RRB Officers (NFRRBO)

## Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of RRB	31.03.2009											
		Name of Associations and their membership in RRBs											
		AIGBEA	AIGBEC	AIGBOA	AIGBOC	AIGBOO	AIGBWO	AIRBFOF	NCCRBE	NFRRBE	NFRRBO		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1.	Andhra Pradesh Grameena Mas Bank				9					775	1376		
2.	Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank							673	74	920	40		
3.	Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank					65				105	166		
4.	Deocan Grameena Bank									204	494		
5.	Saptagiri Grameena Bank			20			76	62		165	174		
6.	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	32		
7.	Assam Gramin Vikash Bank									960	748		
8.	Langpai Oehangi Gramin Bank									103	74		
9.	Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank	35		16				112					
10.	Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank	198	32	94	50	112	110			541	366		
11.	Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank	66						57		98	46		
12.	Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank	319	240	216	210	294	499	185					
13.	Durg Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank			78		110	211						
14.	Surguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank	30						57		150	88		
15.	Chhatfegarth Gramin Bank							148		477	300		
16.	Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
17.	Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
18.	Saurashtra Gramin Bank							245		321			
19.	Gurgoan Gramin Bank	0	0	0	0	0	401	0	0	0	0		



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
43.	Maharashtra Gramin Bank	505		519		168	185			37	35
44.	Vidharbha Kshetriya Gramin Bank					97				198	
45.	Wainganga Krishna Gramin Bank	341		209	78	60					
46.	Manipur Rural Bank									53	33
47.	Meghalaya Rural Bank							35		123	45
48.	Mizoram Rural Bank									134	83
49.	Nagaland Rural Bank									18	16
50.	Baitarani Gramya Bank				228			20			160
51.	Kalinga Gramya Bank	7		6	463			334		103	13
52.	Neelachal Gramaya Bank			66						42	281
53.	Rushikulya Gramya Bank					63	44			111	88
54.	Utkal Gramya Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	0	832	432
55.	Puduvai Bharathiar Grama Bank#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56.	Maiwa Gramin Bank	74		50				17		24	
57.	Punjab Gramin Bank					40				255	212
58.	Sutlej Gramin Bank			15						30	16
59.	Mewar Aanchalik Gramin Bank	19	0	0	18	33	105	56	0	0	0
60.	Baroda Rajasthan Gramin Bank	0	84	0	67	189	346	0	0	169	117
61.	Hadoti Kshetriya Gramin Bank	98				94	106				
62.	Jaipur Thar Gramin Bank	98		38	100	188	298			88	
63.	MGB Gramin Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64.	Rajasthan Gramin Bank	130	0	67	0	212	345	68	0	0	0

65. Pallavan Grama Bank	105	7				121	52	
66. Pandyan Gramin Bank						173	225	208
67. Tripura Gramin Bank					189	154	195	124
68. Allahabad UP Gramin Bank	232	0	153	0	257	383	0	236
69. Anyavart Gramin Bank	316					310	372	253
70. Ballia-Etawah Gramin Bank	18			24	55		184	139
71. Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank	323	59	133	76	319	366	0	796
72. Kashi Gomati Samyut Gramin Bank	27	48	31	305	239		530	406
73. Kshetriya Kisan Gramin Bank Mainpuri		160		22				54
74. Prathama Gramin Bank				159	186			
75. Purvanchal Gramin Bank				400	120		715	297
76. Sarva UP Gramin Bank	54	0	0	71	273	46	0	254
77. Shreyas Gramin Bank	251				192			132
78. Nainatal Almora Kshetriya Gramin Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88
79. Uttaranchal Gramin Bank*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80. Bangiya Gramin Vikash Bank	257	213	67			487	1283	668
81. Paschim Banga Gramin Bank	35	19				208	621	336
82. Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin Bank	133	19				196	313	62
Total	5959	1005	2920	1037	4416	6799	299	17553
						4940		12184

\*(1) Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank informed that there is no association/Union recognized by the management of RRB and the information was NIL.

\*(2) Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank, Pudukkottai Bharathiar Gramin Bank and Uttaranchal Gramin Bank have submitted NIL Statement.

\*(3) Ellaquai Dehati Bank informed that the staff of the Bank does not have the membership in any of these Associations/Unions.

Source: NABARD

Sl. No.	Name of RRB	31.03.2010										
		Name of Associations and their membership in RRBs										
		AIGBEA	AIGBEC	AIGBOA	AIGBOC	AIGBOO	AIGBWO	AIRRBOF	NCCRBE	NFRRBE	NFRRBO	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.	Andhra Pradesh Grameena Mas Bank				9					909	1313	
2.	Andhra Pragattii Grameena Bank						760		24	894	58	
3.	Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank			64						100	185	
4.	Deccan Grameena Bank									264	498	
5.	Saptagiri Grameena Bank			26			90	64		190	189	
6.	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	32	
7.	Assam Gramin Vikash Bank									953	737	
8.	Langpai Dehangi Gramin Bank									103	74	
9.	Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank	36		15				120				
10.	Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank	208	31	83	44	111	105			538	354	
11.	Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank	66						51		100	53	
12.	Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank	352	264	219	206	314	447	186				
13.	Durg Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank			77		110	207					
14.	Surguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank	33						60		150	80	
15.	ChhatBsgarh Gramin Bank							157		477	300	
16.	Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17.	Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18.	Saurashtra Gramin Bank							287		375		
19.	Gurgoan Gramin Bank	0	0	0	0	0	384	0	0		0	
20.	Haryana Gramin Bank									327	313	

21. Himachal Gramin Bank	149	170	62	74
22. Parvatiya Gramin Bank, Chamba	17	45		
23. Ellaquai Dehati Bank\$	0	0	0	
24. Jammu and Kashmir Grameen Bank	194	283	44	
25. Jharkhand Gramin Bank	192		185	92
26. Vananchal Gramin Bank		49	59	218
27. Cauvery Kalpatharu Grameena Bank		31	41	399
28. Chikmangalur Kodagu Gramin Bank		12		55
29. Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank	236	39	505	837
30. Krishna Grameena Bank				184
31. Pragathi Gramin Bank	140	189	194	25
32. Visveshvaraya Grameena Bank				867
33. North Malabar Gramin Bank	224	13	164	11
34. South Malabar Gramin Bank	35	145	161	91
35. Jhabua Dhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank				90
36. Madhya Bharat Gramin Bank	302	227	244	83
37. Mahakaushal Kshetriya Gramin Bank	49	12	44	240
38. Narmada Malwa Gramin Bank	174	0	0	45
39. Rewa Sidhi Gramin Bank				180
40. Satpura Narmada Kshetriya Gramin Bank	604	390	130	183
41. Sharda Gramin Bank	77	113	27	
42. Vkijsa Bhopal KGB				41
43. Maharashtra Gramin Bank	565	331	110	163
			14	18
			44	33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
44.	Vidharbha Kshetriya Gramin Bank					97			198		
45.	Wainganga Krishna Gramin Bank	341			209	60	78				
46.	Manipur Rural Bank									52	32
47.	Meghalaya Rural Bank							34		102	51
48.	Mizoram Rural Bank									132	81
49.	Nagaland Rural Bank									21	16
50.	Baitarani Gramya Bank						228	20			160
51.	Kalinga Gramya Bank	7		6			467	295		93	12
52.	Neelachal Gramaya Bank				72					41	272
53.	Rushikulya Gramya Bank					69	37			119	94
54.	Utkal Gramya Bank							192		825	451
55.	Puduvai Bharathiar Grama Bank#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56.	Malwa Gramin Bank	72		51				19		22	
57.	Punjab Gramin Bank					40				251	209
58.	Sutlej Gramin Bank			15						30	15
59.	Mewar Aanchalik Gramin Bank	19	0	0	18	34	101	56	0	0	0
60.	Baroda Rajasthan Gramin Bank	0	84	0	67	186	344	0	0	168	113
61.	Hadoti Kshetriya Gramin Bank	97				93	103	20			
62.	Jaipur Thar Gramin Bank	33		32	95	162	214			76	
63.	MGB Gramin Bank	117	0	117	0	242	218	0	0	44	40
64.	Rajasthan Gramin Bank	110	0	62	0	197	293	64	0	0	0
65.	Pallavan Grama Bank	92		10				173	60		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
66.	Pandyan Grama Bank							166	242	223	154
67.	Tripura Gramin Bank						188	146		194	121
68.	Allahabad UP Gramin Bank	242	0	118	1	239	347	0	0	309	476
69.	Aryavart Gramin Bank	355						296		396	282
70.	Ballia-Etawah Gramin Bank	23				29	60			188	137
71.	Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank	227	53	113	76	285	426	0		861	891
72.	Kashi Gomati Samyut Gramin Bank	35		14		209	180			510	479
73.	Kshetriya Kisan Gramin Bank Mainpuri		155			22					54
74.	Prathama Gramin Bank					154	182				
75.	Purvanchal. Gramin Bank					380	148			710	308
76.	Sarva UP Gramin Bank	81	0	0	0	77	263	78	0	282	136
77.	Shreyas Gramin Bank	254					185				
78.	Nainatal Almora Kshetriya Gramin Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	107
79.	Uttaranchal Gramin Bank#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80.	Bangiya Gramin Vikash Bank	236	255	36	113	0	0	415	0	1250	620
81.	Paschim Banga Gramin Bank	36	41					224		596	312
82.	Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin Bank	133		18				192		309	62
	Total	5997	1041	2749	1053	4440	6757	5138	524	17474	12470

\*(1) Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank informed that there is no association/Union recognized by the management of RRB and the information was NIL.

#(2) Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank, Puduvali Bharathiar Gramin Bank and Uttaranchal Gramin Bank have submitted NIL Statement.

\$(3) Ellaquai Dehati Bank informed that the staff of the Bank does not have the membership in any of these Associations/Unions.

Source: NABARD

**Biomass based Power Production**

2394. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI PREMDAS:

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

(a) whether bio-energy is the main source of power in rural areas of various States including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof including funds provided and utilized by various States for generating power through biomass along with achievements made so far, State-wise;

(c) whether a large number of biomass based power generation units are lying idle or running below capacity due to low tariff; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Madam. However, bio-energy is one of the sources for power generation in rural areas of various States including Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Different types of biomass such as rice husk, corn cob/stalk, cotton stalk, arhar stalk, wood chips and other forest waste material are used for power generation technologies such as biomass combustion and gasification. State-wise details of biomass based power projects set up in the country and funds provided and utilized as on 30th November 2012 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Some of the biomass based power generating plants are operating at lower plant load factors because of non-viability of plant operation due to increase in prices of biomass fuel. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy had taken up the matter with Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and Forum of regulators (FORs). The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has set up a committee, based on the request made by the Ministry, to undertake a detailed study on the "Performance/viability of biomass based plants operating in the country including the prevailing biomass prices".

**Statement**

*State-wise details of Biomass based Power Generation Projects and Funds utilized in the country as on 30th November 2012*

Sl. No.	State	Total Capacity (MW)	Funds Utilized (Rs. in crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	381	13.28
2.	Bihar	30	0.46
3.	Chhattisgarh	250	0.03
4.	Gujarat	31	54.06
5.	Haryana	46	11.28
6.	Karnataka	477	41.02
7.	Madhya Pradesh	16	183.33
8.	Maharashtra	690	121.17
9.	Odisha	20	0.24
10.	Punjab	118	16.69
11.	Rajasthan	93	2.68
12.	Tamil Nadu	532	160.18
13.	Uttarakhand	10	0.04
14.	Uttar Pradesh	682	4.63
15.	West Bengal	86	1.02
Total		3462	610.1

**Safety Audit by OISD**

2395. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) conducts safety audits for private sector oil companies as is being done for the oil public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government is considering to vest the OISD with a statutory authority so that violators of prescribed safety standards could be penalised; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) OISD has been notified as Competent Authority to exercise powers and functions as stipulated in Petroleum and Natural Gas (Safety in offshore operations) Rule, 2008 in the Offshore areas (upstream sector).

### Statement

*Details of safety audits conducted by OISD in the private sector oil installations during last 3 years i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12:*

#### I. External Safety Audits:

Areas	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Exploration and Production	11	15	09
Refinery and Gas Processing Plant (Nos.)	Nil	Nil	2 (RIL* and Essar Oil)

\*Reliance Industries Limited.

#### II. Pre-Commissioning Safety Audit for Down Stream sector:

Areas	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Refinery and Gas Processing Plant (Nos.)	Nil	Nil	1 (9 units) (HMEL)*
Offshore pipeline (Kms.)	Nil	16.374	
SPM (Nos.)	Nil	1	
Onshore Pipeline (Kms.)	Nil	192.60	1.89 (RGPPL)**

\*HPCL-Mittal Energy Limited.

\*\*Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Limited.

[Translation]

#### HIV/AIDS Patients

2396. SHRI LALJI TANDON:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

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

(a) the number of people living with HIV positive and AIDS in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of new cases of HIV/AIDS and

related deaths reported during each of the last three years and the current Essar year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey/study recently to ascertain the major causes of HIV/AIDS transmission in the country;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof indicating the percentage of patients who contracted HIV/AIDS through Intravenous drug (IDU), Men who have sex with men (MSM) and Mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) in the country; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to

address the issue indicating the present status of proposal legislation bill on HIV/AIDS in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) As on 30m September 2012, a total of 16,72,875 people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) are registered at 358 Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Centres across the country. A Statement-I indicating number of PLHIV State/UT-wise is enclosed.

Statements-II and III indicating new HIV/AIDS cases registered and death reported in ART centres during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise are enclosed.

(c) and (d) The information on modes of transmission, of HIV is obtained from the HIV positive cases detected at 10,515 Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres throughout the country and reported through Computerized Management Information System under National AIDS Control Programme.

Based on this information, the Heterosexual mode of HIV transmission accounts for 88.2% of HIV positive cases detected, mother to child transmission accounts for 5.0%, Infected Syringe and Needle 1.7%, Homosexual route 1.5% and contaminated blood and blood products account for 1.0% of HIV infections detected during 2011-12.

(e) Department of AIDS Control is implementing National AIDS Control programme as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The key features of the programme are:—

1. Preventing new HIV infections in high risk groups and general population through saturation of coverage of high risk groups with targeted interventions and scaled up interventions in the general population;
2. Providing greater care, support and treatment to larger number of PLHIV;
3. Strengthening the infrastructure, systems and human resources in prevention, care, support and treatment programmes at the district, state and national levels; and
4. Strengthening the nationwide Strategic Information Management System.

The proposed legislation on HIV/AIDS is under consideration.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise number of HIV/AIDS cases registered in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of ART Centres	People living with HIV/AIDS cases registered (as on 30.09.2012)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45	407087
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	132
3.	Assam	3	5433
4.	Bihar	10	39379
5.	Chandigarh	1	7490
6.	Chhattisgarh	5	9806
7.	Delhi	9	39714
8.	Goa	1	5319
9.	Gujarat	24	80594
10.	Haryana	1	10835
11.	Himachal Pradesh	3	5006
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2826
13.	Jharkhand	6	10317
14.	Karnataka	49	229894
15.	Kerala	8	17457
16.	Madhya Pradesh	10	22845
17.	Maharashtra	58	343079
18.	Manipur	9	19765
19.	Meghalaya	1	867

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
20.	Mizoram	3	5520	27.	Tamil Nadu	43	206756
21.	Nagaland	6	9528	28.	Tripura	1	753
22.	Odisha	9	18594	29.	Uttar Pradesh	20	66536
23.	Puducherry	1	1828	30.	Uttarakhand	2	3259
24.	Punjab	7	25947	31.	West Bengal	9	35772
25.	Rajasthan	10	40337				
26.	Sikkim	1	200		Total	358	16,72,875

**Statement-II***State/UT-wise details of new HIV/AIDS cases registered in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69155	76650	61121	29770
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	14	11	20
3.	Assam	882	1062	1047	771
4.	Bihar	5699	8497	9129	6114
5.	Chandigarh	799	1011	1264	690
6.	Chhattisgarh	1644	2340	2060	1356
7.	Delhi	8228	3559	5359	3740
8.	Goa	779	681	608	248
9.	Gujarat	14728	18201	16072	6609
10.	Haryana	1608	2033	1896	1487
11.	Himachal Pradesh	990	1390	923	412
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	568	436	495	253
13.	Jharkhand	1515	2862	1997	1326
14.	Karnataka	38276	50737	42043	20386
15.	Kerala	2551	2539	1958	1152
16.	Madhya Pradesh	3803	5082	5127	2544

1	2	3	3	4	5
17.	Maharashtra	36791	61445	49644	31893
18.	Manipur	2013	2663	1996	1060
19.	Meghalaya	109	215	279	136
20.	Mizoram	840	1071	1548	642
21.	Nagaland	1400	1682	1521	969
22.	Odisha	1343	3628	4218	1871
23.	Pondicherry	227	246	250	41
24.	Punjab	4488	5715	5024	2769
25.	Rajasthan	5983	7401	9463	4215
26.	Sikkim	31	36	24	28
27.	Tamil Nadu	25812	38182	24837	10278
28.	Tripura	158	175	202	86
29.	Uttar Pradesh	9834	11874	17185	9068
30.	Uttarakhand	446	859	692	413
31.	West Bengal	5907	7828	7384	3497
Total		2,46,627	3,20,114	2,75,377	1,43,844

(\*As on 30th September, 2012)

**Statement-III**

*State/UT-wise details of deaths reported due to HIV/AIDS in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7018	8135	9077	4333
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	1	1
3.	Assam	53	62	72	44
4.	Bihar	525	612	615	356
5.	Chandigarh	122	111	114	74
6.	Chhattisgarh	86	198	367	75
7.	Delhi	298	236	316	265

1	2	3	3	4	5
8.	Goa	80	95	83	73
9.	Gujarat	914	1177	1307	874
10.	Haryana	191	206	255	72
11.	Himachal Pradesh	134	88	125	48
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	52	38	50	29
13.	Jharkhand	187	254	342	86
14.	Karnataka	4083	5435	5534	3394
15.	Kerala	244	262	252	152
16.	Madhya Pradesh	426	439	483	328
17.	Maharashtra	4757	6026	5211	3447
18.	Manipur	143	156	159	45
19.	Meghalaya	2	9	16	12
20.	Mizoram	58	77	93	69
21.	Nagaland	50	74	103	69
22.	Odisha	284	305	397	264
23.	Puducherry	16	28	44	22
24.	Punjab	400	560	578	329
25.	Rajasthan	828	656	1292	572
26.	Sikkim	6	8	10	4
27.	Tamil Nadu	2637	2848	3038	1594
28.	Tripura	19	17	24	5
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1180	1442	1437	783
30.	Uttarakhand	43	72	62	78
31.	West Bengal	377	420	533	279
Total		25,215	30,047	31,990	17,776

(\*As on 30th September, 2012)

**ATM Facilities in Rural Areas**

2397. CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to expand the Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) facilities in the village and rural areas where banking facilities are not sufficiently available;

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

(c) the number of new ATMs proposed to be set up by banks in villages and rural areas across the country, State-wise, bank-wise; and

(d) the time by which these ATMs are likely to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) At present, the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have deployed around 60,000 ATMs in the country. For the purpose of expanding ATM facilities in the country, the PSBs have finalized the plan for deployment of about 63,000 more ATMs, during 2012-14, of which about 14,000 are planned for rural areas. Bank-wise Statement is annexed herewith.

**Statement**

*Bank-wise Report of ATMs to be Installed in Rural Area*

Bank Name	ATMs to be installed in Rural Area during 2012-14
1	2
Allahabad Bank	125
Allahabad Bank RRB	9
Andhra Bank	45
Bank of Baroda	1037
Bank of Baroda RRB	139
Bank of India	1239
Bank of India RRB	14
Bank of Maharashtra	218
Canara Bank	1349
Canara Bank RRB	4
Central Bank of India	500
Central Bank of India RRB	83
Corporation Bank	367
Dena Bank	151

1	2
IDBI Bank	96
Indian Bank	223
Indian Overseas Bank	371
Oriental Bank of Commerce	70
Punjab & Sind Bank	90
Punjab National Bank	2270
Punjab National Bank RRB	219
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	135
State Bank of Hyderabad	128
State Bank of India	3287
State Bank of India RRB	87
State Bank of Mysore	34
State Bank of Patiala	45
State Bank of Travancore	0
Syndicate Bank	161
UCO Bank	796
UCO Bank RRB (Included In Above Req of UCO Bank)	0
Union Bank of India	533
United Bank of India	158
United Bank of India RRB	48
Vijaya Bank	147
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14178</b>

**Treatment in Private Hospitals**

2398. DR. BALIRAM:

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

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

(a) whether the Government has noticed that most of hospitals in private sector are conducting unnecessary operations, charging exorbitantly for treatments and various tests across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon, private hospital-wise;

(c) whether the Government has made it mandatory for private sector hospitals to display charges for every treatment/tests etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is also considering to set up a regulatory body to regulate private hospitals in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (f) Health being a state subject, no such information is maintained centrally and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to regulate and monitor the hospitals in private sector and the rates of treatment and tests charged by these hospitals in the States.

However, Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act 2010 (CEA 2010) has been enacted for registration and regulation of the thereto. As per the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules 2012 under CEA 2010, the clinical establishments are mandated to charge and display 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.

Further, CEA 2010 has come into force in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim and all union territories with effect from 1.3.2012. The States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jharkhand have adopted this Act. Other State Governments have been requested to adopt this Act.

[English]

#### Manpower Shortage in IT Department

2399. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute manpower shortage in the Income Tax Department;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the shortage of manpower is hindering

the black money detection and proper scrutiny of returns of Income Tax;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal to augment the manpower shortage in the Income Tax Department; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The sanctioned and the working strength of the officers/staff in the Income Tax Department/Directorates as on 31.3.2012 are given as under:—

Sanctioned strength	Working strength	Shortfall
57793	40756	29.47 %

(c) The Investigation Directorates, Intelligence and Criminal Investigation Directorate and Central Charges of the Income-Tax Department are facing acute workforce shortage which is hampering their effective functioning.

(d) and (e) A proposal for cadre restructuring of the Income Tax Department is under process separately.

#### RBI Guidelines on Bank Exposure

2400. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is considering to implement guidelines on banks exposure to their own group non-financial and financial entities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the likely impact of the proposed rules on the companies that depend on parent banks for capital and brand support;

(d) whether banks are likely to be affected by the implementation of these guidelines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that they have issued

draft guidelines on August 14, 2012 that are exclusively meant for banks' transactions and exposures to the entities belonging to their own Group. The proposed norms in draft form are available at RBI website [www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in). The RBI is presently considering the comments received from the stakeholders to finalise the norms that also include the issue of providing capital by the banks to their subsidiaries.

[Translation]

#### Loan to Agriculture and MSME

2401. DR. BHOLA SINGH:  
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the allocations/target made for agriculture and micro, small and medium enterprises loans through various banks during the last three years and these current year;

(b) whether there is any mechanism in place to monitor the utilisation of these allocations;

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

(d) whether 60 per cent of MSME advance is reserved for the micro enterprises by the financial institutions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Government of India has been fixing credit target for agriculture every year to ensure that adequate credit is made available to farmers by banks. The target and achievement for last 3 years and current year is as under:—

Year	Target	Achievement
2009-10	3,25,000	3,84,514.20
2010-11	3,75,000	4,68,291.28
2011-12	4,75,000	5,11,029.09
2012-13	5,75,000	2,39,628.93 (upto Sept., 2012)

The credit flow to MSME by the Public and Private Sector Banks are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Financial Year	Disbursement
March, 2011	653105.23
March, 2012	712547.62

(b) and (c) The Ground level credit flow to priority sector which includes agriculture and allied sector is reviewed on a regular basis in the Block Level Bankers' Committee Meeting (BLBC), District Level Consultative Committee Meeting (DLCC) and State Level Bankers Committee Meeting (SLBC) under the Lead Bank Scheme of RBI. Besides, the ground level credit flow to agriculture is also reviewed on an ongoing basis by the Govt. of India, RBI & NABARD.

(d) and (e) The allocation of 60 per cent of the micro and small enterprises (MSEs) advances to the micro enterprises is in 3 stages, viz., 50 per cent in the year 2010-11, 55 per cent in the year 2011-12 and 60 per cent in the year 2012-13.

#### Identification of Tribals

2402. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been several discrepancies in identification of the Scheduled Tribes in the country due to which several genuinely backward tribes have been unable to develop;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the success achieved by the Government so far as a result of the said steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) No, Madam. The Scheduled Tribes of a State/UT are identified under clause (1) of the Article 342 of the Constitution. The criteria followed for specification of a community as a Scheduled Tribe include:—

- Indications of primitive traits;
- Distinctive culture;

- Shyness of contact with the community at large;
- Geographical isolation; and
- Backwardness.

The Government of India on 15.06.1999 and further revised on 25.06.2002 has laid down the modalities for deciding claims for inclusion in, or exclusion from and other modification in the order specifying the lists of Scheduled Tribes. According to these approved guidelines, only those claims that have been agreed to by the concerned State Government, the Registrar General of India and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes are taken up for consideration for the decision of the Cabinet.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

#### Extraction of Excess Mineral

2403. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that various private sector companies that were allotted mining blocks were extracting iron ore and manganese ore more than the permissible limit set by the authorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating name of such companies and quantity of excess iron ore and manganese ore extracted by them during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the loss to public exchequer due to these excess extractions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against these erring companies and the steps taken/proposed to be taken to recover the losses?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) instances of ore production in excess of the tentative annual production quantity indicated in the Mining Plan/Scheme of mining come to the notice of Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) during inspections. In terms of section 5(2)(b) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act), a mining plan is essential for grant of mining lease for major minerals. The mining plan has details on the tentative' scheme of mining and annual programme for excavation for a five year period, apart from other essential details on mineral reserves, geology, lithology, type of mining, rehabilitation and restoration of mining area etc. The IBM has been allowing deviation upto 20% of the tentative annual production indicated in the approved mining plan/scheme of mining. This relaxation is subject to the condition that the cumulative effect of deviation should not distort the approved ore to overburden/waste ratio and result in significant shortfall in development work. Excess ore production, which is more than 20% of the tentative annual production quantity indicated in the mining plan, is considered as a contravention of the provisions of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 (MCDR).

(b) List of the leaseholders who have produced ore in excess of 20% of the tentative production quantity in the approved Mining Plan/Scheme of Mining by the IBM from the year 2009-10 to 2011-12 is enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Section 9 of the MMDR Act provides that every leaseholder shall pay royalty to the State Governments for minerals removed or consumed from the lease area. State Governments collect royalty for the minerals removed or consumed from the lease area, including royalty on any reported excess ore produced.

(e) Details of action taken by the IBM against the leaseholders who have produced iron ore and manganese ore in excess of 20% of the tentative -production quantity in the approved Mining Plan/Scheme of Mining from the year 2009-10 to 2011-12 is as follows.

Year	No. of cases of excess production for iron and manganese ores	Violation-cum-show cause Notice Issued	Mining Plans Rectified	Mining Operations Suspended	Termination recommended to State Government
2009-10	29	7	10	11	1
2010-11	23	9	8	6	—
2011-12	11	4	4	3	—

**Statement**

*List of the leaseholders who have produced ore in excess of 20% of the tentative production quantity in the approved Mining Plan/Scheme of Mining by the IBM from 2009-10 to 2011-12*

**2009-10**

Sl. No.	Name of lessee	State	Mineral	Excess Production (in metric tonne)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kalugotia Fe Mine M/s Veldurthy Mines and Minerals	Andhra Pradesh	Iron	8741.2
2.	Teheraisonua Fe Mine M/s Tarani Minerals (P.) Ltd.	Odisha	Iron	800
3.	Thakurani Fe and Mn Mine M/s BPME	Odisha	Iron	393299
4.	Jajang Mine Shri H.G. Pandya	Odisha	Iron	21322.8
5.	Jurudi Mn Mine M/s Tarani Minerals (P) Ltd.	Odisha	Manganese	616
6.	Gunjewahi Fe Mine M/s Gahra Minerals	Maharashtra	Iron	39945
7.	Deolgaon Iron Ore Mines M/s Modern Minerals Industries	Maharashtra	Iron	15363.8
8.	Katangjhari Mn Mine M/s Vidhi Alloys	Madhya Pradesh	Manganese	1748.53
9.	Hridayanagar Shrikanth Pandey	Madhya Pradesh	Manganese and Iron	1622
10.	Pratappur Anand Mining Corporation	Madhya Pradesh	Iron	168000
11.	Gandhi Gram Gajraj Singh	Madhya Pradesh	Iron	7644
12.	Sindhursi M/s Jai Minerals	Madhya Pradesh	Iron	15064.8
13.	Jhansi/Silua Khatri Minerals and Mining Company	Madhya Pradesh	Iron	36244.4
14.	Tigodia Meena Modi	Madhya Pradesh	Iron	10100
15.	Agariya M/s Nirmala Minerals	Madhya Pradesh	Iron	47495.6

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Ramanamalai-2173 M/s JM Vrushabhendraiah	Karnataka	Iron	1342224
17.	Belagal M/s Gavisiddeshwara Enterprises	Karnataka	Iron	45717
18.	Sri Mahalaxmi Mines-2579 S. Sudershan Singh	Karnataka	Iron	187267
19.	Honnebaggi MI-2187 B.R. Surendranath Singh	Karnataka	Iron	3680
20.	Bicholim (5 ML) M/s Dempo Mining Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	Goa	Iron	175038
21.	Surla Sonshi (3 ML) M/s.V.S.Dempo & Co. Ltd.	Goa	Iron	387273
22.	Cuddegalavoril Sodo M/s Minería Nacional Ltd.	Goa	Iron	695842
23.	Culna Soddo (Kirlapale) Shri Prabhakar Sardesai	Goa	Iron	52309
24.	Santonachi Upri M/s Zarpkar & Parkar	Goa	Iron	39117
25.	Tembecho Dongar Shri Jairam B. Neugi	Goa	Iron	132395
26.	Chunimolo M/s Shantilal Khushaldas & Bros. Pvt. Ltd.	Goa	Iron	58520
27.	Joleracho Dongar M/s Shantilal Khushaldas & Bros. Pvt. Ltd.	Goa	Iron	76000
28.	Carcareatembo (Bombod) Shrimati Kunda R.S. Gharse	Goa	Iron	297387
29.	Gaotona e Dusrifall (Codli) M/s Timblo Private Ltd.	Goa	Iron	369733
<b>2010-11</b>				
1.	Gutupalli Fe Mine Shri T. Parvatha Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Iron	19643.8
2.	Kalugotia Fe Mine Shrimati Manikayamma	Andhra Pradesh	Iron	5244.8
3.	Ramakrishna Fe Mine M/s Ramakrishna Mines and Minerals	Andhra Pradesh	Iron	11200

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Kothapalli Fe and Dol. Mine Shri M. Nagaiah Goud	Andhra Pradesh	Iron	13465
5.	Ramallakota Fe Mine M/s J.N. Intemationl Mineral Co.	Andhra Pradesh	Iron	2190.4
6.	Vedulavalasa Mn Mine M/s M.K. Mining Corporation (Vizianagram Dist.)	Andhra Pradesh	Manganese	1766
7.	Ganua Fe Mine Shri K.C. Pradhan	Odisha	Iron	212
8.	Guali Fe Mine Shri R.P. Sao	Odisha	Iron	607941
9.	Gunjewahi Fe Mine M/s Gahra Minerals	Maharashtra	Iron	21355
10.	Deolgaon Iron Ore Mines M/s Modern Minerals Industries	Maharashtra	Iron	51848
11.	Hridayanagar Shrikant Pandey	Madhya Pradesh	Manganese	3079
			Iron	44075.6
12.	Pratappur M/s Anand Mining Corporation	Madhya Pradesh	Iron	4692
13.	Gandhigram Gajraj Singh	Madhya Pradesh	Iron	888
14.	Sindhursi Jai Minerals	Madhya Pradesh	Iron	182896
15.	Jhansi Silua Khatri Minerals and Mining Company	Madhya Pradesh	Iron	39177.2
16.	Tigodiya Meena Modi	Madhya Pradesh	Iron	33739.4
17.	Agariya M/s Nirmla Minerals	Madhya Pradesh	Iron	76088.8
18.	Jhitti M/s Pacific Exports	Madhya Pradesh	Iron	46807.2
19.	Tembecho Dongar Shri Jairam B. Neugi	Goa	Iron	44814
20.	Sirigao (2 ML) M/s Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	Goa	Iron	424700
21.	Guelliem-e-Gaval Shrimati G.M.N. Parulekar	Goa	Iron	430359

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Cormolem-e-Bog M/s Sociedade Timblo Irmaos Ltda. (SFI)	Goa	Iron	22000
23.	Chunimola Shri Vaicunth Kadnekar	Goa	Iron	11240
<b>2011-12</b>				
1.	Sri. Padmavathi Fe Mine Shri N Kanta Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Iron	816
2.	Cuddegalavoril Sodo M/s Minería Nacional Ltd.	Goa	Iron	695511
3.	Santonachi Upri M/s Zarapkar & Parkar	Goa	Iron	16494
4.	Guelliem-e-Gaval Shrimati G.M.N. Parulekar	Goa	Iron	375672
5.	Cormolem-e-Bog M/s Sociedade Timblo Irmaos Ltda. (SFI)	Goa	Iron	125400
6.	Band Doncal M/s Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	Goa	Iron	70000
7.	Dhamki M/s Shobha Minerals	Madhya Pradesh	Manganese	41782.8
8.	Gandhigram M/s Capital Minerals	Madhya Pradesh	Iron	577.4
9.	Jhansi/Silua M/s Khari Minerals and Mining Company	Madhya Pradesh	Iron	8854.4
10.	Agariya M/s Nirmla Minerals	Madhya Pradesh	Iron	48194.4
11.	Gandhigram Vinod Kumar Srivastava	Madhya Pradesh	Iron	22037

[Translation]

**Investigation by SEBI**

2404. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI BAIYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:  
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the powers and functions of Securities and

Exchange Board of India (SEBI) with regard to carrying out of investigations;

(b) whether SEBI has been given powers to access the call records and tap the telephone conversations of persons or entities under investigation and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) SEBI has following powers under the SEBI Act, to seek information for the purposes of investigation:—

(i) **section 11 (2) (i)**

[(i) calling for information from, undertaking inspection, conducting inquiries and audits of the stock exchanges, mutual funds, **other persons associated with the securities market**, intermediaries and self-regulatory organisations in the securities market.]

(ii) **section 11 (2) (ia)**

[(ia) calling for **information and record from any bank or any other authority** or board or corporation established or constituted by or under any Central, State or Provincial Act in respect of any transaction in securities which is under investigation or inquiry by the Board.]

(iii) **section 11 (2A)**

[(2A) Without prejudice to the provisions contained in sub-section (2), the Board may take measures to **undertake inspection of any book, or register, or other document or record of any listed public company or a public company** (not being intermediaries referred to in section 12) which intends to get its securities listed on any recognised stock exchange where the Board has reasonable grounds to believe that such company has been indulging in insider trading or fraudulent and unfair trade practices relating to securities market.]

(iv) section 11(3) **SEBI has powers of a civil court** while exercising powers under aforementioned provisions for the purpose of discovery and production of books, summoning and enforcing the attendance of persons, inspection of any records, issuing commission for the examination of witnesses or documents SEBI Act, 1992.

(v) General powers of investigation are defined under Section 11C of the SEBI Act, 1992.

(b) and (c) The extant Rules of the Government of

India do not allow SEBI to access the call records and tap telephone conversations.

[English]

**Project Implementation by International Financial Agencies**

2405. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects being implemented with assistance from international financial agencies in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the progress made in each of the above project;

(c) whether some of the projects are running behind schedule;

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

(e) the efforts made proposes to be made by the Union Government to get the projects completed at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of projects being implemented with assistance from international financial agencies in Andhra Pradesh are annexed as Statement.

(b) The projects are at various stages of implementation. The details of cumulative amount of loan disbursed as on 5.12.2012 are available at column 5 of enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The projects are generally completed within the stipulated time. While posing project proposals, the preparedness of the project is taken into account so that implementation of the project can commence immediately and the project is completed within time.

(e) The projects are implemented on the basis of the final implementation plan agreed between the project implementing agency and the donor agencies. The progress of every project is also reviewed by Department of Economic Affairs and concerned line Ministry regularly so as to ensure its completion in time.

**Statement**

*Details of projects being implemented with assistance from international financial agencies in Andhra Pradesh*

(Amount: Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of project	Date of agreement	Loan amount	Cumulative amount disbursed as on 05.12.2012	Closing date
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A: Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)</b>					
1.	IDP-174 Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improvement Project	31.03.2006	476.63	149.70	24.07.2016
2.	IDP-178 Transmission System Modernisation and Strengthening Project	30.03.2007	1457.71	555.66	11.07.2014
3.	IDP-181 Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Improvement Project	30.03.2007	1528.07	390.53	11.07.2016
4.	IDP-193 and 193A Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project, Phase-I	10.03.2008	2443.54	1195.76	25.03.2016
5.	IDP-198 and 198A Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project, Phase-II	21.11.2008	2702.76	475.53	25.02.2017
6.	IDP-216 and 216A Andhra Pradesh Rural High Voltage System Project	16.06.2011	1229.75	0.00	12.10.2019
<b>B: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)</b>					
1.	7792-IN Andhra Pradesh Road Sector Project	22.01.2010	1714.22	251.88	30.06.2015
2.	7816-IN Andhra Pradesh Municipal Development Project	22.01.2010	1615.44	109.06	31.12.2015
3.	7897-IN Andhra Pradesh Water Sector Improvement Project	14.08.2010	2410.43	475.63	31.07.2016
<b>C: International Development Association (IDA)</b>					
1.	4653-IN Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	22.01.2010	791.13	73.98	30.11.2014
<b>D: Projects jointly funded by IBRD and IDA</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tank Management Project	08.06.2007	984.89	422.07	30.09.2014
2.	Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management*	22.07.2010	344.03	33.66	31.12.2015

\*The project titled "Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management" covers two states namely Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal.

### Claims of Motor Insurance

2406. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to stop the invariability of cover note for the claiming of motor insurance;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the steps taken by the Government for early settlement of motor insurance claims to help the general public; and

(c) the time by which the Government is likely to implement the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Protection of Policyholders Interests) Regulations' 2002 define "cover" to mean an insurance contract whether in the form of a policy or a cover note or a certificate of insurance or any other form prevalent in the industry to evidence the existence of an insurance contract.

The cover note has all the necessary details such as motor vehicles registration number, engine and chassis

number, period of insurance, insurance premium, name and address of the insured. Cover notes help spread insurance to far flung remote areas, as an insurance policy cannot be printed at that spot. Further, keeping in view the fact that Public Sector General Insurance Companies (PSGICs) are implementing IT core system which allows system generated policies and hence there is minimum use/utility of cover note, the companies have, therefore, started restricting issuance of cover notes.

### Wind Energy

2407. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) proposes to set up wind energy projects to produce wind energy in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) As reported by GAIL (India) Limited it has so far set up 117.97 MW of wind energy projects as per details given below:—

Name of State	Capacity (MW)	Usage	Commissioning Date
Gujarat	4.50	Captive Use	March, 2010
Gujarat	14.70	Captive Use	January, 2012
Karnataka	38.10	Commercial Sale	March, 2012
Tamil Nadu	60.67	Commercial Sale	March, 2012
Total	117.97		

### Benefit accrued to Tourism from Commonwealth Games

2408. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has benefited from successful completion of Commonwealth Games in October, 2010 to develop tourism in Delhi and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government allocated any special funds to uplift, renovate and develop tourist spots in Delhi and other parts of the country during the Commonwealth Games; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) Some of the factors responsible for tourist traffic in any country, including India, are air connectivity, availability of reasonably priced hotel

accommodation, good tourism infrastructure, hosting of International events in recent past, etc.

The number of domestic tourist visits and foreign tourist visits to Delhi and different States and Union Territories (UTs) of the country as a whole during 2009, 2010 and 2011 are as follows:

*Tourist Visits during 2009, 2010 and 2011*

(Number in lakh)

Year		Delhi	All States and UTs
1	2	3	4
2009	Domestic	88.34	6688.00
	Foreign	19.58	143.72
2010	Domestic	135.58	7477.03
	Foreign	18.94	179.10

1	2	3	4
2011	Domestic	154.29	8508.57
(Provisional)	Foreign	21.60	194.95

(c) and (d) Development, promotion and upgradation of tourist places is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects based on the projects prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations and project proposals received from them subject to scheme guidelines, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

State-wise details of the projects sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism, including Delhi, during the first three years of 11th Five Year Plan i.e. 2007 -08, 2008-09 and 2009- 10 are given in the enclosed Statement. Projects related to Commonwealth Games 2010 were also included in the usual prioritised projects of Delhi.

**Statement**

*Tourism Projects Sanctioned\* during the first 3 years of 11th Five Year Plan*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	26.3	8	109.9	13	37.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	43.3	13	31.5	14	36.5
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	6	17.5	4	21.1	7	22.8
5.	Bihar	4	22	10	25.1	3	7
6.	Chandigarh	2	0.2	5	8	5	11.5
7.	Chhattisgarh	5	12.9	1	11.3	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	3	0.2	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	1	0.1	0	0
10.	Delhi	8	20.8	1	0.2	9	44.9
11.	Goa	0	0	2	43.1	2	17
12.	Gujarat	5	5.8	7	21.3	1	7.3
13.	Haryana	10	22.5	7	36.7	6	12.4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12	34.8	10	34.6	6	24
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	33	70.6	28	43.4	31	49.8
16.	Jharkhand	7	11.3	0	0	3	0.3
17.	Kerala	11	41.2	12	42.7	7	13
18.	Karnataka	6	24.8	4	42.7	13	42.4
19.	Lakshadweep	1	7.8	0	0	0	0
20.	Maharashtra	7	22.8	3	41.1	2	5
21.	Manipur	5	11.1	9	29.4	9	27.1
22.	Meghalaya	2	6.7	7	17.1	7	14.7
23.	Mizoram	6	26.9	4	3.2	7	24.1
24.	Madhya Pradesh	16	39.5	11	31.4	11	61
25.	Nagaland	22	32.4	11	25.4	13	24.6
26.	Odisha	13	30.9	6	41.2	9	23.11
27.	Puducherry	6	16.1	4	2.5	3	5.6
28.	Punjab	2	16	5	24.9	3	9.5
29.	Rajasthan	2	15.5	9	44.3	7	19.7
30.	Sikkim	25	55.9	20	66.8	19	42.4
31.	Tamil Nadu	11	27.6	16	36.1	10	16.3
32.	Tripura	11	11.1	6	3.6	13	20.7
33.	Uttar Pradesh	7	29.2	6	38.4	6	21.9
34.	Uttarakhand	6	21	2	44.7	1	0.6
35.	West Bengal	12	32.4	10	37.9	7	28.4
Grand Total		283	757.1	245	960	247	671.2

"Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Fairs and Festivals and Adventure and Rural Tourism (A& RT).

**Development of Tourism in N.E.  
States/Region**

2409. SHRI TAKAM SANJOY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has identified North-Eastern States/region including Arunachal Pradesh as a potential area for development of tourism, particularly religious/buddhism tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken including special package and dispensation provided by the Union Government to boost tourism in the region;

(c) the details of projects sanctioned and funds or special package provided thereunder for development of tourism in the region along with its utilisation reported during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five year plans, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has formulated any strategy to promote tourism, particularly religious/buddhism tourism in the region in cooperation with the State Governments and neighbouring nations of South East Asia and China; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) Development and promotion of tourist places, including religious/buddhism tourist places, are undertaken primarily by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, however, extends central financial assistance for tourism related projects identified in consultation with them under various tourism schemes of the Ministry and subject to availability of funds.

(b) The following major steps have been taken by the Government to boost tourism in the region:—

- (i) Provision of complimentary space to the North Eastern States in India Pavilions set up at major International Travel Fairs and Exhibitions.
  - (ii) Relaxation in Leave Travel Concession (LTC) norms for Central Government employees.
  - (iii) 10% of the annual plan allocation of the Ministry of Tourism mandatorily earmarked for releasing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the North Eastern States.
  - (iv) 100% central financial assistance for organizing fairs and festivals allowed only to the North Eastern States and the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (c) The number of tourism projects and amount sanctioned to the North Eastern states under the scheme "Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC)" during the 11th Five Year Plan and for the current financial year (upto 30th September, 2012) is given in the enclosed Statement.
- (d) and (e) Ministry of Tourism has undertaken the following measures to focus on the tourism potential of (including religious spots) in the North Eastern region:—
- (i) Releasing television campaigns on various TV Channels.
  - (ii) A separate section on the North Eastern region included on the promotional website of the Ministry of Tourism [www.incredibleindia.org](http://www.incredibleindia.org).
  - (iii) The North Eastern region has been the theme of the India Pavilion at the South Asian Travel and Tourism Exchange (SATTE) organized annually in New Delhi for the past few years.
  - (iv) Publicity material produced and distributed widely through India tourism offices in India and overseas including South East Asia and China.

**Statement**

*The number of tourism projects and amount sanctioned to the States in the North East region under the scheme Product/ Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC)\* during the 11th Five Year Plan and for the current financial year (upto 30th September, 2012)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount Sanctioned											
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (as on 30th September, 2012)	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	43.30	13	31.47	14	36.54	13	32.26	11	30.68	07	21.11
2.	Assam	06	17.47	04	21.08	07	22.76	04	23.55	05	11.08	00	00
3.	Manipur	05	11.11	09	29.44	09	27.14	08	39.40	05	30.73	01	0.50
4.	Meghalaya	02	6.74	07	17.14	07	14.73	09	22.53	03	0.50	02	0.68
5.	Mizoram	06	26.93	04	3.18	07	24.06	09	11.51	07	13.91	03	1.02
6.	Nagaland	22	32.41	11	25.40	13	24.60	10	29.10	19	65.45	06	19.47
7.	Sikkim	25	55.91	20	66.78	19	42.36	14	23.48	08	25.15	03	20.35
8.	Tripura	11	11.11	06	3.61	13	20.67	12	40.73	06	15.44	00	00

\*Includes projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD), fairs and Festivals and Adventure and Rural Tourism (A&RT).

### Growth in Capital Goods Sector

2410. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the year-wise target for Twelfth Five Year Plan set with regard to growth of capital goods sector;
- (b) the growth actually obtained in April-September, 2012 along with reasons for shortfall if any; and
- (c) the corrective measures proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The draft document for the Twelfth Five Year Plan has no specific targets for different sectors of manufacturing.

(b) As per Use-based classification of the Index of Industrial Production(IIP), growth of capital goods sector during April-September, 2012-13 over the corresponding period of previous year was (-)13.7 per cent. The ongoing industrial slowdown is due to play of a combination of factors, such as, lower investment, global slowdown resulting in lower demand for exports, rising input costs, infrastructure bottlenecks etc.

(c) Government has taken several confidence building measures for improving the industrial climate in the country. Government has approved the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) with the objectives of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP and the creation of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs). Other measures include promotion and facilitation of industrial investment, better access to finance for manufacturing sector and fast tracking of large investment projects in the areas of power, petroleum and gas, roads, coal etc. In order to supplement domestic investment, Government has liberalized Foreign Direct Investment policy in sectors such as multi brand retail, aviation, power and broadcasting. Government has also liberalized External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) norms.

### Non-Timber Forest Produce

2411. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any study to explore the problems in the Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce Minimum Support Prices for NTFPs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj had constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. T. Haque on 23.08.2010 to suggest appropriate measures for implementation of provisions regarding Ownership, Price Fixation, Value Addition and Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP). This committee has since submitted its report. It recommends introduction of Minimum Support Price for 13 MFPs. However, details of the scheme for introduction of Minimum Support Price of NTFPS have not been finalized.

### Policy on Benami Accounts

2412. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has asked RRBs and cooperative banks to frame policy on unclaimed or benami accounts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of such unclaimed accounts detected and volume of amount involved therein, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India(RBI) has vide its circulars No. RPCD. CO. RF. BC. No. 89/07.38.01/2008-09 dated 18 February, 2009, RPCD. CO. RRB.BC.No. 108/03.05.33/2008-09 dated 22 May, 2009 and RPCD. No. RRB. RCB.BC. 83/03.07.033/2011-12 dated 12 June, 2012 advised State and Central Co-operative Banks/Regional Rural Banks to frame policy on 'Unclaimed Deposits/Inoperative Accounts in Banks' and 'Strengthening the Regulatory Framework for Unclaimed Deposits' respectively. With a view to further strengthen the regulatory framework for inoperative accounts and unclaimed deposits, State and Central Co-operative Banks/

Regional Rural Banks have been advised to put in place a Board approved policy on classification of unclaimed deposits; grievance redressal mechanism for quick resolution of complaints; record keeping; and periodic review of such accounts.

(c) As per information maintained by RBI, total number of unclaimed deposit accounts with RRBs as on December 31, 2011, was 16,63,805 and the amount involved was Rs. 132.03 crore.

[Translation]

#### Exchange Rate of Indian Rupee

2413. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India is procuring foreign exchange from market at a large scale for payment of foreign currency loan;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent its adverse impact on the exchange rate of Indian rupee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) intervenes in the foreign exchange market through buying/selling of US dollar to stem excess volatility in the exchange rate of rupee.

The Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India have taken a number of steps to facilitate capital inflows to augment supply of foreign exchange to stem the decline in rupee exchange rate. The measures, *inter-alia*, include hike in FII investment in debt securities (both corporate and Government), enhancing all-in-cost ceiling for External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) between 3-5 year maturity, higher interest rate ceiling for foreign currency Non-resident deposits, deregulation of interest rates on rupee denominated NRI deposits and administrative steps to curb currency speculation. The Government has further liberalized FDI policy that *inter-alia* includes allowing foreign direct investment in multi-brand retail. The RBI also intervened in the foreign exchange market through net sale of US dollars amounting to US\$ 20.1 billion in 2011-12 (September, 2011 to February, 2012) and US\$ 2.1 billion during April-September, 2012.

[English]

#### National Bio-fuel Coordination Committee

2414. DR. SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a National Bio-fuel Coordination Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the aim and objectives of the same;

(c) the reaction of the Government on the functioning of the said Committee; and

(d) the progress made in the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme with the help of the said Committee?

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

(b) and (c) The National Biofuel Coordination Committee (NBCC), has been constituted for providing high-level co-ordination and policy guidance/review on different aspects of biofuel development.

(d) About 36.19 crore litres of bio-ethanol was procured for Ethanol Blended Petrol Programme during the season October, 2010 to September, 2011, whereas about 26 crorelitres of ethanol has been supplied for the current season upto August 15, 2012.

[Translation]

#### Protection of Women

2415. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:  
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has undertaken any review on the implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 in the country;

(b) if so, the salient points which have emerged out of the said review;

(c) whether there is inadequate infrastructure in many States to implement the said Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the assistance

provided to the State Governments for setting up of the same; and

(e) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for effective implementation of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development in Government of India has undertaken a review on the implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 in January 2012. The issues highlighted in the review included, among others, appointment of independent Protection Officers, registration of Service Providers, inter agency coordination and awareness creation of various stakeholders.

(c) and (d) Implementation of the Act rests on with the State Governments. State Governments have been following different patterns in the appointment and location of Protection Officers. Central Government is not providing any assistance to the State Governments for setting up of the same.

(e) The Ministry of Women and Child Development undertakes periodic review of implementation of the Act with the States/UTs. Organisations under the Ministry like the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) organises training programmes for various functionaries of the Act and National Commission for Women (NCW) undertakes workshops, seminars etc. to create awareness about various provisions of the Act. Ministry also undertakes media campaigns and advertisements for awareness creation.

#### **IDFC in Retail Banking**

2416. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to recession several infrastructure projects in various States have been postponed during the past one year;

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

(c) whether the Infrastructure Development Finance Company (IDFC) has decided to postpone its plan to enter retail banking sector;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which IDFC is expected to enter retail banking sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per RBI Annual Report 2011-12, Indian Economy recorded a growth rate of 8.4% during 2008-09 and 2009-10. However, the growth slowed down to 6.5% during 2011-12. This indicates that the economy is not facing any recessionary conditions. Insofar as infrastructure sector is concerned, while the general slowdown in the economy has impacted the growth of the sector, implementation delays in infrastructure projects were sector-specific. For instance, in the power sector, delays in project implementation were due to coal linkage and pricing issues, while in the road sector, it was mainly due to land acquisition, legal and environmental issues.

(b) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

(c) to (e) IDFC is not a Government Company.

[English]

#### **Prices of Crude Oil and Gas**

2417. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA: SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) the price at which the Government has fixed the selling price of gas under the Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs);

(b) whether the private companies have demanded increase in price of gas being produced by them under the New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP);

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government to regulate the price of gas being charged by them;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to cap the price of crude oil being produced under the PSCs; and

(e) if so, the likely impact on reduction in subsidy on LPG, kerosene and diesel as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The Contractors as per PSCs shall endeavour to sell all Natural Gas produced and saved from the Contract Area at Arms-Length prices to the benefit of parties to the Contract. The Government as per the provisions of NELP Contracts shall approve the formula or basis on which Natural Gas prices shall be determined.

Reliance Industries Limited (RIL), Operator of the block KG-DWN 98/3, had submitted a price proposal for approval of the Government. Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) was constituted to consider issues related to gas pricing under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) regime on utilization of gas. On 12.9.2007, the EGOM approved the price formula for Reliance Industries Limited (RIL), Operator of the block KG-DWN 98/3, had submitted a price proposal for approval of the Government. Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) was constituted to consider issues related to gas pricing under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) regime on utilization of gas. On 12.9.2007, the EGOM approved the price formula for the gas produced from KG-DWN-98/3 block valid for 5 years from the date of commencement of supply. Based on the approval of EGoM, the current gas price works out to be US \$ 4.2 per mmbtu at crude price greater or equal to US \$ 60 per barrel.

On 6th September, 2010, Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) represented to this Ministry that they have an offer for purchase of gas at higher rate approved by the rate approved by the EGOM and they sought guidance and as to how to proceed as per the PSC. RIL was instructed to comply with the price finalized by EGOM.

A Committee has been constituted under Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman, PM's Economic Advisory Council (EAC) whose terms of reference includes "structure and elements of the Guidelines for determining the basis or formula for the price of domestically produced gas, and for monitoring actual price fixation".

(d) The price of crude oil produced under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime is determined as per the provisions of relevant PSC. The price of crude oil produced under PSC regime is not capped.

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

[Translation]

#### Alternative Fuels

2418. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government is working on the development of alternative fuels of petrol and diesel;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which such fuels are likely to be made available in the country?

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

(b) With a view to supplement the supply of petrol and diesel, initiatives have been taken to explore the possibility of utilizing biofuels namely bio-ethanol and bio-diesel, and hydrogen. The National Policy on Biofuels, announced in December, 2009, proposes a target of 20% blending of bio-diesel with diesel and bio-ethanol with petrol by 2017.

(c) A mandatory target of 5% blending of ethanol with petrol is in force since October, 2009. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas announced a Bio-diesel Purchase policy with effect from January 1, 2006 for blending of upto 5% bio-diesel.

[English]

#### Children Orphaned by AIDS

2419. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether India is emerging as the new epicentre of the AIDS orphan crisis, being the country with the largest number of children orphaned by AIDS;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any national level policy framework of guidelines to address this issue;

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

(e) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[ Translation ]

#### Information regarding Tax Evasion

2420. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes being implemented by the Government to receive maximum information regarding evasion of income tax and other taxes;

(b) the rules laid down to reward the persons giving information regarding tax evasion;

(c) the amount of funds allocated/disbursed as reward during the last three years;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to get more information relating to tax evasion; and

(e) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMAMCKAM): (a) The Government is focusing on increasing use of Information Technology for detection of evasion of tax. The Government also receives information on tax evasion from public at large through letters, e-mails, reports in media etc. The Government grants rewards to persons who provide information useful for detection of tax evasion and realisation of taxes subject to certain guidelines issued by Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) and Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT).

(b) Both the CBDT and CBEC have issued guidelines to reward the person giving information on tax evasion vide their Office Memorandums No. 292/2/1998-IT (Inv-III) dated 29.11.2007 and No. 13011/06/2001-Cus (AS) dated 20.06.2001 respectively.

(c) The allocation and disbursement of funds by CBDT to reward the informers during last three financial years is as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Financial Year	Amount allocated	Amount disbursed
2009-10	4.50	3.21
2010-11	4.50	3.34
2011-12	4.50	3.11

In case of indirect taxes, the CBEC does not maintain the data relating to amount of the funds allocated/disbursed as rewards centrally.

(d) The Government has been increasingly using information technology and integration of various sources of information relevant for detection of evasion of Income Tax. Systems have been put in place through which the Income Tax Department periodically receives information of high value transactions in specified categories such as immovable property, shares and securities, mutual funds, transactions through credit cards, cash deposits in Banks etc. The information so collected is analysed for further necessary action. For indirect taxes, the reward guidelines are widely published in departmental web sites by the field formations of CBEC and also their officers have been sensitized to cultivate information and intelligence for detection of tax evasion.

(e) Due to following the above procedure and guidelines, the Direct Tax collection has increased 6 fold, in the last decade, from Rs.69,198 crore in Financial Year 2001-02 to Rs. 4,46,070 crore in 2010-11 and the growth of nearly 2 times in the Direct Tax to GDP ratio in the same period i.e. from 3.03 percent in 2001-02 to 5.66 percent in 2010-11. The Income Tax Department conducted several searches and surveys and brought substantial additional income to tax. In case of indirect taxes the CBEC is able to get a large number of information, which results in detection of tax-evasion cases. However, this data is not maintained by CBEC centrally.

[English]

#### Target for Tourism Development

2421. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any target for the development of tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the target fixed in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to achieve the target along with the success achieved thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) Tourism targets for the 12th Five Year Plan have not been finalized yet by the Planning Commission.

For Tourism Sector, the 11th Five Year Plan had set a target of 10 million international visitors by 2011.

For Domestic Tourism, the target to be achieved in 2010 and 2011 was fixed at 725 million and 812 million, respectively.

(c) To boost tourism, the Ministry of Tourism, as part of its ongoing 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 India tourism Offices abroad with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential. These promotional activities include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising road shows, 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.

The number of FT As in India during 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 was 5.17 million, 5.78 million, 6.31 million and 5.21 million (January — October, 2012) (Provisional), respectively.

The number of domestic tourist visits to different States and Union Territories of the country during 2009, 2010 and 2011 was 669 million, 748 million and 851 million (Provisional), respectively. This information for the year 2012 is not available.

[Translation]

### Setting up of Health Centres

2422. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:  
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

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

(a) the number of Primary Health Centre (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Sub-Centres (SCs) centres set up in rural areas during each of the last three years and the current year along with the number out of these functional, State/UT-wise;

(b) the total funds made available to open such centres in various States during the said period, along with the targets fixed for setting up of such centres during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of facilities made available in these Centres;

(d) whether there is shortage of medicines and other health facilities in these centres;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps being taken by the Government to make available maximum health facilities including medicines in these centres; and

(f) the action plan formulated by the Government to provide health facilities to the areas which are presently deprived of such facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) The number of Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Sub-Centres (SCs) centres set up in rural areas by the States/UTs during each of the last three years is not maintained. However, a State-wise Statement of PHCs, CHCs and SCs functional as on March, 2009, March, 2010 and March, 2011 as per Rural Health Statistics in India, 2009, 2010 and 2011 is placed at Statement-I. Such data is not available for March, 2012.

(b) Public Health being a State subject, financial assistance is provided to State/UT Governments under NRHM to strengthen their health systems including

development of infrastructure facilities based on the requirements posed by them in their annual Programme Implementation Plans. No targets are fixed for setting up of such centres. A State-wise Statement showing approvals under NRHM for new construction and renovation for financial years 2009-10 and 2010-11 and for new constructions only for 2011-12 and current financial year is placed at Statement-II.

(c) Services that are required to be provided at CHCs, PHCs and SCs is available as Statement-II in the National Rural Health Mission[NRHM] Framework for Implementation which is available at the official web-site of the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare namely [www.mohfw.nic.in/NRHM.htm](http://www.mohfw.nic.in/NRHM.htm).

(d) and (e) As mentioned above, Public Health is a state subject. Therefore, no data is maintained about the

availability of medicines and other facilities at each of the Centers (CHC, PHC, SC) at the national level. Financial support is provided to States under National Rural Health Mission to strengthen the health system including supply of drugs based on the requirement proposed by the State in their annual Programme Implementation Plans. States are being incentivized up to 5% of their total outlay to prepare policy and establish systems for free distribution of essential drugs.

(f) The State/UT Governments are impressed upon from time to time to prioritise setting up of such facilities in underserved and unserved areas and support under NRHM is being provided to the States for this purpose. Higher resources are being allocated to States and Districts with weak health indicators. Further, incentives to health human resource to work in remote areas is also being provided.

#### Statement-I

##### Number of Sub-Centres, PHCs & CHCs functioning

Sl. No.	State/UT	As on March, 2011		
		Sub-Centre	PHCs	CHCs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12522	1624	281
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	286	97	48
3.	Assam	4604	938	108
4.	Bihar	9696	1863	70
3.	Chhattisgarh	5076	741	148
6.	Goa	175	19	5
7.	Gujarat	7274	1123	305
8.	Haryana	2508	444	107
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2067	453	76
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1907	397	83
11.	Jharkhand	3958	330	188
12.	Karnataka <sup>3</sup>	8870	2310	180
13.	Kerala	4575	809	224

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8869	1156	333
15.	Maharashtra	10580	1809	365
16.	Manipur	420	80	16
17.	Meghalaya	405	109	29
18.	Mizoram	370	57	9
19.	Nagaland	396	126	21
20.	Odisha <sup>1</sup>	6688	1228	377
21.	Punjab	2950	446	129
22.	Rajasthan	11487	1517	376
23.	Sikkim	146	24	2
24.	Tamil Nadu <sup>2</sup>	8706	1204	385
25.	Tripura	632	79	11
26.	Uttarakhand	1765	239	55
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20521	3692	515
28.	West Bengal	10356	909	348
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	114	19	4
30.	Chandigarh	17	0	2
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	6	1
32.	Daman and Diu	26	3	2
33.	Delhi	41	8	0
34.	Lakshadweep	14	4	3
35.	Puducherry	53	24	3
All India		148124	23887	4809

**Note:**

<sup>1</sup>Total 146 new CHCs have been created by converting 117 PHCs & 29 Area Hospitals.

<sup>2</sup>50 PHCs established. To fall within the norms of GOI, Addl. PHCs, PHCs and upgraded PHCs have been given nomenclatures as PHCs or CHCs and declared 385 CHCs with 1 CHC per block.

<sup>3</sup>146 CHCs now shown as Taluk Level Hospitals.

## Number of Sub-Centres, PHCs &amp; CHCs functioning

Sl. No.	State/UT	As on March, 2010		
		Sub-Centre	PHCs	CHCs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12522	1570	167
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	286	97	48
3.	Assam	4604	856	108
4.	Bihar	9696	1863	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	4776	716	143
6.	Goa	172	19	5
7.	Gujarat	7274	1096	290
8.	Haryana	2484	441	107
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2071	449	73
10.	Jammu and Kashmir <sup>1</sup>	1907	375	77
11.	Jharkhand	3958	330	188
12.	Karnataka	8143	2193	325
13.	Kerala <sup>2</sup>	4575	813	233
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8869	1155	333
15.	Maharashtra	10580	1816	365
16.	Manipur	420	73	16
17.	Meghalaya	405	109	29
18.	Mizoram	370	57	9
19.	Nagaland	396	126	21
20.	Odisha	6688	1279	231
21.	Punjab <sup>3</sup>	2950	446	129
22.	Rajasthan	11487	1504	368
23.	Sikkim	147	24	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	8706	1283	256
25.	Tripura	627	79	11
26.	Uttarakhand	1765	239	55

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20521	3692	515
28.	West Bengal <sup>4</sup>	10356	909	348
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	114	19	4
30.	Chandigarh	16	0	2
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli <sup>5</sup>	50	6	1
32.	Daman and Diu	26	3	2
33.	Delhi	41	8	0
34.	Lakshadweep	14	4	3
35.	Puducherry	53	24	3
All India		147069	23673	4535

**Note:**

<sup>1</sup>CHCs upgraded to the level of District Hospital.

<sup>2</sup>Because of the implementation of standardization of health institutions some of the PHCs were changed to CHC and *vice versa* Some of the CHCs with more facilities and patient attendance have been changed to Taluk Hospitals.

<sup>3</sup>State Government notified rural hospitals and other institutions functioning in the slate as PHCs.

<sup>4</sup>PHCs upgraded to CHCs.

<sup>5</sup>12 new Sub-Centres opened.

*Number of Sub-Centres, PHCs & CHCs functioning*

Sl. No.	State/UT	As on March, 2009		
		Sub-Centre	PHCs	CHCs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12522	1570'	167
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	592	116	44
3.	Assam	4592	844	108
4.	Bihar	8858	1776	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	4776	715	144
6.	Goa	171	19	5
7.	Gujarat	7274	1084	281
8.	Haryana	2465	437	93
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2071	449	73

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1907	375	85
11.	Jharkhand	3947.	321	194
12.	Karnataka	8143	2193	324
13.	Kerala <sup>1</sup>	4575	697	226
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8869	1155	333
15.	Maharashtra	10579	1816	376
16.	Manipur	420	72	16
17.	Meghalaya	401	105	28
18.	Mizoram	370	57	9
19.	Nagaland	397	123	21
20.	Odisha	6688	1279	231
21.	Punjab	2950	394	129
22.	Rajasthan	10951	1503	367
23.	Sikkim	147	24	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	8706	1277	256
25.	Tripura	579	76	11
26.	Uttarakhand	1765	239	55
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20521	3690	515
28.	West Bengal	10356	922	334
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	114 .	19	4
30.	Chandigarh	16	0	2
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38	6	1
32.	Daman and Diu	26		2
33.	Delhi	41	8	0
34.	Lakshadweep	14	4	3
35.	Puducherry	53	24	3
All India		145894	23391	451.0

**Note:**

<sup>1</sup>There is a reduction in number of Sub-Centres and PHCs in Kerala due to Standardization of Health Institutions during 2009 as reported by the State.

**Statement-II***The SPIP approveal for New Construction for the F.Y. 2009-10 to 2012-13*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Years State/UTs	2009-10* SPIP Approval	2010-11* SPIP Approval	2011-12 SPIP Approval	2012-13* SPIP Approval
1	2	3	3	4	5
<b>A. High Focus States</b>					
1.	Bihar	7,352.50	3,307.15	389.02	6,242.26
2.	Chhattisgarh	2,100.00	6,000.00	8,263.06	13,563.75
3.	Himachal Pradesh	2,700.00	700.00	1,030.88	24.00
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	4,000.00	3,500.00	3,400.00	0.00
5.	Jharkhand	1,295.00	1,791.33	5,029.58	2,000.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2,700.00	3,700.00	918.50	0.00
7.	Odisha	1,069.00	922.50	378.00	792.03
8.	Rajasthan	14,129.50	14,713.31	13,550.00	12,711.60
9.	Uttar Pradesh	43,779.08	14,400.00	13,296.66	9,922.20
10.	Uttarakhand	246.00	0.00	27.00	15.30
Sub-Total		79,371.08	49,034.29	46,282.70	45,271.14
<b>B. NE States</b>					
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	551.00	829.40	478.20	977.00
12.	Assam	10,302.00	25,178.02	14,296.33	19,320.21
13.	Manipur	1,677.85	656.67	1,154.47	0.00
14.	Meghalaya	961.21	157.00	0.00	1,674.19
15.	Mizoram	1,073.00	592.06	0.00	439.86
16.	Nagaland	1,432.52	1,348.92	55.00	1,165.42
17.	Sikkim	138.12	114.22	218.18	459.29
18.	Tripura	5,887.83	269.001	630.00	2,459.50
Sub-Total		22,023.53	29,145.29	16,832.18	26,495.47
<b>C. Non-High Focus States</b>					
19.	Andhra Pradesh	7,005.00	11,500.00	3,125.00	7,672.00

1	2	3	3	4	5
20.	Goa	0.00	160.00	47.00	335.00
21.	Gujarat	1,598.50	2,720.00	0.00	2,182.84
22.	Haryana	3,100.00	2,037.84	1,469.00	4,522.35
23.	Karnataka	4,500.00	2,680.00	6,750.00	11,997.50
24.	Kerala	2,019.40	1,964.00	1,626.85	2,011.26
25.	Maharashtra	7,827.00	4,267.00	8,016.75	33,364.66
26.	Punjab	1,885.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Tamil Nadu	1,671.00	2,382.50	3,360.22	12,110.79
28.	West Bengal	9,087.62	6,378.41	7,439.00	9,767.09
Sub-Total		38,693.52	34,089.75	31,833.82	83,963.49
<b>D. Small States/UTs</b>					
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	6.00	0.00	2.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	3.66	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	1,053.90	2,723.95	1,376.96
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	1.00	5.86	7.14	22.64
Sub-Total		1.00	1,069.42	2,731.09	1,401.60
Grand Total		1,40,089.13	1,13,338.75	97,679.79	1,57,131.70

Note: \*The SPIP Approval Figures for the F.Ys. 2009-10 and 2010-11 also includes approval for renovation.

[English]

**Bank Credit to Agriculture Sector**

2423. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of growth rate of bank credit to agriculture sector during the current year as compared to the previous year;

(b) whether it registered a decline during the said period;

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

(d) the details of measures adopted/proposed to be adopted by the Government to achieve the target of agriculture credit during this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The details of agriculture credit disbursed during the period 1st April, 2012 to 30th September, 2012 is Rs. 2,39,628.93

crore as compared to the corresponding period of previous year Rs. 2,23,380.18 crore. There is an increase of 7.27%.

(d) The Government of India has taken several measures for the availability of credit to farmers in general and small and marginal farmers in particular. These include:—

- (i) The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 percent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payees farmers, i.e., those who repay their loans in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10, 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12. Further, in order to discourage distress sales, the benefit of interest subvention was made available in the year 2011-12 to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of up to six months post-harvest on the same rates as available to crop loans against negotiable warehouse receipts for keeping their produce in warehouses. The Interest Subvention Scheme for the year 2011-12 has been continued in 2012-13 as well.
- (ii) The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 has de-clogged the line of credit that were clogged due to the debt burden on the farmers. Under the Scheme, 3.45 crore farmers have been benefited to the extent of Rs. 52,275.55 crore.
- (iii) Banks have been advised to dispense with the requirement of "no dues" certificates for small loans up to Rs. 50,000 to small and marginal farmers, share-croppers and the like and instead obtain a self-declaration from the borrower.
- (iv) RBI has advised banks to waive margin/security requirements for agricultural loans upto Rs. 1,00,000.

### Procurement of Ayurvedic Drugs

2424. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms and standards laid down by the Government for procurement of ayurvedic drugs from the pharmaceutical companies in the country;

(b) whether lower rate of tender is the only criteria for awarding contracts to the drug companies, particularly those in private sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor and the manner in which quality adherence by the pharmaceutical companies are ensured in procurement of ayurvedic drugs;

(d) whether instances of noncompliance of the prescribed norms by certain pharmaceutical companies supplying ayurvedic drugs have been reported in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) Procurement of Ayurvedic drugs by State Government hospitals, dispensaries and Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) Ayurveda Medical Store Depot has been directed to be from licensed drug manufacturing units on the basis of quality analysis of medicines as per standards prescribed in the pharmacopoeia. In the case of Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by the Government, the procurement of Ayurvedic medicines by the States is required to be from Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (A Government of India Enterprise) or from other public sector undertakings, pharmacies under State Governments and Co-operatives, who have their own arrangement for manufacturing medicines. The procurement of medicines under the scheme is not permitted from the loan licensee manufacturers, keeping in view the need for ensuring quality.

(b) and (c) No. The States are free to follow their own rules and regulations for purchase of medicines other than procurement funded under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by the Department of AYUSH, which does not allow procurement of medicines from private companies. In

CGHS, most of the Ayurvedic medicines are procured from the central Public Sector Undertaking-Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (IMPCL) at rates approved by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. Medicines not manufactured by IMPCL, but listed in the CGHS Ayurvedic Formulary, are procured from open market through tendering process following the procedure of technical and financial bids. For this kind of procurement of medicines, the drug manufacturer should provide valid license with certificate of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), non-conviction certificate, analysis reports from approved laboratory and proof of production capacity. A multilevel drug selection procedure is followed to list out the medicines for procurement involving clearance of tender documents, technical bid, samples and laboratory reports of drug analysis.

(d) No such reports have come to the notice to the Government.

(e) Question does not arise.

[English]

#### Discrimination in Medical Institutes

2425. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) the total number of students, doctors, faculties and employees in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) against the sanctioned seats/strength as on date, category-wise;

(b) the percentage of students belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Other Backward Classes (OBC), separately enrolled in AIIMS for the academic year 2011-12 and 2012-13;

(c) the percentage of new entrants belonging to SCs, STs and OBCs, separately enrolled in AIIMS for the said academic year;

(d) whether the Government has taken note of alleged discrimination in selection of faculties and admission of students belonging to the above categories in AIIMS and certain other medical institutes;

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

(f) the action taken/proposed by the Government against those found guilty and also to fulfill all reserved seats in the medical institutes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (f) The post based rosters as per DoPT guideline for all the students, doctors, faculties and employees is maintained. The sanctioned strength for faculty, Group 'A' (non-faculty), Group 'B' and Group 'C' are 823, 553, 5531 and 4763 respectively. The details of Scheduled Castes (SCs) Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) for various courses admitted in AIIMS as under:—

#### (i) MD/MS/MDS/MHA

Session and Year	% of SC	% of ST	% of OBC
January, 2011	12	2	18
July, 2011	12.7	6.7	15
January, 2012	13.8	1.6	17
July, 2012	11.2	3	27

#### (ii) B.Sc. (Nursing) post-certificate course

Session and Year	% of SC	% of ST	% of OBC
2011 (for 14 seats)	7.4	14.3	28.6
2011 (10 seats) for AIIMS candidate	30	10	0.0
2012 (for 15 seats)	0.0	13.3	6.7
2012 (10 seats) for AIIMS candidate	10	20	10

#### (iii) MBBS

Session and Year	% of SC	% of ST	% of OBC
2011	15.3	6.9	26.4
2012	15.3	6.9	26.4

**(iv) B.Sc. (Hons) Paramedical courses (Ophthalmic Techniques and Medical Technology in Radiography)**

Session and Year	% of SC	% of ST	% of OBC
2011	13.6	4.5	18.2

**(v) B.Sc. (Hons) Paramedical courses Ophthalmic Techniques.**

Session and Year	% of SC	% of ST	% of OBC
2011	15.8	5.3	26.3

**(vi) B.Sc. (Hons) Paramedical courses Medical Technology in Radiography**

Session and Year	% of SC	% of ST	% of OBC
2011	11.1	11.1	22.2

**(vii) M.Sc./M. Biotech./M.Sc Nursing Courses**

Session and Year	% of SC	% of ST	% of OBC
2011	4.27	0.0	18.7

**(viii) M.Sc./M. Biotech Courses**

Session and Year	% of SC	% of ST	% of OBC
2012	6.5	0.0	25.8

**(ix) M.Sc. Nursing Courses**

Session and Year	% of SC	% of ST	% of OBC
2012	9.1	0.0	18.2

**(x) Senior Resident/Senior Demonstrator (Non-Academic) posts**

Session and Year	No. of SC	No.ofST	No.ofOBC	Remarks
January, 2011	9	2	13	Out of 167, 106 filled from unreserved candidates (9 on merit)
July, 2011	21	7	41	Out of 261, 103 filled from unreserved candidates (15 on merit)
January, 2012	18	04	18	Out of 247, 97 filled from unreserved candidates (14 on merit)
July, 2012	30	10	46	Out of 311, 128 filled from unreserved candidates (14 on merit)
Special recruitments drive 2012	13	4	16	—

**(xi) Junior Resident (Non-Academic)**

Session and Year	No. of SC	No. of ST	No. of OBC	Remarks
January, 2012	26	12	41	Out of 163, 84 filled from unreserved candidates (07 reserved candidate on merit)
July, 2012	26	12	41	Out of 163, 84 filled from unreserved candidates (10 reserved candidate on merit)

No denial of reservation in recruitment process for any posts at AIIMS, New Delhi; Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi;

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Now Delhi; Lady Hardinge Medical College and Shrimati S. K. Hospital, New Delhi;

Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh; North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong and National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bengaluru has been reported.

### Skill Gap in Renewable Energy Sector

2426. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking any steps to fill up the skill gap as per the requirements in renewable energy sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the areas where specific skill is required and steps taken to address such problems;

(c) whether the Government has drawn any road map to attract younger generation towards renewable sector by providing adequate research facilities and job opportunities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Ministry has a two-pronged strategy to meet the requirement of skilled manpower for installation, operation and maintenance and repair of Renewable Energy Systems/Devices in the Country. The Ministry, as a long-term measure, has collaborated with Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGET) of Ministry of Labour for incorporating Renewable Energy in the syllabus of two-year regular ITI courses of seven trades namely electrician, electronics, fitter, turner, sheet metal works, plumber and welder. In addition, Ministry also supports the organization of short-term training programmes for various target groups on different aspects of Renewable Energy including installation, operation, maintenance and repair of Renewable Energy Systems and Devices.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Under its Human Resource Development (HRD) Programme, the Ministry supports educational institutions in developing necessary framework for undertaking Renewable Energy courses at under-graduate, post-graduate and Ph.D levels to attract younger generation

towards renewable energy sector. The major initiatives undertaken by the Ministry under these programmes are:—

- (i) Institution of National Renewable Energy Fellowship Programme (NREFFP) for granting fellowships for Ph.D, M.Tech, M.Sc Courses in Renewable Energy.
- (ii) Institution of National Solar Science Fellowship Programme (NSSFP) to provide attractive fellowship (Rs. one lakh per month) and research grant to 10 selected scientists of the age group 35 to 45 years, to undertake research in cutting-edge areas in Solar Energy. Two National Solar Science Fellows are working in 11T Bombay under this programme.
- (iii) Institution of Renewable Energy Chairs in selected higher educational institutions to act as focal point on Renewable Energy education in that institution.
- (iv) Providing a one time grant-in-aid support of Rs.50 Lakh to selected educational institutions for upgrading laboratory and library facilities.
- (v) Developing course-curricula and study material for postgraduate, under graduate, diploma and ITI levels.
- (vi) Support to State Nodal Agencies (SNAs) and NGOs for undertaking short-term training programmes besides undertaking programmes for capacity building of officers of Ministry and SNAs.
- (vii) The Short term training programmes are being organized at Block and District levels to attract youth from rural areas to work in installation, operation, maintenance and repair.

[Translation]

### Target of Disinvestment

2427. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets *vis-à-vis* achievements in disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) during each of the last three years and current year till date, reasons for failure to meet targets if any and steps taken thereon, PSU-wise;

(b) the amount realized from such disinvestment and that utilized for fighting inflation;

(c) whether any consultation had been held with such disinvested PSUs and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the target set for disinvestment for the current and each of the next three years and amount proposed to be raised therefrom along with purposes on which the revenue is proposed to be utilized PSU-wise; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for achievement of the set target and protect the interests of employees of such PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMAMCKAM): (a) and (b) The Budget Estimates, the Revised Estimates and the Actuals amount of disinvestment during the last three years and for the current year (till date) are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actuals
2009-10	1,120	25,000.00	23,552.93
2010-11	40,000	22,144.79	22,144.22
2011-12	40,000	13,144.55	13,894.05
2012-13 (till date)	30,000	—	931.99

The disinvestment in Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Steel Authority of India Ltd., Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. and National Aluminium Company Ltd. could not be completed as per plan due to volatility in the capital market and as appropriate valuation was not realizable.

The above disinvestment proceeds were used for

funding the capital expenditure in social sector schemes identified by Planning Commission and Department of Expenditure.

(c) As per procedure, in each case, Inter-Ministerial Consultations are held before placing the matter to the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs for approval of disinvestment taking into consideration the views of other departments including the Administrative Ministry concerned with the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs). The process of disinvestment is overseen and guided by an Inter-Ministerial Group constituted in each case with representatives from various departments including the Administrative Ministry concerned and the concerned PSU.

(d) The budgetary target for the year 2012-13 is ₹ 30,000 crore. No target set for the next three years. The proceeds would be used for funding the capital expenditure in social sector schemes identified by Planning Commission and Department of Expenditure.

(e) Disinvestment proposals in some more PSUs have been taken up for Government approval for achieving the target. The interest of the employees is not affected as only minority stake is being disinvested.

[English]

#### Fee Structure in Private Medical Colleges

2428. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether all the States have constituted committees under the Chairmanship of a retired High Court Judge to decide the fee structure in medical colleges and also to redress complaints for demand of capitation fee in pursuance of the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India;

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

(c) whether certain cases of violation of the above directions by the private medical colleges have been reported in the country;

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

(e) the action taken/proposed by the Government against the erring private medical colleges and also to enforce Supreme Court directions on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in Islamic Academy of Education case had inter-alia directed State Governments to set up committee headed by a retired High Court Judge to be nominated by the Chief Justice of the State to approve the fee structure or to propose some other fee which could be charged by a private medical institution in that State. As per the information furnished by the Medical Council of India, States have constituted such Committees. However, there are some States/UTs which do not have medical colleges hence setting up of such Committee by them does not arise.

(c) to (e) The Hon'ble Supreme Court directed State Governments to set up such Committees and it is for the State Governments to bring any malpractice in this regard before the Committee. However, the Central Government on its part had requested the State Governments to advise the members of the General Public to bring such instances of malpractice to the notice of the Committee set up by the States under the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. In the recent past, 7 complaints regarding demand of capitation fee were received from students by the Central Government and the same have been forwarded to the concerned State Governments as well as the colleges for appropriate action.

[Translation]

#### Ayurveda Hospitals and Research Institutes

2429. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ayurveda hospitals and research institutes in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the funds allocated and released to the ayurveda hospitals and institutes during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the major research projects undertaken and the outcome thereof during the said period;

(d) whether any proposal has been received by the Government for the upgradation of certain ayurveda hospitals and research institutes in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) The number of ayurveda hospitals, research institutes under Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) and National Institutes in the country, State/UT-wise is attached as Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) State/UT-wise funds allocated and released to the States for ayurveda hospitals under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries during each of the last three years and the current year are attached at Statement-III. The funds allocated and released to the research institutes of CCRAS and National Institutes is attached at Statement-IV.

(c) The major research projects undertaken and the outcome thereof during last three years and current year is attached as Statement-V and VI.

(d) and (e) The details of proposals received under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries for the upgradation of ayurveda hospitals year and research institutes in the country during current is attached at Statement-VII.

#### Statement-I

##### Number of Ayurveda Hospitals in the Country as on 1.4.2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Ayurveda Hospital
1	2	3
<b>A. States/Union Territories</b>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11
3.	Assam	1
4.	Bihar	11
5.	Chhattisgarh	9
6.	Delhi	3



1	2	3
7.	Gujarat	Ayurveda contraceptive Drug Research Institute, Ahmedabad
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Ayurveda Regional Research Institute, Mandi
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ayurveda Regional Research Institute, Jammu National Research Institute for Sowa-Rigpa, Leh
10.	Karnataka	Advanced Centre for Ayurveda in Mental Health and Neuro-sciences, Ayurvedic Research Unit, Bengaluru National Ayurveda Dietetics Research Institute, Bengaluru
11.	Kerala	National Research Institute for Panchakarma, Trissur Ayurveda Research Institute for Mother and Child Health Care, Trivandrum
12.	Madhya Pradesh	National Research Institute for Ayurveda-Siddha Human Resource Development, Gwalior
13.	Maharashtra	Ayurveda Cancer Research Institute, Mumbai Ayurveda Mental Health Research Institute, Nagpur National Research Institute of Basic Ayurvedic Sciences, Pune
14.	Nagaland	Herbal Ayurveda Research Centre, Nagaland
15.	Odisha	National Research Institute of Ayurveda Drug Development, Bhubaneswar
16.	Punjab	National Institute of Ayurvedic Pharmaceutical Research, Patiala
17.	Rajasthan	Ayurveda Central Research Institute, Indira Colony, Jaipur
18.	Sikkim	Ayurveda Regional Research Institute, Gangtok
19.	Tamil Nadu	Dr. A. Lakshmipathi Research Centre for Ayurveda, Chennai Captain Srinivasa Murthy Research Institute for Ayurveda and Siddha Drug Development, Chennai
20.	Uttar Pradesh	National Veterinary Ayurveda Research Institute and Hospital, Lucknow National Vriksha Ayurveda Research Institute, Jhansi
21.	Uttarakhand	Regional Research Institute for Himalayan Flora, Tarikhet
22.	West Bengal	National Research Institute of Ayurveda Drug Development, Kolkata
<b>B. Ayurveda Hospitals and Research Centres under National Institutes</b>		
1.	Rajasthan	National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur
2.	Delhi	Rashtriya Ayurved Vidyapeeth, New Delhi All India Institute of Ayurveda (AHA), New Delhi
3.	Gujarat	Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research Ayurveda (IPGTRA), Jamnagar
4.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy, Shillong

**Statement-III**

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries Status of Grant released for Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries for year 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2011-12 (till 30th Nov., 2012)	
		Units approved	Grant released (Rs. in lakhs)	Units approved	Grant released (Rs. in lakhs)	Units approved	Grant released (Rs. in lakhs)	Units approved	Grant released (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island							1	1.60
2.	Andhra Pradesh			3	155.84	18	2.13		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh								
4.	Assam								
5.	Bihar			27	1,454.11	3	5.35		
6.	Chandigarh								
7.	Chhattisgarh								
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli								
9.	Daman and Diu								
10.	Delhi								
11.	Goa								
12.	Gujarat			24	405.35				
13.	Haryana								
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12	646.27	16	861.69	28	5.45		
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	107.71						



## Statement-IV

**A. Funds Allocated and Released to the Ayurveda Hospitals and Research Institutes under CCRAS during each of the last three Years and the current Year, State/UT-wise**

Sl. No.	Name of the Peripheral Institute	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
			Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
<b>Research Institute/Unit having Ayurveda Hospital</b>										
1.	NARIVBD, Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	41.1	113.5	28.15	112.5	26.1	112.5	12.98	129.13
2.	ARRI, Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	12.1	92	19	82.5	14	87.5	19.38	82.4
3.	NEIARI, Guwahati	Assam	33.15	75.5	32	77.25	33.5	77.5	47.84	73.47
4.	ARRI, Patna	Bihar	39.1	92	41.25	82	38.1	88.75	29.04	98
5.	ACRI, Delhi	Delhi	48.3	459	50.12	360.2	50.7	390.5	29.94	433.04
6.	ACDR1, Ahmadabad	Gujarat	17	93	23	92.6	17.5	105.5	11.91	60.3
7.	ARM, Mandi	Himachal Pradesh	6	79	5	73.35	4	83.5	6.83	41.77
8.	ARRI, Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	7	100	21	93.2	29.5	93.5	14.48	86.67
9.	NADRI, Bangalore	Karnataka	34.3	144.5	23.8	119.1	34.3	104.5	20.61	87.18
10.	NIMHANS, Bangalore	Karnataka	11	113	17	93.1	11.5	103	10.14	81.08
11.	NRIP, Cheruthuruthy	Kerala	68.3	293	74	219.7	61.6	258	84.44	243.15
12.	ARIMCHC, Trivandrum	Kerala	42.1	138.5	47	102.7	47	102	15.99	126.22
13.	NRIASHRD, Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	32.3	175	30.8	127.25	30.3	170	15.78	174.56
14.	ACRI, Mumbai	Maharashtra	158.15	-	165	-	171	-	171.27	-
15.	AMHRI, Nagpur	Maharashtra	30.1	79.5	29.1	78.5	25.95	80.5	19.32	60.59
16.	NRIADD, Bhubaneswar	Odisha	20.15	216	20	205.4	15	206.25	19.53	216.45
17.	NIAPR, Patiala	Punjab	46.15	256	42	174.7	82	205	13.76	147.94

(Rs. in lakhs)

18.	ACRI, Jaipur	Rajasthan	47.3	146	28.07	141.2	36.15	155.5	28.11	119.5
19.	ARRI, Gangtok	Sikkim	16.1	69	12.3	89.15	11.8	54	2.69	83.94
20.	ALRCA, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	18.15	68	18	62.7	27	78	7.87	44.14
21.	NVARI, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	39.15	153.5	32	101.75	29.2	101.5	38.62	87.12
22.	NRIADD, Kolkata	West Bengal	144.15	157.5	183	125.75	154.2	161	137.05	133.43
<b>Research Institute/Unit without Ayurveda Hospital</b>										
23.	RRIHF, Tarikhet	Uttarakhand	8	100.5	9.02	94.6	6.2	100	4.7	57.04
24.	NVARI, Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	7	43.5	5	49.5	3.5	44.5	5.5	29.7
25.	NRIBAS, Pune	Maharashtra	51.1	61.5	56	70.5	65.3	65	56.99	52.24
26.	NIHM, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	17.15	128	IS	130.05	17.26	125.79	23.17	138.86
27.	CSMRIASDD, Chennai	Karnataka	27	148	25.5	126.6	24	143	25	75.62
28.	ATCHRP, Port-Blair	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16.15	-	13	4	13.5	7	6.38	-
29.	NRISR, Leh-Ladakh	Leh Ladakh	22.15	30.5	35	-	35.5	-	20.08	-
30.	HARC, Nagaland	Punjab	-	-	-	15.5	-	16	6.34	-
*	PRU, Jamnagar	Ahmadabad	9	8	14	3.6	11	8.5	1.28	1.19

\*Collaborative project unit.

**B. Funds released to Ayurvedic Hospital and Research Centres under National Institutes.**

Sl.No.	Name of the Peripheral Institute	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Rashtriya Ayurved Vidyapeeth, New Delhi	222.31	1005	67	375
2.	AHA, New Delhi.	500	2500	3500	2853
3.	IPGTRA, Jamnagar	315.63	1000	859	-
4.	North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy, Shillong	600	1700	1900	-

(Rupees in Lakhs)

**Statement-V****CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN AYURVEDIC SCIENCES***Major research projects undertaken during last three years*

S.No.	Projects	Outcomes
1	2	3
<b>A. Clinical Research – IMR Clinical Projects-17</b>		
1.	Clinical Evaluation of Mahatriphaladya Ghrita in the Management of <b>Allergic Conjunctivitis</b>	Studies completed and data analysis is going on
2.	Clinical Evaluation of Vyaghri Haritaki in the Management of <b>Bronchial Asthma</b> (Tamaka Swasa)	
3.	Clinical Evaluation of Vyaghri Haritaki in the Management of <b>Chronic Bronchitis</b>	
4.	Clinical Evaluation of Brahmi Ghrita and Jyotishmati Taila in the Management of <b>Cognitive Deficit</b>	
5.	Clinical Evaluation of Maha Triphaladya Ghrita in the Management of <b>Dry Eye Syndrome</b> (Shushkakshi Paka)	
6.	Clinical Evaluation of Vyoshadi Guggulu and Haritaki Chuma in the Management of <b>Dyslipidemia</b>	
7.~"	Clinical Evaluation of Saptavimshatika Guggulu and Haridra Chuma in the Management of <b>Type 11 Diabetes Mellitus</b>	
8.	Clinical Evaluation of Ashvagandhadyarishta, Jatamamsi Arka and Sarpagandha Vati in the Management of <b>Essential Hypertension</b> (Uccha Rakta-chapa)	
9.	Clinical Evaluation of Bilvadi Leha in the Management of Irritable <b>Bowel Syndrome (IBS)</b>	
10.	Clinical Evaluation of Punarnavadi Mandura and Dadimadi Ghrita in the Management of Iron <b>Deficiency Anaemia</b>	
11.	Clinical Evaluation of Ashokarishta, Ashva-gandha Churna and Pravala Pishti in the Management of <b>Menopausal Syn-drome</b>	
12.	Clinical Evaluation of Punarnava Guggulu, Dashmoola Ghrita and Kottamchukkadi Taila in the Management of <b>Osteoarthritis</b>	
13.	Clinical Evaluation of Vyoshadi Guggulu and Haritaki Churna in the Management of <b>Obesity</b> (Sthaulya)	
14.	Clinical Evaluation of Laksha Guggulu and Mukta Shukti Pishti in the Management of <b>Osteopenia/Osteoporosis</b>	

1	2	3
15.	Clinical Evaluation of Simhanaada Guggulu and Brihata Saindhavadi Taila in the Management of <b>Rheumatoid Arthritis</b>	
16.	Clinical Evaluation of Rasayana Effect of Ashwagandhadi Lehya in Apparently Healthy Elderly Persons – 150	
17.	Multicentric Open Clinical Trial of Rajahpravartani Vati in Kastartava ( <b>Dysmenorrhea</b> )	
<b>B. Collaborative Clinical Projects – 6</b>		
1.	<b>Mental Retardation:</b> Multi centric Double Blind Randomized Controlled clinical trial of coded drug AYUSH-Manas in Mental Retardation in children	Study is in progress
2.	<b>Breast Cancer:</b> Multi centric Double blind Randomized Controlled clinical trial of coded drug <b>AYUSH-QOL2C</b> for improvement of Quality of Life in <b>Breast Cancer</b>	
3.	<b>Lung Cancer:</b> Double Blind Randomized Controlled clinical trial of coded drug <b>AYUSH-QOL2C</b> for improvement of Quality of Life in Lung Cancer	
4.	Pilot study on morbidity control of lymphatic Filariasis using skin care through Ayurveda and Yoga therapy in two endemic districts of Allepy (Kerala) and Gulbarga (Karnataka)	Project completed
5.	<b>Osteoarthritis:</b> A clinical trial to evaluate the effect of Kalavasti procedure in comparison with conventional Samana therapy in Osteo-Arthritis (of knee)	Project completed
	<b>Iron Deficiency Anemia:</b> A cross sectional community based and randomized institution based Study for knowing the magnitude of anemia and Ayurvedic interventions to reduce anemia (Pandu)	Study completed
C.	<b>Development and publication of treatment protocols and costing guidelines for common diseases – 20 diseases</b>	<b>Work completed and is under publication</b>
D.	<b>Development of Bio-Medical Instrumentation –</b> Development of Bio-medical instrumentation for Ksharasutra chamber for preparation of standardized Ksharasutra	Study continued
E.	<b>Reproductive and Child Health Care</b> Feasibility of introducing Ayurveda in the National Reproductive and Child Health Programme at the Primary Health Care (PHC) Level - An Operational Study	Project going on
F.	<b>Medicinal Plant Research –</b> Medicinal Plant comprehensive monographs	Work is under progress

*Preclinical Research (Pharmacology) 2009-2012*

Sl. No.	Name of project	Outcome
1.	Safety toxicity study of ayush KD (coded formulation)	Completed
2.	Safety toxicity study UT (coded RCH formulation)	Completed
3.	Safety toxicity, anti-inflammatory, regenerative (renal) and diuretic activity of coded drug K-l	Completed
4.	Safety toxicity and anti-asthmatic study of coded drug ayush A	Completed
5.	Safety toxicity study of coded bhasma WJ	Completed
6.	Safety toxicity study of coded bhasma Yn	Completed
7.	Safety toxicity study of coded bhasma Tn	Completed
8.	Safety toxicity study of coded bhasma Fn	Completed
9.	Safety toxicity study of coded bhasma Cn	Completed
10.	Safety toxicity study of punarnava Mandura	Completed
11.	Safety toxicity study of kasisa bhasma	Completed
12.	Safety toxicity study of coded drug Xn	Completed
13.	Safety toxicity study of coded bhasma Un	Completed
14.	Safety toxicity study of bhasma Bn	Completed
15.	Immuno modulatory activity of ayush AIDS (coded formulation)	Completed
16.	Safety toxicity, anti-inflammatory and wound study of CI oil (coded formulation)	Completed
17.	Safety toxicity study of Bhasma Cj	Completed
18.	Safety toxicity study of Bhasma Xj	Continuing
19.	Safety toxicity study of coded drug Zj	Continuing
20.	Safety toxicity study drug Tj	Continuing
21.	Safety toxicity study of AJ Bhasma	Continuing
22.	Safety toxicity and antidiabetic activity of ayush D	Continuing
23.	Safety toxicity study of ayush-AMF	Continuing

## Statement-VI

Major Research Projects Undertaken and the outcome therefor during the EMR Scheme (Ayurveda) under Department of Ayush

2010-11

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ayurvedic hospital/ Research Institute	Fund allocated for the project	Objectives	Outcome
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Karnataka	Regional Medical Research Centre (ICMR) Karnataka	Museum of Ethno-medicinal plants of Western Ghats	1. To provide scientific information on medicinal plants of Western Ghats and their usages.  2. To create awareness on the role of medicinal plants/ethno-medicobotany in health care and drug development.  3. To improve knowledge on importance of Western Ghats as a biodiversity hot spot and conservation of medicinal plants.  4. To disseminate scientific information on ethno-medicinal plants of Western Ghats.	The museum for ethno-medicinal plants (452 spp.) has been established consisting of plants photographs of Approx. 1200 photographs (352 species), herbaria: More than. 750 herbaria (450 species), Raw drug (dry+wef) depository of Approx. 600 samples and Digital Herbarium of 600 plants.  <b>Publication : - Booklet (1)</b> 1. Common Medicinal Plant for Home Remedies.  • <b>Brochure (1) 1. Museum of Ethnomedicinal Plants of Western Ghats Benefits:</b> The museum is serving as the 1EC nodal centre in the region for medicinal plant and Traditional medicine.
2.	West Bengal	Bose Institute of Immunotechnology, Kolkata	In Vitro study of the antioxidant, iron chelating and DNA protective properties	(i) Searching for the antioxidant, iron chelator and DNA protective activities from crude extracts and purified fractions of five medicinal	• The plant extracts viz. <i>Terminalia chebula</i> , <i>Terminalia bellerica</i> , <i>Embellica officinalis</i> , <i>Caesalpinia crista</i> , <i>Cajanus cajan</i> , <i>Amrit Bhallataka</i> ,



tolerated and no any AE was reported.

Hence, it is concluded that Ayurvedic drug SC3 and AYUSH-RP are effective on clinical parameters mainly because they reduce severity of pain (crises) and are also safe.

- On different biochemical parameters in Sickle cell Anemia patients.

### 2012-13

1. Maharashtra	Medical and Research Centre (H.R.C.)	Vaginal Formulation from Ayurvedic Medicinal Plants (Panchavalkala) in Treatment of Leucorrhoea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study of the efficacy and safety and tolerability of Ayurvedic vaginal formulation developed from panchavalkal in the treatment of leucorrhoea.</li> <li>• To compare Pancha valkal with standard Allopathic treatment giving in a parallel control group.</li> </ul>	<p>Vaginal Formulation (cream) PVK have been developed in collaboration with Biridis Bio-pharma and standardized.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Purity studies for Heavy metals analyses, Aflatoxin, Microbial load were earned out.</li> <li>• HPTLC of PVK formulation along with ingredients completed.</li> </ul>
	Kasturba Health Society			<p><b>Rat Dermal Toxicity tests:</b> No clinical signs and symptoms of toxicity were observed in animals receiving test substance. Application site didn't show any signs of toxicity.</p> <p><b>Rabbit Vaginal Toxicity tests:</b> No clinical signs and symptoms of toxicity were observed in animals receiving test substance Test substance did not induce any adverse effect on food intake and weekly body weight in control and treatment groups.</p>
	Advanced center for Reverse Pharmacology in			
	Sthanakwasi Jain Aradhana Dham			
	17, Khandubhai Desai Road, Vile Parle (W), Mumbai 400056 .			

6

5

4

3

2

1

**Dose:** 2 capsules (Oral formulation) twice daily after meals for 4 weeks after completion of the vagina application.

**The Total number of Cases enrolled:** 39

**Control group:** 25

Duration of drug administration-1 week

**Panchavalkal Cream with oral formulation Group:** 14

**Duration of treatment:** 2wk with PVK cream followed by oral drug for 4 wks.

**Summary:** All 14 cases of PVK group had reduced primary symptom score and also reduced evidence of inflammation clinically (PS, colposcopy) and by evaluation of inflammatory pattern in Pap smears. The study is ongoing.

Extension of the project up to March, 2012

**1 Research paper published:** J. Res. Education Indian Medical, January-March, 2008

**Statement-VII****A. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries Status of Proposals received and Grant released for Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries for year 2012-13 (till 30th November, 2012)**

Sl. No.	Name of State	Proposals received	Financial assistance sought by State (Rs. in lakhs)	Units approved out of col. 2	Grant released (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Upgradation of 1 AYUSH Hospital	6.18	1	1.60	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Upgradation of 13 AYUSH Hospitals	448.00			Funds could not be released to these States during year 2012-13 due to pending utilisation certificates in respect of releases upto the year 2010-11
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Upgradation of 29 AYUSH Hospital	490.88			
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Upgradation of 2 AYUSH Hospitals	30.08			
5.	Manipur	Upgradation of 2 AYUSH Hospital	151.72			
6.	Tripura	Upgradation of AYUSH Hospital	40.08			
Total			1,166.94	1	1.60	

**B. Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) Status of Proposals received and Grant released under CCRAS for the year 2012-13**

No Proposal received for upgradation of research institutes under Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS)

**Gold Loan**

2430. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the volume of gold loan business in the country during each of the last three years and current year;

(b) the manner in which gold holding is accounted for the Income Tax assessment; and

(c) whether there are proposals to make it mandatory to disclose gold holdings and if so, the details thereof and action taken or proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that the aggregate Gold loans and advances for the last three years and current year are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Item	Financial Year 2009-10	Financial Year 2010-11	Financial Year 2011-12	Current Year upto September 30, 2012
Gold Loans and Adv	9,179	22,666	39,230	42,438

Source RBI: DATA of non-depositing takings systemically important NBFCs.

(b) There is no provision under the Income Tax Act 1961 specifically for accounting "Gold Holding" for assessment of income tax.

(c) Through Finance Act, 2012 a provision has been made in section 139 of the Income Tax Act, which inter-alia, provides that a person, being a resident other than not ordinarily resident in India within the meaning of clause (6) of section 6 of the Income-tax Act and who during the previous year has any asset (including any financial interest in any entity) located outside India or signing authority in any account located outside India, shall furnish, on or before the due date, a return in respect of his income or loss for the previous year in such form and verified in such manner and setting forth a such other particulars as may be prescribed. Also a new Schedule FA has been inserted in Income Tax return Forms ITR 2, ITR 3, ITR 4, ITR 5, ITR 6 and ITR 7 for assessment year 2012-13 wherein the assesee is required to give the details of the asset (including any financial interest in any entity) located outside India or signing authority in any account located outside India.

[English]

### Stipend to ST Students

.2431 SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- the rate of stipend given to ST students for pre-matric and post-matric studies;
- whether there is any proposal for increasing the existing stipend;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) The rates of stipend given to ST students under the Schemes of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX and X and Post Matric Scholarship are given below:—

Pre-Matric Scholarship	Post Matric Scholarship
Central Assistance under the Scheme includes scholarship and other grants. The rates of Scholarships are Rs. 150/- per month for day scholars and Rs. 350/- per month for hostellers, for a period of 10 months in a year and books and adhoc grant of Rs. 750/per year for day scholars and Rs. 1000/- per year for hostellers. Additional allowance for ST students with disabilities is also admissible to those students who are studying in private unaided recognized schools only.	Central Assistance under the Scheme includes maintenance allowance, reader charges of blind students, study tour charges, thesis typing/printing charges, book allowance to students pursuing correspondence course and reimbursement of compulsory non-refundable fees charges by the educational institutions. The maintenance allowance for Hostellers is between Rs. 380/- p.m. to Rs. 1200/- and for Day Scholars from Rs. 230/- p.m. to Rs. 500/-p.m., depending upon the level of courses.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme has been recently introduced with effect from 01-07-2012. The Post

Matric Scholarship Scheme was also revised during 2011-12, with retrospective effect from 01-07-2010.

### Dhanalakshmi Scheme

2432. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister

of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the benefits available to the girl child under the Dhanalakshmi Scheme;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints of denial of benefits of the said scheme to the girl child born after 19 November 2008 in certain parts of the country including Odisha;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the action taken on such complaints State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for proper implementation of the said scheme in the country particularly in the tribal and backward districts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) A Scheme 'Dhanalakshmi' — Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme for Girl Child was launched on 03rd March, 2008 on a pilot basis to provide a set of staggered financial incentives for families to encourage them to retain the girl child and educate her.

Under the Scheme, the amount released at various stages are as under:—

Sl. No.	Items	Cash Transfer per child (in Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	At Birth and Registration of Birth	5,000
2.	Immunization	
	In 6 weeks	200
	In 14 weeks	200
	In 9 months	200
	In 16 months	200
	In 24 months	200
	On completion of full immunization	250

1	2	3
3.	Education	
	On enrolment to Primary School	1,000
	In class 1 + attendance	500
	In class 2 + attendance	500
	In class 3 + attendance	500
	In class 4 + attendance	500
	In class 5 + attendance	500
	On enrollment to Secondary School	1,500
	In class 6 + attendance	750
	In class 7 + attendance	750
	In class 8 + attendance	750

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Presently "Dhanalakshmi" is being implemented in 11 Blocks across seven States on pilot basis in the following blocks:—

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

The Scheme is being implemented by the State Government through District Authorities. The State

Governments have been requested to carry out a proper publicity campaign with a view to educate people about benefits of the scheme and to set up the public grievance redressal cells at State and District level to solve the problems of beneficiaries. The State Governments have also been requested to send the necessary utilization certificate and other documents for facilitating smooth release of funds.

[Translation]

### Exploration in River Basins

2433. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has granted permission to certain private companies for exploration of oil and gas in the various river basins of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the work of these private companies in the river basins; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the outcome of such review?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, so far 135 blocks have been awarded to Private and Foreign Companies as

Operators in onland and offshore areas, through Pre-NELP and NELP bidding rounds. Out of these, 44 blocks fall in various river basins. The details of blocks falling in the river basin areas are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH), periodically reviews the progress of exploration works under PSC regime in Technical Committee Meetings (TCMs), site visits and advises for mid-course corrections, if any. Further, the overall progress is also reported from time to time by the Operators in the Management Committee Meetings (MCMs), and actions, if any, is directed by the Management Committee of the respective blocks.

(d) The following are the achievements by Private/Foreign Companies:—

(i) A total of 110 hydrocarbon discoveries (52 oil and 58 gas) have been made so far in 27 blocks.

(ii) In-Place Reserves Accretion to the tune of 1023 Million Metric Tonnes (oil and oil equivalent of gas) has been realized as on 01.04.2012.

(iii) Current oil and gas production by Private/Foreign Companies are about 1,86,000 bbl/day and 27.8 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meters per day (MMSCMD) respectively.

An investment of about US\$ 20.5 Billion has been incurred by the Private/Foreign companies for exploration and development activities.

### Statement

*Blocks awarded to Private and Foreign Companies as Operators in River Basins under PSC Regime*

Sl.No.	Basin	Operator	No. of Blocks
1	2	3	4
1.	Cauvery (9)	Bengal Energy International Inc.	1
		Hardy Exploration and Production (India) Inc.	2
		Hindustan Oil Exploration Company Limited	1
		Jubilant Oil and Gas Private Limited	1
		Niko Resources Limited	1
		Reliance Industries Limited	3

1	2	3	4
2.	Ganga Valley (2)	Cairn Energy India Private Limited	2
3.	Krishna Godavari (19)	BP Exploration (Alpha) Limited	1
		British Gas Exploration and Production (India) Limited	1
		Cairn Energy India Private Limited	4
		Hardy Exploration and Production (India) Inc.	1
		Reliance Industries Limited	12
4.	Mahanadi(12)	Reliance Industries Limited	9
		OAO Gazprom	1
		Santos International Operations Private Limited	2
5.	Pranhita Godavari (1)	Hindustan Oil Exploration Company Limited	1
6.	Satpura-Rewa (1)	Deep Energy LLC	1
Grand Total (44)			44

[English]

#### Natural Gas Pipeline Grid

2434. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct a National Natural Gas Pipeline Grid;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the length, capacity and the route of the grid; and

(c) the estimated cost of construction thereof along with the details of the sources from which funds will be mobilized for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Government has set up a Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under PNGRB Act, 2006 as a regulatory body to plan, authorize and monitor the development of pipeline infrastructure in the country. Consequent to the setting up of PNGRB there is no proposal under consideration of Government to construct a National

Natural Gas Pipeline Grid. However, the country has a network of around 11,900 kms of natural gas pipeline across the country and another 14,889 kms of pipeline infrastructure is under various stages of implementation for transporting natural gas across the length and breadth of the country.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Exploration of Oil and Gas

2435. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large part of the sedimentary basins of the country is yet to be explored for prospective oil and natural gas reserves therein;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with such onshore and offshore basins identified for exploration;

(c) the success achieved in the field of exploration of oil and gas with the involvement of private participants; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to move price formation towards a competitive market structure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Out of the total sedimentary area of about 3.14 Million Sq. Km. for 26 basins in India., so far about 2.23 Million Sq. Km. (about 71%) has been awarded for exploration under Nomination regime, Pre-NELP and NELP (New exploration Licensing Policy) bidding rounds. The remaining sedimentary area of about 0.91 Million Sq. Km. is either partially explored or unexplored. The basin-wise details of such area are as under:—

Onland Basins (16)	Ganga Valley, Vindhyan, Himalayan Foreland, Satpura-South Rewa-Damodar, Deccan Syneclise, Prarihita-Godavari, Kutch, Saurashtra, Assam-Arakan Fold Belt, Karewa, Spiti-Zanskar, Narmada, Bhima-Kaladgi, Cuddapha, Bastar, Chhattisgarh
Offshore Basins (2)	Kerla-Konkan, Andaman

(c) Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, so far 282 exploration blocks have been awarded through Pre-NELP and NELP bidding rounds, of which 135 blocks have been awarded to Private and Foreign Companies. The following are the achievements by Private/ Foreign Companies:—

- (i) A total of 110 hydrocarbon discoveries (52 oil and 58 gas) have been made so far in 27 blocks.
- (ii) In-Place Reserves Accretion to the tune of 1023 Million Metric Tonnes (oil and oil equivalent of gas) have been realized as on 01.04.2012.
- (iii) Current oil and gas production by Private/Foreign Companies are about 1,86,000 bbl/day and 27.8 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meters per day (**MMSCMD**) respectively.
- (iv) An investment of about US\$ 20.5 Billion has been incurred by the Private/Foreign companies for exploration and development activities.

(d) As per the provisions of the Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) regime, market price of crude oil is benchmarked

to international crude price. However, in respect of natural gas, the Contractors shall endeavour to sell all Natural Gas produced and saved from the Contract Area at Arms-Length prices to the benefit of parties to the Contract. The Government as per the provisions of NELP Contracts shall approve the formula or basis on which Natural Gas prices shall be determined.

#### Medical Entrance Test

2436. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:  
SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:  
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

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

(a) whether the National Eligibility and Entrance Test (NEET) for admission to Under Graduate and Post Graduate medical courses is mandatory for all the Government and private medical colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the exemptions if any, made in this regard and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has finalized the financial and operational modalities for conduct of NEET;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the central agency appointed for the purpose; and

(e) the manner in which the said medical entrance test is likely to be conducted across the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) for admission to various Under Graduate (UG) and Post Graduate (PG) medical courses is mandatory in respect of medical colleges falling under the ambit of Medical Council of India (MCI) as per amendments made in MCI's regulations which are binding in nature.

(c) and (d) Yes. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has been identified as the agency for conducting NEET for UG and National Board of Examinations (NBE) for PG medical courses.

(e) NBE is conducting NEET-PG during 23.11.2012 to 06.12.2012 on-line at 33 cities across the country while CBSE will conduct NEET-UG on 05.05.2013 in paper pencil mode at 83 cities in India and 2 cities abroad as multiple choice questions based tests. NEET-UG is also being

conducted in six regional languages, viz. Gujarati, Bengali, Tamil, Marathi, Telugu and Assamese in addition to Hindi and English.

[Translation]

**Interest Subsidy for Land Development Banks**

2437. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:  
SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to provide interest subsidy to the Primary Cooperative Land Development Banks on long term loans in order to promote the latter;

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

(c) the existing system/mechanism in place to monitor the functioning of the primary Cooperative Land Development Banks in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The ongoing Interest Subvention Scheme covers only short-term crop loans by Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Co-operative Banks.

(c) Co-operative Land Development Banks being co-operative societies are regulated by the applicable regulations of respective States.

[English]

**Abolition of Cost Recovery System**

2438. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed a number of Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) with provision for cost recovery upto 100 percent for hydro-carbon exploration in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to abolish cost recovery system in the future PSCs;

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

(e) the quantum of money received by each company as cost recovery under the PSCs, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Government of India (GoI) has so far awarded a total of 282 (28 Pre-NELP and 254 NELP) exploration blocks under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, with provision of 100% recovery of costs incurred by the Contractors in exploration, development and production activities in case the exploration success leads to commercial production of oil and gas.

(c) and (d) The Government in May, 2012, has constituted a Committee headed by Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman, Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council, to review Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) in Hydrocarbon exploration. The Terms of Reference (TOR) of the Committee, among others, include the following two issues:—

(i) Review of the existing PSCs, including in respect of the current profit-sharing mechanism with the Pre-Tax Investment Multiple (PTIM) as the base parameter.

(ii) Exploring various contract models with a view to minimize the monitoring of expenditure of the contractor without compromising, firstly, on the hydrocarbon output across time and, secondly, on the government's take.

(e) Under the PSC regime, Company-wise cost recovery by the Contractors for exploration, development and production activities upto the year 2011-12 based on the Annual Audited Accounts/End of the year Statements are as under:—

Sl. No.	Company	Amount Recovered (US\$ MM)
1	2	3
1.	BG	1,876
2.	RIL	8,863
3.	ONGC	5,450

1	2	3
4.	CAIRN	4,684
5.	VIDEOCON	617
6.	RAVVA OIL	308
7.	GEO EN PRO	11
8.	JUBILANT	27
9.	GEOPETROL	27
10.	OIL	32
11.	CANORO	40
12.	Assam Company Ltd.	26
13.	HERAMAC	12
14.	GSPC	535
17.	HOEC	393
18.	NIKO	1,209
19.	OILEX	36
20.	Joshi Technology	47
21.	SELAN	37
22.	INTERLINK	12
23.	HARDY	38
24.	Tata Petrodyne	132
25.	GAIL	34
26.	FOCUS	128
Grand Total		24,574

#### Exchange of Information

2439. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the financialservice authorities of some countries for exchange of information and cooperation in surveillance operations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the RBI has sought the details of some foreign banks from these authorities/regulators regarding their role in money laundering and terror financing; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with 12 overseas regulatory/supervisory authorities, namely, The China Banking Regulatory Commission; The Qatar Financial Centre Regulatory Authority; The Dubai Financial Services Authority; The South African Reserve Bank; The Qatar Central Bank; The Central Bank of Bahrain; The Jersey Financial Services Commission; The Financial Services Authority, U.K.; The Financial Services Authority, Norway (Sweden); The Central Bank of Russian Federation; The State Bank of Vietnam and The Bank of Mauritius.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Multiple Facilities provided by CGHS Empanelled Hospitals

2440. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether majority of hospitals empanelled under the Central Government Health Scheme do not provide multiple health care services to a patient as they are covered for a particular speciality service only;

(b) if so, whether the patient has to bear the cost of the facility due to non-coverage thereof despite the facility being available in the hospital;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to empanel such hospitals which provides multiple facilities to a patient?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Private hospitals have been empanelled under CGHS only for such specialties for which they are eligible as per the terms and conditions of empanelment. However under emergency conditions, the empanelled hospitals are expected to provide treatment of CGHS beneficiaries in all available specialties.

(d) CGHS empanels hospitals periodically and the hospitals will have the option to apply for empanelment of all eligible facilities, as and when the new empanelment is initiated.

[Translation]

#### Rehabilitation of MSME

2441. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:  
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps for rehabilitation/debt restructuring of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has issued any guidelines regarding debt restructuring; and

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of companies who had applied for debt restructuring and given approval as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Based on the recommendations of a Working Group constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. K.C. Chakrabarty with respect to rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units, the

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have advised all Scheduled Commercial Banks on 4th May 2009 to review and put in place Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) Loan policy, Restructuring/rehabilitation policy and Non-discretionary One Time Settlement scheme for recovery of non-performing loans, duly approved by their respective Board of Directors. Banks have also been directed to give wide publicity to the Non-discretionary One Time Settlement scheme for recovery of non-performing loans for the MSE sector by placing it on their bank's website and through other possible modes of dissemination.

However, to hasten the process of identification of a unit as sick, early detection of incipient sickness, and to lay down a procedure to be adopted by banks before declaring a unit as unviable, revised guidelines are issued for rehabilitation of sick units in the MSE sector by the RBI on 1st November, 2012.

Besides these, prudential guidelines on restructuring of advances have also been issued which harmonises the prudential norms over all categories of debt restructuring mechanisms (other than those restructured on account of natural calamities).

The number of sick MSE, potentially viable enterprises and the enterprises under nursing with the amounts outstanding against them from March 2010 and onwards are as under:—

As at end of	Total sick MSEs	Potentially viable			Viable enterprises under nursing	
		Amount O/s	Number	Amount O/s	Number	Amount O/s
March	Number					
2010	77723	5233.15	9160	964.75	2360	478.84
2011	90141	5211.25	7118	1112.98	4698	518.30
2012	85591	6790.25	10315	1721.19	6648	468.25

Source: RBI

The above table shows that the total number of sick units has decreased by 5.05% in the year ended March 2012. Banks have put 64.4% of the viable units under nursing as compared to 25.8% at the end of March 2010.

[English]

#### Allocation of Gas

2442. SHRI RATAN SINGH:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Rajasthan for allocation of gas for various projects in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for delay in taking a decision in the matter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) The Ministry had received a request from Government of Rajasthan to direct Oil India Limited (OIL) to supply enhanced commitment of 0.20 MMSCMD of gas to Ramgarh Gas Thermal Power Station. In accordance with the "Guidelines for Selection of Customer for domestic gas available from Small/Isolated Fields" notified by this Ministry on 16.01.2012 the additional unallocated production of gas reported by OIL from the Dandewala field of 0.2 MMSCMD is to be allocated by OIL in accordance with the said Guidelines. The Government of Rajasthan has accordingly been advised to approach OIL for the same.

**Transplantation of Human Organ  
Rules, 2012**

2443. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Human Organ Transplantation Act and rules framed thereunder and has consulted all the stakeholders on the matter;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether his Ministry has requested the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to introduce new application forms for driving licence to make it mandatory for the applicant to donate any of his/her organs or tissues in case of a fatality;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways thereon; and

(e) the progress made in this regard and the time by which these rules are likely to be finalized and notified?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Transplantation of Human Organs Act has been amended in the year 2011.

The Transplantation of Human Organs Rules are under the process of revision.

Most of the stakeholders have been consulted on the matter.

(b) A number of consultations have been held to amend the Transplantation of Human Organs Rules involving the programme officers of Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, officials of State Governments, representatives of Non-Government Organizations, Transplant Surgeons, Clinicians, Anesthetists, Experts in immunogenetics, Tissue Experts specifically in Cornea, Skin, Bone and Heart Valves, Experts, and Experts of National Informatics Centre.

(c) and (d) Yes. Matter is under examination in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways in consultation with Ministry of Law and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for amending the CMVRs, 1989.

(e) The draft rules have been examined in consultation with various stakeholders. As it is a highly technical matter, consultations with domain experts have been undertaken.

The Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Rules are under the process of amendment.

**Universal Immunisation Programme**

2444. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI AJAY KUMAR:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether all the children are fully covered under the Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP) in the country particularly in Jharkhand;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken to ensure

immunisation of all the children in the country along with the expenditure incurred/likely to be incurred thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) The Government of India under Universal Immunization programme (UIP) provides vaccination against 7 vaccine preventable diseases i.e. Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Hepatitis B, Poliomyelitis, and Measles. This immunization covers all the children across all the states of India including Jharkhand. As per the reported coverage under HMIS in 2012-13, 5 % of the children are fully immunized in the country and 66.41 % of the children are fully immunized in Jharkhand state as on 1st December, 2012.

The details of the State-wise, antigen-wise coverage are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) To ensure immunization of all the children in the country, the steps taken by Government of India (GOI) are:—

1. The GOI has declared the year 2012-13 as the

year of Intensification of Routine immunization. As a part of the strategy states are organising immunization weeks.

2. Other steps taken under Immunization programme includes need based central funding and commodity assistance to States, support for logistics such as Alternate Vaccine Delivery (AVD), capacity building of service providers at all levels strengthening reporting and management of Adverse Event Following Immunization (AEFI) strengthen supportive supervision at all level, involvement of ASHA for social mobilization of children.
3. Intensified IEC/BCC for increasing community participation.
4. Strengthening follow up of children through mother and child tracking system (MCTS).

The reported State/UT-wise expenditure incurred for the financial year 2012-13 is at enclosed Statement.

#### Statement-I

##### Details of the State-wise, antigen wise coverage

Sl. No.	State/UTs Name	Data from HMIS for April-2012 to October 2012 (in %)					
		BCG	DPT 3	OPV 3	Hep B 3	Measles	Full Immunisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78.73	76.77	77.21	77.25	75.94	73.07
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24.08	24.26	24.48	24.72	20.91	20.24
3.	Assam	75.78	71.00	70.00	65.28	72.43	70.77
4.	Bihar	78.90	74.08	58.33	50.51	76.96	75.45
5.	Chhattisgarh	57.24	58.97	58.42	52.05	61.86	64.78
6.	Goa	88.83	85.06	87.11	81.33	95.94	83.69
7.	Gujarat	89.08	88.69	88.24	82.05	87.48	85.54
8.	Haryana	88.50	83.96	83.19	53.40	90.57	81.74
9.	Himachal Pradesh	87.28	84.77	84.90	84.97	87.39	87.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	63.95	71.40	71.43	69.70	68.85	76.63
11.	Jharkhand	72.00	65.98	54.48	46.02	70.37	66.41
12.	Karnataka	100.24	95.67	94.36	92.65	91.42	96.32
13.	Kerala	101.60	7.40	98.45	8.24	99.01	95.05
14.	Madhya Pradesh	73.01	71.64	69.37	71.07	74.06	71.31
15.	Maharashtra	99.88	95.80	95.75	93.19	96.71	92.44
16.	Manipur	105.89	98.38	97.25	83.07	89.91	83.67
17.	Meghalaya	100.05	91.93	92.04	42.42	81.25	75.83
18.	Mizoram	108.75	110.64	110.97	121.91	102.55	101.06
19.	Nagaland	81.39	72.01	71.29	63.74	67.65	59.40
20.	Odisha	72.97	70.90	67.07	71.01	70.37	67.96
21.	Punjab	84.63	81.40	80.68	80.16	87.33	85.51
22.	Rajasthan	67.26	63.77	63.93	57.31	64.77	63.33
23.	Sikkim	39.73	41.30	42.20	40.89	45.55	43.68
24.	Tamil Nadu	76.53	7.82	76.50	0.87	77.70	60.06
25.	Tripura	86.80	89.09	89.57	51.45	78.21	67.55
26.	Uttar Pradesh	81.06	73.05	71.12	54.39	77.20	72.01
27.	Uttarakhand	79.07	78.15	77.89	65.57	84.83	75.96
28.	West Bengal	79.94	74.21	65.06	75.70	79.28	73.22
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	68.57	61.60	62.74	60.31	80.09	81.31
30.	Chandigarh	133.75	87.39	87.39	107.23	93.11	91.73
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	60.30	60.93	60.85	50.09	58.00	57.38
32.	Daman and Diu	60.02	59.61	59.61	63.24	69.82	69.51
33.	Delhi	80.50	69.73	69.75	71.17	70.37	67.52
34.	Lakshadweep	45.27	60.76	60.76	22.03	71.43	76.25
35.	Puducherry	127.98	53.53	53.53	50.64	61.09	61.04
	India	80.85	71.86	73.16	62.15	78.60	75.00

**Statement-II***Allocation and Expenditure under Immunisation  
during 2012-13*

(Rs. in lakhs)

States/UTs	Budget Estimate 2012-13	Total fund released*
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.00	4.00
Andhra Pradesh	1266.00	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	68.00	0.00
Assam	1538.00	0.00
Bihar	2017.00	902.39
Chandigarh	16.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	573.00	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.00	0.00
Daman and Diu	4.00	0.00
Delhi	250.00	0.00
Goa	22.00	0.00
Gujarat	903.00	1589.51
Haryana	379.00	379.00
Himachal Pradesh	154.00	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	281.00	0.00
Jharkhand	739.00	0.00
Karnataka	914.00	685.00
Kerala	499.00	374.00
Lakshadweep	1.00	1.00
Madhya Pradesh	1411.00	0.00
Maharashtra	1680.00	1260.00
Manipur	134.00	134.00

1	2	3
Meghalaya	146.00	127.87
Mizoram	55.00	0.00
Nagaland	98.00	0.00
Odisha	815.00	0.00
Puducherry	18.00	0.00
Punjab	414.00	267.72
Rajasthan	1334.00	2091.76
Sikkim	30.00	18.77
Tamil Nadu	1078.00	0.00
Tripura	181.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	3879.00	6039.77
Uttarakhand	227.00	0.00
West Bengal	1365.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>22500.00</b>	<b>13874.79</b>

\*Upto 30th November, 2012.

[Translation]

**FEMA Violation by MNC**

2445. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate has received representations from various quarters including Members of Parliament regarding alleged, FEMA violations by a Multinational Company (MNC) in retail market;

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

(c) whether Government has conducted any enquiry into these allegations and has taken any action in this regard;

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

(e) the measures adopted/proposed to be adopted by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The Enforcement Directorate has received a reference from RBI along with a representation made by an Hon'ble Member of Parliament to the Hon'ble Prime Minister regarding alleged contravention of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA), by Wal-Mart.

(c) and (d) Directorate of Enforcement is examining the complaint of alleged contravention of provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) by Wal-Mart.

(e) Directorate of Enforcement takes appropriate action under FEMA as and when such instances come to its notice.

[English]

#### Health Warnings on Tobacco Products

2446. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether under the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), an international treaty signed and ratified by India, the countries are required to carry health warnings on all packages of tobacco products describing the harmful effects of tobacco use;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken note of the 'Cigarette Package Health Warnings: International Status Report' released recently at FCTC conference which ranks

India 123 among 198 countries surveyed on the warnings parameter;

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

(d) the details of the obligations/guidelines including standard area for health warnings on all packages of tobacco products under the FCTC along with the reasons for non-compliance of the same fully by the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, the WHO-Framework Convention on Tobacco Control to which India is a party, recommends under Article 11 to adopt effective legal measures to ensure that each unit or package of tobacco product carry health warnings describing the harmful effects of tobacco use.

(b) and (c) Yes. The report provides an international overview of implementation of pictorial health warnings by ranking 198 countries based on warning size (average of front and back panel).

The current specification of the area of the pack warnings (40% of the principal display area of the front panel) is as per the directions of the Group of Ministers (GoM), which was constituted on the issue.

(d) and (e) The FCTC recommends that pack warnings should (i) be approved by competent authority (ii) shall be rotating (iii) shall be large, clear, visible and legible (iv) should be 50% or more of the principal display areas but shall be no less than 30% of the principal display areas, (v) may be in the form of or include pictures or pictograms.

Tobacco product packaging and labelling shall be in such a manner that it does not promote a tobacco product by any means that are false, misleading, deceptive or likely to create an erroneous impression about its characteristics, health effects, hazards or emissions. It prohibits the use of terms like "low tar", "light", "ultra-light", or "mild".

The current Rules relating to depiction of pictorial health warnings on tobacco product packages is compliant with most of the recommendations under Article 11 (Packaging and labeling of tobacco products) of WHO FCTC and the guidelines framed thereunder.

The Government has not taken any decision so far on the issue of changing the ratio of specification of the pictorial health warning vis-a-vis the principal display area of the tobacco product packs.

[Translation]

#### Tribals in Forest Areas

2447. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to improve the standard of living of tribals living in forest areas;

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

(c) the specific effect on their lives as a result of steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) This Ministry is implementing a programme for development of Forest Villages since 2005-06 for integrated development of forest villages with a view to raise the Human Development Index (HDI) of the inhabitants of the Forest Villages and for providing basic facilities and services in 2,474 forest villages/habitations spread over 12 States. Under the programme, infrastructure work relating to basic services and facilities viz. approach roads, healthcare, primary education, minor irrigation, rainwater harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community halls, etc. are taken up for implementation. So far, this Ministry has released Rs.65379.04 lakh for the development of these forest villages.

(c) To assess the specific effect of the programme of development of Forest Villages on the lives of tribals, no specific study has been conducted as yet.

[English]

#### Charges of Private Wards in AIIMS

2448. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:  
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

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

(a) whether the All India Institute of Medical Sciences

(AIIMS) has decided to increase room rent and diet charges for private ward patients;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any concession has been provided to the weaker sections for various health services;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to provide better facilities to the patients at a reasonable charge in AIIMS?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The revised room rent and diet charges for Private ward as approved by Standing Finance Committee and Governing Body of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) are as under:—

Room Rent	Diet Charges
Rs. 3000/- (for A Class/Deluxe room)	Rs. 200/- per day (for patient optional)
Rs. 2000/- (for B class/ordinary room)	Rs. 300/- per day (for attendant if specifically requested)

(c) and (d) All the economic weaker section patients are admitted in general ward and there is no revision of charges for general ward patients.

(e) Adequate medical care is provided to all patients who come for treatment in AIIMS within the constraints of space and finance at minimal token charges from the patients. Poor/Below Poverty Line Patients are exempted from payment of nominal/token charges also. Adequate attention is given by the doctors, nurses and other staff to all patients admitted in various wards in the hospital, patients reporting to the General OPD and Casualty out patient department. There has never been any shortage of life saving drugs.

#### Shortage of Scientists in AIIMS

2449. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI P. KUMAR:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

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

(a) whether it is true that out of 50 posts of scientist in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) 15 posts are lying vacant and the AIIMS has not recruited any scientist in the last three years resulting in shortage of scientists;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this has affected research projects of AIIMS;

(d) if so, whether Government has received certain representations regarding recruitment of more scientists in order to prevent students from going abroad for their post doctoral fellowship; and

(e) if so, the details thereof with the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) 50 posts of scientists are sanctioned under the Core Research Cadre. These posts are filled on completion of 15 years of project service by Project Scientists in various research projects at All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) subject to recommendation for absorption by the committee constituted for the purpose. Till date, 20 Scientists have been absorbed in AIIMS under this mechanism. AIIMS has 69 more sanctioned posts of Scientists out of which 28 are filled. The process initiated for revising/rationalizing the recruitment rule for non-faculty posts for filling up the vacant positions has not been completed so far. Hence, the vacancies have not been filled up. Majority of research is carried out by the faculty members at AIIMS. Further, 5 Scientist have been engaged on contract basis to cater to requirements of Departments concerned.

[Translation]

#### Taxes from Corporate Sector

2450. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge amount of direct/indirect tax is outstanding on corporate sector (public/private);

(b) if so, the name of such companies which have

not yet paid the tax outstanding against them during the last three years till date; and

(c) the details of the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The Corporate Direct Tax outstanding as on 30.09.2012 was Rs. 1,80,512 crores (Arrear and current) as compared to Rs. 1,93,844 crores during the beginning of the current financial year, i.e. as on 01.04.2012. Database of outstanding taxes of individual corporates is not maintained centrally.

(c) Apart from the statutory measures taken for recovery of outstanding tax dues as prescribed under the Income Tax Act (including attachment of bank account, attachment and sale of immoveable property etc.), the Income Tax Department has adopted a comprehensive strategy to improve collection/recovery of outstanding taxes. These are enumerated below:—

- Statistics has been revisited to improve reliability and identify cases requiring concerted attention by properly classifying those into actionable and non-actionable cases.
- Actionable cases are to be taken up for expeditious recovery and are to be constantly monitored. If the taxpayer applies for stay of demand/instalments, AOs have been advised proper application of mind before accepting such requests and to keep quantum of instalments granted (if any) commensurate to the total arrears and take immediate coercive action in case of any default. Carte\* blanche stays by A.O.s are deterred.
- Startling Counsels are advised to fake up the matter before High Court/Supreme Court for vacation of stay in old cases.
- Departmental Representative were advised to plead for payment of taxes in the cases of stay before the ITAT and not to seek adjournment in high demand cases.
- In the category of Non-actionable cases are companies under liquidation, cases before BIFR,

demand created on protective basis, cases before Income Tax Settlement Commission (ITSC), cases of untraceable taxpayers or taxpayers with no/inadequate assets for recovery, assessee being Notified persons and demand pending write-off. Special focus has been accorded to the cases where assessee are not traceable or assets do not appear sufficient to effect recovery.

- AOs have been advised to make basic verification from Departmental data base like ITDMS data and Individual Transactions Statement (ITS), records with Registrar of Companies, other agencies like FIU-IND, information available on Internet, other material in public domain, etc.
- Watch to be kept on BIFR cases to enforce recovery when bar against recovery gets lifted because the rehabilitation period expires or cases abate.
- All possible steps to be taken to press tax claims with the court/custodian in security scam cases.

The information with regard to reply to part (a) to (c) of the Question in respect of indirect taxes is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

### NSE Crash

2451. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:  
DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major crash took place in National Stock Exchange (NSE) during the recent time and if so, the impact thereof in the NIFTY;

(b) the reasons for the crash; and

(c) the steps the Government/Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has taken or proposes to take to prevent such a flash crash in the stock markets in future?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE  
(SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) On October 05,

2012, the trading in the Cash Market segment was briefly halted by National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (NSE) upon trigger of NIFTY circuit filter.

NSE has informed Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) that the Nifty fall was on account of the entry of 59 erroneous orders, which resulted in multiple trades for an aggregate value of over Rs. 650 crore. These orders were entered by a trading member for an erroneous quantity which resulted in executing trades at multiple price points across the entire order book. The Nifty fell to a day's low of 4888.20 points, which was 899.40 points lower (or a - 15.54% change) from its previous close of 5787.60 points. While the Exchange systems functioned normally without any glitch, the above abnormal trades caused market closure automatically due to the index circuit filter getting triggered. The market was reopened by the Exchange with a pre-open phase at 10.00.22 am and trading resumed at 10.05.00 am and the market functioned normally.

(c) SEBI vide its circular dated June 28, 2001 has advised the stock exchanges to implement an index based market-wide circuit breaker at three stages of the index movement either way at 10%, 15% and 20% resulting in halt of 30 minutes, 1 hour, 2 hours and remainder of the day subject to various conditions prescribed in the circular.

Further, in order to minimize the likelihood of flash-crashes on account of algorithmic trading, SEBI vide circular dated March 30, 2012 on 'Broad Guidelines on Algorithmic Trading' has directed the stock exchanges to have appropriate risk controls mechanism to address the risk emanating from algorithmic orders and trades.

### Health Problems of Mining Workers

2452. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the cases of silicosis and certain other diseases, particularly among the mining workers in the country;

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

(c) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) had conducted any survey in this regard;

(d) if so, the details along with the outcome thereof; and

(e) the fresh measures taken/proposed by the Government to study the health problems of mining workers and to provide them medical facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) Yes.

(b) The details of number of workers affected due to occupational diseases reported from coal mines and from non-coal mines to Directorate General of Mines Safety during 2009-2012 (upto October) are given in the enclosed Statement.

The data on death of labourers engaged in mining sector due to occupational diseases are not available due to the fact that deaths due to occupational diseases occur primarily after cessation of employment and also an undiagnosed and not reported especially from unorganised sector mines.

(c) and (d) Studies carried out by Indian Council of Medical Research's (ICMR) National Institute of Occupational Health has shown a significant prevalence of silicosis in following occupations:

State pencil in Mandsaur (Madhya Pradesh), Stone crushing in Godhra (Gujarat), Agato in Khambhat (Gujarat) and Ceramic in Thangadh (Gujarat).

(e) Ministry of Labour has undertaken a nation wide effective awareness programme on "Silicosis" through telecast by Doordarshan on national network to take adequate preventive measures for elimination of Silicosis in mines.

Adequate provisions for safety and health of persons employed in mines are made in the Mines Act, 1952 and the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957, Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961 and Oil Mines Regulations, 1984.

Regular inspections are carried out by the officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety to implement the health and safety norms provided under the said Act and Regulations.

#### Statement

#### 1. Number of workers affected due to occupational diseases reported from Coal Mines to DGMS during 2009-2012 (upto October)

Year	State	Coal Workers' pneumoconiosis	Carcinoma of Lung	Carcinoma of Stomach
2009	Andhra Pradesh	0	2	1
2010	Odisha	1	0	0
	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	0
2011	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	0
	Jharkhand	1	0	0
	Odisha	4	0	0
2012	Andhra Pradesh	0	3	1
	Chhattisgarh	1	0	0
	Odisha	1	0	0
	Tamil Nadu	3	0	0

**2. Number of workers affected due to occupational diseases reported from Non-Coal Mines to DGMS during 2009-2012 (upto October)**

Year	State	Silicosis	Noise Induced Hearing Loss
2009	—	0	0
2010	—	0	0
2011	Odisha	1	0
2012	Maharashtra	0	2

**Complaints against Insurance Companies**

2453. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of officers of the Insurance Companies found guilty by the Institution of Insurance Ombudsman during each of the last three years and the current year, company-wise; and

(b) the details of action taken against the erring/guilty officers during the said period along with its outcome thereof, the reaction of the Governments in this regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), none of the officers of the Insurance Companies has been found guilty by the Institution of Insurance Ombudsman.

(b) Not applicable.

[Translation]

**Funds' Allocation under BRGF Programme**

2454. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for the allocation of funds under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme;

(b) whether the funds under BRGF Programme are

not being allocated for providing basic infrastructure for industries and power supply in the backward regions/districts, causing hindrance in the setting up of industries in these regions/districts;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government for providing funds under the BRGF programme for the said purpose;

(d) whether any talks have been held with the Ministries of Planning and Finance in this regard; and

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

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

(a) The criteria adopted for the allocation of funds under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme is as under:—

(i) Every district receives a fixed minimum amount of Rs.10 crore per annum.

(ii) 50% of the balance allocation under the Scheme is allocated on the basis of the share of the population of the district in the total population of all backward districts.

(iii) The remaining 50% is distributed on the basis of the share of the area of the district in the total area of all backward districts.

(b) and (c) The Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) being implemented in 272 identified backward districts in 27 States of the country is designed to redress regional imbalances in development by providing untied funds to Local Bodies through the State Governments for

supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows to meet critical and other infrastructure gaps. The Development Grants under the BRGF are utilised in implementing works/activities included in the Action Plan which are prepared by the Panchayati Raj Institutions in participatory decentralized mode, consolidated by the District Planning Committees and received through the State Governments.

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

**Financial Assistance from Foreign Countries**

2455. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

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

(a) the names of the States from which the Government has received proposals for upgradation of hospitals therein with the help of financial assistance from

foreign countries during each of the last three years along with the names of these foreign countries;

(b) the up to date status thereof, State-wise/proposal-wise; and

(c) the details of the schemes formulated/proposed by the Government to promote investment by the Non-Resident Indians in health sector and the achievements made as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Department of International Development (DFID) under the Government of United Kingdom has provided 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 has also provided assistance in form of loan to strengthen State health systems. No scheme has so far been formulated for investment by Non-Resident Indians in health sector.

Details of various projects under the DFID and World Bank 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/ 3-03-2015
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

[English]

**Surrender of Unutilized Funds**

2456. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure followed with regard to funds unutilised by the States against ongoing schemes;

(b) whether Union Government has asked the State

Governments to surrender the funds which are unlikely to be utilized for ongoing schemes during the course of current financial year and if so, the response of the States thereto;

(c) the target of fiscal deficit and the estimated amount of fund likely to be spent on fuel, food and fertilizer subsidy; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to lower fiscal deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Planning Commission/Line Ministries concerned monitor the physical progress and utilisation of funds under different schemes through various mechanisms.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Fiscal deficit has been estimated at 5.1 percent of GDP in the BE 2012-13. Budgetary provisions (B.E) in respect of the three major subsidies are as follows:—

Petroleum	₹	40,000 Crore
Fertilizer	₹	61,000 Crore
Food	₹	75,000 Crore

(d) Government has imposed economy measures like rationalization of expenditure and optimization of available resources with a view to improve macroeconomic environment:—

- (i) Government has reverted back to the path of fiscal consolidation with gradual exit from the expansionary measures in calibrated manner. The reduction in fiscal deficit from 5.9 percent of GDP estimated in RE 2011-12 to 5.1 percent of GDP in BE 2012-13 is designed with a mix of reduction in total expenditure as percentage of GDP and improvement in gross tax revenue as percentage of GDP.
- (ii) Government has also introduced "Medium-term Expenditure Framework Expenditure Statement", setting forth a three-year rolling target for expenditure indicators with a view to under taking a de-novo exercise for allocating resources for prioritized schemes and weeding out other that have outlived their utility. It would also encourage efficiencies in expenditure management.

(iii) Government will also endeavour to contain the expenditure on Central subsidies.

(iv) Government has also decided to adopt the following plan of fiscal consolidation during the period of the 12th Plan i.e. from 2012-13 to 2016-17.

Year	Fiscal deficit (%)
2012-13	5.3
2013-14	4.8
2014-15	4.2
2015-16	3.6
2016-17	3.0

#### Interest Rate on Educational Loans

2457. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present rate of interest being charged by various Public Sector Banks (PSBs) on education loan in the country;

(b) whether the rate of interest being charged by the PSBs in the country is on the higher side;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government/RBI thereto; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the interest rate on education loans to make it more affordable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As per directions of Reserve Bank of India, with effect from 1st July, 2010, banks are required to price their loan products including education loans linked with the base rates approved by their respective Boards. Banks are not permitted to resort to any lending below the Base Rates. Accordingly, interest rates on education loans are decided by the bank concerned as per their approved policy.

(d) In order to provide relief to the students, the Model Educational Loan Scheme of Indian Banks'

Association (IBA) provides for certain concessions on educational loans which inter-alia includes:—

- Simple interest is charged during the study period and up to commencement of repayment;
- 1% interest concession provided by the banks, if interest is serviced during the study period and subsequent moratorium period prior to commencement of repayment;
- 0.5% concession in interest rates is provided for the girl students;
- Full interest subsidy has been made available for educational loans disbursed on or after 1st April, 2009, during the period of moratorium for the students belonging to economically weaker sections from scheduled banks under 'Interest Subsidy' scheme of Ministry of Human Resource Development.

#### **Market Price for Crude Oil and Gas**

2458. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:  
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

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

- (a) whether under the New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP) the private companies are allowed to charge market price for crude oil and gas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to take action against those responsible for giving undue benefits to the private companies;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the measures being taken by the Government to control the price of crude oil and natural gas being produced by the private companies under the Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As per the provisions of the Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) under New

Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) regime, market price of crude oil is benchmarked to international crude price. However, in respect of natural gas the Contractors shall endeavour to sell all Natural Gas produced and saved from the Contract Area at Arms-Length prices to the benefit of parties to the Contract. The Government as per the provisions of NELP Contracts shall approve the formula or basis on which Natural Gas prices shall be determined.

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

(c) and (d) Under the NELP Policy exploration blocks are offered through International Competitive Bidding process on equal terms and conditions for Private and Public Sector Oil Companies.

(e) The price of crude oil and natural gas produced under the PSC regime is determined in accordance with the provisions of relevant PSCs.

#### **Primary Agricultural Credit Society Loans**

2459. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has devised any special scheme/loan to the farmers in drought hit areas through Primary Agricultural Credit Society in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the loan disbursed through Primary Agricultural Credit Society during each of the last three years and current year in various States including Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In order to provide relief to farmers in drought affected areas, the Government of India has issued instructions on 17.09.2012 to banks that in cases where short term crop loans are restructured due to drought as per RBI guidelines, the interest subvention already available for short term crop loans will continue to be available for the current financial year on the full restructured amount. Such restructured loans will attract normal rate of interest from next financial year onward as per the policy laid down by the RBI.

(c) The details of loan disbursed through Primary Agricultural Credit Societies during the years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 in various states including Rajasthan are as under:—

Year	All India	Rajasthan
2008-09	10680867.36	583351.54
2009-10	13688830.06	598692.02
2010-11	16673064.31	779376.22

#### Profit of Oil PSUs

2460. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have been making adequate profits from their diversified operations like exploration, refining and marketing for the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the financial losses suffered by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during this period have any effect on the gross profitability of these PSUs even after hike in petrol and diesel prices frequently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of the net Profit After Tax (PAT) reported by the six major Oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) namely Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), Oil India Limited (OIL), Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and Gas Authority India Limited (GAIL) under Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas during the last three years are given in the table below:—

Name of the company	Profit After Tax (PAT) (Rs. Crore)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
ONGC	16,768	18,924	25,123
OIL	2,610.52	2887.73	3,446.92
IOCL	10,221	7,445	3,955
HPCL	1,301.37	1,539.01	911.43
BPCL	1,538	1,547	1,311
GAIL	3,140	3,561	3,654

(c) and (d) The Government has made the price of Petrol market-determined both at the Refinery Gate and at the Retail Level with effect from 26th June, 2010. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on the pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions. Even after implementation of the market-determined pricing, OMCs have been making price revisions of Petrol in a guarded manner, at times, absorbing a part of under-recovery themselves.

However, in order to insulate the common public from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government has been modulating the retail selling prices of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and subsidized Domestic LPG. Their prices are below the required market price, resulting in under-recovery to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies.

The details of Profit and Loss declared by the 03 Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (namely, IOCL, BPCL and HPCL) during the last three years alongwith details of compensation received from the Government and Upstream Oil Companies and the loss they would have suffered without this compensation during the last three years is as under:—

	(Rs. in crore)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Combined PAT of OMCs*	13,060	10,531	6,177
Provision for Taxation	5,537	3,323	680
Profit before Tax (PBT)	18,597	13,855	6,857
Budgetary support from Government	26,000	41,000	83,500
Upstream assistance	14,430	30,297	55,000
Total Compensation	40,430	71,297	1,38,500
Loss of OMCs without compensation	-21,833	57,442	1,31,643

\*OMCs include IOCL, HPCL and BPCL.

#### Approval Norms for Foreign Borrowing

2461. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has eased proposes to be ease approval norms for foreign borrowings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has approved the operational features of the Rajiv Gandhi Equity Savings Scheme to attract first time investors to the stock market through a tax saving mechanism; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The policy pertaining to External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) is periodically reviewed by the Government, in consultation with RBI. As per the extant ECB policy, ECB can be accessed under both the automatic and approval route. The limit of ECB under the automatic route in a financial year has been enhanced from USD 500 million to USD 750 million for corporates other than those in the hotel, hospital and software sectors. Similarly, the ECB limit for corporates in the services sector viz. hotels, hospitals and software sector have been enhanced from USD 100 million to USD 200 million or its equivalent in a financial year.

Besides, a number of important steps have been taken to liberalise and rationalise the External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) Policy in order to encourage availability of foreign funds with special thrust on infrastructure development. Some of these measures include:—

- (i) Permitting ECB for refinancing of the Rupee loans for infrastructure sector to the extent of 25% of fresh ECBs;
- (ii) Allowing ECBs for low cost/affordable housing projects;
- (iii) Reduction in the rate of withholding tax from 20% to 5% on interest payment on money borrowed in foreign currency;
- (iv) Permitting SIDBI as an eligible borrower for accessing ECB for on-lending to MSME sector;
- (v) Allowing ECB for capital expenditure on the maintenance and operations of toll systems for roads and highways;
- (vi) Permitting ECB for working capital requirements of the airline industry and

(vii) Introduction of a new window of ECB for companies in the manufacturing and infrastructure sector.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Pursuant to the Union Budget announcement of 2012-13, Government on 23rd November 2012 notified a new tax saving scheme called "Rajiv Gandhi Equity Saving Scheme" (RGESS), exclusively for the first time retail investors in securities market. This Scheme would give tax benefits to new investors who invest up to Rs. 50,000 and whose annual income is below Rs. 10 lakh. The investor would get a 50% deduction of the amount invested from the taxable income for that year. Under the Scheme, those stocks listed under the BSE 100 or CNX 100, or those of public sector undertakings which are Navratnas, Maharatnas and Miniratnas Would be eligible. Follow-on Public Offers (FPOs) of the above companies would also be eligible under the Scheme. IPOs of PSUs, which are getting listed in the relevant financial year and whose annual turnover is not less than Rs. 4000 cr for each of the immediate past three years, would also be eligible. In addition, Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) and Mutual Funds (MFs) that have RGESS eligible securities as their underlying and are listed and traded in the stock exchanges and settled through a depository mechanism have also been brought under RGESS.

#### Holistic Tax Reforms

2462. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:  
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce holistic tax reforms aiming at removing distortions in the indirect tax regime currently mired in a web of levies such as excise, value added tax, service tax etc. coupled with various surcharges and large number of "cesses" imposed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the likely date for implementation of the same;

(c) whether any initiative has been taken to arrive at a broad agreement in principle to proceed further as these sensitive reforms may result in reduction of tax revenues of States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and consultation made in this regard along with points emerged/incorporated therefrom?

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

(b) The Constitution (115th Amendment) Bill, 2011 has already been introduced in the Parliament in March 2011 which proposes to amend certain provisions of the Constitution for the introduction of a comprehensive Goods and Services Tax (GST) in the country. The Bill proposes to subsume a number of specified consumption taxes on goods and services levied by both the Central Government and the State Governments. The Bill is at present under examination by the Standing Committee on Finance.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) In a meeting held on November 8, 2012 chaired by the Union Finance Minister and attended by the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers, a decision has been taken *inter alia* to set up a Group of select senior officials both from the Centre and States to consider design of the proposed GST. The first meeting of the Group is scheduled for December 6, 2012.

#### Strengthening of ICDS Scheme

2463. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted a meeting with the Ministers of Women and Child Development of various States to strengthen the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to revise the rate and quantity of supplementary food being provided to children in Anganwadi Centres; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As a precursor to the formulation of Ministry's proposal on Strengthening and Restructuring of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, meetings were held with Ministers and Secretaries of State In-charge of ICDS, on 28th January, 2011, 19-20 April, 2012, 20-22 July, 2012 and 13-14 September, 2012 wherein inter-alia, the broad issues, gaps and reforms contemplated under the Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS, were also discussed.

As a culmination of several consultations held in this regard, the Government approved the proposal for Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme on 24.9.2012, The Administrative approvals in this regard have since been issued to the States/UTs.

Restructured and Strengthened ICDS will be rolled out in all the Districts in three years as per following details:—

- (i) In 200 high burden districts in the first year (2012-13);
- (ii) In additional 200 districts in second year (2013-14) (i.e. w.e.f. 1.4.2013) including districts from special category States and NER; and
- (iii) In remaining districts in third year (2014-15) (i.e. w.e.f. 1.4.2014).

(c) and (d) Under the Strengthened and Restructured ICDS, the rates of supplementary nutrition have been revised as follows:—

Sl. No.	Category	Revised Norms (per beneficiary per day) as per phased roll out
1.	Children (6-72 months)	Rs. 6.00
2.	Severely underweight children (6-72 months)	Rs. 9.00
3.	Pregnant women and Nursing mothers.	Rs. 7.00

The revised rates would follow the phased implementation over the 3 years of the Strengthened and Restructured ICDS on the existing cost sharing ratio of 50:50 between the Centre and the States other than NER where it will continue to be on 90:10 basis.

#### Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency

2464. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to restructure the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) to function as a green bank; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) There is no proposal for restructuring the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency.

[Translation]

**Income Limit in Scholarships for  
STs Students**

2465. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any directions for various welfare schemes regarding scholarships for the students studying in colleges, hostels for Scheduled Tribe students, grant-in-aid for Non-Government Organisation (NGOs) and income limit for eligibility for scholarships, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the said directions in view of the prevalent costs of the facilities and stationery etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) Government of India have formulated various scholarship schemes for Scheduled Tribe students and guidelines thereunder for augmenting educational opportunities of Scheduled Tribes students at various stages such as pre-matric, post-matric, overseas studies and studies at higher technical institutes like IITs/IIMs etc.

(c) to (e) These schemes guidelines are revised from time to time by the Government of India as and when need arises in view of rise in prices and cost of facilities etc.

**Irregularities in Share Prices**

2466. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has received complaints of large scale irregularities committed in the share prices of some companies;

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

(c) the findings thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has received 344 complaints alleging irregularities in share prices of companies during the period April 1, 2009 to November 30, 2012. The number of such complaints received is given below:—

Sl. No.	Period	Number of Complaints received by SEBI
1.	April 01, 2009-March 31, 2010	144
2.	April 01, 2010-March 31, 2011	67
3.	April 01, 2011-November 30, 2012	133

Exchanges as part of their surveillance functioning monitor trading activity of companies and in case of any abnormal activity, the matter is taken up for examination. For the purpose of monitoring trading activity of companies, exchanges gather information from various sources including complaints received against them. Pursuant to examination, exchanges send their reports to SEBI in addition to initiating appropriate action against the entities involved at their end.

SEBI also monitors trading activity in addition to overseeing the functioning of the exchanges. Aberrations noted in trading activity, if any, exchange reports and complaints received are examined by SEBI. Whenever any violations of SEBI rules and regulations are observed, appropriate action as warranted is taken by SEBI against concerned entities. Such actions include debarring from the securities market and initiation of enquiry and adjudication proceedings.

(c) Details of findings and actions initiated by SEBI against entities for irregularities observed during the period April 1, 2009 to till November 30, 2012 are in the enclosed Statement.

## Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Scrip	Name of the Entities/Persons	Order Date	Violation/Penalty
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Remidicherla Infra and Power Ltd.	Mir Hasnain Ali Khan	AO Order dated 30.06.2011	Rs. 25,000/- for violation of 13(3) and 13(5) of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992
2.	Remidicherla Infra and Power Ltd.	Mir Hasnain Ali Khan	AO Order dated 30.06.2011	Rs. 25,000/- for violation of 13(3) and 13(5) of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992
3.	Madhav Marbles and Granites Ltd.	Ashok Doshi Madhav Marbles and Granites Ltd.	Order dated July 10, 2010 and July 01, 2010	Penalty levied Rs. 25000 on each entity
4.	Not Applicable	Dr. Nalamothu Venkata Krishna	Section 11D order dated November 18, 2009	Cease and desist order passed for soliciting insider information
5.	Jaybharat Textile and Real Estate Ltd. and KSL and Industries Ltd.	Jaybharat Textile and Real Estate Ltd. Bhawana Tayal Jyotika Tayal Nina Tayal Ram Pratap Tayal Saurabh Kumar Tayal Vandana Tayal Anil Kumar Dubey Dhananjay Kandhare Dinesh Dongre Girish Pukale Gopal Aggarwal Hitesh Dodiya Kishore Patil Mahendra Kumar Panchal Milind Mhatre	Interim Order Passed on September 07, 2007 Confirmation Order passed on March 12, 2010	Violation of conditions of listing agreement under Section 21 of SCRA including conditions for continuous listing, Regulation 3 and 4 of SEBI (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices) Regulation 2003 Regulation 7, 8, 10 and 11 of SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeover) Regulations, 1997.

1	2	3	4	5
		<p>Nandkishor Panchal            Nitish Nayak            Pramod Patil            Rajesh Sharma            Rupesh Narvekar            Sandip Murkar            Sanjay Gadade            Sanjay Sawant            Satish Pusalkar            Vijay Sawant            Jayesh V Merchant            Beta Trading Private Ltd.            Inorbit Trading Co Private Ltd.            Anshul Mercantile Pvt. Ltd.            Avera Properties Pvt. Ltd.</p>		
6.	S.J. Corporation Limited	<p>Shri Savijibhai D Patel            Shrimati Usha S Patel            Shri Ramesh D Patel            Ramesh D Patel HUF            Shamo Investments Pvt. Ltd.</p> <p>Shri Jayesh Shamjibhai Patel            Shri Shantibhai M Chanchpara            Shrimati Madhuben Manjibhai Chanchpara            Shyam Star Gems Ltd.            Shrimati Urvashi J Patel            Shrimati Dhairishita R Patel            Ms Reshma Patel            Shri. Bhavesh Patel            Ms. Hetal Patel            Ms. Pragna Patel            Ms. Jagruti Patel            Ms. Manjula Patel            Ms. Rasila Patel</p>	<p>Interim Order Passed on            February 05, 2010            Confirmation Order Passed            on December 24, 2010            AO dated June 20, 2012</p>	<p>Violation of SEBI (PFUTP)            Regulation, 2003 and SEBI            (Stock Brokers and Sub-Brokers)            Regulations, 1992.</p> <p>AO dated June 20, 2012 passed            against India Advantage Securities            Ltd. imposing penalty of Rs. 50000            for violation of provisions of clause            A (2) of the code of conduct for            stock brokers specified under            Schedule-II read with regulation            7 of the Brokers Regulations.</p>

<p>Ms. Geeta Patel            Inventure Growth and Securities Ltd.            Anagram Securities Ltd.            India Advantage Securities Ltd            S.J. Corporation Ltd. and its following Directors            Sh. Sanjay Vallabhbai Patel            Sh. Rajesh Jesinglal Shah            Sh. Deepak Bhikhalal Upadhyay            Sh. Bhavik Prakash Patel</p>	<p>Tejinder Singh</p>	<p>AO order dated February 24, 2011</p>	<p>Rs. 1,00,000/- for violation of Regulation 13(3) SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992</p>
<p>7. Arcotech Ltd.</p>	<p>Shamanjali Metals Pvt. Ltd.            Cupid Trades Finance Ltd. and Parvati Minerals Ltd.</p>	<p>AO order dated June 29, 2011 and August 24, 2011</p>	<p>Rs. 50,000/- each collected from Shamanjali Metals Pvt. Ltd. and Cupid Trades Finance Ltd. for violation of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992 and SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers), 1997</p>
<p>9. Pasupati Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd.</p>	<p>Pasupati Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd.</p>	<p>AO dated 28.10.2010</p>	<p>Penalty of Rs. 20000 imposed.</p>
<p>10. Ram Kaashyap Investment Ltd.</p>	<p>Power Play Construction P. Ltd.            Triple Enclave Infra Developers P. Ltd.</p>	<p>AO date 31.01.2011</p>	<p>Penalty of Rs. 50,000 each was levied against the entities.</p>
<p>11. Passport India Investment (Mauritius) Ltd.</p>	<p>Dipak Patel            Kanaiyalal Baldevbhai Patel and Anandkumar Baldevbhai Patel</p>	<p>Interim Order Passed on May 28, 2009 Confirmation Order passed on February 09, 2010</p>	<p>Violation of regulations 3 (a), (b), (c), (d), of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of the Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices Relating to Securities Market) Regulations</p>

1	2	3	4	5
12. Market Manipulation using GDR Issue	<p>Mavi Investment India Focus Cardinal Fund Kill Ltd. Sophia Growth Fund Basmati Securities Pvt. Ltd. Oudh Securities Alka India Ltd. SV Enterprises JMP Securities Asahi Infrastructure and Projects Ltd. Avon Corporation Ltd. Cals Refineries Ltd. Cat Technologies Ltd. IKFTechnologies Ltd. K Sera Sera Ltd. Maars Software International Ltd. Arun Parichariya Pan Asia Advisors Ltd. Euram Bank AG</p>	<p>Interim Order Passed on September 21, 2011  Confirmation Order passed on December 30, 2011, January 17, 25, 2012, April 25, 2012 and May 11, 17, 2012.</p>	<p>2003. Adjudication order has been passed against the three entities and the same has been challenged in SAT. SAT has overruled SEBI order vide its order dated November 09, 2012.</p> <p>Violation of section 12A, B&amp;C of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, read with regulations 3 (a), (b), (c), (d), 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of the Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices Relating to Securities Market) Regulations 2003.</p>	<p>Violation of Regulation 13(a)(2) of SEBI(FH) Regulation, 1995 and Regulation 13(a)(1) read with Regulation 7(a) Clause 1, 2, 8, 10(a) of Code of Conduct as specified under 3rd Schedule of SEBI (FI) Regulation, 1995.</p>
13. Crash of Four Mid Cap Stock	<p>4a Financials Securities Pvt. Ltd. A To Z Steels Pvt. Ltd. Ajit Kumar Jain Cheminare Trade Comm Pvt. Ltd. G.N. Credits Private Ltd. Gajria Jayna Precision Industries Pvt. Ltd.</p>	<p>Interim Order Passed on August 03, 2012 Confirmation Order passed on November 09, 2012 against Littlestar Vanijya Private Ltd.</p>	<p>Violation of section 12A of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, regulations 3 and 4 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of the Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices Relating to Securities Market) Regulations 2003.</p>	<p>Violation of section 12A of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, regulations 3 and 4 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of the Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices Relating to Securities Market) Regulations 2003.</p>

Kuvam Plast Pvt. Ltd.  
 Littlestar Vanija Pvt. Ltd.  
 Manish Agarwal  
 Milestone Shares and Stock  
 Broking Pvt. Ltd.  
 Neelanchal Mercantile Pvt. Ltd.  
 North Eastern Publishing and  
 Advertising Company Ltd.  
 Passions System Solution Pvt. Ltd.  
 Premium Hospitality Services  
 Pvt. Ltd.  
 Ramkripa Securities Pvt. Ltd.  
 Umang Nemani Venus InfoSoft  
 Pvt. Ltd.  
 White Horse Trading Company  
 Pvt. Ltd.  
 Yashika Holding Pvt. Ltd.

14. Pyramid Saimira  
Theatre Ltd. (PSTL)

Mr. Kishore S. Jain  
 Mr. Jayantilal R. Jain  
 Mr. Shripal J. Shah  
 Mr. Rajeshkumar P. Jain  
 Mr. Pravin Kumar Jain

Order Passed on  
November 10, 2009  
against the company and  
on June 25, 2009  
against five entities.

SEBI passed an order dated  
 November 10, 2009 against the  
 company PSTL, restraining the  
 company from dealing in securities  
 in any manner whatsoever or  
 accessing the securities market,  
 directly or indirectly for a period of  
 seven years. Out of the seven  
 entities, two entities settled the  
 matter through consent. SEBI  
 passed an order dated June 25,  
 2009, restraining the remaining five  
 entities from dealing in securities in  
 any manner whatsoever or  
 accessing the securities market,  
 directly or indirectly, for a period of  
 three years. Further, these five  
 entities were ordered to disgorge

1	2	3	4	5
				the whole unlawful gain with interest. Through consent and disgorgements, SEBI collected Rs. 3.48 crores.
15	DFM Foods Ltd	Mohit Satyanand	AO dated Nov 29, 2012	Rs 1,50,000 for violation of Regulation 13(4) read with 3(5) of PIT Regulations and Clause 4.2 of Schedule I of Model Code of Conduct for Prevention of Insider Trading for Listed Companies.
16	A.V. Cotex Ltd.	Anuj Dhawan Conchem Construction Pvt. Ltd. Lee Infratech Pvt. Ltd. (Erstwhile Lee Hotels Pvt. Ltd.) Jas Expoship Pvt. Ltd. ADB Trade Services Pvt. Ltd. Competent Surveyors Pvt. Ltd. Watta Finance and Investment Company Ltd. Sahil Electronics Ltd.	AO dated 28/05/2012	Rs. 25000 each collected from entities for violation of Regulation 13 (1), (3) &(4) read with regulation 13(5) of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992.
17	Vidhi Dyestuff Manufacturing Ltd.	Ashok Arjan Vaswani	AO dated November 28, 2011	Rs. 150000 for violation of provisions of Regulation 13(1) of PIT and Regulation 7(1) read with (2) of the SAST Regulations.
18	GHCL Limited	Shri Pramod Jain	AO dated August 17, 2012	Rs. 25000 for violation of Regulation 13(2) and (4) of SEBI (PIT) Regulations, 1992.
19	J.K. Agri Genetics Ltd.	Shri Krishna Gopal Motilal Chandak	AO dated April 29, 2011	Rs. 100000 for violation of Regulation 7(1) read with regulation 7(2) of SEBI (SAST) Regulations, 1997 and regulations 13(1), 13(3)

read with regulation 13(5) of SEBI (PIT) Regulations, 1992.

Rs. 200000 each collected from Shri Abhishek Jain and Shrimati Jalak Jain for violation of Regulation 13(1), 13(3) read with 13 (5) SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992.

Rs. 300000 each collected from Sethia Gems Pvt Ltd Manmohan Gems Pvt Ltd for violation of Regulation 7(1) read with 7(2) of SEBI (SAST) and Regulation 13(1), 13(3) read with 13 (5) SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992.

Rs. 100000 each collected from Homiyar Firoze Mistry, Uday Chander Mohite and Mrs. Urmila Lakhota and Rs 175000 collected from Rajiv Rajaram Kashyap for violation of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992 and SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers), 1997.

Rs. 300000 collected from M/s International Diamond Services Ltd. and Rs. 250000 collected from Shri Ashok Kumar Jain for violation of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992.

Rs. 175000 collected from Ramsinhabhai N. Chaudhari and

AO dated 30.09.2011 and 23.11.2011

Shri Abhishek Jain  
Shrimati Jalak Jain  
Sethia Gems Pvt. Ltd. and  
Manmohan Gems Pvt. Ltd.

20 Flawless Diamond (I) Ltd.

AO dated 11.01.2012 and 08.11.2012

Homiyar Firoze Mistry  
Uday Chander Mohite  
Mrs. Urmila Lakhota and  
Rajiv Rajaram Kashyap

21. Fact Enterprises Ltd

AO dated 22.03.2010

M/s. International Diamond Services Ltd. and  
Shri Ashok Kumar Jain

22 M/s. International Diamond Services Ltd.

AO dated 22.03.2010 and 31.03.2010

Ramsinhabhai N. Chaudhari and  
Navghan Rambhai Gadhavi

23 Gujarat Terce Laboratories Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5
				Rs. 150000 collected from Navghan Rambhai Gadhavi for violation of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992 and SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers), 1997.
24.	Clutch Auto Ltd.	Hari Krishna Yannam and Clutch Auto Ltd.	AO dated 17.08.2012 and 01.11.2012	Penalty of Rs 100000 imposed against Hari Krishna Yannam for violation of Regulation 4(2) (b) and 4(2)(g) of SEBI (PFUTP) Regulations, 2003. Matter disposed of against the Clutch Auto Ltd as alleged Violation of provisions of Clause 22 (c) of the Listing Agreement and Section 21 of the SCRA not established.
25.	Richa Industries	Sandeep Gupta	AO dated 22.06.2010	Rs. 20,00,000 for violation of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992.
26.	Sundaram Finance Ltd.	Sundaram Finance Ltd.	AO dated 31.03.2010	Rs. 10,00,000 for violation of SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers), Regulation 1997.
27.	Tata Tele Maharashtra Ltd./ IDEA Cellular Ltd.	Mukesh Kumar and Nirmala Sharma	AO dated 22.03.2012	Rs. 200,000 each for violation of SEBI(PFUTP) Regulations, 2003

[English]

**Private Bank Interest Rates**

2467. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private banks are reportedly charging more interest rates on loans as compared to the Public Sector Banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any guidelines have been fixed by the

Government/RBI in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/being taken by the Government against the banks found violating the said guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The modal Base Rate and median Lending rate of Private Sector Banks and Public Sector Banks during 2012-13 (till October 2012) have more or less a similar trend as given below:—

(Per cent)

Items	March-12	June-12	September-12	October-12
<b>(A) Modal Base Rate</b>				
Public Sector Banks	10.75	10.50	10.50	10.50
Private Sector Banks	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
<b>(B) Median Lending Rate*</b>			<b>(Provisional)</b>	
Public Sector Banks	10.60-15.35	10.50-15.50	10.50-15.38	—
Private Sector Banks	10.50-15.50	10.63-15.38	10.20-15.63	—

— : Not available.

\*Median range of interest rate on advances at which at least 60 per cent business has been contracted.

(c) and (d) Pursuant to the instructions issued by Reserve Bank of India, w.e.f. July 1, 2010 determination of interest rates on all advances to be made by banks have been deregulated. Banks are now free to determine interest rates on all rupee advances with the approval of their respective Boards. However, they are allowed to lend all rupee advances only at or above their Base Rate.

[Translation]

**Increase in NPAs**

2468. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NPAs (Non-Performing Assets) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have increased during the last three years and the current-year;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to restrict the NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The ratio of Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPAs) to Gross Advances in respect of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have increased from 2.28% in March 2010 to 4.01% in September 2012. Bank Group-wise, year-wise details are as under:—

	March 2010	March 2011	March 2012	Sept. 2012
Nationalised Banks	2.04	1.99	2.67	3.50
SBI Group	2.82	3.12	4.36	5.16
Public Sector Banks	2.28	2.32	3.17	4.01

(c) To improve the health of financial sector, to reduce the NPAs, to improve asset quality of banks and to prevent slippages, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions, which stipulate that each bank is required to have a loan recovery policy which sets down the manner of recovery of dues, targeted level of reduction (period-wise), norms for permitted sacrifice/waiver, factors to be taken into account before considering waivers, decision levels, reporting to higher authorities and monitoring of write-off/waiver cases. The instructions also stipulate that there should be a Board approved policy in place for valuation of properties including collaterals accepted for their exposures and the valuation should be done by professionally qualified independent valuers.

Banks are required to monitor their NPAs and take steps to bring them down through upgradation/recovery/One Time Settlement. Reserve Bank of India also monitors the NPA levels in banks. This aspect is reviewed during Annual Financial Inspections of banks and monitored on an ongoing basis through regulatory returns submitted by banks and periodical meetings with banks.

The Government has advised Public Sector Banks to take a number of new initiatives to increase the pace of recovery and manage NPAs, which include appointment of Nodal officers for recovery, to conduct special drives for recovery of loss assets, to put in place early warning system, to replace system of post dated cheques with Electronic Clearance System (ECS).

[English]

#### Setting up of CTC by CBDT

2469. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Tax (CBDT) has set up Central Technical Committee (CTC);

(b) if so, the details alongwith its proposed functions thereof;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to bring in clarity on legal issues and reduce litigation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e) With a view to provide clarity on contentious legal issues, promote consistency of approach on a given issue and reduce litigation, a Standing Committee in the Central Board of Direct Taxes known as "Central Technical Committee (CTC)on Departmental View" has been created.

In order that the contentious legal issues are first discussed at the local level and duly filtered, each CCIT (CCA) has constituted a "Regional Technical Committee." (RTC).

Any issue considered as contentious and having wide implications, may be referred to the CTC by CBDT, RTCs and DsIT (Legal and Research). The CTC may also pick up any issue for consideration *suomotu*.

Considering the various aspects and divergent views, CTC takes up references to formulate 'Departmental View'. Once approved by the CBDT, the 'Departmental View' is to be issued as Circular.

#### Model Villages for ST Villages

2470. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to chalk out a programme to develop model villages for Scheduled Tribes (STs) community in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the programme along with the villages identified for the purpose, State-wise;

(c) the funds allocated and released its utilisation reported by State Governments for the same during the last three years and current year, year-wise;

(d) whether Government proposes to include more villages in the said programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) No, Madam. There is no proposal in the Ministry of chalk out a programme to develop villages for Scheduled Tribes (STs) community in the country.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

#### **Bank Branches Open on Sundays**

2471. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India (SBI) is considering to keep its branches open on Sundays to help improve efficiency;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this move is expected to help branches attract new age customers who are busy to do banking transactions during the week; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) To provide better and comfortable banking services to its customers, the State Bank of India (SBI) is presently operating 375 branches on Sunday. This enables all kinds of customers including the new age customers to transact banking business on convenient days as per their comfort.

#### **Setting up of Hospitality Development and Promotion Board**

2472. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has advised the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to set up/constitute Hospitality Development and Promotion Board (HDPB) in their respective State/UT;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the progress made in this regard, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government provides or proposes to provide fiscal allocation for this purpose to the State Governments/UTs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the allocation made to the States/UTs in this regard, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The State Governments of Bihar, Mizoram,

Manipur, Maharashtra, Jharkhand and Rajasthan have confirmed setting up similar boards.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Non-Utilisation of Budgeted Funds**

2473. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Ministry-wise allocation and funds actually spent along with amount surrendered during each of the last three years and current year;

(b) the reasons for non-utilisation of budgeted funds and impact thereof on the nation's economy; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) A Statement showing net expenditure provisions made in Revised Estimates, actual expenditure there against and savings/excess occurred during the last three years is annexed. It may be seen therefrom that while there are no savings in the year 2009-10, savings of ₹ 19,248 crore and ₹ 20,276 crore (as per provisional accounts) occurred in the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. In the current year, the position on savings or excess will be known after completion of the financial year.

(b) The reasons for non-utilisation of funds are varying in nature like savings in interest payments due to less claims, less accretion in the funds, less recourse to market borrowings etc. and generally, such as non-completion of works/projects, slow pace of scheme implementation especially under Plan schemes, seasonal work, poor terrain, etc. Non utilization would lead to savings.

(c) Each Ministry/Department is required to explain the reasons for any savings/excesses that occur in the Appropriation/Grants controlled by them in the head-wise Appropriation Accounts. Separately, suitable explanation in the form of Action Taken Notes and Explanatory Notes is also required to be furnished by the Ministries/Departments to the Public Accounts Committee on the unspent provisions pointed out by the C&AG in his report.

*Allocation of funds, expenditure and net savings/excesses occurred during last three years*

(₹ crore )

	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
	RE	Actuals	Savings(-)/ Excess(+)	RE	Actuals	Savings(-)/ Excess(+)	RE	Actuals*	Savings(-)/ Excess(+)
Civil Ministries	864129	858892	-5237	1040517	1018207	-22310	1118850	1098952	-19898
Defence	136264	141781	5517	151582	154117	2535	170937	170729	-208
Posts	5823	6903	1080	6344	6619	275	5933	6004	71
Budget Support to Railways	16500	16911	411	18133	18385	252	23000	22759	-241
<b>Total Net Expenditure</b>	<b>1022716</b>	<b>1024487</b>	<b>1771</b>	<b>1216576</b>	<b>1197328</b>	<b>-19248</b>	<b>1318720</b>	<b>1298444</b>	<b>-20276</b>

\*Actuals for 2011-12 are provisional.

**Integrated Child Protection Scheme**

2474. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shelter homes opened under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Odisha;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the State Governments/Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for the purpose during the said period;

(c) whether the scheme compliments the Child Labour Act, 1986;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, whether the Government plans to amend and merge the above mentioned schemes to ensure a more holistic scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, is implementing Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) from 2009-10,

under which financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations for construction, maintenance and up-gradation of various types of Homes for children, including Children's Homes and Shelter Homes. Besides, financial assistance is also provided under ICPS to State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up and maintenance of Open Shelters in Urban and Semi-Urban Areas. The State-wise and year-wise details of number of various types of Homes and Open Shelters supported, including in Odisha under ICPS are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development releases funds to State Government/UT Administrations under ICPS. The details of funds sanctioned/released to the State Governments/UT Administrations for various types of Homes, including Children's Homes and Shelter Homes and Open Shelters in Urban and Semi-Urban Areas during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations are generally utilised by them. However, the unspent balance, if any, is listed from the eligible grant for the subsequent year.

(c) and (d) ICPS already provides for rehabilitation of all children in difficult circumstances, which includes working children as well.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of number of various types of Homes, including Children Homes and Shelter Homes and Open Shelters in Urban and Semi-Urban Areas assisted under ICPS during each of the last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Homes				No. of Open Shelters			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	102	102	105	17	17	17	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	7	5	7	7	3	3	3	3
4.	Bihar	—	21	14	14	—	—	—	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	13	—	13	13	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	57	57	57	52	10	8	—	—
7.	Haryana	9	12	9	12	—	—	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	22	22	—	—	2	2
9.	Jharkhand	—	—	16	16	—	—	—	—
10.	Karnataka	76	62	63	69	6	5	15	23
11.	Kerala	30	31	28	28	2	2	3	3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	24	44	—	—	—	4
13.	Maharashtra	—	738	91	86	—	5	4	2
14.	Manipur	12	12	13	13	1	1	1	1
15.	Meghalaya	—	4	18	21	—	—	—	1
16.	Mizoram	—	4	4	7	—	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	2	—	12	19	—	—	1	2
18.	Odisha	5	29	27	12	1	15	—	9
19.	Punjab	—	—	15	15	—	—	—	—
20.	Rajasthan	63	—	63	74	2	4	2	20
21.	Sikkim	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22.	Tamil Nadu	42	41	41	243	—	14	14	14
23.	Tripura	—	9	11	11	—	1	3	3
24.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	61	64	—	—	18	22
25.	West Bengal	39	43	55	53	24	24	22	22
26.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
27.	Delhi	—	23	25	25	—	3	13	14
28.	Puducherry	—	6	6	6	—	2	2	2
Total		377	1199	802	1037	66	104	121	157

\*Upto 30.11.2012.

*State-wise details of funds sanctioned/released for various types of Homes, including Children Homes and Shelter Homes and Open Shelters in Urban and Semi-Urban Areas under ICPS during each of the last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Various types of Homes (Rupees in Lakhs)				Open Shelters (Rupees in Lakhs)			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78.24	553.50	1036.80	808.13	53.50	179.34	147.34	43.33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	2.75	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	20.59	52.36	—	240.93	14.99	20.97	—	23.29
4.	Bihar	—	363.62	135.80	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	37.63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	228.49	252.26	492.25	514.26	88.50	44.73	—	—
7.	Haryana	20.76	212.24	140.55	173.04	—	—	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	156.77	—	—	—	10.37	—
9.	Jharkhand	—	—	150.37	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Karnataka	121.87	215.13	1031.66	457.25	43.50	17.25	52.02	125.63
11.	Kerala	36.56	206.42	353.69	—	12.00	22.64	19.64	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	91.44	376.78	—	—	—	24.88
13.	Maharashtra	—	3201.28	1061.73	626.94	—	78.00	45.29	8.67
14.	Manipur	24.65	26.43	174.11	—	3.00	11.32	8.67	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	29.44	133.62	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Mizoram	—	15.74	161.89	48.58	—	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	6.21	—	116.90	—	—	—	5.67	—
18.	Odisha	11.06	255.36	110.81	—	6.74	69.44	—	—
19.	Punjab	—	—	231.13	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Rajasthan	194.19	—	646.91	1224.24	19.93	47.45	26.87	94.48
21.	Sikkim	—	—	51.12	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	183.37	60.07	790.86	3868.22	—	80.15	128.87	145.01
23.	Tripura	—	175.65	114.50	—	—	3.74	15.43	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	900.46	—	—	—	181.89	—
25.	West Bengal	92.76	258.91	548.24	353.57	235.61	228.84	608.87	208.54
26.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.96	—
27.	Delhi	—	164.15	319.49	811.17	—	22.50	62.88	128.83
28.	Puducherry	—	69.77	—	—	—	9.65	—	—
Total		1056.38	6112.30	8951.10	9505.86	477.77	836.02	1331.77	802.66

\*Upto 30.11.2012.

### Banks Coaching to Youth

2475. SHRI ARUN YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) provide coaching to the youth for clerical grade bank jobs in naxal affected districts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including districts so chosen along with their nodal banks where the coaching is proposed to be given, State-wise and bank-wise; and

(c) the criteria/norms fixed for selection of the youth

for such coaching programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) A scheme to provide pre-examination training to the aspiring candidates from 66 Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected areas as well as from the State of Jammu and Kashmir appearing for the Common Written Exams (CWE) conducted by Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS) for recruitment in Public Sector Banks has been introduced. The State-wise list of LWE affected districts covered for providing such training is enclosed as Statement-I. The list of Nodal Banks for various States is enclosed as Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	22.	Kanker		<b>Maharashtra</b>
1.	Adilabad	23.	Korea (Baikunthpur)	45.	Gadchiroli
2.	East Godavari	24.	Narayanpur	46.	Gondia
3.	Karimnagar	25.	Rajnand gaon		<b>Odisha</b>
4.	Khammam	26.	Sarguja	47.	Deogarh
5.	Srikakulam		<b>Jharkhand</b>	48.	Gajapati
6.	Visakapatnam	27.	Bokaro	49.	Ganjam
7.	Vizianagaram	28.	Chatra	50.	Jajpur
8.	Warangal	29.	East Singhbhum	51.	Keonjhar
	<b>Bihar</b>	30.	Garhwa	52.	Kandhamal
9.	Arwal	31.	Girdih	53.	Koraput
10.	Aurangabad	32.	Gumla	54.	Malkangiri
11.	Gaya	33.	Hazaribagh	55.	Mayurbhanj
12.	Jamui	34.	Koderma	56.	Nabarangpur
13.	Jehanabad	35.	Khunti	57.	Nayagarh
14.	Kaimur	36.	Latehar	58.	Rayagada
15.	Munger	37.	Lohardagga	59.	Sambhalpur
16.	Nawada	38.	Paiamu	60.	Sundargarh
17.	Rohtas	39.	Ramgarh		<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>
	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	40.	Ranchi	61.	Chandauli
18.	Bastar	41.	Saraikela-Kharaswan	62.	Mirzapur
19.	Bijapur	42.	Sundega	63.	Sonebhadra
20.	Dantewada	43.	West Singhbhum		<b>West Bengal</b>
21.	Jashpur		<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	64.	Bankura
		44.	Balghat	65.	Midnapure(W)
				66.	Purulia

**Statement-II***List of Designated/Nodal Banks for various States*

Sl.No.	Designated/Nodal Bank	States
1	2	3
1.	Allahabad Bank	Jharkhand

1	2	3
2.	Andhra Bank	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Bank of Baroda	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Bank of Maharashtra	Maharashtra
5.	Central Bank of India	Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh
6.	Punjab National Bank	Jammu and Kashmir
7.	UCO Bank	Odisha
8.	United Bank of India	West Bengal

### Economic Slowdown in Banking Sector

2476. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- whether banking sector has become stressed due to the economic slowdown;
- if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- the steps taken/being taken by the Government to bail out the banking sector of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that in India as the Capital to Risk Weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR) of the Banking System stood at 13.60% as on September, 2012 and is well above regulatory norms. Banks have been advised by Reserve Bank of India from time to time, to take effective measures to strengthen the credit appraisal and monitoring of advances.

### Children in Circus

2477. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- whether Apex Court has directed the Union Government to raid circuses across the country to rescue the children put up in squalid conditions and forced to perform dangerous stunts;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether the Union Government has issued any directions to the State Governments in pursuance of the

directions issued by the Apex Court for the rescue and rehabilitation of such children;

- if so, the details thereof; and
- if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Judgment dated 18.4.2011 in Writ Petition (Civil) Number 51/2006 in the matter of Bachpan Bachao Andolan Vs. Union of India and Others, inter-alia, directed the Union of India and the State Governments to conduct simultaneous raids in all the circuses to liberate the children and to frame a proper scheme for the rehabilitation of rescued children.

(c) to (e) Vide Gazette Notification Number S.0.2469 (E) dated 8.10.2010, Government of India already, by way of amendment in Schedule to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, prohibits the employment of children in the occupation of (i) Circus and (ii) Caring of Elephants. Any person who employs a child in any occupation or process where employment of children is prohibited under the Child Labour Act, is liable for punishment with imprisonment or with fine. The Government is also implementing the National Child Labour Project Scheme since 1988 with focus on the rehabilitation of children working in hazardous occupations and processes.

### Supply of Subsidised Diesel

2478. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of subsidised diesel consumed and supplied to Lakshadweep along with the amount of subsidy provided thereon during the last three years;

(b) whether there is shortage of diesel supply for boats and crafts in Lakshadweep which is hampering the livelihood of common man and also the performance of the coastal police on duty;

(c) if so, the details of such shortage and the steps being taken to address the issue;

(d) whether with an increase in budget to around

Rs. 900 crores for the islands from Rs. 330 crores, the subsidy which was being provided earlier has been discontinued; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The supply of Diesel to Lakshadweep and the under-recovery thereon during the last three years and current year 2012-13 (April-September, 2012) are as under:—

Particulars	2012-13 (April-September, 2012)	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
HSD Sales in Lakshadweep in KL	6709	15121	24850	19687
Gross Under recovery (Rs. crores)	8.58	15.71	12.15	2.75

(b) and (c) There is no reported shortage of Diesel in Lakshadweep. Supplies are being made against the indents placed by Lakshadweep Authorities. HSD is being loaded in barrel at Beypore and moved to islands in the barges owned or arranged by the Union Territory of Lakshadweep Administration. HSD supplied to Lakshadweep is mainly used for power generation in the islands.

(d) and (e) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) sell diesel at a price as decided by the Government of India (GoI) and continues to incur under-recovery on supply of HSD to Lakshadweep, which is compensated by the GoI.

#### Tidal Power Projects

2479. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals under consideration for establishment of Tidal Power Projects in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Central Electricity Authority has been associated with these power projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) In order to exploit tidal

power, Government of Gujarat has signed a Memorandum of Understanding in January 2011 for establishing a 250 MW tidal power project in Gulf of Kutch with Gujarat Power Corporation Ltd. (GPCL), Vadodara, M/s Atlantis Resource Corporation, United Kingdom and Perfect Mining Energy Solutions, Singapore. A Special Purpose Vehicle has been incorporated in May, 2011 and GPCL has taken up a 50 MW tidal power project at Mandavi in district Kutch in first phase. There is no other tidal power project under consideration.

(b) and (c) In eighties, a study was undertaken by Central Electricity Authority, New Delhi for the assessment of tidal energy potential in the country. According to the study, there is an estimated potential of about 8000 MW tidal energy in the country. This includes about 7000 MW in the Gulf of Cambay, 1200 MW in the Gulf of Kutch in the State of Gujarat and about 100 MW in the Gangetic Delta in the Sunderbans region in the State of West Bengal.

#### Excise Duty Exemption

2480. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had given exemption of excise duty to various States;

(b) if so, the area-wise tenure of such exemption;

(c) whether Government has made any re-assessment of excise exemption of such States;

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken/being taken thereon;

(e) whether Government has received any representation for extension of excise duty; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

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

(b) The details of area-wise exemption are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) In the new North-East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy, 2007 (NEIIPP), Government has not extended the benefits of excise exemption to peripheral activities like preservation, cleaning operations, packing, re-packing, etc. In 2008, similar modifications were made with respect to the exemption for Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh. Further, in respect of Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern States including Sikkim, refund has been linked with value addition undertaken by the industry with effect from 01.04.2008.

(e) and (f) Representations seeking extension of the tenure of excise duty exemptions were received. These were examined, but it has not been found feasible to accede to the requests.

### Statement

#### Details of Area-wise exemption

Sl. No.	States/Regions	Date from which exemption is available	Time limit for commencement of commercial production by new units or existing units which have undertaken substantial expansion
1.	North Eastern States	08.07.1999	31.03.2017
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	14.11.2002	No time limit
3.	Sikkim	25.06.2003	31.03.2017
4.	Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh	10.06.2003	31.03.2010

2. The exemption is available to new units or units undertaking substantial expansion who have commenced commercial production before the dates mentioned in column (4) of the table above for a period of ten years from the date of commencement of commercial production.

### Solar Water Heaters

2481. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides direct subsidy on solar applications including the solar water heaters without any banking procedure;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount of subsidy provided on solar water heaters during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government provides a capital subsidy of 30% of the benchmark cost of solar photovoltaic and solar thermal systems including solar water heaters to the beneficiaries in general category states through state nodal agencies, system integrators and other channel partners. However, in case of special category States, this subsidy is up to 90%

of benchmark cost of solar photovoltaic for certain applications and 60% for solar thermal systems including solar water heaters.

(c) A total amount of Rs. 137.62 crore has been provided as subsidy to various beneficiaries in the country on solar water heaters during the last three years.

#### **Banking Ties with Pakistan**

2482. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) A delegation of the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) visited the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Mumbai in April, 2012 to have a regulatory dialogue on the issue of mutual banking presence between India and Pakistan. SBP has informed RBI that they have issued no-objection to the United Bank Limited and the National Bank of Pakistan for opening their bank branches in India. Government of India has approved the proposal of the Punjab National Bank for opening its two branches in Pakistan, one each at Lahore and Karachi.

#### **Children of Migrant Workers**

2483. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any instructions to the State Governments regarding the eligibility of the children of migrant workers to the nearby Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has matched the allocation of State Governments for wheat based Nutrition Programme; and

(d) if so, the details of allocations made by the State Governments and the Union Government for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a universal Scheme and therefore envisages extension of services to all the eligible beneficiaries of children below 6 years of age and Pregnant and Lactating mothers who are ordinarily resident in the area including the migrant population. The States have been advised to extend the services by: (i) AWCs existing in the locality concerned or (ii) if the situation so demand as per the norms prescribed, additional AWCs/Anganwadi on Demand (AoD) may be set up. For this purpose, AWCs may enroll the beneficiaries in the survey book. States have also been advised that special attention must be paid to ensure such inclusion by extending facilities to all eligible beneficiaries including SC/ST/ Minorities and Migrant population also.

(c) and (d) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by the States/UTs. The Government releases Grant-in-aid to the States/UTs on a sharing ratio of 90:10 for all components including Supplementary Nutrition Programmed (SNP) for North East and 50:50 for SNP.

Foodgrains (Wheat/Rice/Coarse grains) under the Wheat Based Nutrition Programmed (WBNP) are allocated to States/UTs who demand such foodgrains at BPL rates for use as Supplementary Nutrition under the ICDS Scheme. To this extent, the necessary expenditure towards procurement of foodgrains is incurred out of the Grant-in-aid released as per the sharing pattern between the Centre and the States for the SNP.

The details of funds released as Government of India's share towards SNP during the last three years is as under:—

(Rupees in lakh)

Year	Funds released under SNP (GOI share)
2009-10	373013.74
2010-11	496870.51
2011-12	630250.79

**Bank Loan for Development of  
Agricultural Sector**

2484. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any guideline schemes for public and private sector banks for providing loan for development of agricultural sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the rate of interest being charged by the said banks on such loans, bank-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) In terms of Reserve Bank's extant guidelines on lending to priority sector, a sub-target of 18 percent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent amount of OBE, whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the previous year, has been mandated for lending to agriculture sector. Within this sub-target of 18 percent, 13.5% of ANBC or Credit Equivalent amount of OBE, whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the previous year, has been mandated for direct lending to agriculture sector.

The Government of India has been fixing the targets for agriculture credit by the banking sector every year. The targets and achievements made under credit flow to Agriculture sector by commercial banks, Cooperative banks and RRBs for the last three years are furnished as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	Target	Achievement
2009-10	3,25,000	3,84,514
2010-11	3,75,000	4,46,778
2011-12	4,75,000	5,11,029

As may be seen from the above, banks have been over achieving the targets of agriculture lending every year. For the year 2012-13 target of Rs.5,75,000 crore has been fixed for disbursement of loans to agriculture and allied activities.

(b) The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of

7 percent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payees farmers, i.e., those who repay their loans in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10, 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12. Further, in order to discourage distress sales, the benefit of interest subvention was made available in the year 2011-12 to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of up to six months post harvest on the same rates as available to crop loans against negotiable warehouse receipts for keeping their produce in warehouses. The Interest subvention Scheme for the year 2011-12 has been continued in 2012-13 as well.

**Import Duty Collection**

2485. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of import duty collected on capital goods and gold products during each of the last three years and current year, item-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has taken a decision to increase the import duty on capital goods and gold products;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMAMCKAM): (a) The details of import duty collected on capital goods and articles of gold jewellery and goldsmiths' wares during each of the last three years and current year are as under:—

(Rs. crore)

Year	Import Duty Collection	
	Capital Goods	Articles of gold jewellery and goldsmiths' wares
2009-10	29,210	3.44
2010-11	36,636	4.13
2011-12	44,435	5.90
2012-13 (upto 2.12.2012)	32,226	8.44

Capital goods referred to above include all items of machinery and mechanical/electrical appliances falling within Chapters 84 and 85 and Tariff Item 9801 of the Customs Tariff.

(b) to (d) Import duty on articles of gold jewellery and goldsmiths' wares was increased on 17.01.2012 from Rs.750 per 10 gm to 5%. This was further increased to 10% in the Budget 2012-13. However, no such increase was made in the duty rate applicable for general machinery and appliances in the Budget 2012-13.

#### **Review of Mineral Concessions for Iron Ore**

2486. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been demands from various quarters to review the hasty approvals of mineral concessions given to mining companies for iron ore in mineral rich States during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken to carefully review and address these demands in public interest; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to enquire into hasty approvals given to mining companies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) Demands have been received from certain quarters for review of mineral concessions granted for various minerals including iron ore.

(b) Such demands have been made in respect of some mineral-rich States primarily alleging that allotments of mineral concessions have been made by not strictly following the prescribed norms.

(c) and (d) The mineral concession proposals recommended by the State Governments for prior approval of the Central Government are examined strictly in the light of the provisions of the MMDR Act, 1957 and Rules framed there under. The Ministry of Mines has issued clear and elaborate guidelines from time to time on various aspects of grant of mineral concessions which are available on the Ministry's website (*mines.nic.in*). Mineral concession proposals which are not in accordance with the provisions

of the Act, Rules and guidelines are rejected and returned to the State Governments. Besides, the Ministry has taken several other steps like constitution of the Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee on Mineral Development and Regulation; holding meetings with the State Governments regularly; use of internet services for giving online status of mineral concession cases etc. Details of all these initiatives are available on the Ministry's website.

As provided in Section 30 of the MMDR Act, 1957, the Central Government may of its own motion or on application made within the prescribed time by an aggrieved party, revise any order made by a State Government or other authority in exercise of the powers conferred on it by or under the Act with respect to any mineral other than a minor mineral. Accordingly, revision applications are entertained by the Central Government.

[Translation]

#### **Outstanding Dues of Pensioners**

2487. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of pensioners, who have not received outstanding dues after the implementation of the Sixth Pay Commission recommendation have come up before the Government;

(b) if so, number of such cases, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for the delay in this regard; and

(d) the time likely to be taken for disposal of the said cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare vide its O.M. No. 38/37/08-P&PW (A) dated 1.09.2008 had authorised all Pension Disbursing Authorities including Public Sector Banks to pay pension/family pension to existing pensioners/family pensioners at the rate prescribed in the OM without any further authorization from the concerned Accounts Office/Head of Office etc. Further, as per records maintained in Central Pension Accounting Office, no case is pending against Banks where dues to the pensioners as per 6th CPC recommendations have not been paid by the banks.

(b) State-wise data is not maintained by Central Pension Accounting Office.

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

[English]

#### Foreign Firms Leaving the Country

2488. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign firms that have left the country since the beginning of this year due to inclement policy environment and lack of investment avenues; and

(b) the steps the Government proposes to shore up India's image in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government does not maintain such data.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis, with a view to making it more investor friendly. Government has put in place an investor-friendly policy, under which FDI upto 100% is permitted, under the automatic route, in most sectors/activities. Significant changes have been made in the FDI policy regime in the recent times, to ensure that India remains increasingly attractive and investor-friendly.

Government plays an active role in investment promotion through dissemination of information on the investment climate and opportunities in India and coordinates with apex industry associations, such as Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) in this regard. International Cooperation for industrial partnerships is solicited through bilateral and multilateral arrangements.

The Government has also set up 'Invest India', a joint venture company between the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion and FICCI, as a not-for-profit, single window facilitator, for prospective overseas investors.

#### Farm Innovation and Promotion Fund

2489. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has implemented proposes to implement a scheme called Farm Innovation and Promotion Fund (FIPF);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any record regarding the amount allocated under the FIPF in the country during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Farm Innovation and Promotion Fund (FIPF) with a corpus of Rs. 5 crore was set up by NABARD in 2005 to promote innovative and feasible concepts/projects in Agriculture and allied activities, development of marketable prototypes, technology, patenting, extension support, marketing etc. The corpus under FIPF has been enhanced to Rs. 50 crore from 01 April 2009. The fund is replenished at the beginning of every year from out of the annual profits of NABARD.

Objective of the Fund inter-alia includes:—

- To demonstrate bankability of new concepts in agriculture and farm sector.
- To extend support for developing proto-types and for further development to make it commercial.
- To extend support for obtaining patents for innovative technology/designs/products.
- To provide extension support for marketing/ dissemination of knowledge.
- To support innovations in IT to take knowledge in different spheres of the rural areas.
- To provide support on the analogy of venture capital for innovative ideas – technological and managerial (like supply chain management) in farm sector for further development.

(c) and (d) State-wise details of Budget allocated under FIPF during last 3 years and current year are indicated in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement***Budget allocated to different States under FIPF during last three years and current year*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10 Budget allocated	2010-11 Budget allocated	2011-12 Budget allocated	2012-13 Budget allocated
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.5	2.00	2.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4	8.00	17.00	40.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2.00	2.00	3.00
4.	Assam	5	7.00	2.00	14.57
5.	Bihar	5	5.00	2.00	20.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	10	10.00	20.00	85.00
7.	Goa	1	2.00	2.00	3.00
8.	Gujarat	5	30.00	30.00	34.18
9.	Haryana	0	4.00	2.00	2.00
10.	Himchal Pradesh	1	2.00	3.00	10.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	2.00	2.00	5.00
12.	Jharkhand	10	10.00	5.00	21.00
13.	Karnataka	10	15.00	14.00	87.5
14.	Kerala	1.5	5.00	5.00	8.5
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3	4.00	3.00	219
16.	Maharashtra	20	15.00	17.00	0
17.	Manipur	1	3.00	3.00	2.00
18.	Meghalaya	1	2.00	2.00	1.00
19.	Mizoram	0.5	2.00	2.00	0
20.	Nagaland	1	3.00	2.00	1.00
21.	New Delhi	1	2.00	2.00	5.00
22.	Odisha	10	10.00	15.00	1825.00
23.	Punjab	1	10.00	2.00	10.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Rajasthan	2	3.00	3.00	10.00
25.	Sikkim	1	2.00	2.00	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	24.5	25.00	28.00	47.64
27.	Tripura	3	3.00	3.00	3.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2	6.00	5.00	3.50
29.	Uttarakhand	25	45.00	32.00	30.00
30.	West Bengal	3	117.00	5.00	25.00
31.	HO/NRMC	0	0.00	0.00	270.00
Total		154	356.00	234.00	2785.89

#### Proposal for Multi-Member CAG

2490. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to constitute a multi-member Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) of India;

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

(c) the recommendations made by Shunglu Committee and views expressed by C&AG thereon; and

(d) the stand taken by Government on multi-member C&AG along with reasons therefor and its present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No decision has been taken by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) (i) Chairman, High Level Committee (HLC) for Commonwealth Games, Shri V.K. Shunglu had addressed a letter to PM on 29-03-2011 suggesting certain measures for changes in CAG as under:—

(1) For C and AG organization, he has suggested

that a three member body would obtain greater transparency in its operation. One member should possess professional accounting qualifications, CA or its transnational equivalent. This should not seem to exclude an IAAS officer from the triumvirate, who has wide exposure to Finance, Audit and Accounts and best International practices in these areas.

(2) Annual Audit Plan should be discussed by CAG with the Public Accounts Committee. The discussion should stop short of endorsement in the interest of Audit autonomy.

(3) CAG accounts should be audited by a professional Auditor appointed by the Public Accounts Committee.

(4) Report of CAG should be provided to Departmental Standing Committees and there should be adequate opportunity to discuss issues primarily the concern of the Department.

(c) (ii) The point-wise views of C&AG on the above suggestions are briefly as under:—

(1) CAG, under the present Constitution is a unitary authority in the federal structure of the country. He is the singular head of a hierarchical audit authority. The CAG of India is assisted by multi-member collegium of five Deputy Comptroller

and Auditor General (Dy. CAG) who scrutinize and finalise the audit reports before these are approved and signed by the CAG. Government has agreed to the CAG's proposal as recently as in 2008 for five Deputy CAG's, so as to ensure that the Department is adequately equipped and professionally qualified to handle the diverse range of audit issues needing in depth consideration and examination.

- (2) Article 151 of the Constitution vests the powers of audit in relation to accounts (including the accounts of the Office of the CAG and his Department) with the CAG. Entrustment of audit of the CAG's accounts to any other authority would be ultravires of this provision.
- (3) The Constitution does not provide for an oversighting role for the PAC on the CAG's audit planning. Autonomy and independence of the CAG in the preparation of the annual audit plan is critical to his ability to faithfully discharge his Constitutional mandate.
- (4) Once the Audit Reports of the CAG are laid on the tables of the Houses of Parliament, these are available in the public domain. It is the prerogative of the Departmental Standing Committees of Parliament to take note of and/or discuss the CAG's Audit Reports.

(d) The Government has not taken any decision on the above suggestion.

#### **Prevention of Filariasis/Elephantiasis**

2491. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the cases of hookworm infections and lymphatic filariasis also known as elephantiasis cost close to \$ 1 billion per year in the country;
- (b) if so, the details along with the facts in this regard;
- (c) the steps being taken by the Government to combat these diseases including development of low cost drug and vaccine for prevention of these diseases;
- (d) whether the Government is considering to seek cooperation of certain countries including the United States

in developing new drugs and vaccines for prevention of these diseases; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) Regarding Lymphatic Filariasis (LF), a study conducted in two village of Tamil Nadu by vector control research centre, Puduchery and published in year 2000 in Parasitology Today, estimated the cost of US\$ 842 million on treatment and due to reduced working time as per exchange rate of US\$ prevailing at that time.

No such cost data or study is available for Hookworm infestation.

(c) National programme to eliminate LF was launched during 2004 with annual Mass Drug Administration (MDA) in all 250 endemic districts of the country. The Population coverage during Annual MDA has improved from 72% in 2004 to 87% in 2011. As a result the overall microfilaria rate (which indicates quantum of transmission potential) at National level has declined from 1.24% in 2004 to 0.37 in 2011. Out of 250 districts, 186 have achieved microfilaria rate of less than 1% which is an indicator for achieving LF elimination.

Low cost effective drugs Diethylcarbamazine and Albendazole are used in combination as per programme guidelines for prevention of spread of LF.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Schemes for Adolescent Girls**

2492. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received any complaints under the Kisan Shakti Yojana and Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls in the country;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof along with the action taken thereon;
- (c) whether the Government has planned to add any new components of these programme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b): As of now, no complaints have been received under the Kishori Shakti Yojana and Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls in the country.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Women and Child Development reviewed the schemes for adolescent girls namely, Kishori Shakti Yojana and Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls, and introduced a comprehensive scheme for empowerment of adolescent girls namely Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls – *Sabla* on pilot basis in the year 2010. The scheme is being implemented in 205 districts selected from all the States/UTs. The scheme aims at all-round development of adolescent girls of 11-18 years (with a focus on all out-of-school AGs) by making them 'self-reliant' by improving their health and nutrition status, promoting awareness about health, hygiene, nutrition, Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH), family and child care and facilitating access to public services through various interventions such as guidance and counselling and imparting vocational training. It also aims towards mainstreaming out of school AGs into formal/non formal education. *Sabla* has completely replaced Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) as all districts of NPAG are covered under *Sabla*. Kishori Shakti Yojana has been replaced by *Sabla* in these 200 districts and is being implemented as before in remaining districts of the country.

[Translation]

#### KYC Drive

2493. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the date by which the multiple LPG connection holders have been asked to furnish the Know Your Customer (KYC) form;

(b) whether the Government proposes to extend the last date for filling the KYC form;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken against the holders of multiple LPG connections who fail to furnish the KYC forms by the prescribed date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The extended date for fulfilling the KYC formalities is 31.12.2012.

(d) The LPG gas connection of those multiple LPG connections holder who fail to furnish the KYC forms by the prescribed date, will be converted into Non Domestic Exempted Categories (NDEC) rate connections by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) *suo-moto*.

#### Trauma Care Facilities

2494. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

SHRI O.S. MANIAN:

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

(a) the present status of the implementation of the scheme for establishment of Trauma Care facilities on National Highways in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of lack of specialist doctors, surgeons and equipment in several trauma care centres across the country including in Muzaffarpur;

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

(d) whether the Government has made any assessment/evaluation of the said scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the shortcomings noticed therein and the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government to overcome them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) 140 Government hospitals/ medical colleges situated along the Golden Quadrilateral, North-South and East-West Corridors of the National Highways were identified to develop trauma care facilities.

So far, 116 government hospitals in 16 states have been funded for construction, procurement of equipment, deployment of manpower, communications and legal services in phased manner, depending upon utilization of funds by the hospital concerned. Out of these, 35 Centers have started functioning (Andhra Pradesh-6, Assam-1, Gujarat-4, Haryana-2, Karnataka-7, Madhya Pradesh-2, Maharashtra-1, Odisha-2, Punjab-2, Tamilnadu-1, Delhi-2 and Uttar Pradesh-5) as per list annexed as Statement.

(b) and (c) The responsibility of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is to provide grant to the State Government Institutions. The implementation of the Scheme is to be done by the grantee States. There are overall deficiencies

of specialist doctors like Neurosurgeons all over the country including in the selected Government hospitals. The Ministry of Health has provided standard list of equipments and has provided funds to procure the equipments. However, number of Institutions is in the process of procurement as per the

norms of the respective State Governments.

(d) and (e) Evaluation of the Scheme has been assigned to National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi. The recommendations would be complied on receipt of formal report.

### Statement

#### List of Functional Trauma Center

Name of the, Hospital	Level	Corridors
1	2	3
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		
1. Government General Hospital and Medical College, Kurnool	II	N-S
2. RIMS District Hospital, Srikakulum	II	G-Q
3. King George Hospital/Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam	II	G-Q
4. District Hospital, Rajahmundry, East Godavari	II	G-Q
5. District Hospital, Eluru, 'West Godavari	III	G-Q
6. District Hospital, Nellore	II	G-Q
<b>Assam</b>		
7. Medical College and Hospital, Guwahati	II	E-W
<b>Gujarat</b>		
8. Civil Hospital, Palanpur.	II	E-W
9. Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhaya Hospital, Rajkot	II	E-W
10. General Hospital, Valsad	II	G-Q
11. Govt. Medical College, Surat	II	G-Q
<b>Haryana</b>		
12. District Hospital, Rewari	III	G-Q
13. District Hospital, Ambala	II	N-S
<b>Karnataka</b>		
14. Tumkur District Hospital, Tumkur	III	G-Q
15. Civil Hospital, Chitradurga	II	G-Q
16. Civil Hospital, Devangere	III	G-Q
17. KIMS, Hubli	II	G-Q
18. District Hospital, Haveri	III	G-Q
19. Taluk Hospital, Sira	III	G-Q
20. District Hospital, Belgaum	III	G-Q

1	2	3
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>		
21. Civil Hospital, Shivpuri.	II	E-W
22. G.R. Medical College Hospital, Gwalior	II	N-S
<b>Maharashtra</b>		
23. Municipal Hospital, Vashi	III	G-Q
<b>Odisha</b>		
24. SCB Medical College, Cuttack	I	G-Q
25. MKCG Medical College, Behrampur	II	G-Q
<b>Punjab</b>		
26. Sub-District Hospital, Pathankot, Gurdaspur	III	N-S
27. District Hospital, Jalandhar	II	N-S
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		
28. Government Medical College and Civil Hospital, Vellore	II	G-Q
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		
29. BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur	II	E-W
30. KGM College, Lucknow.	II	E-W
31. LLR Hospital and GSVM Medical College, Kanpur.	II	E-W
32. MLB Medical Cortege, Jhansi	II	E-W
33. SN Medical College, Agra	II	G-Q
<b>Delhi</b>		
34. JPN Trauma Centre, AIIMS	I	
35. Dr. RML Hospital	I	

N-S = North South Corridors

E-W = East West Corridors G-Q = Golden Quadrilateral

[English]

**Blood Requirement**

2495. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

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

(b) the standards laid down by the Government to ensure quality of blood in the blood banks;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment to ascertain the annual requirement and the collection of blood in the country;

(d) if so, the details along with the findings thereof indicating the extent to which the requirement of blood has been met in the country; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to augment blood donation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) As per the information provided by the DCG (I), a Statement indicating the number of licensed blood banks in the country State/UT-wise is annexed.

(b) As per the information provided by DCG (I) requirements for collection, storage and processing of whole

human blood IP and its components are prescribed under the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules, 1945 and the blood banks are required to comply with these provisions.

(c) and (d) The annual requirement in the country has been assessed as per the specification of World Health Organisation (WHO). The estimated requirement of blood in the country is 8.5 — 10.0 million units per annum.

As per the reports received from states, an annual collection of blood in the year 2011-12 was 93 lakhs units.

Blood is an integral component of health care system. The demand of blood and blood products for health care is being met through a network of 2535 blood banks of which 1115 blood banks are presently supported by National AIDS Control Programme.

(e) The Government has taken initiatives to undertake voluntary blood donation activities including

voluntary blood donation camps. This is being done in collaboration with Indian Red Cross Society, NSS, NCC, NYKS and with other Blood Donor organizations. Promotion of public awareness for the need for voluntary blood has also been done through mass media and mid media activities with specific focus on youth.

The steps taken by the Government to augment voluntary blood donation in the country are as follows:—

- (i) Donor recruitment and retention programme
- (ii) School education programme for awareness among the youth.
- (iii) District-wise training programme on VBD
- (iv) Sensitization workshops
- (v) Celebrations of World blood donors day, National Voluntary blood donation day and youth Day.

#### **Statement**

*Number of Licensed Blood Banks in the Country upto 31st March, 2012*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	No of Government Blood Banks	No of Private Blood Banks	Total No. of Licensed Blood Banks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	1	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	70	194	264
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	1	8
4.	Assam	39	25	64
5.	Bihar	38	29	67
6.	Chandigarh	3	1	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	19	24	43
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	1	1
9.	Daman and Diu	1	Nil	1
10.	Delhi	22	43	65
11.	Goa	2	2	4
12.	Gujarat	31	122	153
13.	Haryana	19	44	63
14.	Himachal Pradesh	19	1	20
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	2	27
16.	Jharkhand	24	19	43

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

### Family Planning

2496. SHRI AJAY KUMAR:

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:

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

(a) the details of the measures taken recently to promote family planning in the country particularly in the backward and the tribal areas;

(b) the family planning target fixed *vis-a-vis* achieved during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the total amount of funds earmarked and released to open new Family Planning/Health and Family Welfare centres in the country particularly in the backward

and other tribal areas during the said period, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) (i) To improve access to contraceptives by the eligible couples, the services of ASHA are being utilized to deliver contraceptives at the doorstep of households on a pilot basis in 233 districts of 17 high focus States.

(ii) To ensure delay of 2 years after marriage and spacing of 3 years between first and second child birth. ASHAs are being incentivized in 18 high focus States.

(b) Family Planning Programme is target free programme. Performance during the last three years are annexed as Statement.

(c) No such funds are earmarked to open new Family Planning/Health and Family Welfare Centres in the country as a whole.

## Statement

Performance Statistics – April, 2012 to September, 2012

## Table C-4: Sterilisation

## Provisional Figures (Status as on: 16 November, 2012)

State/UT/Agency	Estimated no. of Eligible Couples during 2012-13		Achievement during April to September		Estimated Unsterilised Couples exposed to higher order of birth (3&3 + (in 000's)	Sterilisation 10,000 unsterilised couples exposed to higher order of birth 3&3 +
	Total Couples	Unsterilised Couples	2012-13	2011-12		
I. High Focus-						
Arunachal Pradesh	2,14,000	1,47,000	467	616	-24.2	91
NE	47,40,000	42,23,000	26,960	33,748	-20.1	178
Assam						
Manipur	3,59,000	3,40,000	734	966	-24.0	52
Meghalya	4,27,000	3,91,000	1,564	1,377	13.6	89
Mixoram	1,43,000	92,000	1,239	986	25.7	413
Nagaland	2,32,000	2,09,000	1,168	1,076	8.6	98
Sikkim	88,000	64,000	81	62	30.6	40
Tripura	5,76,000	4,95,000	3,303	3,030	9.0	232
Bihar	1,85,12,000	1,38,28,000	1,04,261	85,505	21.9	139
Chhattisgarh	44,03,000	25,05,000	24,397	33,813	-27.8	233
Himachal Pradesh	11,41,000	5,45,000	1,771	1,815	-2.4	147
Jammu and Kashmir	19,59,000	14,65,000	5,486	4,409	24.4	189
Jharkhand	58,83,000	44,12,000	16,560	23,615	-29.9	79
Madhya Pradesh	1,29,96,000	70,31,000	61,866	81,508	-24.1	268
Odisha	69,72,000	51,17,000	48,899	43,748	11.8	295
Rajasthan	1,22,80,000	72,45,000	98,088	88,572	10.7	343
Uttar Pradesh	3,37,96,000	2,81,86,000	58,874	57,441	2.5	38
Uttarakhand	17,05,000	9,97,000	4,120	3,818	7.9	118
II. High Focus-						
Non-NE						

III. Non-High	Andhra Pradesh	1,57,62,000	56,43,000	2,40,097	2,14,693	11.3	1,021	2,351
Focus Large	Goa	2,15,000	1,65,000	2,847	2,774	2.6	30	949
	Gujarat	1,05,86,000	60,13,000	1,04,836	1,01,009	3.3	2,008	522
	Haryana	43,12,000	27,04,000	38,493	37,207	3.5	906	424
	Karnataka	1,03,05,000	44,41,000	1,52,482	1,49,666	1.9	1,399	1,089
	Kerala	54,02,000	28,90,000	51,518	49,671	3.7	454	1,134
	Maharashtra	1,93,73,000	88,92,000	2,35,337	2,16,087	8.9	2,383	987
	Punjab	44,26,000	29,57,000	35,675	35,807	-0.4	724	492
	Tamil Nadu	1,24,46,000	57,25,000	1,61,372	1,79,278	-10.0	985	1638
	West Bengal	1,53,75,000	1,01,48,000	76,419	81,787	-6.6	2,341	268
IV. Non-High	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	54,000	34,000	500	701	-28.7	6	833
Focus-Small and UT	Chandigarh	1,91,000	1,35,000	857	784	9.3	26	329
	Dadra and Nagar Heveli	64,000	36,000	360	395	-8.9	15	240
	Daman and Diu	39,000	23,000	153	171	-10.5	7	218
	Delhi	29,19,000	22,33,000	9,094	8,804	3.3	681	133
	Lakshadweep	0,000	9,000	9	18	-50.0	4	22
	Puducherry	2,20,000	1,09,000	4,393	5,221	-15.9	9	4,881
V. Other Agencies	M/O							
	M/O Railways			956	1,381	-30.8		
Total	All India	20,81,35,000	12,94,49,000	14,83,508	15,51,559	-4.4	49,267	301

**Explanatory Note:**

1. Data Source: STERILISATION = Item Code (M 9.1.1.a, 9.1.1.b, 9.1.1.c, 9.1.1.d, 9.1.2, 9.2.1.a, 9.2.1.b, 9.2.1.c, 9.2.1.d, 9.2.2, 9.3.1.a, 9.3.1.b, 9.3.1.c, 9.3.1.d, 9.3.2, 9.4.1.a, 9.4.1.b, 9.4.1.c, 9.4.1.d, 9.4.2) HMIS Formats.

2. Estimated No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised.

{Formula = EC (1-CUS/100)

Where EC (Estimated No. of Eligible Couples) = Mid Year Population (RGI) \* Eligible Couples Rate (Census-2011); CUS = Couples (%) Currently Using Sterilisation (DLHS-III)}.

3 . = Data not reported by States.

Performance Statistics – April, 2012 to September, 2012  
**Table C-2: Oral Pill Users**  
**Provisional Figures (Status as on: 16 November, 2012)**

State/UT/Agency	Estimated no. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised during 2012-13	Achievement during April to September		OP Users per 10,000 unsterilised couples 2012-13
		2012-13	2011-12	
I. High Focus-NE				
Arunachal Pradesh	1,47,000	1,480	1,360	9.0
Assam	42,23,000	1,16,712	1,09,758	6.0
Manipur	3,40,000	2,186	2,162	1.0
Meghalaya	3,91,000	4,891	6,631	-26.0
Mizoram	92,000	3,441	3,985	-14.0
Nagaland	2,09,000	1,412	1,016	39.0
Sikkim	64,000	4,601	5,035	-9.0
Tripura	4,95,000	5,496	8,855	-38.0
Bihar	1,38,28,000	77,342	85,178	-9.0
II. High Focus-Non-NE				
Chhattisgarh	25,05,000	76,168	1,09,517	-30.0
Himachal Pradesh	5,45,000	26,471	27,541	-4.0
Jammu and Kashmir	14,65,000	19,862	20,617	-4.0
Jharkhand	44,12,000	63,690	80,440	-21.0
Madhya Pradesh	70,31,000	1,61,823	2,33,808	-31.0
Odisha	51,17,000	1,51,799	1,89,539	-20.0
Rajasthan	72,45,000	4,42,747	5,51,884	-20.0
Uttar Pradesh	2,81,86,000	1,74,299	2,85,921	-39.0
Uttarakhand	9,97,000	31,467	38,505	-18.0
III. Non-High Focus				
Andhra Pradesh	56,43,000	2,48,312	3,00,495	-17.0
Goa	1,65,000	5,878	4,164	41.0
Gujarat	60,13,000	1,57,458	1,85,308	-15.0
Haryana	27,04,000	69,627	86,605	-20.0

Karnataka	44,41,000	97,152	97,467	0.0	219
Kerala	28,90,000	9,740	7,502	30.0	34
Maharashtra	88,92,000	2,08,534	2,01,887	3.0	235
Punjab	29,57,000	1,22,154	96,637	26.0	413
Tamil Nadu	57,25,000	29,744	91,973	-67.7	52
West Bengal	1,01,48,000	6,29,882	6,09,535	3.0	621
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34,000	975	887	10.0	287
Chandigarh	1,35,000	786	782	1.0	58
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	36,000	391	244	60.0	109
Daman and Diu	23,000	483	326	48.0	210
Delhi	22,33,000	18,103	21,190	-15.0	81
Lakshadweep	9,000	32	2	1237.0	36
Puducherry	1,09,000	1,360	1,495	-9.0	125
V. Other Agencies					
M/O Defence					
M/O Railways		1,784	3,073	-42.0	
VI. Total Free Distn. (All India)	12,94,49,000	29,68,282	34,71,324	-14.5	229
VII. Social marketing Distn.		28,79,722	25,29,312	13.9	
VIII. Total Free Distn. (All India + Social marketing)	12,94,49,000	58,48,004	60,00,636	-2.5	452

**Explanatory Note:**

1. Data Source: OP USERS = Item Code (M 9.07 + (9.09\*0.2)) HMIS Formats.

2. Estimated No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised.

(Formula = EC (1-CUS/100)

Where EC (Estimated No. of Eligible Couples) = Mid Year Population (RGI) \* Eligible Couples Rate (Census-2011); CUS = Couples (%) Currently Using Sterilisation (DLHS-II).

3 . = Data not reported by States.

Performance Statistics – April, 2012 to September, 2012  
**Table C-3: Intra Uterine Device (IUD Insertion)**  
**Provisional Figures (Status as on: 16 November, 2012)**

State/UT/Agency	Estimated No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised during 2012-13	Achievement during April to September		OP Users per 10,000 unsterilised couples 2012-13	
		2012-13	2011-12		% Change
<b>I. High Focus-NE</b>					
Arunachal Pradesh	1,47,000	1,307	1,388	-5.8	88.0
Assam	42,23,000	32,227	40,728	-20.9	76.0
Manipur	3,40,000	2,688	2,824	-4.8	79.0
Meghalaya	3,91,000	2,593	2,811	-7.8	66.0
Mizoram	92,000	1,783	1,473	21.0	193.0
Nagaland	2,09,000	1,769	1,260	40.4	84.0
Sikkim	64,000	582	823	-29.3	90.0
Tripura	4,95,000	514	712	-27.8	10.0
<b>II. High Focus-Non-NE</b>					
Bihar	1,38,28,000	1,88,505	1,65,015	14.2	136.0
Chhattisgarh	25,05,000	36,110	44,201	-18.3	144.0
Himachal Pradesh	5,45,000	9,486	9,666	-1.9	174.0
Jammu and Kashmir	14,65,000	12,489	10,202	22.4	85.0
Jharkhand	44,12,000	53,492	56,106	-4.7	121.0
Madhya Pradesh	70,31,000	1,52,130	1,43,547	6.0	216.0
Odisha	51,17,000	71,151	86,205	-17.5	139.0
Rajasthan	72,45,000	2,66,251	2,44,918	8.7	367.0
Uttar Pradesh	2,81,86,000	6,03,798	6,51,811	-7.4	214.0
Uttarakhand	9,97,000	56,403	54,375	3.7	565.0

iii. Non-High Focus Large	Andhra Pradesh	56,43,000	1,35,469	1,62,074	-16.4	240.0
	Goa	1,65,000	1,299	1,332	-2.5	78.0
	Gujarat	60,13,000	2,85,283	2,84,823	0.2	474.0
	Haryana	27,04,000	96,127	99,809	-3.7	355.0
	Karnataka	44,41,000	88,784	1,01,281	-12.3	199.0
	Kerala	28,90,000	28,800	28,849	-0.2	99.0
	Maharashtra	88,92,000	1,74,469	1,70,070	2.6	196.0
	Punjab	29,57,000	1,15,247	1,08,872	5.9	389.0
	Tamil Nadu	57,25,000	1,63,921	1,69,056	-3.0	286.3
	West Bengal	1,01,48,000	64,264	47,728	34.6	63.0
IV. Non High Focus- Small and UT	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34,000	452	388	16.5	132.0
	Chandigarh	1,35,000	1,831	1,581	15.8	135.0
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	36,000	389	58	570.7	108.0
	Daman and Diu	23,000	131	129	1.6	56.0
	Delhi	22,33,000	24,069	21,160	13.7	107.0
	Lakshadweep	9,000	2.8	17	64.7	31.0
	Puducherry	1,09,000	1,442	1,160	24.3	132.0
V. Other Agencies	M/O Defence					
	M/O Railways		789	1,223	-35.5	
Total	All India	12,94,49,000	26,76,072	27,17,675	-1.5	206.7

**Explanatory Note:**

1. Data Source: IUD INSERTIONS = Item Code (M 9.5.1.a, 9.5.1.b, 9.5.1.c, 9.5.1.d, 9.5.1.e, 9.5.2) HMIS Formats
2. Estimated No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised.  
{Formula = EC (1-CUS/100)  
Where EC (Estimated No. of Eligible Couples) = Mid Year Population (RGI) \* Eligible Couples Rate (Census-2011); CUS = Couples (%) Currently Using Sterilisation (DLHS-II)}.
3. . = Data not reported by States.



Haryana	27,04,000	2,45,144	2,72,930	-10.0	907
Karnataka	44,41,000	1,54,892	1,52,454	2.0	349
Kerala	28,90,000	85,912	66,652	29.0	297
Maharashtra	88,92,000	3,29,993	3,38,259	-2.0	371
Punjab	29,57,000	4,31,750	4,01,262	8.0	1,460
Tamil Nadu	57,25,000	99,902	1,50,714	-33.7	175
West Bengal	1,01,48,000	3,78,528	4,78,598	-21.0	373
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34,000	304	1,015	-70.0	90
IV. Non-High Focus- Small and UT					
Chandigarh	1,35,000	15,316	13,238	16.0	1,134
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	36,000	967	1,061	-9.0	269
Daman and Diu	23,000	2,701	2,970	-9.0	1,174
Delhi	22,33,000	1,46,311	1,20,645	21.0	655
Lakshadweep	9,000	145	244	-41.0	161
Puducherry	1,09,000	8,694	10,042	-13.0	798
V. Other Agencies					
M/O Defence		10,501	18,610	-44.0	
M/O Railways					
VI. Total Free Distn. (All India)	12,94,49,000	51,82,324	60,21,980	-13.9	400
VII. Social marketing Distn. \$		67,69,444	85,28,333		
VIII. Total Free Distn. (All India + Social marketing Di)	12,94,49,000	1,19,51,768	1,45,50,313	-17.9	923

**Explanatory Note:**

1. Data Source: Condom-User = Item Code (M 9.08) HMIS Formats.
2. Estimated No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised.  
(Formula = EC (1-CUS/100)  
Where EC (Estimated No. of Eligible Couples) = Mid Year Population (RGI) \*Eligible Couples Rate (Census-2011); CUS = Couples (%) Currently Using Sterilisation (DLHS-III).
- 3 . = Data not reported by States.  
\$ data of Commercial distribution provided by OP Section of the Ministry.

Table C-4: Sterilisation

Provisional Figures (Status as on: 16 November, 2012)

State/UT/Agency	Estimated No. of Eligible Couples during 2011-12		Achievement during April to March		Estimated Unsterilised Couples exposed to higher order of birth (3&3 + (in 000's)	Sterilisation 10,000 unsterilised couples exposed to higher order of birth 3&3 +
	Total Couples	Unsterilised Couples	2011-12	2010-11		
I. High Focus-NE						
Arunachal Pradesh	2,12,000	1,45,000	977	1,657	-41.0	191
Assam	46,84,000	41,73,000	69,376	75,798	-8.5	465
Manipur	3,55,000	3,36,000	1,796	1,468	22.3	131
Meghalaya	4,22,000	3,87,000	2,778	2,030	36.8	160
Mizoram	1,41,000	90,000	1,713	2,373	-27.8	590
Nagaland	2,29,000	2,06,000	2,164	1,646	31.5	184
Sikkim	86,000	63,000	192	239	19.7	96
Tripura	5,70,000	4,90,000	7,611	4,043	88.3	543
Bihar	1,82,75,000	1,36,51,000	4,97,999	4,91,356	1.4	676
Chhattisgarh	43,45,000	24,72,000	1,35,552	1,50,031	-9.7	1,314
Himachal Pradesh	11,30,000	5,40,000	22,858	23,638	-3.3	1,920
Jammu and Kashmir	19,35,000	14,47,000	16,721	19,256	-13.2	582
Jharkhand	53,05,000	43,54,000	1,30,418	1,27,719	2.1	630
Madhya Pradesh	1,27,97,000	69,23,000	6,04,906	6,81,845	-11.3	2,663
Odisha	63,13,000	50,74,000	1,42,641	1,39,248	2.4	870
Rajasthan	1,20,95,000	71,36,000	3,14,975	3,38,574	-7.0	1,120
Uttar Pradesh	3,32,28,000	2,77,12,000	3,33,757	4,14,536	-19.5	220
Uttarakhand	16,82,000	9,84,000	20,411	32,552	-37.3	595
II. High Focus-Non NE						

III. Non-High Focus Large	Andhra Pradesh	1,56,25,000	55,94,000	5,41,582	5,57,434	-2.8	1,013	5,346
	Bihar	2,09,000	1,60,000	5,569	3,776	47.5	29	1,920
	Gujarat	1,04,51,000	59,36,000	3,26,915	3,25,748	0.4	1,983	1,648
	Haryana	1 42,44,000	26,61,000	77,699	80,203	-3.1	891	872
	Karnataka	1,02,02,000	43,97,000	3,12,770	3,30,848	-5.5	1,385	2,258
	Kerala	53,66,000	28,71,000	97,757	1,05,033	-6.9	451	2,167
	Maharashtra	1,91,19,000	87,76,000	5,19,435	4,92,468	5.5	2,352	2,208
	Punjab	43,79,000	29,25,000	70,956	81,567	-13.0	717	989
	Tamil Nadu	1,23,71,000	56,91,000	2,93,498	3,27,262	-10.3	979	2,997
	West Bengal	1,52,38,000	1,00,57,000	2,20,424	2,74,878	-19.8	2,816	782
IV. Non-High Focus-Small and UT	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	62,000	33,000	1,163	1,028	13.1	6	1,938
	Chandigarh	1, 82,000	1,29,000	1,819	2,016	-9.8	25	727
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62,000	35,000	1,241	1,045	18.8	14	886
	Daman and Diu	38,000	22,000	409	391	4.6	7	584
	Delhi	28,38,000	2,1,71,000	20,449	18,140	12.7	662	308
	Lakshadweep	10,000	9,000	47	32	46.9	4	117
	Puducherry	2,11,000	1,05,000	10,241	11,218	-8.7	9	11,378
V. Other Agencies	M/O Defence	-	-	-	7,160	-	-	-
	M/O Railways	-	-	2,528	1,705	48.3	-	-
Total	All India	20,55,11,000	23,77,55,000	48,11,347	51,29,961	-6.2	48,586	990

**Explanatory Note:**

1. Data Source: STERILISATION = Item Code (M 9.1.1.a, 9.1.1.b, 9.1.1.c, 9.1.1.d, 9.1.2, 9.2.1.a, 9.2.1.b, 9.2.1.c, 9.2.1.d, 9.2.2, 9.3.1.a, 9.3.1.b, 9.3.1.c, 9.3.1.d, 9.3.2, 9.4.1.a, 9.4.1.b, 9.4.1.c, 9.4.1.d, 9.4.2) HMIS Formats.

2. Estimated No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised.

(Formula = EC (1-CUS/100)

Where EC (Estimated No. of Eligible Couples) = Mid Year Population (RGI) \* Eligible Couples Rate (Census-2011); CUS = Couples (%) Currently Using Sterilisation (DLHS-III).

3 . = Data not reported by States.

Performance Statistics – April, 2011 to March, 2012  
**Table C-3: Intra Uterine Device (IUD Insertion)**  
**Provisional Figures (Status as on: 16 November, 2012)**

State/UT/Agency	Estimated No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised during 2011-12	Achievement during April to March		IUD per 10,000 unsterilised couples 2013-12
		2011-12	2010-11	
I. High Focus-NE				
Arunachal Pradesh	1,45,000	2,653	2,399	10.6
Assam	41,73,000	70,287	47,706	47.3
Manipur	3,36,000	5,418	5,097	6.3
Meghalaya	3,87,000	4,691	3,917	19.8
Mizoram	90,000	2,739	3,067	-10.7
Nagaland	2,06,000	2,743	2,061	33.1
Sikkim	63,000	1,480	1,822	-18.8
Tripura	4,90,000	1,651	1,958	-15.7
Bihar	1,36,51,000	3,18,083	2,40,484	32.3
Chhattisgarh	24,72,000	79,004	1,08,034	-26.9
Himachal Pradesh	5,40,000	19,697	21,220	-7.2
Jammu and Kashmir	14,47,000	19,084	22,065	-13.5
Jharkhand	43,54,000	1,03,245	1,14,408	-9.8
Madhya Pradesh	69,23,000	2,96,599	3,65,175	-18.8
Odisha	50,74,000	1,42,063	1,41,818	0.2
Rajasthan	71,36,000	3,95,367	4,07,122	-2.9
Uttar Pradesh	2,77,12,000	13,56,896	15,69,212	-13.5
Uttarakhand	9,84,000	1,17,839	1,15,258	2.2
II. High Focus-Non-NE				
Bihar	1,36,51,000	3,18,083	2,40,484	32.3
Chhattisgarh	24,72,000	79,004	1,08,034	-26.9
Himachal Pradesh	5,40,000	19,697	21,220	-7.2
Jammu and Kashmir	14,47,000	19,084	22,065	-13.5
Jharkhand	43,54,000	1,03,245	1,14,408	-9.8
Madhya Pradesh	69,23,000	2,96,599	3,65,175	-18.8
Odisha	50,74,000	1,42,063	1,41,818	0.2
Rajasthan	71,36,000	3,95,367	4,07,122	-2.9
Uttar Pradesh	2,77,12,000	13,56,896	15,69,212	-13.5
Uttarakhand	9,84,000	1,17,839	1,15,258	2.2

III. Non-High Focus Large	Andhra Pradesh	55,94,000	3,23,425	3,58,215	-9.7	578.0
	Goa	1,60,000	2,684	2,171	23.6	167.0
	Gujarat	59,36,000	6,07,370	5,99,778	1.3	1023.0
	Haryana	26,61,000	1,94,489	1,80,448	7.8	730.0
	Karnataka	43,97,000	1,95,487	2,19,485	-10.9	444.0
	Kerala	28,71,000	55,545	59,135	-6.1	193.0
	Maharashtra	87,76,000	3,79,552	3,73,849	1.5	432.0
	Punjab	29,25,000	2,25,968	2,22,246	1.7	772.0
	Tamil Nadu	56,91,000	2,88,034	3,49,654	-17.6	506.0
	West Bengal	1,00,57,000	99,191	78,803	25.9	98.0
IV. Non-High Focus- Small and UT	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33,000	851	846	0.6	257.0
	Chandigarh	1,29,000	3,189	1,3,202	-0.4	247.0
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35,000	198	108	83.3	56.0
	Daman and Diu	22,000	233	226	3.1	105.0
	Delhi	21,71,000	44,003	32,684	34.6	202.0
	Lakshadweep	9,000	53	22	140.9	58.0
	Puducherry	1,05,000	2,391	2,180	9.7	227.0
V. Other Agencies	M/O Defence	-	-	4,575	-	-
	M/O Railway	-	2,115	1,325	59.6	-
Total	All India	12,77,55,000	53,64,317	56,61,775	-5.3	419.0

**Explanatory Note:**

1. Data Source: IUD INSERTIONS = Item Code (M 9.5.1.a, 9.5.1.b, 9.5.1.c, 9.5.1.d, 9.5.1.e, 9.5.2) HMIS Formats.
2. Estimated No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised.  
(Formula = EC (1-CUS/100)  
Where EC (Estimated No. of Eligible Couples) = Mid Year Population (RGI) \* Eligible Couples Rate (Census-2011); CUS = Couples (%) Currently Using Sterilisation (DLHS-III)).
- 3 . = Data not reported by States.

Table C-1: Condom-User

Provisional Figures (Status as on: 16 November, 2012)

State/UT/Agency	Estimated No. of Unsterilised Eligible Couples during 2011-12	Achievement during April to March		Condom Users per 10,000 unsterilised couples 2011-12
		2011-12	2010-11	
I. High Focus-NE				
Arunachal Pradesh	1,45,000	662	679	-3.0
Assam	41,73,000	86,946	62,491	39.0
Manipur	3,36,000	1,971	2,319	-15.0
Meghalaya	3,87,000	4,730	4,015	18.0
Mizoram	90,000	1,303	4,161	-69.0
Nagaland	2,06,000	1,618	1,013	60.0
Sikkim	63,000	3,027	2,343	29.0
Tripura	4,90,000	11,138	7,877	41.0
Bihar	1,36,51,000	1,16,744	91,970	27.0
Chhattisgarh	24,72,000	98,168	1,46,506	-33.0
Himachal Pradesh	5,40,000	73,042	81,549	-10.0
Jammu and Kashmir	14,47,000	31,013	29,275	6.0
Jharkhand	43,54,000	1,04,827	1,25,414	-16.0
Madhya Pradesh	69,23,000	2,56,853	6,09,775	-58.0
Odisha	50,74,000	1,92,503	1,96,359	-2.0
Rajasthan	71,36,000	10,84,700	12,76,493	-15.0
Uttar Pradesh	2,77,12,000	6,86,782	7,86,626	-13.0
Uttarakhand	9,84,000	82,578	57,407	44.0
Andhra Pradesh	55,94,000	5,15,533	6,80,932	-24.0
Goa	1,60,000	3,158	1,536	106.0
Gujarat	59,36,000	6,01,877	7,12,364	-16.0
II. High Focus-Non-NE				
				1,353
				214
				241
				371
				379
				1,520
				248
				839
III. Non-High Focus Large				922
				197
				1,014

Haryana	26,61,000	2,75,865	2,05,890	34.0	1,037
Karnataka	43,97,000	1,60,240	2,06,106	-22.0	364
Kerala	28,71,000	70,503	75,808	-7.0	246
Maharashtra	87,76,000	3,73,323	3,64,991	2.0	425
Punjab	29,25,000	4,15,627	4,14,000	0.0	1,421
Tamil Nadu	56,91,000	1,18,105	1,67,258	-29.0	208
West Bengal	1,00,57,000	4,30,649	6,01,149	-28.0	428
IV. Non-High Focus- Small and UT	33,000	900	784	15.0	273
Andaman and Nicobar Islands					
Chandigarh	1,29,000	13,757	13,358	3.0	1,066
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35,000	1,114	1,321	-16.0	318
Daman and Diu	22,000	2,764	2,344	18.0	1,256
Delhi	21,71,000	1,25,442	90,227	39.0	578
Lakshadweep	9,000	213	67	218.0	237
Puducherry	1,05,000	9,798	9,294	5.0	933
V. Other Agencies	-		22,796	-	-
M/O Defence					
M/O Railways		14,740	10,773	37.0	-
VI. Total Free Distn. (All India)	12,77,55,000	59,72,213	70,67,270	-15.5	467
VII. Social marketing Distn.	-	90,52,083	90,27,500	-82.1	-
VIII. Total Free Distn. (All India + Social marketing Di)	12,77,55,000	1,50,24,296	1,60,94,270	-52.8	594

**Explanatory Note:**

1. Data Source: Condom User = Item Code (M 9.08) HMIS Formats.
2. Estimated No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised.  
{Formula = EC (1-CUS/100)  
Where EC (Estimated No. of Eligible Couples) = Mid Year Population (RGI) \* Eligible Couples Rate (Census-2011); CUS = Couples (%) Currently Using Sterilisation (DLHS-III)}.
3. . = Data not reported by States.

Table C-2: Oral Pill Users

Provisional Figures (Status as on: 16 November, 2012)

State/UT/Agency	Estimated no. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised during 2011-12	Achievement during April to March		OP Users per 10,000 unsterilised couples 2011-12	
		2011-12	2010-11		% Change
I. High Focus-NE					
Arunachal Pradesh	1,45,000	1,441	1,418	2.0	99
Assam	41,73,000	1,11,485	80,009	39.0	267
Manipur	3,36,000	1,974	2,946	-33.0	59
Meghalaya	3,87,000	6,053	5,669	7.0	156
Mizoram	90,000	4,180	6,620	-37.0	464
Nagaland	2,06,000	1,142	742	54.0	55
Sikkim	63,000	5,169	4,563	13.0	820
Tripura	4,90,000	9,398	5,558	69.0	192
Bihar	1,36,51,000	80,906	48,971	65.0	59
II. High Focus-Non-NE					
Chhattisgarh	24,72,000	1,04,171	91,448	14.0	421
Himachal Pradesh	5,40,000	30,547	26,308	16.0	566
Jammu and Kashmir	14,47,000	21,857	18,427	19.0	151
Jharkhand	43,54,000	80,142	92,292	-13.0	184
Madhya Pradesh	69,23,000	2,14,149	3,93,454	-46.0	309
Odisha	50,74,000	1,87,449	1,74,287	8.0	369
Rajasthan	71,36,000	5,77,318	7,31,013	-21.0	809
Uttar Pradesh	2,77,12,000	2,31,177	3,94,277	-41.0	83
Uttarakhand	9,84,000	44,752	34,318	30.0	455
III. Non-High Focus					
Andhra Pradesh	55,94,000	2,84,784	2,92,541	-3.0	509
Goa	1,60,000	3,920	3,622	8.0	245
Gujarat	59,36,000	1,94,154	2,32,960	-17.0	327

Haryana	26,61,000	79,949	67,372	19.0	300
Karnataka	43,97,000	1,02,271	1,16,315	-12.0	233
Kerala	28,71,000	9,094	11,563	-21.0	32
Maharashtra	87,76,000	2,10,355	2,26,732	-7.0	240
Punjab	29,25,000	1,00,785	1,01,707	-1.0	345
Tamil Nadu	56,91,000	71,051	1,19,469	-41.0	125
West Bengal	1,00,57,000	6,29,392	6,57,607	-4.0	626
IV. Non-High Focus- Small and UT	33,000	941	1,658	-43.0	285
Andaman and Nicobar Islands					
Chandigarh	1,29,000	836	751	11.0	65
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35,000	325	243	34.0	93
Daman and Diu	22,000	452	482	-6.0	205
Delhi	21,71,000	19,964	14,329	39.0	92
Lakshadweep	9,000	1	3	-60.0	1
Puducherry	1,05,000	1,752	2,354	-26.0	167
V. Other Agencies			2,874		
M/O Defence					
M/O Railways		3,125	1,412	121.0	-
VI. Total Free Distrn. (All India)	12,77,55,000	34,26,461	39,66,314	-13.6	268
VII. Social marketing Distrn.			43,83,828	683.8	-
VIII. Total Free Distrn. (All India + Social marketing)	12,77,55,000	68,64,598	83,50,142	-52.3	452

**Explanatory Note:**

1. Data Source: OP USERS = Item Code {M 9.07 + (9.09\*0.2)} HMIS Formats.
2. Estimated No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised.  
{Formula = EC (1-CUS/100)  
Where EC (Estimated No. of Eligible Couples) = Mid Year Population (RGI) \* Eligible Couples Rate (Census-2011); CUS = Couples (%) Currently Using Sterilisation (DLHS-III)}.
3. . = Data not reported by States.

Performance Statistics – April, 2011 to March, 2012  
Table C-4: Sterilisation

Provisional Figures (Status as on: 05 October, 2012)

State/UT/Agency	Estimated No. of Eligible Couples during 2010-11		Achievement during April to March		Estimated Unsterilised Couples exposed to higher order of birth (3&3 + (in 000's)	Sterilisation 10,000 unsterilised couples exposed to higher order of birth 3&3 +
	Total Couples	Unsterilised Couples	2011-12	2010-11		
X. High Focus-NE						
Arunachal Pradesh	1,88,000	1,29,000	1,657	1,390	19.2	368
Assam	45,32,000	40,38,000	75,798	80,352	-5.7	525
Manipur	3,17,000	3,00,000	1,468	986	48.9	120
Meghalaya	3,68,000	3,37,000	2,030	1,830	10.9	134
Mizoram	1,29,000	83,000	2,373	2,536	-6.4	878
Nagaland	2,57,000	2,32,000	1,646	1,212	35.8	124
Sikkim	36,000	63,000	239	549	-56.5	119
Tripura	5,54,000	4,76,000	4,043	3,745	8.0	297
Bihar	1,70,09,000	1,27,06,000	4,91,356	3,12,214	57.4	717
II. High Focus-Non-NE						
Chhattisgarh	40,77,000	23,20,000	1,50,031	1,73,635	-13.6	1,551
Himachal Pradesh	11,10,000	5,31,000	23,638	27,616	-14.4	2,020
Jammu and Kashmir	17,84,000	13,34,000	19,256	20,112	-4.3	729
Jharkhand	54,76,000	41,07,000	1,27,719	1,13,354	12.7	654
Madhya Pradesh	1,25,53,000	67,91,000	6,81,845	4,34,706	56.9	3,061
Odisha	66,59,000	48,88,000	1,39,248	1,17,955	18.1	881
Rajasthan	1,17,95,000	69,59,000	3,38,574	3,45,900	-2.1	1,234
Uttar Pradesh	3,28,92,000	2,74,32,000	4,14,536	4,70,194	-11.8	276
Uttarakhand	16,31,000	9,54,000	32,552	24,462	33.1	977

III. Non-High Focus Large	Andhra Pradesh	1,55,34,000	55,61,000	5,57,434	11,43,503	-51.3	1,007	5,535
	Goa	2,47,000	1,89,000	3,776	4,175	-9.6	34	1,110
	Gujarat	1,00,97,000	57,35,000	3,25,748	3,13,633	3.9	1,915	1,701
	Haryana	41,95,000	26,30,000	80,203	86,240	-7.0	881	910
	Karnataka	98,22,000	42,33,000	3,30,848	3,96,328	-16.5	1,333	2,481
	Kerala	55,15,000	29,51,000	1,05,033	1,01,431	3.6	463	2,268
	Maharashtra	1,89,35,000	86,91,000	4,92,468	5,16,484	-4.6	2,329	2,114
	Punjab	43,26,000	28,90,000	81,567	76,377	6.8	708	1,152
	Tamil Nadu	1,15,04,000	52,92,000	3,27,262	3,43,908	-4.8	910	3,596
	West Bengal	1,48,00,000	97,68,000	2,74,878	3,11,722	-11.8	2,735	1,005
IV. Non-High Focus-Small and UT	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	79,000	42,000	1,028	825	24.6	7	1,468
	Chandigarh	2,39,000	1,69,000	2,016	2,073	-2.7	33	610
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	61,000	35,000	1,045	1,160	-9.9	14	746
	Daman and Diu	40,000	23,000	391			7	558
	Delhi	30,45,000	23,29,000	18,140	21,690	-16.4	710	255
	Lakshadweep	12,000	11,000	32	8	300.0	4	80
	Puducherry	2,27,000	1,13,000	11,218	9,104	23.2	10	11,218
V. Other Agencies	M/O Defence	-	-	7,160	9,452	-24.2	-	-
	M/O Railways	-	-	1,705	4,056	-58.0	-	-
Total	All India	20,00,95,000	12,43,42,000	51,29,961	54,74,917	-6.3	47,209	1,086

**Explanatory Note:**

1. Data Source: STERILISATION = Item Code (M 9.1.1.a, 9.1.1.b, 9.1.1.c, 9.1.1.d, 9.1.2, 9.2.1.a, 9.2.1.b, 9.2.1.c, 9.2.1.d, 9.2.2, 9.3.1.a, 9.3.1.b, 9.3.1.c, 9.3.1.d, 9.3.2, 9.4.1.a, 9.4.1.b, 9.4.1.c, 9.4.1.d, 9.4.2) HMIS Formats.

2. Estimated No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised.

{Formula = EC (1-CUS/100)}

Where EC (Estimated No. of Eligible Couples) = Mid Year Population (RGI) \* Eligible Couples Rate (Census-2011); CUS = Couples (%) Currently Using Sterilisation (DLHS-III).

3 . = Data not reported by States.

Performance Statistics – April, 2011 to March, 2011  
**Table C-2: Oral Pill Users**  
**Provisional Figures (Status as on: 05 October, 2012)**

State/UT/Agency	Estimated no. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised during 2010-11	Achievement during April to March		OP Users per 10,000 unsterilised couples 2010-11
		2010-11	2011-12	
<b>I. High Focus-NE</b>				
Arunachal Pradesh	1,29,000	1,418	19,518	-93.0
Assam	40,38,000	80,009	61,278	31.0
Manipur	3,00,000	2,946	2,309	28.0
Meghalaya	3,37,000	5,669	4,842	17.0
Mizoram	83,000	6,620	6,681	-1.0
Nagaland	2,32,000	742	672	10.0
Sikkim	63,000	4,563	4,502	1.0
Tripura	4,76,000	5,558	13,212	-58.0
<b>II. High Focus-Non-NE</b>				
Bihar	1,27,06,000	48,971	45,594	7.0
Chhattisgarh	23,20,000	91,448	1,11,458	-18.0
Himachal Pradesh	5,31,000	26,308	29,381	-10.0
Jammu and Kashmir	13,34,000	18,427	15,686	17.0
Jharkhand	41,07,000	92,292	86,423	7.0
Madhya Pradesh	67,91,000	3,93,454	4,84,150	-19.0
Odisha	48,88,000	1,74,287	1,77,885	-2.0
Rajasthan	69,59,000	7,31,013	8,61,324	-15.0
Uttar Pradesh	2,74,32,000	3,94,277	6,62,353	-40.0
Uttarakhand	9,54,000	34,318	47,424	-28.0
Andhra Pradesh	55,61,000	2,92,541	3,66,592	-20.0
Goa	1,89,000	3,622	3,313	9.0
Gujarat	57,35,000	2,32,960	2,61,581	-11.0
<b>III. Non-High Focus Large</b>				
				1,050
				144
				360
				526
				192
				406

Haryana	26,30,000	67,372	86,791	-22.0	256
Karnataka	42,33,000	1,16,315	1,68,691	-31.0	275
Kerala	29,51,000	11,563	23,318	-50.0	39
Maharashtra	86,91,000	2,26,732	2,81,452	-19.0	261
Punjab	28,90,000	1,01,707	1,05,727	-4.0	352
Tamil Nadu	52,92,000	1,19,469	90,395	32.0	226
West Bengal	97,68,000	6,57,607	6,52,586	1.0	673
IV. Non-High Focus- Small and UT	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42,000	1,658	1.0	395
	Chandigarh	1,69,000	751	-3.0	44
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35,000	243	-7.0	69
	Daman and Diu	23,000	482		209
	Delhi	23,29,000	14,329	-6.0	62
	Lakshadweep	11,000	3	-96.0	3
	Puducherry	1,13,000	2,354	3.0	208
V. Other Agencies	M/O Defence	-	2,874	-130	-
	M/O Railways	-	1,412	-55.0	-
VI. Total Free Distn. (All India)		12,43,42,000	39,66,314	-15.6	319
VII. Social marketing Distn.		-	43,83,828	-20.9	-
VIII. Total Free Distn. (All India + Social marketing)		12,43,42,000	83,50,142	2.2	671

**Explanatory Note:**

1. Data Source: OP USERS = Item Code {M 9.07 + (9.09\*0.2)} HMIS Formats.

2. Estimated No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised.

{Formula = EC (1-CUS/100)}

Where EC (Estimated No. of Eligible Couples) = Mid Year Population (RGI) \*Eligible Couples Rate (Census-2011); CUS = Couples (%) Currently Using Sterilisation (DLHS-III).

3 . = Data not reported by States.

Performance Statistics – April, 2010 to March, 2010  
**Table C-3: Intra Uterine Device (IUD Insertion)**  
**Provisional Figures (Status as on: 05 October, 2012)**

State/UT/Agency	Estimated No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised during 2010-11	Achievement during April to September		IUD per 10,000 unsterilised couples 2010-11
		2010-11	2009-10	
I. High Focus-NE				
Arunachal Pradesh	1,29,000	2,399	2,118	13.3
Assam	40,38,000	47,706	35,006	36.3
Manipur	3,00,000	5,097	5,183	-1.7
Meghalaya	3,37,000	3,917	2,591	51.2
Mizoram	83,000	3,067	2,621	17.0
Nagaland	2,32,000	2,061	2,229	-7.5
Sikkim	63,000	1,822	1,598	14.0
Tripura	4,76,000	1,958	2,941	-33.4
Bihar	1,27,06,000	2,40,484	1,77,495	35.5
II. High Focus-Non-NE				
Chhattisgarh	23,20,000	1,08,034	1,11,106	-2.8
Himachal Pradesh	5,31,000	21,220	24,193	-12.3
Jammu and Kashmir	13,34,000	22,065	22,569	-2.2
Jharkhand	41,07,000	1,14,408	88,961	28.6
Madhya Pradesh	67,91,000	3,65,175	4,41,410	-17.3
Odisha	48,38,000	1,41,818	1,37,230	3.3
Rajasthan	69,59,000	4,07,122	4,09,560	-0.6
Uttar Pradesh	2,74,32,000	15,69,212	15,51,138	1.2
Uttarakhand	9,54,000	1,15,258	98,306	17.2

III. Non-High Focus Large	Andhra Pradesh	55,61,000	3,58,215	4,03,191	-11.2	644.0
	Goa	1,89,000	2,171	2,155	0.7	114.0
	Gujarat	57,35,000	5,99,778	5,80,718	3.3	1045.0
	Haryana	26,30,000	1,80,448	1,87,380	-3.7	686.0
	Karnataka	42,33,000	2,19,485	2,67,225	-17.9	518.0
	Kerala	29,51,000	59,135	61,762	-4.3	200.0
	Maharashtra	86,91,000	3,73,849	3,81,503	-2.0	430.0
	Punjab	28,90,000	2,22,246	2,72,273	-18.4	769.0
	Tamil Nadu	52,92,000	3,49,654	3,44,887	1.4	660.0
	West Bengal	97,68,000	78,803	82,156	-4.1	80.0
IV. Non-High Focus-Small and UT	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42,000	846	787	7.5	201.0
	Chandigarh	1,69,000	3,202	3,502	-8.6	189.0
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35,000	108	83	30.1	30.0
	Daman and Diu	23,000	226	-	-	98.0
	Delhi	23,29,000	32,684	32,761	-0.2	140.0
	Lakshadweep	11,000	22	28	-21.4	20.0
	Puducherry	1,13,000	2,180	3,480	-37.4	192.0
V. Other Agencies	M/O Defence		4,575	5,386	-15.1	
	M/O Railway		1,325	2,885	-54.1	
Total	All India	12,43,42,000	56,61,775	57,48,417	-1.5	455.0

**Explanatory Note:**

1. Data Source: IUD INSERTIONS = Item Code (M 9.5.1.a, 9.5.1.b, 9.5.1.c, 9.5.1.d, 9.5.1.e, 9.5.2) HMIS Formats.
2. Estimated No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised.  
(Formula = EC (1-CUS/100)  
Where EC (Estimated No. of Eligible Couples) = Mid Year Population (RGI) \* Eligible Couples Rate (Census-2011); CUS = Couples (%) Currently Using Sterilisation (DLHS-III)).
3. . = Data not reported by States.

Performance Statistics – April, 2010 to March, 2011  
**Table C-1: Condom-User**  
**Provisional Figures (Status as on: 05 October, 2012)**

State/UT/Agency	Estimated No. of Unsterilised Eligible Couples during 2010-11	Achievement during April to March		Condom Users per 10,000 unsterilised couples 2010-11
		2010-11	2009-10	
<b>I. High Focus-NE</b>				
Arunachal Pradesh	1,29,000	679	504	35.0
Assam	40,38,000	62,491	43,436	44.0
Manipur	3,00,000	2,319	2,941	-21.0
Meghalaya	3,37,000	4,015	3,555	13.0
Mizoram	83,000	4,161	4,537	-8.0
Nagaland	2,32,000	1,013	456	122.0
Sikkim	63,000	2,343	3,779	-38.0
Tripura	4,76,000	7,877	8,235	-4.0
Bihar	1,27,06,000	91,970	66,824	38.0
<b>II. High Focus-Non-NE</b>				
Chhattisgarh	23,20,000	1,46,506	1,88,361	-22.0
Himachal Pradesh	5,31,000	81,549	1,02,058	-20.0
Jammu and Kashmir	13,34,000	29,275	27,196	8.0
Jharkhand	41,07,000	1,25,414	1,66,023	-24.0
Madhya Pradesh	67,91,000	6,09,775	10,05,778	-39.0
Odisha	48,88,000	1,96,359	2,50,701	-22.0
Rajasthan	69,59,000	12,76,493	16,53,472	-23.0
Uttar Pradesh	2,74,32,000	7,86,626	8,88,782	-11.0
Uttarakhand	9,54,000	57,407	79,145	-27.0
Andhra Pradesh	55,61,000	6,80,932	8,34,383	-18.0
Goa	1,89,000	1,536	1,442	7.0
Gujarat	57,35,000	7,12,364	8,51,352	-16.0
<b>III. Non-High Focus Large</b>				

Haryana	26,30,000	2,05,890	2,98,648	-31.0	783
Karnataka	42,33,000	2,06,106	2,49,402	-17.0	487
Kerala	29,51,000	75,808	1,12,431	-33.0	257
Maharashtra	86,91,000	3,64,991	4,88,201	-25.0	420
Punjab	28,90,000	4,14,000	4,12,928	0.0	1,433
Tamil Nadu	52,92,000	1,67,258	1,67,472	0.0	316
West Bengal	97,68,000	6,01,149	5,60,360	7.0	615
IV. Non-High Focus- Small and UT	42,000	784	1,578	-50.0	187
Andaman and Nicobar Islands					
Chandigarh	1,69,000	13,358	13,829	-3.0	790
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35,000	1,321	1,171	13.0	377
Daman and Diu	23,000	2,344	-	-	1,019
Delhi	23,29,000	90,227	1,14,784	-21.0	387
Lakshadweep	11,000	67	86	-22.0	61
Puducherry	1,13,000	9,294	9,353	-1.0	822
V. Other Agencies	-	22,796	27,822	-18.0	-
M/O Defence	-	10,773	25,056	-57.0	-
M/O Railways					
VI. Total Free Distrn. (All India)	12,43,42,000	70,67,270	86,66,081	-18.4	568
VII. Social marketing Distrn.	-	90,27,500	80,74,222	11.8	-
VIII. Total Free Distrn. (All India + Social marketing Di)	12,43,42,000	1,60,94,770	1,67,40,803	-3.9	1,294

**Explanatory Note:**

1. Data Source: Condom-User = Item Code (M 9.08) HMIS Formats.
2. Estimated No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised.  
{Formula = EC (1-CUS/100)  
Where EC (Estimated No. of Eligible Couples) = Mid Year Population (RGI) \* Eligible Couples Rate (Census-2011); CUS = Couples (%) Currently Using Sterilisation (DLHS-II)}.
3. . = Data not reported by States.

## Performance Statistics – April, 2009 to March, 2010

Table C-4: Sterilisation

State/UT/Agency	Estimated No. of Eligible Couples during 2009-10		Achievement during April to March		Estimated Unsterilised Couples exposed to higher order of birth (3&3 + (in 000's)	Sterilisation 10,000 unsterilised couples exposed to higher order of birth 3&3 +
	Total Couples	Unsterilised Couples	2009-10	2008-09		
I. High Focus-NE						
Arunachal Pradesh	1,86,000	1,27,000	1,390	1,900	-26.8	315
Assam	44,76,000	39,88,000	80,352	48,064	67.2	564
Manipur	3,13,000	2,96,000	986	2,148	-54.1	81
Meghalaya	3,63,000	3,33,000	1,830	1,933	-5.3	122
Mizoram	1,27,000	81,000	2,536	3,369	-24.7	975
Nagaland	2,54,000	2,29,000	1,212	490	147.3	93
Sikkim	85,000	62,000	549	272	101.8	288
Tripura	5,48,000	4,71,000	3,745	7,318	48.8	277
II. High Focus-Non-NE						
Bihar	1,67,74,000	1,25,30,000	3,12,214	2,50,550	24.6	462
Chhattisgarh	40,22,000	22,89,000	1,73,635	1,68,733	2.9	1,818
Himachal Pradesh	10,99,000	5,25,000	27,616	30,813	-10.4	2,380
Jammu and Kashmir	17,60,000	13,16,000	20,112	21,237	-5.3	770
Jharkhand	54,01,000	40,51,000	1,13,354	1,10,693	2.4	589
Madhya Pradesh	1,23,52,000	66,82,000	4,34,706	4,51,762	-3.8	1,983
Odisha	66,00,000	48,44,000	1,17,955	95,190	23.9	753
Rajasthan	1,16,04,000	68,46,000	3,45,900	3,56,923	-3.1	1,282
Uttar Pradesh	3,23,14,000	2,69,50,000	4,70,194	3,93,576	19.5	318
Uttarakhand	16,07,000	9,40,000	24,462	33,422	-26.8	745

III. Non-High Focus Large	Andhra Pradesh	1,53,91,000	55,10,000	6,65,400	6,98,524	-4.7	997	6,674
	Goa	2,38,000	1,83,000	4,175	5,354	-22.0	33	1,265
	Gujarat	99,61,000	56,58,000	3,13,633	3,20,515	-2.1	1,890	1,659
	Haryana	41,25,000	25,86,000	86,240	88,920	-3.0	866	995
	Karnataka	97,20,000	41,89,000	3,96,328	4,15,085	-4.5	1,320	3,002
	Kerala	54,75,000	29,29,000	1,01,431	1,27,883	-20.7	460	2,205
	Maharashtra	1,86,72,000	85,70,000	5,16,484	5,35,635	-3.6	2,297	2,248
	Punjab	42,77,000	28,57,000	76,377	86,732	-11.9	700	1,091
	Tamil Nadu	1,14,29,000	52,57,000	3,43,908	3,43,201	0.2	904	3,804
	West: Bengal	1,46,64,000	96,78,000	3,11,722	3,09,164	0.8	2,710	1,150
IV. Non-High Focus-Small and UT	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	77,000	41,000	825	697	18.4	7	1,178
	Chandigarh	2,26,000	1,60,000	2,073	2,086	-0.6	31	668
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	58,000	33,000	1,160	1,114	4.1	13	892
	Daman and Diu	39,000	23,000	-	-	-	7	-
	Delhi	29,60,000	22,64,000	21,690	25,089	-13.5	691	313
	Lakshadweep	12,000	11,000	8	2	300.0	4	20
	Puducherry	2,17,000	1,08,000	9,104	9,196	-1.0	9	10,115
V. Other Agencies	M/O Defence	-	-	9,452	12,089	-21.8	-	-
	M/O Railways	-	-	4,056	3,453	-17.5	-	-
Total	All India	19,74,26,000	12,26,17,000	51,29,961	49,63,132	0.7	45,521	1,074

**Explanatory Note:**

1. Data Source: STERILISATION = Item Code (M 9.1.1.a, 9.1.1.b, 9.1.1.c, 9.1.1.d, 9.1.2, 9.2.1.a, 9.2.1.b, 9.2.1.c, 9.2.1.d, 9.2.2, 9.3.1.a, 9.3.1.b, 9.3.1.c, 9.3.1.d, 9.3.2, 9.4.1.a, 9.4.1.b, 9.4.1.c, 9.4.1.d, 9.4.2) HMIS Formats.

2. Estimated No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised.

(Formula =  $EC (1-CUS/100)$ )

Where EC (Estimated No. of Eligible Couples) = Mid Year Population (RGI) \* Eligible Couples Rate (Census-2011); CUS = Couples (%) Currently Using Sterilisation (DLHS-III).

3 . = Data not reported by States.

Performance Statistics – April, 2009 to March, 2010  
**Table C-2: Oral Pill Users**  
**Provisional Figures (Status as on: 05 October, 2012)**

State/UT/Agency	Estimated no. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised during 2009-10	Achievement during April to March		OP Users per 10,000 unsterilised couples 2009-10	
		2009-10	2009-09		% Change
I. High Focus-NE					
Arunachal Pradesh	1,27,000	19,518	1,326	1372.0	1,537
Assam	39,88,000	61,278	43,556	41.0	154
Manipur	2,96,000	2,309	839	175.0	78
Meghalaya	3,33,000	4,842	3,463	40.0	145
Mizoram	81,000	6,681	4,264	57.0	825
Nagaland	2,29,000	672	404	67.0	29
Sikkim	62,000	4,502	4,762	-5.0	726
Tripura	4,71,000	13,212	14,563	-9.0	281
Bihar	1,25,30,000	45,594	16,202	181.0	36
Chhattisgarh	22,89,000	1,11,458	1,14,823	-3.0	487
Himachal Pradesh	5,25,000	29,381	29,803	-1.0	560
Jammu and Kashmir	13,16,000	15,686	13,721	14.0	119
Jharkhand	40,51,000	86,423	88,684	-3.0	213
Madhya Pradesh	66,82,000	4,84,150	5,20,126	-7.0	725
Odisha	48,44,000	1,77,885	1,64,879	8.0	367
Rajasthan	68,46,000	8,61,324	8,13,861	6.0	1,258
Uttar Pradesh	2,69,50,000	6,62,353	5,54,788	19.0	246
Uttarakhand	9,40,000	47,424	46,908	1.0	505
Andhra Pradesh	55,10,000	3,66,592	3,48,121	5.0	665
Goa	1,83,000	3,313	3,248	2.0	181
Gujarat	56,58,000	2,61,581	2,70,409	-3.0	462
III. Non-High Focus Large					

Haryana	25,86,000	86,791	1,04,285	-17.0	336
Karnataka	41,89,000	1,68,691	2,93,271	-42.0	403
Kerala	29,29,000	23,318	26,391	-12.0	80
Maharashtra	85,70,000	2,81,452	2,84,036	-1.0	328
Punjab	28,57,000	1,05,727	96,955	9.0	370
Tamil Nadu	52,57,000	90,395	1,31,228	-31.0	172
West Bengal	96,78,000	6,52,586	7,08,186	-8.0	674
IV. Non-High Focus- Small and UT	41,000	1,647	945	74.0	402
Andaman and Nicobar Islands					
Chandigarh	1,60,000	773	725	7.0	48
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33,000	260	412	-37.0	79
Daman and Diu	23,000				
Delhi	22,64,000	15,279	14,739	4.0	67
Lakshadweep	11,000	78	-	16767.0	71
Puducherry	1,08,000	2,285	1,587	44.0	212
V. Other Agencies	-	3,296	3,467	-5.0	-
M/O Defence	-	3,141	2,995	5.0	-
M/O Railways					
VI. Total Free Distn. (All India)	12,26,17,000	47,01,897	47,27,972	-0.6	383
VII. Social marketing Distn.	-	34,68,137	-	-	-
VIII. Total Free Distn. (All India + Social marketing)	12,26,17,000	81,70,035	47,27,972	72.8	666

**Explanatory Note:**

1. Data Source: OP USERS = Item Code {M 9.07 + (9.09\*0.2)} HMIS Formats.

2. Estimated No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised.

{Formula = EC (1-CUS/100)}

Where EC (Estimated No. of Eligible Couples) = Mid Year Population (RGI) \*Eligible Couples Rate (Census-2011); CUS = Couples (%) Currently Using Sterilisation (DLHS-II).

3 . = Data not reported by States.

Performance Statistics – April, 2009 to March, 2010  
**Table C-3: Intra Uterine Device (IUD Insertion)**  
**Provisional Figures (Status as on: 05 October, 2012)**

State/UT/Agency	Estimated No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised during 2009-10	Achievement during April to September		IUD per 10,000 unsterilised couples 2009-10
		2009-10	2008-09	
I. High Focus-NE				
Arunachal Pradesh	1,27,000	2,118	1,025	106.6
Assam	39,88,000	35,006	30,062	16.4
Manipur	2,96,000	5,183	3,904	32.8
Meghalaya	3,33,000	2,591	1,130	129.3
Mizoram	81,000	2,621	1,927	36.0
Nagaland	2,29,000	2,229	673	231.2
Sikkim	62,000	1,598	931	71.6
Tripura	4,71,000	2,941	4,836	-39.2
Bihar	1,25,30,000	1,77,495	41,606	326.6
Chhattisgarh	22,89,000	1,11,106	1,15,643	-3.9
Himachal Pradesh	5,25,000	24,193	25,663	-5.7
Jammu and Kashmir	13,16,000	22,569	26,126	-13.6
Jharkhand	40,51,000	88,961	1,03,469	-14.0
Madhya Pradesh	66,82,000	4,41,410	5,60,826	-21.3
Odisha	48,44,000	1,37,230	1,16,454	17.8
Rajasthan	68,46,000	4,09,560	3,53,877	15.7
Uttar Pradesh	2,69,50,000	15,51,138	14,27,393	8.7
Uttarakhand	9,40,000	98,306	81,338	20.9
II. High Focus-Non-NE				
Bihar	1,25,30,000	1,77,495	41,606	326.6
Chhattisgarh	22,89,000	1,11,106	1,15,643	-3.9
Himachal Pradesh	5,25,000	24,193	25,663	-5.7
Jammu and Kashmir	13,16,000	22,569	26,126	-13.6
Jharkhand	40,51,000	88,961	1,03,469	-14.0
Madhya Pradesh	66,82,000	4,41,410	5,60,826	-21.3
Odisha	48,44,000	1,37,230	1,16,454	17.8
Rajasthan	68,46,000	4,09,560	3,53,877	15.7
Uttar Pradesh	2,69,50,000	15,51,138	14,27,393	8.7
Uttarakhand	9,40,000	98,306	81,338	20.9

III. Non-High Focus Large	Andhra Pradesh	55,10,000	4,03,191	4,09,270	-1.5	731.0
	Goa	1,83,000	2,155	2,709	-20.5	117.0
	Gujarat	56,58,000	5,80,718	5,83,644	-0.5	1026.0
	Haryana	25,86,000	1,87,380	1,79,721	4.3	724.0
	Karnataka	41,89,000	2,67,225	2,77,140	-3.6	637.0
	Kerala	29,29,000	61,762	64,440	-4.2	210.0
	Maharashtra	85,70,000	3,81,503	3,95,469	-3.5	445.0
	Punjab	28,57,000	2,72,273	2,63,718	3.2	953.0
	Tamil Nadu	52,57,000	3,44,887	3,10,205	11.2	656.0
	West Bengal	96,78,000	82,156	90,257	-9.0	84.0
IV. Non-High Focus- Small and UT	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	41,000	787	585	34.5	191.0
	Chandigarh	1,60,000	3,502	4,042	-13.4	218.0
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33,000	83	131	-36.6	25.0
	Daman and Diu	23,000	-	-	-	-
	Delhi	22,64,000	32,761	39,599	-17.3	144.0
	Lakshadweep	11,000	28	5	460.0	20.0
	Puducherry	1,08,000	3,480	2,452	41.0	322.0
V. Other Agencies	M/O Defence	-	5,386	6,996	-23.1	-
	M/O Railway	-	2,885	3,568	-19.1	-
Total	All India	12,26,17,000	57,48,417	55,30,834	-3.9	468.0

**Explanatory Note:**

1. Data Source: IUD INSERTIONS = Item Code (M 9.5.1.a, 9.5.1.b, 9.5.1.c, 9.5.1.d, 9.5.1.e, 9.5.2) HMIS Formats.
2. Estimated No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised.  
(Formula =  $EC \times (1 - CUS/100)$   
Where EC (Estimated No. of Eligible Couples) = Mid Year Population (RGI) \* Eligible Couples Rate (Census-2011); CUS = Couples (%) Currently Using Sterilisation (DLHS-III)).
- 3 . = Data not reported by States.

Performance Statistics – April, 2009 to March, 2010

Table C-1: Condom-User

Provisional Figures (Status as on: 05 October, 2012)

State/UT/Agency	Estimated No. of Unsterilised Eligible Couples during 2009-10	Achievement during April to March		Condom Users per 10,000 unsterilised couples 2009-10
		2009-10	2008-09	
I. High Focus-NE				
Arunachal Pradesh	1,27,000	504	406	24.0
Assam	39,88,000	43,436	27,779	56.0
Manipur	2,96,000	2,941	2,596	13.0
Meghalaya	3,33,000	3,555	2,686	32.0
Mizoram	81,000	4,537	2,566	77.0
Nagaland	2,29,000	456	169	170.0
Sikkim	62,000	3,779	2,777	36.0
Tripura	4,71,000	8,235	6,523	26.0
Bihar	1,25,30,000	66,824	51,389	30.0
Chhattisgarh	22,89,000	1,88,361	2,11,279	-11.0
Himachal Pradesh	5,25,000	1,02,058	99,732	2.0
Jammu and Kashmir	13,16,000	27,196	25,290	8.0
Jharkhand	40,51,000	1,66,023	1,90,424	-13.0
Madhya Pradesh	66,82,000	10,05,778	11,84,076	-15.0
Odisha	48,44,000	2,50,701	2,52,810	-1.0
Rajasthan	68,46,000	16,53,472	14,37,385	15.0
Uttar Pradesh	2,69,50,000	8,88,782	8,90,202	0.0
Uttarakhand	9,40,000	79,145	96,181	-18.0
Andhra Pradesh	55,10,000	8,34,383	9,13,274	-9.0
Goa	1,83,000	1,442	1,459	-1.0
Gujarat	56,58,000	8,51,352	12,02,706	-29.0
III. Non-High Focus Large				

Haryana	25,86,000	2,98,648	3,66,022	-18.0	1,155
Karnataka	41,89,000	2,49,402	2,76,728	-10.0	595
Kerala	29,29,000	1,12,431	98,710	14.0	384
Maharashtra	85,70,000	4,88,201	4,28,982	14.0	570
Punjab	28,57,000	4,12,928	4,03,323	2.0	1,445
Tamil Nadu	52,57,000	1,67,472	1,68,282	0.0	319
West Bengal	96,78,000	5,60,360	7,35,981	-24.0	579
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	41,000	1,578	1,625	-3.0	385
IV. Non-High Focus- Small and UT					
Chandigarh	1,60,000	13,829	12,030	15.0	864
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33,000	1,171	6,019	-81.0	355
Daman and Diu	23,000	2,344	-	-	-
Delhi	22,64,000	1,14,784	1,31,208	-13.0	507
Lakshadweep	11,000	86	120	-28.0	-
Puducherry	1,08,000	9,353	12,552	-25.0	866
V. Other Agencies	-	27,822	33,125	-16.0	-
M/O Defence	-	25,056	30,149	-17.0	-
M/O Railways	-	86,66,081	93,06,565	-6.9	706
VI. Total Free Distn. (All India)	12,26,17,000				
VII. Social marketing Distn.	-	80,24,722	-	-	-
VIII. Total Free Distn. (All India + Social marketing Di)	12,26,17,000	1,67,40,803	93,06,565	79.9	1,365

**Explanatory Note:**

1. Data Source: Condom-User = Item Code (M 9.08) HMIS Formats.
2. Estimated No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised.  
{Formula = EC (1-CUS/100)  
Where EC (Estimated No. of Eligible Couples) = Mid Year Population (RGI) \*Eligible Couples Rate (Census-2011); CUS = Couples (%) Currently Using Sterilisation (DLHS-III)}.
- 3 . = Data not reported by States.

**CNG/LPG Filling Stations**

2497. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

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

(a) the number of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and LPG filling stations in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) the areas where CNG/LPG filling stations are proposed to be set up during the next three years, location and State/UT-wise particularly in Bihar and Maharashtra along with the target for their completion; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to set up more CNG/LPG filling stations in the country to meet the growing demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The number of CNG and LPG filling stations/pumps in the country are 781 and 657 respectively. State-wise numbers are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), authorized for City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in the country has envisaged a roll out plan of CGD network development (CNG/PNG) in more than 300 possible geographical areas including 9 GAs in Bihar and 29 GAs in the state of Maharashtra, on the basis of Expressions of Interest (EOI) submitted to the Board and on suo moto basis. The development of City Gas Distribution network in a geographical area is based on the availability of natural gas through transmission pipelines in its vicinity. Setting up of CNG stations within the authorized Geographical Area is undertaken by the authorized entity based on techno-economic feasibility. The details of Auto LPG filling Stations, proposed to be opened by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Number of CNG/LPG Dispensing Stations (ALDS)  
in the country at present, State-wise*

Sl. No.	Name of States	Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	Auto LPG Dispensing Stations (ALDS)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	25	66
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3	Assam	0	4
4	Bihar	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	7
6	Goa	0	3
7	Gujarat	288	47
8	Haryana	14	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	2
11	Jharkhand	0	4
12	Karnataka	0	99
13	Kerala	0	70
14	Madhya Pradesh	11	29
15	Maharashtra	170	80
16	Manipur	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0
20	Odisha	0	3
21	Punjab	0	14
22	Rajasthan	2	35
23	Sikkim	0	0

1	2	3	4
24	Tamil Nadu	0	80
25	Tripura	2	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	50	35
27	Uttarakhand	0	9
28	West Bengal	0	41
<b>Union Territories</b>			
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2	Chandigarh	0	5
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1
4	Daman and Diu	0	0
5	Lakshadweep	0	0
6	NCT-Delhi	219	20
7	Puducherry	0	2
Total		781	657

\*Figures of ALDS relate to Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies.

**Statement-II**

*Number of ALDS proposed to be opened  
in the country State-wise*

Sl. No.	Name of States	Auto LPG Dispensing Stations (ALDS)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3	Assam	0
4	Bihar	0
5	Chhattisgarh	2
6	Goa	0
7	Gujarat	0
8	Haryana	0

1	2	3
9	Himachal Pradesh	1
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0
11	Jharkhand	1
12	Karnataka	21
13	Kerala	7
14	Madhya Pradesh	2
15	Maharashtra	0
16	Manipur	0
17	Meghalaya	0
18	Mizoram	0
19	Nagaland	0
20	Odisha	0
21	Punjab	5
22	Rajasthan	1
23	Sikkim	0
24	Tamil Nadu	9
25	Tripura	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	6
27	Uttarakhand	0
28	West Bengal	12
<b>Union Territories</b>		
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2	Chandigarh	0
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
4	Daman and Diu	0
5	Lakshadweep	0
6	NCT-Delhi	1
7	Puducherry	2
Total		73

\*Figures of ALDS relate to Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies.

### Conference on Bank Loans

2498. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government recently held a meeting with Chief Ministers of various States and Chairpersons of different banks regarding liberal lending by banks to textiles, handicrafts, MSMEs, agriculture and other employment generating sectors and minorities in the country;

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

(c) the details of percentage of loans provided to textiles, handicrafts, MSMEs agriculture sectors and minorities during each of the last three years and the current year, bank-wise and sector-wise;

(d) whether the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have achieved the targets fixed for lending of loans to these sectors during the aforesaid period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise and if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Meetings were held under the Chairmanship of Finance Minister with Chief Ministers of Northern States and CEOs of select Public Sector Banks/RBI on 16th November, 2012 at New Delhi and with Chief Ministers of Southern States and CEOs of select Public Sector Banks/RBI on 20th November, 2012 at Bengaluru to review banks' (ending activities to various sectors in the Northern and Southern States respectively.

(c) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Mission Steering Group of NRHM

2499. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether any meeting of the Mission Steering Group to National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been held recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the major issues discussed therein and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the further action taken/being taken by the Government in pursuance to the decisions taken in the said meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) Yes. The Ninth meeting of Mission Steering Group (MSG) of NRHM was held on 23rd October, 2012.

(b) and (c) The major issues discussed in the meeting were proposal for strengthening of National Programme Management of National Rural Health Mission and proposal for seeking approval for revalidation of unspent balances. Both the proposals were considered and approved by MSG. As regard, the other agenda items placed in the Ninth MSG meeting, it was decided that recommendations made by the Empowered Programme Committee (EPC) of NRHM could be examined on file and approval of the chairman of MSG obtained for their implementation. The decisions taken in the meeting are being implemented.

[Translation]

### Outstanding NPAs

2500. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for Reserve Bank of India (RBI) not generating data in respect of persons who took the benefit of NPA and got their loan written off more than once;

(b) whether any enquiry Committee has been constituted by the Government in this regard;

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

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) As per the extant policy, the desired information in respect of persons who took the benefit of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) and got their loan written off more than once, is presently not collected by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from banks.

However, as per the provisions of Credit Information Company (Regulation) Act, 2005, a Credit Information Company (CIC) can collect, process and collate information on trade, credit and financial standing of the borrowers of the credit institution which is a member of that CIC and provide credit information to the specified users (banks/financial institutions). A CIC may require its members being credit institutions to furnish such credit information as it may deem necessary in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Every credit institution which is member of the CIC shall on receipt of notice provide credit information to the CIC of which it is a member. Similarly, whenever a member bank receives an application from a borrower or prospective borrower for grant of some credit facility, it can seek the credit information report from a CIC for better credit appraisal and thus reducing the chances of loans turning into NPA.

[English]

#### **Institutional Deliveries under JSY/JSSY**

2501. SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the institutional deliveries under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY) have increased in the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the JSSY recently to find out that the bed capacity and infrastructure are sufficient to meet the growing demand for institutional deliveries under the said schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the extent to which such facilities have been made available in tribal and rural areas of the country;

(e) if not, whether the Government proposes to enhance the bed capacity of public health facilities under the aforesaid schemes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the public health facilities where the number of beds would be increased, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Institutional deliveries have increased in the country from 47% in 2007-08 (DLHS-III, 2007-08) to 72.9% in 2009 (CES 2009). Schemes such as the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) have played an important role in the improvement of institutional delivery in the country.

(c) to (f) The Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) has been launched as an entitlement to be provided free of cost to all the pregnant women coming for deliveries at government health facilities and sick neonates upto 1 month in order to reduce out of pocket expenditure. 'Public Health' being a State subject, the primary responsibility of strengthening bed capacity and infrastructure in health facilities is that of the concerned State Governments. Under NRHM, the States submit their proposals to Government of India as per their felt needs and priorities, including those for strengthening bed capacity and infrastructure, in their annual State Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). These are appraised by the National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC). Based on the recommendations of the NPCC, the Government of India approves the PIP for each State.

With the increase in institutional deliveries, the requirement of maternity beds at the public health facilities have increased. During the current financial year, the Government of India has approved enhancement of bed capacity by more than 20,000 beds in maternity wards based on the proposals received in the annual PIPs in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise list of Beds Approved for Maternity  
Wards in the PIP 2012-13*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No of Beds Approved
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	2350
2	Assam	1400

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	890
4.	Chhattisgarh	2350
5.	Odisha	1100
6.	Madhya Pradesh	730
7.	Punjab	373
8.	Rajasthan	2200
9.	Uttarakhand	200
10.	Uttar Pradesh	7960
11.	West Bengal	1000
Total		20553

#### Wilful Defaulters

2502. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector banks (PSBs) have

prepared any list of wilful defaulters or borrowers who have not repaid the bank loan;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Bank-wise including the number of such defaulters;

(c) the details of the criteria adopted/laid down by Banks to declare a borrower as wilful defaulter;

(d) the total amount of unpaid loan outstanding against such defaulters as on date, bank-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to recover the outstanding loan amount from such wilful defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a), (b) and (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) collects on quarterly basis, the information on Wilful Defaulters (non-suit filed accounts) of Rs. 25 lakh and above from Banks. Besides RBI, the Credit Information Companies, including Credit Information Bureau of (India) Limited (CIBIL), are maintaining a database on suit filed accounts, including wilful defaulters with Rs. 25 lakhs and above. The details of such accounts as on 31st March, 2012 in Public Sector Banks are as under:—

((Amount in Rs. crore)

	Suit Filed Accounts		Non-Suit filed Accounts	
	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
Nationalised Banks	2451	9510.89	157	683.12
State Bank Group	1085	7014.40	981	3491.58
Total Public Sector Banks	3536	16525.30	1138	4174.70

(Source: RBI)

(c) A "wilful default" would deemed to have occurred if the unit has defaulted in meeting its payment/repayment obligations to the lender when the unit has:—

- the capacity to honour the said obligations;
- has diverted the funds for other purpose; not utilized/siphoned off the finance from the lender for the specific purposes for which finance was availed of, nor the funds are available with the unit in the form of other assets,
- disposed off or removed the movable fixed assets or immovable property given by him or it

for the purpose of securing a term loan without the knowledge of the lender.

(e) A copy of list of wilful defaulters, (non-suit filed accounts) and list of wilful defaulters (suit filed accounts) are forwarded to Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) by RBI and CIBIL respectively, in order to prevent them to access the capital markets. No additional facilities are to be granted by any bank/FI to the listed wilful defaulters.

The legal process, wherever warranted, against the borrowers/guarantors and foreclosure of recovery of dues

should be initiated expeditiously by the banks. The lenders may also initiate criminal proceedings against wilful defaulters, wherever necessary.

Other legal options available to banks for resolution of NPAs/recovery of loans, are action under Securitisation and Reconstructions of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act, 2002), recourse to Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) and Lok Adalats.

[Translation]

### Study on Functioning of Government Hospitals

2503. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the functioning of the Government hospitals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any mechanism to monitor the functioning of the Government hospitals;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Since 'Health' is a State subject, no such information is maintained centrally. However, so far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi are concerned, in 2009 a Pilot study was conducted in Dr. RML Hospital for the study of flow of movement of patients and to assess the response time of Doctors and Nurses in the Emergency Department, only. Certain modifications suggestions were made in the sitting arrangement of Nursing Staff and Doctors which has since been implemented.

In addition, a pilot study was also done in Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital and Shrimati Sucheta Kriplani Hospital in 2010 on the functioning of emergency services.

(c) to (e) The functioning of Government hospital is monitored regularly. The Medical Superintendent of the respective hospitals take regular rounds of various areas in the hospital to monitor the functioning of the hospital.

Apart from this, regular inspections/visits are also conducted by the officers of Directorate General of Health Services/Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to ensure smooth functioning of these hospitals. There is also Grievance Redressal Cell in these hospitals. Complaint boxes are put up at strategic points in these hospitals which are opened at regular intervals. Complaints received are redressed timely. Designated officers are also available in these hospitals for on-the-spot redressal of urgent issues. The performance of these hospitals is also discussed in various review meetings in the Ministry/Directorate General of Health Services at regular intervals.

[English]

### Cash for Subsidies

2504. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:  
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the items on which the Government proposes to transfer cash directly to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries;
- (b) whether any specific deadline has been set for implementation of the scheme/plan to directly transfer cash for subsidies to the poor;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of the consultation held by the Government to address the issues faced by the States in this regard; and
- (e) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to ensure hassle free transfer of cash to the beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Certain Government schemes for grant of benefits inter-alia Scholarship, Pension, benefits to Women and Transfer of Subsidies have been identified for transfer of cash directly to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries. These schemes are to be implemented in a phased manner, starting with 43 identified districts with effect from 01.01.2013. The concerned Central Ministries have set up Implementation Committees on Direct Cash Transfer for sorting out the issues of hassle free transfer of cash to the beneficiaries with due consultation with State Governments.

#### **New Bank Licences**

2505. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI M. ANANDAN:

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Banking Regulations Act;

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

(c) whether the Government has asked the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to finalise guidelines for issuing new banking licences;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the number of applications received and licences granted/pending by the RBI during the last three years and the current year;

(e) whether the Government is likely to make it mandatory for new banks to set up their branches in rural areas;

(f) if so, the details thereof ; and

(g) the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In order to strengthen the regulatory and supervisory powers of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for more effective oversight of the banking sector in the country, to further

develop the Indian banking sector and for establishment of a "Depositor Education and Awareness Fund", etc.; amendments have been proposed to specific Acts including in the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 through the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

(c) and (d) RBI has issued draft guidelines for Licensing of New Banks in the Private Sector on 29.08.2011. RBI has placed the detailed draft guidelines dated 29.08.2011 on its website [www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in). However, RBI has not issued final guidelines in this regard, and therefore, it has not invited applications for grant of licence to any entity.

(e) to (g) The draft guidelines on entry of new private sector banks mandate the banks to open atleast 25% of the branches in unbanked rural centers to avoid over concentration in metropolitan and other adequately banked areas.

[Translation]

#### **Target for Crude Oil Production**

2506. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI:

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

(a) the target set for production of crude oil and natural gas by both the public sector and private sector oil companies during the 12th Five Year Plan, company-wise along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(b) the quantum of crude oil and natural gas produced in the country during the last three years by these companies, year-wise and company-wise;

(c) the extent to which the production by the said companies has exceeded or fallen short of the terms and conditions of contract and the loss to the exchequer as a result thereof; and

(d) the details of penalty clause provided in the Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) for failing to meet the committed targets by the companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Public Sector

Companies namely Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) and Oil India Ltd. (OIL) have projected the target for production of crude oil and natural gas during 12th five year plan (From 2012-13 to 2016-17) which are given below:—

Year	ONGC		OIL	
	*Crude Oil	@Natural Gas	*Crude Oil	@Natural Gas
2012-13	25.05	24.88	3.92	2.919
2013-14	28.27	25.47	4.00	3.797
2014-15	28.00	26.67	4.06	4.003
2015-16	26.29	28.22	4.16	4.103
2016-17	25.46	38.68	4.20	4.203

\*Crude Oil (In Million Metric Tonne) (MMT).

@Natural Gas (in Billion Cubic Metric) (BCM).

In addition to above, under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, fields/blocks are awarded through International Competitive Bidding process to either a single company or a consortium of companies. Yearly oil and gas production targets for producing fields are fixed field-wise and not company-wise. The projected oil and gas production under the PSC regime during the 12th Five Year Plan period (2012-13 to 2016-17) are as under:—

Year	Projected Oil Production (in MMT)	Projected Gas Production (in BCM)
2012-13	12.12	15.38
2013-14	11.51	14.50
2014-15	12.70	16.50
2015-16	12.10	18.50
2016-17	11.50	21.00

(b) and (c) The details of targets and achievement of production of crude oil and natural gas in respect of ONGC, OIL and Private/Joint Venture (Pvt./Jvs) Companies during the last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12) are given in the enclosed Statement.

There is no direct loss to the exchequer as a result of less production against the target. However, less production impacts loss to the extent of statutory levies like royalty, cess, taxes etc. payable on production of crude oil and natural gas.

(d) As per the provisions of the PSC, contractors are liable to pay the cost of unfinished work programmes as against the committed work programme in the PSC within 60 days following the end of the relevant exploration phase or early termination of the PSC.

### Statement

*Details of targets and achievement of production of crude oil (in MMT) and natural gas (in MMSCMD\*) in respect of ONGC, OIL and Private/Joint Venture (Pvt/Jvs) Companies during the last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12)*

	2009-10				2010-11				2011-12			
	Crude oil		Natural gas		Crude oil		Natural gas		Crude oil		Natural gas	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
ONGC	25.76	24.86	60.97	63.29	25.43	24.45	62.39	63.29	23.74	23.72	64.28	63.87
OIL	3.57	3.57	6.93	6.63	3.70	3.58	7.18	6.44	3.76	3.85	7.21	7.21
Pvt/Jvs	8.68	5.26	75.05	60.23	8.83	9.68	77.27	73.35	10.70	10.53	70.12	59.21

\*Million Metric Standard Cubic Metre per Day.

**Screening Test for Metabolic Diseases  
in Infants**

2507. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether certain companies collecting stem cells from the umbilical cord have introduced a screening test for the investigation of 118 metabolic diseases in infants;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the extent to which the claims of the company are reliable and accurate;
- (c) whether Government proposes to make such test mandatory for infants; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) No such information is maintained.

(c) and (d) Government has no proposal for making such test mandatory for infants as per current policy.

[English]

**Rights over Forest Reserves**

2508. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government proposes to hand back rights over forest resources to tribals;
- (b) if so, whether there is conflict between the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers, Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006 and the Indian Forest Act (IFA), 1927;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps taken by the Union Government to resolve the conflict;
- (e) whether there is any proposal to handover forests to gram sabhas; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (in short, Forest Rights Act, 2006), administered by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, seeks to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. The forest rights of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers recognized under the Act *inter-alia* include (i) the right of ownership, access to collect, use, and dispose of minor forest produce which has been traditionally collected within or outside village boundaries, and (ii) right to protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use.

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. There is some conflict between the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and the Indian Forest Act, 1927. Section 2(i) of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 defines the term "minor forest produce" to *inter-alia* include bamboo, brush wood, stumps and cane, whereas Section 2(7) of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 defines bamboos as trees, which also includes palms, stumps, brush wood and canes. The Ministry of Environment and Forests, at the level of the then Minister of State (I/C) Environment and Forests, has issued an advisory to the all Chief Ministers on 21.3.2011, bringing to their notice the legal provisions of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and requested them to direct the State Forest Departments to treat bamboo as a minor forest produce and respect the rights accrued to communities as per the Forest Rights Act, 2006.

(e) and (f) There is no proposal under the consideration of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to hand over forests to Gram Sabhas. The Forest Rights Act, 2006, however, empowers the holders of any forest right, Gram Sabha and village level institutions in areas where there are holders of any forest right under this Act to *inter alia* protect the wildlife, forest and bio-diversity and ensure that the decisions taken in the Gram Sabha to regulate access to community forest resources and stop any activity which adversely affects the wild animals, forests and the bio-diversity are complied with.

### LNG Policy

2509. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to frame a new Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) policy in view of the world-wide expected double production of LNG during the next few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objectives of the new proposed LNG policy;

(c) the likely time frame by which the new LNG policy will be announced;

(d) whether the Government has also prepared any document on the new LNG policy to market LNG at market driven prices and make Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) the regulatory body for giving licence for pipelines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has notified the "Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Eligibility Conditions for Registration of Liquefied Natural Gas Terminal) Rules, 2012" on October 30, 2012 to encourage setting up of LNG Terminals with equitable access and commercial transparency for higher availability of imported Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) in the country. The Rules are effective from the date of its notification. The price of R-LNG is decided mutually between the buyer and the seller.

### Yoga and Naturopathy

2510. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken a number of measures for promoting research and development of Yoga and Naturopathy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds released and the achievements made as a result thereof during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of the Non-Governmental Organisations provided financial assistance for the above purpose indicating the amount granted and the works carried out by them during the said period;

(d) whether a few cases of misappropriation of fund by certain NGOs have been reported in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof during the said period along with the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon; and

(f) the further steps taken/proposed by the Government to promote Yoga and Naturopathy and introduce a new course for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN) : (a) and (b) Yes. The following Council/ Institutions are functioning under Department of AYUSH Government of India for the development of Yoga and Naturopathy in the country:—

- Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN).
- Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY).
- National Institute of Naturopathy(NIN), Pune.

The details of funds released during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Following are the important achievements:—

- 42 Research projects have been completed.
- 12 Monographs on Research Studies completed by CCRYN have been published including 2 compilations on workshop on Research Methodology.
- Scholarship for students pursuing Ph.D. in various topics on Yoga and Naturopathy and allied sciences.

- 42 Research papers have been published in National and International Journals.
- Under CCRYN 9 OPDs of Yoga and Naturopathy are being run at various places including leading Government Hospitals.
- More than 40 Yoga classes are being conducted in all the OPDs for the benefit of the public.
- Approximately 16,000 patients have been benefited by Yoga and Naturopathy counseling during the year 2011-12.
- Keep Fit Yoga classes are being run at Council HQ, Udyog Bhawan and IHC, D/O Physiology, AIMS, New Delhi.
- MDNIY is conducting in house Clinical, Research and Philosophico-Literary Research Projects.
- MDNIY has established five Advanced Centres for Research in premier/Medical Institutes of the Country.

(c) to (e) Details of Non-Governmental Organisations provided financial assistance during the last three years

and current year for Research activities are given by CCRYN and Department of AYUSH (under Extra Mural Research) in Statement-II and III respectively.

CCRYN has informed that there is no misappropriation case against NGOs.

(f) CCRYN has got the land free of cost from the State Governments of Haryana, Karnataka and Odisha for setting up of Central Research Institutes (CRIs) of Yoga and Naturopathy with 100 beds Research Hospital for promotion of research in Yoga and Naturopathy in the Country.

- For setting up a new CRI, Delhi, possession of the Naturopathy Hospital Building at Rohini, Delhi has been taken and MOU with MCD has been Signed.
- 93 Swami Vivekananda District Yoga Wellness Centres are functional with the support of MDNIY.
- MDNIY has started 3 years Bachelor of Science (Yoga Science) Course for 10+2 (Physics, Chemistry, Biology) students from the academic year 2012-13 with the affiliation of Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, New Delhi.

#### Statement-I

Details of funds released for promoting Research and Development of Yoga and Naturopathy (Plan)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme/ Programmes	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13
		BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE
1	Morarji Desai Institute of Yoga, New Delhi	3.80	3.80	3.29	3.80	6.20	4.19	5.50	7.33	7.31	12.00
2	National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	6.30	6.30	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.56
3	Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	17.50	32.75	20.00	13.80	12.70	15.00
Total		21.60	21.60	21.09	21.60	30.00	43.24	31.50	27.13	26.01	32.56

*Details of funds released for promoting Research and Development of Yoga and Naturopathy (Non-Plan)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme/ Programmes	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13
		BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE
1	Morarji Desai Institute of Yoga, New Delhi	3.80	3.75	3.73	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.77	4.04	4.00	4.20
2	Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi	1.75	1.65	1.62	1.50	1.75	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.25
<b>Total</b>		<b>5.55</b>	<b>5.40</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>6.04</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.45</b>

**Statement-II**

*Central (Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy)  
Details of funds provided to Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) in the country  
during last three years and the current year*

Sl. No.	Scheme	Institution Name and Address	Amount Sanctioned/Released Rs. In lakh			
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Clinical Research</b>						
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>						
1.	Efficacy of Naturopathy and Yoga therapy as an adjuvant in the management of Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma [NHL]	Add Life-PRAKRUTI, Indo American Cancer Institute and Research Centre, Hyderabad	3.39	10.20	4.81	—
<b>Delhi</b>						
2.	Comprehensive Effect of Preksha Meditation and Lifestyle Change on Coronary Heart Disease-A Randomized Controlled Trial	Adhyatma Sadhana Kendra, Chhattarpur, New Delhi	4.51	4.74	—	—
3.	A Randomized Controlled Trial of Yoga to manage the adverse stress reactions at work in health professionals	Deptt. of Neurology, Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi	1.61	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Karnataka</b>						
4.	A study of efficacy of Yogic and Naturopathy measures in Varicose Veins	ALN Rao Memorial Ayurvedic Medical College, Koppa-577126, Chikmagalur	5.65	3.72	–	–
5.	Randomized Control Trial to evaluate the effectiveness of cold and hot immersion baths on impaired glucose tolerance in pre-diabetes	Nature Cure, Yoga, Acupuncture and Physiotherapy Hospital, Nisarga Trust (R), Nadig Galli, Sirsi-581 401 (N.K.), Karnataka	10.53	5.19	–	–
6.	Comparison of effects of Yoga vs. relaxation on CINV outcomes following adjuvant chemotherapy	Bharath Charitable Cancer Hospital and Institute, #18-19, Hebbal Industrial Area, Metagally Post, Mysore-570016	4.81	–	1.49	–
7.	Efficacy of Mustard pack on knees in Osteoarthritis	INYS Medical Research Society, Tumkur Road, Bengaluru	7.00	7.58	–	–
8.	The effect of Yoga in prevention of pregnancy Complications in High Risk Pregnancies	Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthan, 19, Eknath Bhavan. Gavipuram Circle, Kerapegowda Nagar, Bengaluru	2.09	9.45	–	–
9.	Comparison of effects of two Yoga interventions versus Exercise therapy in the management, of mechanical Low Back Pain	Snehakunja Trust @, Vivekananda Arogyadhama, Kasarko, Honnavar, North Kenra, Karnataka	1.56	6.65	3.10	–
<b>Uttarakhand</b>						
10.	Effect of Yoga on Physical, Cognitive and Emotional Development in Children	Yoga Research Department, Patanjali Yogpeeth, Haridwar	2.70	4.96	1.29	–
11.	Effect of a Yoga Program on Anthropometric and Biochemical Measures in Obese Persons	Yoga Research Department, Patanjali Yogpeeth, Haridwar	0.89	11.17	1.92	–
<b>North – East Region</b>						
<b>Manipur</b>						
12.	Naturopathy and Yoga Intervention for post-stroke Rehabilitation and Quality of Life Improvement-a controlled study	Yoga and Nature Cure Home, Khundrakpam Awang Leikajimphal East, Imphal Saikul Road, P.O. Pangei-795114, Manipur	10.80	12.35	4.04	–
Total			55.54	76.01	16.65	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Literary Research Projects</b>						
<b>Karnataka</b>						
13.	Preparation of comprehensive dictionary of Yoga (Based on Traditional Sanskrit Yoga works)—In print and Electronic Formats	Sanskriti Foundation, No. 1448/1, 5th Cross, Krishnamurthypuram, Mysore	1.58	6.31	3.30	—
<b>Maharashtra</b>						
14.	A study of the Therapeutical effect of various Yogic techniques from the traditional Yoga texts	The Lonavla Yoga Institute, Lonavla-410401, Pune	—	0.40	—	—
15.	Amanaska Yoga (A Critical Edition)	The Lonavla Yoga Institute, Lonavla-410401, Pune	5.05	2.02	—	—
Total			6.63	8.73	3.30	—

**Statement-III**

*Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy  
Details of funds provided to Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) in the country under EMR Scheme of D/o AYUSH during last three years and the current year*

Sl. No.	Title of the project	Name of the Institution	Amount Sanctioned/Released Rs. In lakh			
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Karnataka</b>						
1.	Assessment of Insulin in Sensitivity in Yoga practitioners and non-Yoga practitioners using euglycemic hyper insulinemic clamps	D/o Physiology and Nutrition, St. John Medical College and Hospital, Bengaluru	0.67	—	—	—
2.	Effect of a Yoga based lifestyle program on Poly Cystic Ovarian Syndrome-A randomized controlled trial	Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhan Sansthan, Bengaluru	5.27	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Effects of Yoga Practices on stress and cognitive functions in 7-9 year old school going children	D/o Psychiatry, St. John's Research Institute, Bengaluru	–	0.25	–	527
4.	Effect of Naturopathy and Yoga on Diabetes outcomes-A Randomized controlled trial	Nisarga Trust, Sirsi, North Kenra		4.69	3.67	–
<b>Maharashtra</b>						
5.	Stress Management in mothers of students appearing for competitive examinations through yoga	International Board of Yoga, Mumbai	1.58	2.00	–	–
<b>Punjab</b>						
6.	Effect of Yoga therapy on stress and quality of life of care giver of subjects suffering from Autism	Baba Farid Centre for Special Children, Farid kot, Punjab	–	7.09	–	–
<b>West Bengal</b>						
7.	Effects of Yoga on C-reactive protein and other Biomarkers in Coronary Atherosclerosis	Vidyasagar Technological Institute of Physical Education and Sports (VTIPES), Purba Medinipur	–	1.46	–	–
Total			7.52	15.49	3.67	–
<b>Literary Research</b>						
<b>Maharashtra</b>						
8.	Critical Edition of Yogaupanishad (Yogakundalyupanisad, Yogacudamanyupanisad Trisikha-brahmanopnisad)	Lonavla Yoga Institute, Lonavla, Pune	1.83	–	–	–
9.	Critical Edition of two Yogopanishads	The Lonavla Yoga Institute, Lonavla, Pune	–	3.02	3.16	–
Total			1.83	3.02	3.16	–

### Launch of IPO

2511. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the infrastructure wing of a telecom operator is in the process of launching its Initial Public Offering (IPO) shortly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has done its scrutiny on the IPO prospectus and is satisfied with its disclosures;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any complaints have been received by SEBI and other agencies on the proposed IPO; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by SEBI thereon?

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

M/s. Bharti Infratel Ltd. (BIL), telecommunication infrastructure wing and a subsidiary of M/s Bharti Airtel Ltd filed Draft Red Herring Prospectus (DRHP) with Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) on September 14, 2012 for the proposed public issue of 188,900,000 equity shares.

(b) The details of the issue are as follows:—

Name of Issuer Company	Bharti Infratel Ltd.										
Name of the Coordinating Lead Manager	Standard Chartered Securities (India) Ltd.										
Date of incorporation	November 30, 2006										
Type of issue	IPO [Fresh Issue + OFS] of 188,900,000 equity shares {Fresh issue of 14,62,34,112 shares OFS of 4,26,65,888 shares}										
Type of Instrument	Equity Shares										
Date of receipt of offer document	September 14, 2012										
Fixed price/book built	Book built										
Objects of the issue and funding Requirements	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Offer for sale by Selling shareholders</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Offer for sale by</th> <th>No. of equity shares offered</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Compassvale</td> <td>30,046,400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GS Strategic</td> <td>6,009,280</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Anadale</td> <td>3,605,568</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nomura</td> <td>3,004,640</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Offer for sale by	No. of equity shares offered	Compassvale	30,046,400	GS Strategic	6,009,280	Anadale	3,605,568	Nomura	3,004,640
Offer for sale by	No. of equity shares offered										
Compassvale	30,046,400										
GS Strategic	6,009,280										
Anadale	3,605,568										
Nomura	3,004,640										
Eligibility Norms	Eligible under regulation 26(1) of the SEBI (ICDR) Regulations, 2009										
Pre issue promoter holding as a % of pre issue paid up capital	86.09%										
Post issue promoters holding as a% of pose issue paid up capital	79.42%										
Net Offer to the public (excluding promoters' Contribution + firm allotment + reservations on Competitive basis etc.) as percentage of the Total the post issue paid up capital	10% (approx.)										

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. On scrutiny of the DRHP, SEBI communicated its observations to BRLM as under—

1. The present legal and regulatory framework is primarily based on disclosures. The draft offer document is required to contain all disclosures and undertakings specified in the Schedule-II of the Companies Act read with SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 and also additional disclosures as deemed fit by Merchant Banker to enable investors to make an informed investment decision.
5. SEBI examines the draft offer document with an objective to enhance disclosures. The observations are then prepared and issued to the Lead Merchant Banker to incorporate necessary changes in the offer document in terms of SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 (ICDR).
6. Accordingly, SEBI scrutinized the DRHP to check whether the disclosures made therein are adequate or certain additional disclosures are required, in terms of the provisions of ICDR. Upon analysis, SEBI had advised the Book Running Lead Manager (BRLM), inter-alia, to add/update/modify certain disclosures as stated therein.

(e) and (f) SEBI received complaints in respect of the DRHP from 6 Hon'ble Members of Parliament (MP) and 3 other individuals. These were forwarded to the BRLM for necessary action. Thereafter, the complaints and replies received from the BRLM on the complaints were analyzed by SEBI. Wherever, there were requirements of additional disclosures, SEBI has advised the BRLM to make these disclosures in the DRHP

#### ECB Policy

2512. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the eligible borrowers in the telecommunication sector are permitted to avail of External

Commercial Borrowing (ECB) for the purpose of payment for spectrum allocation under the automatic route;

- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to further relax the ECB Policy;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the time by which the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is likely to issue necessary orders in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the extant ECB policy, eligible borrowers in the telecommunication sector are permitted to avail of ECB for the purpose of payment for spectrum allocation, under the automatic route.

(c) and (d) The ECB policy is reviewed periodically by the Government in consultation with RBI keeping in view the evolving macro economic situation, external sector assessment, needs of the corporate sector and sectoral requirements.

Keeping in view the large outlay of funds required to be paid directly to the Government within a limited period of time for the 2G spectrum auction, ECB policy has been reviewed recently and the following relaxations have been made:—

- The successful bidders in the 2G auction would be eligible to refinance their Rupee loans availed of from the domestic lenders for making the upfront payment with a long-term ECB, under the 'automatic route' subject to certain conditions.
- Such bidders can also avail of short term foreign currency loan in the nature of bridge finance under the 'automatic route' for the purpose of making upfront payment towards 2G spectrum allocation and replace the same with a long term ECB under the 'automatic route' subject to certain terms and conditions.
- Successful bidders will also be allowed to avail of ECB from their ultimate parent company without any maximum ECB liability-equity ratio under the 'automatic route' subject to certain conditions.

The details of the aforesaid relaxations are available at: <http://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=7720&Mode=0>

(e) the relaxations in ECB policy with regard to 2G Spectrum allocation have already been implemented by RBI vide A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 54 dated November 26, 2012.

[Translation]

### Swavalamban Scheme

2513. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to boost subscriptions to the Swavalamban Scheme, under the New Pension System;

(b) the target of enrolments set forth under the scheme and the manner in which the Government plans to achieve this target;

(c) the number of subscribers enrolled under the scheme so far;

(d) whether public sector banks have been asked to enrol a minimum number of subscribers in their branches and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Pension Fund Regulatory Development Authority has changed norms for registration and operation of fund managers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government has taken following steps to boost subscriptions to the Swavalamban Scheme under the New Pension System and to achieve the target set forth:—

- (i) 69 Aggregators have already been appointed by PFRDA to enrol subscribers.
- (ii) Incentive of the aggregators has been increased.
- (iii) 21 Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and 11 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) have been appointed as Aggregator.
- (iv) 54 Points of Presence (PoPs) which includes PSBs and Non Financial Banking Companies

(NBFCs) approved by SEBI and RBI have been appointed for enrolling subscribers.

(v) State Governments have been requested to enroll unorganised sector workers e.g. Building and Construction workers, ASHA Workers, Anganwadi Workers, Domestic help.

(vi) Regular media campaign through print media and radio.

(vii) Nodal Officer for Swavalamban Scheme of the rank of General Manager in each Bank has been appointed to monitor the Swavalamban Scheme.

Any worker in the informal sector with an annual savings of Rs. 1000-12000 is eligible under the scheme. Government's co-contribution @Rs.1000 is available till 2016-17 for all accounts opened till 2012-13.

(c) A total of 301,922 subscribers during 2010-11, 639,480 subscribers during 2011-12 and 191,359 subscribers till 24th November, 2012 during 2012-13 have been enrolled under the Swavalamban Scheme.

(d) Yes, Madam. Each PSB has been asked to enrol subscribers during 2012-13.

(e) Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) has issued revised set of guidelines for registration of Pension Fund Managers (PFMs) to manage NPS for non-government and private sector. The revised guidelines has done away with the earlier bidding process, wherein a predetermined number of slots were bid for the PFMs and the fee charged by them for managing the pension funds had to be uniform for all players. This system lays down eligibility criteria for registration as PFMs and all interested players desiring to enter the pension industry can register as PFMs subject to their fulfilling eligibility criteria. There is no limitation on the number of PFMs.

[English]

### Infrastructure Lending

2514. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has revised/proposes to revise the definition of infrastructure lending;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said revision is likely to help sectors and subsectors eligible for infrastructure lending by banks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Reserve Bank of India vide circular dated 20.11.2012 sent to all Scheduled Commercial Banks and select All India Financial Institutions has decided to harmonise the definition of 'infrastructure lending for the purpose of financing of infrastructure by the banks and Financial Institutions with that of the Master List of Infrastructure sub-sectors' notified by the Government of India on March 27, 2012.

(b) The revised definition of 'infrastructure lending' is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Classification of a sub-sector of economy under the definition of infrastructure' confers certain benefits by way of various regulatory concessions. In case of financing infrastructure, banks are allowed concessions such as taking additional credit exposure in case of single borrower/group, can issue guarantee favouring other lending institutions in respect of infrastructure projects, can issue long-term bonds with minimum maturity of more than 5 years, can invest in unrated bonds of companies engaged in infrastructure activities, and are allowed asset classification benefits in case of infrastructure projects.

### Statement

#### List of sub-sectors for 'Infrastructure Lending'

A credit facility extended by lenders (i.e. banks and select AIFIs) to a borrower for exposure in the following infrastructure sub-sectors will qualify as 'infrastructure lending':—

Sl.No.	Category	Infrastructure sub-sectors
1	2	3
1.	Transport	(i) Roads and bridges (ii) Ports (iii) Inland Waterways (iv) Airport (v) Railway Track, tunnels, viaducts, bridges <sup>1</sup> (vi) Urban Public Transport (except rolling stock in case of urban road transport)
2.	Energy	(i) Electricity Generation (ii) Electricity Transmission (iii) Electricity Distribution (iv) Oil pipelines (v) Oil/Gas/Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage facility <sup>2</sup> (vi) Gas pipelines <sup>3</sup>
3.	Water and Sanitation	(i) Solid Waste Management (ii) Water supply pipelines (iii) Water treatment plants

1	2	3
		(iv) Sewage collection, treatment and disposal system
		(v) Irrigation (dams, channels, embankments etc.)
		(vi) Storm Water Drainage System
4.	Communication	(i) Telecommunication (Fixed network) <sup>4</sup>
		(ii) Telecommunication towers
5.	Social Commercial and Infrastructure	(i) Education Institutions (capital stock)
		(ii) Hospitals (capital stock) <sup>5</sup>
		(iii) Three-star or higher category classified hotels located outside cities with population of more than 1 million
		(iv) Common infrastructure for industrial parks, SEZ, tourism facilities and agriculture markets
		(v) Fertilizer (Capital investment)
		(vi) Post harvest storage infrastructure for agriculture and horticultural produce including cold storage
		(vii) Terminal markets
		(viii) Soil-testing laboratories
		(ix) Cold Chain <sup>6</sup>

1. Includes supporting terminal infrastructure such as loading/unloading terminals, stations and buildings.
2. Includes strategic storage of crude oil.
3. Includes city gas distribution network.
4. Includes optic fiber/cable networks which provide broadband/internet.
5. Includes Medical Colleges, Para Medical Training Institutes and Diagnostics Centres.
6. Includes cold room facility for farm level pre-cooling, for preservation or storage of agriculture and allied-produce, marine products and meat.

### Illegal Imports from China

2515. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism to check illegal imports from China and other countries into India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total amount of illegal imports into India in 2011-2012, country-wise including China; and

(c) details of the action taken by the Government against violaters and steps undertaken to curb illegal imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMAMCKAM): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and the same will be laid down on the table of the House.

### Violence against Children

2516. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the members from South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries

held meeting as follow-up on regional consultation on the United Nation study on violence against children in the region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the SAARC countries reaffirm their commitment to end violence against children in the region;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to end the violence against children to fulfil the commitment of SAARC countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The South Asia follow up Regional Consultation on the UN Study on Violence against Children was held by the South Asia Initiative to End Violence against Children (SAIEVAC) in Sri Lanka from 28th to 30th May, 2012. SAIEVAC includes representatives from the Governments of all SAARC countries.

(c) and (d) To reaffirm the commitment of the SAARC countries to end violence against children in the region, a Resolution was unanimously adopted by the Governing Board of SAIEVAC at the Regional Consultation.

(e) The Government has taken a number of steps to eradicate violence against children. These include the enactment of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012; Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) of Children Act, 2000; Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986; the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956; Ujjwala, a comprehensive scheme for prevention, rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration, and repatriation of victims of commercial sexual exploitation; care, support and rehabilitation services under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for vulnerable children and children in difficult circumstances; and the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, which prohibits physical punishment and mental harassment to child under section 17.

#### **Shortage of Drug Inspectors**

2517. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

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

(a) whether there is gap between the required and existing number of drug inspectors and many States have expressed their inability to allocate more funds to strengthen the regulatory infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any recommendation has been made for the appointment of one drug inspector for every 25 manufacturing units and one for every 100 pharmacies;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the follow up action taken/proposed by the Government thereon; and

(e) the other steps taken and funds earmarked by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) An Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. R.A. Mashelkar, then DG, CS1R was set up by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for comprehensive examination of Drug Regulatory issues in the country. The committee in its report submitted in 2003 had pointed out the following problems in the drugs regulatory system in the country:—

- (i) inadequate or weak drug control infrastructure at the State and Central level
- (ii) inadequate drugs testing facilities
- (iii) shortage of drug inspectors
- (iv) non-uniformity of enforcement
- (v) lack of specially trained cadres for specialised regulatory areas
- (vi) non-existence of data bank and non-availability of accurate information.

The Committee recommended the strengthening of drug control organizations for effective implementation of the law. It also recommended that the requirement of appropriate staff could be considered as 1 inspector for 50 manufacturing units and 1 inspector for 200 sales units.

Faced with the aforesaid deficient status of the State drug control departments, the Central Government has envisaged a Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the

12th Five Year Plan to help them in upgrading their infrastructure, both physical and human resources:—

- The Scheme would be funded by the Centre and the States.
- During the financial year 2012-2013, a token provision of Rs. 2 crore has been kept in the budget of the Ministry for the purpose.
- The required interventions in the direction of strengthening the infrastructure of State drug control departments will include:—
  - (i) Strengthening of manpower.
  - (ii) Strengthening of physical infrastructure
  - (iii) Reviving non-operational/partly operational drug testing facilities to enhance their capacity
  - (iv) Sharing information about drugs and sub-standard drugs with the drugs controllers of other States/UTs
  - (v) Providing training to enforcement officials
  - (vi) Creating data base on Drug Regulation and introducing IT enabled services.

**Joint Committee for Implementation of  
Forest Right Act**

2518. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Joint Committee of the Ministry of Environment and Forests and Ministry of Tribal Affairs set up for implementation of Forest Right Act, 2006 have submitted its recommendations and suggestions;
- (b) if so, the details of recommendations made by the Committee;
- (c) whether the recommendations of the Committee have been examined;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons for delay in this regard along with reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Joint Committee of the Ministry of

Environment and Forests and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, constituted in April 2010, to study in detail the implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 including factors that are aiding/impeding its implementation and recommend necessary policy changes in the future management of the forestry sector in India which may be necessary as a consequence of the implementation of the Forest Rights Act has submitted its report to the Government. The report includes inter-alia recommendations/ suggestions relating to process and institutions of the FRA, individual and community forest rights, future structure of Forest Governance, enhancing livelihoods through non-timber forest produce and convergence of development programmes for tribals and forest dwellers.

(c) to (e) The recommendations/suggestions of the Committee are under examination.

[Translation]

**High Value Cases**

2519. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Commissioners (Appeal) and Income Tax Appeal Authority have been entrusted with the task to identify high value cases pending before them and to realise the involved amount therein by quick settlement of appeals;
- (b) if so, the extent of success, achieved therein during the last two years; and
- (c) the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMAMCKAM): (a) to (c) Commissioners of Income-Tax (Appeals) were directed to bifurcate the appeals pending with them into four categories and high demand appeals, brought forward as on the first day of the financial year, involving disputed demand of Rs. Ten lacs and above, have been identified as the first category for priority disposal.

This has resulted in speedier disposal of high demand appeals, thereby unlocking the amounts disputed in such appeals facilitating early realisation of the amount involved therein.

Figures of disposal of high demand appeals for the past two years are as follows:—

	High Demand Appeals
F.Y. 2010-11	20,770
F.Y. 2011-12	21,805
F.Y. 2012-13 (Till September 2012)	11,407

Disposal of appeals by Commissioners of Income Tax (Appeal) is monitored regularly.

[English]

#### FII Inflow

2520. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of

FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) coming into the country and name of the fund managers during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the proportion of funds received from Asia Ex Japan (AEJ) Funds and Global Emerging Market (GEM) in the total Foreign Institutional Investment (FII) inflow; and

(c) the efforts made or proposed to be made by the Government to monitor investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of Route-wise/Financial Year-wise Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into India from April, 2009 to September, 2012 is given below:—

(USD million)

Financial Year	Route-I (SIA/FIPB)*	Route-II (RBI Automatic)	Route-III (Acquisition of Shares)	Total FDI Inflows
2009-10	3,487	19,199	3,148	25,834
2010-11	1,945	12,992	6,446	21,383
2011-12	3,047	20,677	11,397	35,121
2012-13 (April- September, 2012)	1,923	9,113	1,810	12,846

\*SIA : Secretariat for Industrial Approval.

FIPB : Foreign Investment Promotion Board.

(b) SEBI has informed that it has no information on any defined group such as Global Emerging Market, Asia (GEM) Ex Japan (AEJ) Funds, hence investment details of the same is not available with SEBI. However, year-wise net investment by FIIs and sub accounts, incorporated/ established in respective countries, during last three financial years and the current financial year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) In accordance with regulation 16(2) of SEBI (Foreign Institutional Investors) Regulation, 1995, Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) are required to ensure that the domestic custodian appointed by them shall take necessary

steps for monitoring of their investment in India. The data of investments made by FIIs under the portfolio investment scheme is being reported to SEBI by the custodians of the FIIs on a daily basis and the same is uploaded on the SEBI website.

Further, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) monitors foreign exchange inflows and outflows on account of foreign inward investments made under the Portfolio Investment Scheme (PIS) by FIIs and FDI Scheme made through the normal banking channels for the primary purpose of collection of Balance of Payment Statistics.

**Statement***Country-wise Net Investments by FIs and Sub-Accounts*

Country	2009-10 (Rs. in Crore)	2010-11 (Rs. in Crore)	2011-12 (Rs. in Crore)	2012 till November (Rs. in Crore)
1	2	3	4	5
Australia	2735	2750	1223	-678
Austria	382	26	31	107
Bahrain	-22	0	0	0
Belgium	107	-142	82	-132
Bermuda	5	-5	5	3
British Virgin Islands	-10	-43	-19	0
Brunei	19	-8	62	39
Canada	1693	4883	2669	826
Cayman Islands	-94	-755	348	1780
Channel Islands	-21	164	-38	-68
China	1162	-286	162	247
Cyprus	1347	4244	1832	491
Denmark	59	-168	-199	-36
Estonia	0	0	4	0
Finland	1287	-708	317	-1249
France	5229	-574	1112	-1345
Germany	-424	-196	-78	637
Guernsey	-45	-10	146	50
Hong Kong	317	18	151	103
Ireland	3850	2080	-349	-110
Italy	77	1	20	21
Japan	3210	-1533	-205	-493
Kuwait	572	-207	4619	366
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	62
Luxembourg	7475	6843	2104	9060

1	2	3	4	5
Malaysia	541	682	376	535
Mauritius	14910	15930	-1899	-780
Netherlands	2193	-649	1578	1238
New Zealand	45	43	-54	-13
Norway	1284	1848	353	5954
Oman	0	0	0	0
Others	53802	53612	29737	32410
Republic of Slovenia	-16	-11	-25	-38
Saudi Arabia	-162	22	-10	7
Singapore	7696	4122	17660	1434
South Africa	1	25	21	-2
South Korea	-3067	-4854	-1094	614
Sweden	791	81	551	-110
Switzerland	540	590	710	975
Taiwan	524	-148	995	-51
Thailand	0	1322	0	-1322
United Arab Emirates	4794	6354	5177	-1457
United Kingdom	3563	5759	3741	6540
USA	18020	44982	18584	13316
Grand Total	134369	146084	90397	68932

### Child Development

2521. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has asked the State Governments and Union Territory administrations to submit a report on programmes undertaken by them on the activities regarding child development; 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) In order to

improve planning and implementation of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Annual Programme of Implementation Plan (APIP) outlining various activities stipulated for child development have been introduced. During 2012, a total of 25 States/UTs have since submitted their ICDS APIPs.

[Translation]

### Reduction in Outlay

2522. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intends to effect heavy reduction in the funds sanctioned for the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to reduce funds for non-developmental works and under the head of entertainment during the year 2012-2013;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The Government has issued instructions regarding expenditure management -economy measures and rationalisation of expenditure on 31st May, 2012 whereby a 10% cut has been imposed on Non Plan expenditure for the year 2012-13 excluding some committed items such as salaries, pension and interest payment, etc.

[English]

#### Tackling Euro Zone Crisis

2523. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently pledged to contribute \$10 billion to the International Monetary Fund's war chest to tackle the Euro Zone crisis and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the country's economic situation is strong enough to contribute \$10 billion to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to tackle the Euro Zone crisis and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a White Paper on country's economic situation is likely to be laid on the Table of the House and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the manner in which the Government proposes to mobilize \$10 billion for its contribution to the IMF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) In line with commitments made by other G 20 member countries; India has announced a contribution of US \$ 10 billion to

the IMF towards enhancement of International Monetary Fund (IMF) Resources for crisis prevention and resolution. Apart from India, China has also announced \$ 43 billion, Russia and Brazil \$ 10 billion each and South Africa \$ 2 billion. The commitment to IMF has been announced after considering various factors including the country's economic situation. The contribution will be through Note Purchase Agreement (NPA) that the IMF proposes to enter into with creditor countries. These promissory note agreements are under discussion at the IMF and the modalities have not yet been finalized. Under the Note Purchase Agreement, the support will not be in the form of upfront payments. Against the notes issued by the IMF, the funds would be released in a phased manner as and when IMF calls upon India to make the resources available, which in turn depends upon the financing need of IMF. India's contribution to IMF would remain as part of India's foreign exchange reserves as " Notes" issued by IMF is part of India's investment.

[Translation]

#### Production of Gold and Diamond

2524. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the State/UT-wise quantity and value of gold and diamond produced/extracted, along with its demand/consumption in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the State/UT-wise reserves/resources of gold and diamond in the country at present;

(c) the names of companies engaged in their mining, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to explore new mineral rich areas of gold and diamond and plans to auction these mines to private players so as to augment their production;

(e) if so, the details and locations thereof along with the progress made in this regard, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the other measures taken by the Government to enhance the production of gold and diamond to reduce their dependence on imports?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) Details of State-wise production of Gold and Diamond are given below:—

(Value in Rs. '000)

Mineral Type	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (April-September-)(P)	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Diamond (in carats)	Madhya Pradesh	16891	116279	11222	106776	18489	198242	14812	173825
Gold Primary Metal (in kg.)	Jharkhand	14	21251	14	28137	11	28532	1	3439
Gold Primary Metal (in kg.)	Karnataka	2070	3404563	2384	4317060	2181	5467506	771	2211422
Gold Secondary Metal (in kg.)	Gujarat	9114	14484230	6961	13284731	9092	23045848	3495	10029374

(Source: BM)

(P) : Provisional

As per available information, details on apparent consumption of Gold and Diamond are given below:

2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (P)	
Gold (in tonnes)	Diamond (in carats)	Gold (in tonnes)	Diamond (in carats)	Gold (in tonnes)	Diamond (in carats)
774.68	146740556	839.23	153375199	929.56	211334091

(Source: BM)

(b) State-wise reserves/resources of gold and diamond as on 1.4.2010 are given below:—

Gold (Unit: Tonnes)	Reserves	Remaining Resources	Total Resources
1	2	3	4
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>			
Ore (Primary)	0	12275347	12275347
Metal (Primary)	0	35.72	35.72
<b>Bihar</b>			
ORE (PRIMARY)	0	222884860	222884860
Metal (Primary)		37.6	37.6
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>			
Ore (Primary)	0	4841033	4841033
Metal (Primary)	0	5.51	5.51

1	2	3	4
<b>Jharkhand</b>			
Ore (Primary)	38059	8113289	8151348
Metal (Primary)	0.13	12.6	12.73
<b>Karnataka</b>			
Ore (Primary)	24086478	84716333	108802811
Metal (Primary)	110.41	226.59	337
<b>Kerala</b>			
Ore (Primary)	0	558460	558460
Metal (Primary)	0	0.2	0.2
Ore (Placer)	0	26121000	26121000
Metal (Placer)	0	5.86	5.86
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			
Ore (Primary)	0	7788000	7788000
Metal (Primary)	0	8.4	8.4
<b>Maharashtra</b>			
Ore (Primary)	0	1517000	1517000
Metal (Primary)		3.55	3.55
<b>Rajasthan</b>			
Ore (Primary)	0	113975720	113975720
Metal (Primary)	0	217.48	217.48
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>			
Ore (Primary)	0	67000	67000
Metal (Primary)	0	1	1
<b>West Bengal</b>			
Ore (Primary)	0	12833333	12833333
Metal (Primary)	0	0.65	0.65
<hr/>			
Diamond (Unit: Carats)	Reserves	Remaining Resources	Total Resources
Andhra Pradesh	0	1822955	1822955
Chhattisgarh	0	1304000	1304000
Madhya Pradesh	1045318	27749477	28794795

Source: IBM

Note: figures rounded off, (P): Provisional

(c) The name of the companies engaged in the mining of gold and diamond, State-wise are given below:—

State	Mineral Type	Lease Owner Name
Madhya Pradesh	Diamond (in carats)	National Mineral Development Corporation
Jharkhand	Gold Primary Metal (in tonnes)	Manmohan Industries Private Limited
Karnataka	Gold Primary Metal (in tonnes)	Hutti Gold Mines Co. Limited

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Geological Survey of India proposes to explore new mineral rich areas of gold and Diamond in the Country. At present the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act. 1957 provides for grant of mineral concession for through competitive bidding for coal minerals only.

(f) The Central Government has conveyed its prior approval to the State Governments for grant of 15 Reconnaissance Permits and 2 Prospecting Licences in the year 2011-12.

#### Migration of Tribals

2525. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of migration of tribal people have come to the notice of the Government;

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

(c) whether the Government has prepared any policy to check this trend and rehabilitate such tribes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the other steps taken/proposed to be taken to check such migration?

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

(b) The detail is given in the Table below:—

#### Migration rate for scheduled tribe (Number of migrants per 1000 persons)

##### All India

Social group	Category of persons					
	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Scheduled Tribes (1999-2000)	56	357	204	282	411	345
All social group (1999-2000)	69	426	244	257	418	334
Scheduled Tribes (2007-08)	47	440	238	288	430	356
All social group (2007-08)	54	477	261	259	456	354

(Source: NSS 64th Round Report No. 553).

The reasons of migration include, (i) in search of employment, (ii) in search of better employment, (iii) business, (iv) to take up employment/better employment, (v) transfer of service/contract, (vi) proximity to place of work, (vii) studies, (viii) natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc.), (ix) social/political problems (riots, terrorism,

political refugee, bad law and order, etc.), (x) displacement by development project, (xi) acquisition of own house/flat, (xii) housing problems, (xiii) health care, (xiv) post-retirement, (xv) marriage, (xvi) migration of parent/earning member of the family, (xvii) others and (xviii) reasons not known. (Source: NSS 64th Round Report No. 553).

(c) and d) This Ministry does not have a rehabilitation policy for migrating tribals since individuals migrate for varying reasons. The Central Government and the State Governments through their programmes and policies seek to address different requirements/issues.

[English]

**Procurement of Medicines for the Government Hospitals**

2526. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) the norms laid down by the Union Government for the procurement of medicines for the Government hospitals in the country and the amendments made therein during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the total value of procurement of medicines made by the Government from the national and international firms separately for supply in the Government hospitals during the said period;

(c) the details of finished medicines permitted to be imported in the country during the said period;

(d) whether some of these medicines were permitted to be imported when the same is available in the country at lower price;

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

(f) whether advance payment were also made to some pharmaceutical firms for the procurement of medicines; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government for streamlining the process of the procurement of medicines for the Government hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) The norms and mechanism of procurement in Medical Store Organisation (MSO) are annexed as Statement.

(b) Value of the medicines procured by MSO during last 3 years and current year are as follows:—

Year	Total
2009-10	78,99,75,627/-
2010-11	83,98,75,053/-
2011-12	91,35,86,730/-
2012-13 (upto November, 2012)	64,51,07,354/-

As far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC & KSCH are concerned, the details of the expenditure incurred on the procurement of medicines for the last three years are as under:—

Name of the hospital(s)	Year	Amount
Dr. R.M.L. Hospital	2009-10	9,95,29,349
	2010-11	10,84,18,739
	2011-12	12,72,78,476
Safdarjung Hospital	2009-10	16,50,26,000
	2010-11	18,75,76,000
	2011-12	16,78,82,000
LHMC & KSCH	2009-10	4,42,93,216
	2010-11	6,23,70,339
	2011-12	5,92,21,223

(c) to (e) It has been reported by Dte.G.H.S. that so such information is available.

(f) and (g) As far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC & KSCH and MSO are concerned, no advance payments were made to the pharmaceutical firms for the procurement of medicines.

**Statement**

**Norms and Mechanism of Procurement in MSO**

- Medical stores organization procures the Proprietary and Generic Drugs listed in the Formulary. The formulary is called as Vocabulary of Medical Stores (VMS)

- At present Two Formularies containing 1128 Generic and 622 Proprietary Drugs respectively.
- Rate Fixation is to be done by the ministry by appointing suitable committee(s). On behalf of the ministry and on direction of the committee the MSO undertake spade work to facilitate Ministry to finalize Price agreements for Generic items by floating Rate Enquires adopting two bid tender systems. After preparation of comparative statement this is analyzed by another committee constituted by the ministry and this committee studies the rates with last purchase rates, other institution rates like AIMS, SJ Hospital, DGFMS and GNCT etc. and final recommended rates are submitted to the ministry/IPAC for approval. The validity of the rates comes in to force from the date of approval and these rates are valid for three years.
- As regard to finalization of price agreements for proprietary/branded drugs, Rate Enquires from the concerned manufacturer are called. The rates will be recommended by the committee for the items where the firms offer the discount. Last year it was in the range of 31% to 38% over MRP. The rates of Proprietary Drugs valid for one year from the date of approval.
- MSO/GMSDs will accept the medical stores only from the manufacturers registered with the MSO. The minimum eligibility criteria for registration of the manufacturer is as follows:—
  1. The minimum turnover of the firm should Rs. 50 Crores.
  2. The firm should have Valid GMP Certificate.
  3. Three years manufacturing and marketing experience.
  4. Non-Conviction certificate from the State Drug controller
  5. Satisfactory performance certificate from their bankers.
- DDD is adhered strictly for offer of stores for inspection to the respective GMSDs. In case of any delay, penalty is imposed as per penalty clause i.e. @ 0.5% of the total value of the supply order as Penalty per each week of delay or part thereof, subject to a maximum of 10%. Once the maximum imposable penalty is reached,

the purchaser has the right to consider termination of the contract. The extension for DDD is granted with imposition or penalty subject to submission of an undertaking by the firm that if indenters refuse to accept the item then it will be taken back, by the supplier at its own risk and cost.

- Online supply orders will be placed against the confirmed demands received from the indenters through online by operating the rates approved by the ministry.
- Only the bar coded medicines will be accepted after physical inspection by the inspection team and getting satisfactory test report from government approved testing Laboratories.
- Accepted medicines are being supplied to the indenters against their demands.

The Medical Organisation procures and supply the medicines against the demands received the registered indenters. The demands are received from indenters online for which the operating a web-based application at the website [www.msotransparent.nic.in](http://www.msotransparent.nic.in).

All the VMS/Formulary medicines indicating chemical composition, name of the supplied accounting unit and rates are uploaded on the MSO website and can be seen by the indent. The indenters are issued login ID and password so that they can have access to the w, MSO and place their indent online. Placing of indent is open for the indenters twice in the month of March and September in every financial year. The indenters are notified their demands up to a particular date after which the demands are frozen.

### 1.1 Compilation of Indent

After receiving of indents through online, they are compiled by the concerned GMSD: transmitted to the identified GMSD for processing of the centralised Supply orders.

The authorised GMSD then compile the demands of all GMSDs and forward the purch to MSO for necessary sanction. The MSO issues the necessary sanction for placement Centralised Supply Orders.

The hard copies of the financial and expenditure sanction duly signed in ink are sent by to the concerned SMSBs and the concerned PAOs for payment purpose.

### 1.2 Placing of Supply Order

After receiving the sanction, the authorised GM5D place the online centred supply suppliers. The hard copies of the supply orders duly signed in ink are forwarded for purpose to the following

- (i) Supplier
- (ii) Concerned PAO
- (iii) Consignee GMSD
- (iv) MSO

Each supplier/manufacturer has also been provided individual ID and password to account website. They can login the MSO website through their ID and password to download orders placed on them.

### 1.3 Receipt and Inspection of stores

After receipt of stores from the suppliers, the concerned GMSD inspection team can physical inspection and draw samples from each batch of the medicines and send it to approved testing laboratories for analysis and test report. After receipt of satisfied reports from the testing laboratories the items are accepted and handed over to the Section for supply to the indentors.

Web-based application [www.msotransparett.nic](http://www.msotransparett.nic) is under the process of up gradation from.

[Translation]

#### Scholarship for ST Students

2527. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the scholarship meant for the students of Scheduled Tribes (STs) are not being given time;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to find out any permanent solution in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has received any proposal for scholarship from the Government of Uttar Pradesh; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (d) Scholarships under Centrally Sponsored Schemes are paid to ST students through State Governments/UT Administrations by releasing grant-in-aid to those authorities on completion of requisite formalities including receipt of complete proposal with Utilization Certificate (UC) in respect of previous releases. In order to avoid any delay in this regard and to reduce to hardship of the students, Government of India releases first instalment of grant to State Governments/UTs in the beginning of a particular financial year without waiting for their proposals and UCs.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. A proposal has been received from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for release of grants-in-aid under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST Students during the current financial year (2012-13). The Ministry had already released an amount of Rs. 227.00 lakh as first instalment of grant during the current financial year. Further release of grant by the Ministry will depend on utilization of unspent balance of lying with the State Government already.

[English]

#### Educational Programme for ST Students

2528. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any specific programme to encourage establishment and proper functioning of intermediate, diploma and under-graduate institutions in tribal areas in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total funds allocated, sanctioned and released and its utilisation reported by the State Governments for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to promote public private partnership under the said programme; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements the efforts of Ministry of Human Resources Development and State Governments

by implementing certain education-oriented schemes for the educational upliftment of ST students by providing scholarships to ST students and grant for educational infrastructure thereof to State Governments. However, there is no such specific scheme being implemented by Ministry of Tribal Affairs under which intermediate, diploma and under-graduate institutions are supported.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Classification of Bamboo

2529. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the classification of Bamboo under various Acts and provisions in law;

(b) whether there is a contradiction in the classification;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the implications of these contradictions and the steps taken by the Government to resolve them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (d) As reported by Ministry of Environment and Forests, the Sub-Section (7) under Section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, defines "tree" which includes bamboos. The clause (b) (i) under Sub Section 4 of the Section 2 of IFA, 1927 defines "forest produce" which include trees. Under section 2(i) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (recognition of Forest Rights) Act (FRA), bamboo has been included as minor forest produce which covers all non-timber forest produces of plant origin.

The Indian Forest Act, 1927 provides for protection and sustainable management of forest produce as defined under the Act, including bamboo to meet the provisioning needs and livelihood sustenance of the forest dwelling communities including tribals. The FRA recognizes and vests certain forest rights in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations.

[Translation]

#### Ban on Exploitation of MFP for Tribals

2530. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exploitation of minor forest produce is banned in sanctuaries but special permission is given to certain States;

(b) if so, the details of such States;

(c) whether the Kendu leaf falls under the category of minor forest produce which is the major source of livelihood of tribal people;

(d) if so, the details of its production in each State as assessed at the national level;

(e) the obstacle in removing the ban on exploitation of Kendu leaf in Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary of Bihar; and

(f) the time by which such obstacle is likely to be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

12.00 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the HSCC (India) Limited, Noida, for the year 2011-2012.

(ii) Annual Report of the HSCC (India) Limited, Noida, for the year 2011-2012,

along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7678/15/12]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the HLL Lifecare Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2011-2012.

(ii) Annual Report of the HLL Lifecare Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7679/15/12]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2011.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7680/15/12]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Board of Examinations, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Board of Examinations, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7681/15/12]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahatama Gandhi

Institute of Medical Sciences and Kasturba Hospital, Wardha, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mahatama Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences and Kasturba Hospital, Wardha, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7682/15/12]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 20 of the Dentists Act, 1948:—

(i) The Dental Council of India (Establishment of New Dental Colleges, Opening of New or Higher Course of Study or Training and increase of Admission Capacity in Dental Colleges) (4th Amendment) Regulations, 2006 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. DE-22-2012 in Gazette of India dated 22nd May, 2012.

(ii) The Dental Council of India Revised BDS Course (5th Amendment) Regulations, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. DE-22-2012 in Gazette of India dated 1st June, 2012.

(iii) The Dental Council of India Revised MDS Course (2nd Amendment) Regulations, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. DE-22-2012 in Gazette of India dated 1st June, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7683/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): On behalf of Shri Dinsha Patel, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government of the working of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Nagpur, for the year 2011-2012.

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

- (2) Annual Report of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Nagpur, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7684/15/12]

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 Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 823(E) in Gazette of India dated 14th November, 2012 under sub-section (3) of Section 45 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7685/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): On behalf of Shri Srikant Jena, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Policy, 2012 (NPPP-2012) (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7686/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the GAIL (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

(ii) Annual Report of the GAIL (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7687/15/12]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7688/15/12]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006:—

(i) The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Technical Standards and Specifications including Safety Standards for Natural Gas Pipelines) Amendment Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. F. No. REG/T4S/NGPL/1/2012 in Gazette of India dated 3rd September, 2012.

(ii) The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Eligibility Conditions for Registration of Liquefied Natural Gas Terminal) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 805(E) in Gazette of India dated 31st October, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7689/15/12]

- (3) A copy of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Amendment Order, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 647(E) in Gazette of India dated 23rd August, 2012 under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7690/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) Annual Report of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 7691/15/12]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 30 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.
- (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) (Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2012-13/15/20426 in Gazette of India dated 11th September, 2012.
- (ii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2012-13/17/21502 in Gazette of India dated 26th September, 2012.
- (iii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2012-13/12/18951 in Gazette of India dated 24th August, 2012.
- (iv) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) (Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2012-13/19/5392 in Gazette of India dated 12th October, 2012.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 7692/15/12]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working
- of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 7693/15/12]
- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—
- (i) G.S.R.676 (E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th September, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding inclusion of inland Container Depot, Irungattukottai, SIPCOT Industrial Park, Kattrambakkam Village, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Kanchipuram District, Tamil Nadu in the list of ports from where imports and exports are permitted under the customs notifications issued for implementing the Export Promotion Schemes.
- (ii) S.O.2716(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th November, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 36/2001-Cus., (N.T.) dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (iii) S.O.2719(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th November, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (iv) S.O.2661(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st October, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 36/2001-Cus., (N.T.) dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (v) S.O.2669(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st November, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 7694/15/12]

[Shri S.S. Palanimanickam]

- (5) A copy of the 19th Progress Report (Hindi and English versions) on the action taken pursuant to the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Stock Market Scam and matters relating thereto, December, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7695/15/12]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development Economics-Delhi School of Economics, Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Development Economics-Delhi School of Economics, Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7696/15/12]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7697/15/12]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Madras School of Economics, Chennai, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Madras School of Economics, Chennai, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7698/15/12]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and

English versions) of the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7699/15/12]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7700/15/12]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7701/15/12]

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pratichi (India) Trust, Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pratichi (India) Trust, Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7702/15/12]

(13) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 23A of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976:—

- (i) S.O.2664(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st November, 2012, regarding amalgamation of Madhya Bharat Gramin Bank, Sharda Gramin Bank and Rewa Sidhi Gramin Bank as Madhyanchal Gramin Bank.
- (ii) S.O.2665(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st November, 2012, regarding amalgamation of Narmada Malwa Gramin Bank and Jhabua Dhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank as Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank.
- (iii) S.O.2666(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st November, 2012, regarding amalgamation of Nainital Almora Kshetriya Bank and Uttaranchal Gramin Bank as Uttarakhand Gramin Bank.
- (iv) S.O.2667(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st November, 2012, regarding amalgamation of Cauvery Kalpatharu Grameena Bank, Chikmagalur Kodagu Grameena Bank and Visveshvaraya Grameena Bank as Kavery Grameena Bank.
- (v) S.O. 2668(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st November, 2012, regarding amalgamation of Rushikulya Gramya Bank and Utkal Gramya Bank as Utkal Grameen Bank.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7703/15/12]

(14) A copy of [the Notification No.G.S.R.758(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 10th October, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding provisions of Section 28AAA of the Customs Act, 1962 shall be applicable in regard to like matters in respect of the duties imposed by Section 3 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7704/15/12]

(15) A copy of the Consolidated Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of Regional Rural Banks for the year ended 31st March, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7705/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Homoeopathy (Minimum Standards of Education) (Amendment) Regulations, 2002 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No.F.12-4/91-CCH(Pt.) in Gazette of India dated 12th September, 2002 under sub-section (2) of Section 33 of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. F. 12-4/91-CCH(Pt.) dated 27th September, 2002.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7706/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7707/15/12]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7708/15/12]

[Shri Abu Hasem Khan Choudhury]

(3) A copy each of the following Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) for the year 2011-2012 along with Audited Accounts in respect of the following centres:—

(i) Population Research Centre (Institute for Social and Economic Change), Bangalore.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7709/15/12]

(ii) Population Research Centre (Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda), Vadodara.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7710/15/12]

(iii) Population Research Centre (Utkal University), Bhubaneswar.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7711/15/12]

(iv) Population Research Centre (Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development), Chandigarh.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7712/15/12)

(v) Population Research Centre (Punjab University), Chandigarh.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7713/15/12]

(vi) Population Research Centre (Institute of Economic Growth), Delhi.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7714/15/12]

(vii) Population Research Centre (JSS Institute of Economic Research), Dharwad.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7715/15/12]

(viii) Population Research Centre (Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare Trust), Gandhigram.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7716/15/12]

(ix) Population Research Centre (Guwahati University), Guwahati.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7717/15/12]

(x) Population Research Centre (University of Lucknow), Lucknow.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7718/15/12]

(xi) Population Research Centre (Patna University), Patna.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7719/15/12]

(xii) Population Research Centre (Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics), Pune.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7720/15/12]

(xiii) Population Research Centre (Dr. Harisingh Gour University), Sagar.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7721/15/12]

(xiv) Population Research Centre (Himachal Pradesh University), Shimla.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7722/15/12)

(xv) Population Research Centre (University of Kashmir), Srinagar.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7723/15/12]

(xvi) Population Research Centre (University of Kerala), Thiruvananthapuram.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7724/15/12]

(xvii) Population Research Centre (Mohanlal Sukhadia University), Udaipur.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7725/15/12]

(xviii) Population Research Centre (Andhra University), Visakhapatnam.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7726/15/12]

(4) A copy each of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the above Eighteenth Institutes for the year 2011-2012. 79

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12.03 hrs,

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS  
(GENERAL), 2012-13

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 2012-13.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7727/15/12]

12.03¼ hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

**Re: Need to open more procurement  
centres for paddy in the country**

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we will take Zero-Hour matters.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Madam Speaker, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to raise a very important question in the House. Farmers in the country have only two cash crops- Paddy and wheat. With the income from these crops farmer solemnise wedding of his daughter, gives fees of school-college for the education of his children, takes his aged mother-father to medical college for their treatment. Now the paddy crop is ready in Uttar Pradesh. If it is not removed from the fields, it will certainly be difficult for the farmers to sow the next crop. Most of the farmers have small holdings. The position is that the paddy crop is cutting and farmers have to sell it in compulsion to the mediators. I had also talked to Netaji Mulyam Singhji in this regard. The present, situation in our State is that farmers are taking paddy to agriculture purchase centres, but they are returning it saying that the paddy was wet. The Central Government has fixed the support price of paddy 1250/- rupees per quintal. But farmers are compelled to sell their produce to mediators at the rate of 900-950 rupees per quintal, when the cost of his produce is very high, because he has to arrange for water, electricity, diesel, fertilizers, pesticides and all that. The Government has fixed the support price of paddy 1250 rupees per quintal. It is natural that this a guarantee of it that the farmer will sell his paddy at this rate, but the

farmer is not getting that price. No other thing can be more important than this. As a welfare State we talk about farmers interest and on the other land rice mills used to take levy rice but now quota has been fixed for levy also.

As a result thereof, there is no purchase of paddy and therefore it is very difficult time for farmers. They do not get support price and they are unable to bear the cost. If farmer will not get the cost price, how he will survive. Farmer needs fertilizer, quality seeds and pesticides for producing per quintal paddy.

Today pesticides, fertilizers, urea NPK all are selling in black. While improved varieties of seeds getting dearer. Cost of irrigation is growing. Rental of pumping set is going up. That is to say the agriculture costs are rising. In view of this, the support price of Rs. 1250 is not adequate. Therefore, I demand bonus on that because we are here for farmers and 80 per cent of the farmers live in villages. This is not a political issue. Wherever one is sitting either on the ruling party benches or on the Opposition benches but everybody is concerned about the farmer.

There was a time when Mulayam Singhji was Chief Minister, I used to raise such issues, upon which he would stand up and in the interest of farmers would assure that the matter would be looked into. Today the farmer is insecure. Today he is not able to sell his paddy. He is not getting support price for that either. Thus he is compelled to sell his paddy to the middleman (broker). Madam Speaker, it is a serious matter of urgent public importance. It is a serious problem. So, you kindly use your good office to draw the attention of the Government towards this and make them arrange for the purchase of the paddy of farmers. If the Government feels that there is moisture in the paddy then they can cut the price of paddy by a Rupee or two. Purchases in Punjab has since been completed. So is the case with Haryana. However, our farmer is not able to reach mandies, he is not able to sell his produce. We demand from the Hon. Minister of Agriculture through you to cut a little bit price if the paddy has moisture and that the farmer is not compelled to sell this paddy at Rs. 900/-.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, Shri Jagdambika Pal has really raised a serious issue. It is a fact that the farmers producing paddy are getting destroyed. It is unprecedented that the rice coming for levy sale is being rejected at the Central Government

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

Centres. In this situation who will purchase that paddy. That is the root cause of that. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh also wrote a letter to the Central Government, but no effective action was taken on that, so the Central Government should look into this matter as to why this thing happening at all levels of officials, what is its source. Under whose orders this is being done. There can be some moisture in the paddy, in that case rupee one or paise 50 used to be cut earlier, but paddy was purchased. The situation is entirely different now, nobody is accepting the paddy. It is unprecedented and the situation is like this where purchase has been stopped. Today the paddy weighing scales have stopped operation, no purchaser is there. The purchaser is Central Government itself, but it has rejected it, and are not prepared to purchase it. Central Government is responsible for that. Bihar Government or UP Government are not responsible for this. I feel, this is being done under some conspiracy against the farmers. It is a deliberate strategy and a conspiracy to tarnish the image of UP Government. Therefore, Madam Speaker, you kindly intervene in the matter.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Madam, what FC! Is doing? *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam, that is why it is our appeal to you to kindly intervene in the matter. This matter does not relate to UP alone. Bihar is also involved in it. *...(Interruptions)* What is the reason that rice of UP only is being rejected? When rice is rejected, who will purchase it?*...(Interruptions)* This is the reason. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Lалуji, would you also like to speak on this subject?

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Madam Speaker, support price is alright. The middleman is purchasing the paddy at very cheap rates. While Government refuse to purchase. Terming it as inferior quality or having moisture are merely excuses while Government has no godown or purchaser. Our Speaker Madam, also belongs to Bihar. Why paddy is not being purchased?*...(Interruptions)* Why farmer is being looted? Whichever Government may be at fault, but the purchase of paddy should go on, sans any looting. *...(Interruptions)* The farmers are growing crops after having purchased costly fertilizers and seeds while

the middlemen are looting them. *...(Interruptions)* If the farmer does not get money then how the money will come to the villages?*... (Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Why you are not talking of rejection?*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam Speaker, you kindly use your authority and good office and direct the Government for purchase of paddy of farmers of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. *...(Interruptions)* Farmer is being looted. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam, the Government should reply to it.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Madam. *...(Interruptions)* I am already on my feet to speak. First I have to ask the question then only the reply will come. *...(Interruptions)* Let me speak. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: How can you ask the Government to reply during Zero Hour?

*...(Interruptions)*

**12.12 hrs.**

*At this stage Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri Neeraj Shekhar, Shri Lalu Prasad and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shahnawaj ji, you please speak.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam, I thank you. Purchases are being made by Bihar Government through tax but no purchase is being made by FCI at present. Madam, be it any region of Bihar i.e. Sasaram, your place, Bhagalpur, my place, Gundka which is nearby or be it Jharkhand *...(Interruptions)* seeing the nature of paddy farming in Bihar, it is clear that FCI is deliberately ignoring Bihar. *...(Interruptions)* Bihar has progressed in the field of agriculture. Bihar has increased its production. *...(Interruptions)* However, the paddy is not being purchased in Bihar. This is no way *...(Interruptions)* we are raising the issue relating to farmers, you people are disturbing us. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you phase go to your respective seats. *...(Interruptions)*

**12.13 hrs.**

*At this stage Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri Neeraj Shekhar, Shri Lalu Prasad and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Let me complete please. I did not disturb you when you were speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Leader of the House should reply to this.

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam Speaker, I share the concern of the hon. Members. Our farmers are growing more paddy year after year. They are offering more paddy to the Central pool; FCI has been directed to purchase the paddy that is offered. But senior leaders, the hon. Members have pointed out that there are deficiencies in purchasing. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Why paddy of Bihar and UP is being rejected. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: All godowns have been completely filled up with paddy purchased from Haryana and Punjab. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I understood. I am answering it. ...*(Interruptions)* I am answering it. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, now you please listen to the reply. He is saying something. Please listen to him. Just now all of you wanted to call him. Now when he is speaking, you are not listening. You kindly listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am answering it. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: You kindly listen to his reply. He is saying something. Just now you wanted to call him. Now when he is speaking, you kindly listen to him.

....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam Speaker, kindly convert it into Calling Attention. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, you please listen to him.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, they have pointed out various deficiencies like not enough purchasing centers, not purchasing enough paddy, rejecting paddy on the ground of not meeting the standards and not enough storages. These are the deficiencies that they are pointing out. I take note of these deficiencies. I will convey it to the Minister concerned and we will call a meeting of the State Governments and officers concerned and try to remove these deficiencies as early as possible.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P. Karunakaran.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Where is the State Government in it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What to do now, what are you doing?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAKESH SACHAN (Fatehpur): Hon. Minister is sitting there. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Kindly convert it into Calling Attention.

MADAM SPEAKER: I will permit discussion, but first you give notice for that. Now what are you doing?

...*(Interruptions)*

**12.16 hrs.**

*At this stage Shri Lalu Prasad, Shri Shailendra Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.00 p.m.

12.17 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha reassembled at Two of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

**Re: Need to open more procurement centres for  
paddy in the country — *Contd.***

[*Translation*]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, we all wish that the House should run. We won't take long in putting forward our views before you. We will simply read it out as to what the condition of the farmers today. Rice from farmers was procured, F.C.I. officials approved it. But later on it was rejected. No fair price shop is prepared to purchase that rice. The entire number of Godowns in UP have been filled up with rice purchased from outside UP, it hardly matters as to from which State that rice has been purchased be it Haryana or Punjab. Now the question arises as to where the rice from UP or for that matter Bihar will go. So the condition related to it will be explained in two or three minutes. We read it out and conclude because speech will take time.

Sir, we wish to inform that paddy procurement process by the rice mills has slowed down to a great extent. When rice mills are visited by farmers, the mill owner says that they have adequate funds and bags also. Now you can very well understand what does it mean? They have the money and also bags but FCI constantly rejecting their rice this year on the plea that the rice will be damaged in their godowns. Due to this they are showing their inability to purchase paddy. The staff and officers of FCI apprehend some drastic action in which they may lose their jobs, it is due to this fear that they are rejecting rice saying that it lack on several counts and objections like that.

Sir, the reality is like this that the paddy purchased in Uttar Pradesh during 2011-12 which was duly delivered to the FCI, was subjected to another high level checking as a result of which 90 thousand metric tonnes rice which was

accepted by the Food Corporation of India was subsequently rejected. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may also support him.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Kindly hear us, it will provide preliminary material for all others who are going to speak. I was saying that 90 thousand metric tonnes rice was rejected by the FCI which was earlier approved by it. First they accept it and then reject it. The cost of that rice is about Rupees 168 crores. This is the largest quantity which was once accepted and then after check rejected in the entire country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member please let me know whether this matter is quite lengthy?

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: No Sir, we won't take long. It will be over in two or three minutes. It is a very serious matter.

Even Government of India admits it, in spite of this the rice millers have replaced the entire quantity which is unprecedented a thing like this never happened in any State. Sir, not only this even after hundred per cent replacement of rice, the FCI headquarters ordered an enquiry, against hundred of FCI staff/officials posted in UP. About 224 officers/staff were issued chargesheets for major/minor penalty which endangered the jobs. These officers included class I officers of FCI like area manager AGM (QC) etc. As if it was not enough even the then senior most officer of FCI in Uttar Pradesh General Manager was transferred and was issued chargesheet under major penalty. In the same way the senior most officer of FCI in quality control the then Deputy GM (Quality Control) was also transferred and was issued chargesheet under major penalty. All these actions created panic among the staff of FCI right from the Lucknow headquarter to depot in districts to the extent that they are not prepared to accept delivery of finished rice in any case like previous years and in order to avoid possible super check, they are rejecting the rice on this or that ground.

Due to this, the purchase of Government and levy paddy in the whole State has come to standstill, where as this year, money, bags and other facilities are fully available. Money as well as bags are available.

CMR of previous year about two lakh metric tonnes and levy paddy of about five lakh metric tonnes, could not

be purchased as it was rejected by FCI due to same reasons even after the time limit was extended by the Government.

Moreover, this year the Government purchase so far has been to the tune of about 3.25 metric tonnes, but the Food Corporation of India has taken the delivery of only 12,500 metric tonnes of rice. Whereas, last year, by this time delivery of about 1.13 lakh metric tonne CMR had been taken. In the same way, the rice mills procured 5.83 lakh metric tonne levy paddy this year, but only 4600 metric tonne levy paddy has been procured by FCI. Whereas, last year by this time delivery of 1.60 lakh metric tonne paddy has been taken. The senior officials of the State Government requested the senior most officials of the Government of India many times in this regard, but positive results could not be achieved. The State Government sent a proposal to the Government of India to raise the standard of approximate damage from 3 per cent to four per cent. It was also requested that if the above proposal is not found fit for approval after giving relaxation, then the three per cent standard of the whole State may be considered by relaxing it on the basis of one per cent value cut. I would request you with folded hands that in the interest of farmers, one per cent damage may be got approved without value cut, as has been done in Punjab. You are requested to take action at your own level in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The names of Shri Hukum Singh, Shri Rakesh Sachan, Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey, Prof. Sheikh and Saidul Haq are associated with matter raised by Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I was speaking on behalf of the main Opposition Party when the House was adjourned. The same subject is being discussed. The main Opposition Party, Bhartiya Janta Party should get a chance to speak on this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please speak in brief.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I do not associate myself with what Mr. Mulayam Singhji has said. Bihar and UP are big producers of paddy. The farmers there face flood and drought. FCI was constituted there after 60 years of independence, but the purpose for which it was constituted has not been fulfilled. Crop is damaged due to flood, then as a result of the high

handedness of FCI, they don't get fair price for their paddy crop. The population of Bihar is 10 crore but its average of FCI purchase is very low. Through you, I would like to say that Jharkhand is adjoining Bihar and there also purchase is made through Tax, but the Government of India is not discharging its duty properly. As a result of this the farmers do not get the support price which they should get. In other States they get it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): How much you have purchased?

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: It is we who have purchased all. ...*(Interruptions)* It is the question of farmers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member, don't see there, look here. Don't speak while looking at them. Don't see there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not looking there. With the grace of God I am not able to shift my glance from you. I am also not looking here and there.

In Madhya Pradesh, the Government there procured the whole paddy which farmers produced by giving an incentive of Rs. 50 per quintal. In the same way Chhattisgarh Government procured paddy, Bihar Government is procuring, Jharkhand Government is procuring. But when will the Government of India construct godown of Food Corporation of India? Today, the paddy of UP and Bihar is rejected. When Government of India consider it of inferior quality, whether Walmart will purchase our paddy?

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Whereas our paddy is of good quality.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Yes Sir, our paddy is of good quality. But the Government is treating even this good quality paddy as bad one. We are requesting when Government is treating like this, will Walmart procure our paddy. How will it benefit the farmers. ...*(Interruptions)* My mike has been shut.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your mike is working, we are listening you.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I come from Bhagalpur. Paddy is produced in large quantity there. The whole Diara, Kahalgaon and Painty belt produce Paddy, but our farmers don't find any customer.

[Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain]

Their produce is left with them. Through you I would like to request that a large population of UP, Bihar and Jharkhand has been ignored. We are asking for a status of special State as our State has been the victim of apathy. We are not a coastal State. Our only power is our cultivation. What will happen if they have to survive on their own without any help from the Government. They don't get adequate price of their produce, FCI does not construct godowns.

Whether it is not a fact that least of all godowns have been made in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand. FCI pays least attention towards these States. Through you, I would like to request that Government should announce immediately that it would purchase the produce of the farmers of their States and would convert the injustice done to these States into justice. It is the problem of farmers and Bihar Government is trying to find the solutions on its own. ...*(Interruptions)* The Central Government is totally ignoring it. The whole State and its farmers are facing difficulties. The Government gives assurances only. The Government makes promises here, but does not fulfils them. ...*(interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please tell, what do you want from the Government.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I want your protection that Government should not only make promises but should announce as to how many godowns will be made and when and how much money will be allocated for this. When will Government feel the pain of farmers? That is what I want to submit. ...*(interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Item No.11.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, please allow everybody to speak for minute each. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You all associate yourself.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (VAISHALI): Sir, this is a serious matter. There is hue and cry among farmers. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The issue has already taken up.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I said in the morning that I share the concern of the hon. Members and I would convey it to the Minister concerned. ...*(Interruptions)*

Shri Lalu ji has said about it in the morning. In the morning itself, it was over. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Two members have spoken.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, there is hue and cry among farmers. Please give us one minute each to speak. Please allow us. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members have spoken earlier also. The discussion in this regard was made in the morning too, some points were left which have been mentioned by Shri Mulayam Singh ji. His speech was not completed, he says. This issue has already been discussed in Parliament, then what is the utility to discuss same thing again and again? The House will not be able to work in this way.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Legislative business is still lying to take up.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You people please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We cannot have a debate on this. ...*(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER: Let the reply come. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I said in the morning that I share the concern of the hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It will not go, you please listen to us also. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You cannot come and speak whenever you like to speak. Shri Laluji has spoken. Sir, please tell him that Shri Laluji has spoken in the morning.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Laluji has spoken and how many Members will speak? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your leader Laluji has spoken.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Shri Laluji spoke in the morning... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Minister has replied, now you sit down. It is being considered. It is not necessary to speak by each and every one.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Minister has replied.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The issue which was raised by both and the issue which was raised during zero hour, has been replied by the Minister. It will be sent to the Minister concerned and the Minister of that department will take action. Therefore, the reply has been given by the Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, every Member cannot speak on every subject. I have already assured the House that the feelings of the Members would be conveyed to the Minister concerned. ...*(Interruptions)* The Minister will be requested to take a meeting of the State Government

officials, the FCI officials and even Members of Parliament in the area. We will try to remove all the deficiencies to the farmers so that the farmers do not suffer. ...*(Interruptions)* understand the Minister had already held a meeting this morning. He will hold further meetings to resolve the problem. I do not think everybody would need to speak on every subject. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Minister.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I beg to move the Enforcement of Security Interests and Recovery of Debt Laws Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has already replied to it.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Minister has replied. You please sit down. It is not necessary for everybody to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The Chair has called me. I have already said that I share the concern of the hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)* Can every Member speak on every subject?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You people please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The issue which was raised by both hon. Members and was raised during zero hour also, has been replied by the Minister. It will be sent to the Minister. The Minister of that Department will take action thereon. He has replied.

...*(Interruptions)*

**14.20 hrs.**

ENFORCEMENT OF SECURITY INTEREST AND  
RECOVERY OF DEBTS LAWS (AMENDMENT)  
BILL, 2011

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the House will take up item no. 11.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 and Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 be taken into consideration.”

The Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011 was introduced in the 15th Lok Sabha on 12th December, 2011. ...*(Interruptions)*

The Banks and Financial Institutions (FIs) were facing considerable difficulties in recovery of defaulted loans on account of delays in disposal of recovery proceedings. The Government, therefore, enacted the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions (RDDBFI) Act, 1993 and the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002 for the purpose of expeditious recovery of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the banks and financial institutions. Certain difficulties are being faced by the banks in conducting the recovery proceedings under the above two Acts. The Government, therefore, proposes to bring in certain amendments in the two Acts. ...*(Interruptions)*

The proposed amendments are mainly aimed at streamlining the process under the SARFAESI Act and the RDDBFI Act by making provisions for transfer of proceeding in the name of ARC as the assigning of the financial asset on joint filing of notice by the originator bank and the ARC; reducing the requirement of agreement by secured creditors representing three-fourth of outstanding amount to 60 per cent of outstanding amount; grant of refund of fees in case settlement is reached before the final order is passed; a time limit of 30 days for filing return statement and limiting the number of adjournment. ...*(Interruptions)*

**14.21 hrs.**

*At this stage Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table*

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): The proposed amendments would enable banks to improve their operational efficiency, deploy more

funds for credit disbursement to retail investors, home loan borrowers, etc. without fearing for recovery, thus bringing about equity. If effective recovery means are available to banks/FIs, they will be able to widen the borrowers' network, thus bringing in more population under the ambit of banking industry. In order to have a positive impact on the reflection on NPAs on the balance sheets of the Banks and Financial Institutions, it is imperative that the provisions of this Bill are brought in force. ...*(Interruptions)*

Thus the enactment of the Bill would strengthen the recovery mechanisms of banks and financial institutions and facilitates reduction in the level of NPAs.

I would request the Members to support the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 and the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 be taken into consideration.”

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.30 p.m.

**14.23 hrs,**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

**14.30 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the Chair*]

—————  
SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

**Re: Need to open more procurement centres for paddy in the country — Contd.**

**14.30¼ hrs.**

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

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the party leaders have participated in this discussion and the Minister has given a detailed reply.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: 'Zero Hour' submission cannot be made into a discussion.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mulayam Singh ji, the Minister has given a detailed reply that the matter will be brought to the notice of the concerned Minister and a conference will be called and action will be taken. More than this, nothing can be taken.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We cannot go like this.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now discussion on Item 11, Shri Dushyant Singh.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mulayam Singh ji raised this issue.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister is on his way, I am told. In another 10 minutes the Minister will be here. Please allow the other item to be taken up. As soon as the Minister comes, he will reply.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not right.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, please go back to your seats. The Minister has come.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seats. The hon. Minister is here.

...(Interruptions)

**14.34 hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri Shailendra Kumar and some other hon. Members went back to their seats*

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: See, this is a 'Zero Hour' submission and we cannot expect the Government to come with the ready reply. But at the same time, this being a very important issue raised from all sides of the House, I asked the hon. Minister to give a reply to this. You please listen to that.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We cannot allow any discussion at this stage. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ram Chandra Dome, Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): Sir, I was in the other House, in Rajya Sabha, and sitting there. I just came to know that Mulayam Singh ji has raised this issue. Mulayam Singh ji had called me a few days back and a delegation came to me. We had a detailed discussion. We are sending a high level team to Uttar Pradesh. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Why not in Bihar?...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shahnawaz ji, let him complete then you can speak.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I am starting with UP and then come to Bihar. Please give me some time. ...*(Interruptions)*  
I can answer one by one. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ram Chandra Dome, Please take your seat. Let the Minister to explain. Please do not disturb him.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: If you allow me, I will answer one by one. I am prepared to answer all the questions. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav ji, Lalu Prasad Yadav ji, Shahnawaz Hussain ji and many hon. Members have raised this issue. Please mention those States and what you are going to do.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I will answer all the questions one by one. As it is a procurement season, fortunately we have got the highest production in the country. Highest procurement is going on. It is a serious issue.

A few days back, Mulayam Singh ji called me over the phone at night. He sent a high level team of MPs. They had come and met me day before yesterday and today also. After our discussions, we have decided first to check the quality. In quality we cannot compromise. To check the quality, we are sending a team today itself to UP. The team has been approved by the UP Government also. Secondly, there will be a discussion on Monday with all the senior officers of UP and our senior officers have to find out the mechanism for procurement. As you know, the procurement is taking place in every part of the country. We will find out the solution. We have been deputing more FCI staff, specially, quality control staff, to UP so that this issue can be settled.

Then, when this Session is over, our senior Secretary will be going to UP. He will discuss with the UP officers and find out a solution. Finally, if there is something remains then I myself will go to UP and discuss with the Chief Minister and find out the solution. ... *(Interruptions)*

Now, I am coming to Bihar. The hon. Chief Minister was here. He met Agricultural Minister and me also. We have had a threadbare discussion on this issue. All the

problems have been discussed. Solutions will be found out very soon. Our senior secretaries will be going to Bihar and they will find out a solution. What I could understand is that the hon. Chief Minister was satisfied with that. This discussion took place about two days back.

Now, I come to West Bengal. I just have the information about the problem of West Bengal. We are sending our officers to West Bengal. Even last year also, hon. Members know, I sent a team. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence please.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Last year also, we had been discussing this issue with the hon. Members.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Yes, I myself was there.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I discussed with him. The problem is this. In this season or in the last season, this is the best production. The production has happened at such a higher level. The MSP has been raised. The States are announcing bonus. As a result, the private trade, which has been procuring about 40 per cent, in not in the field. The Government is procuring more than 47 per cent. Usually, Government procures only 25 per cent. You should talk with Chidambaram ji on this issue. There is an unending procurement so we have to find out a solution. Last season, we had procured 80 million tonnes but what we needed was only 55 million tonnes. But we have allowed export. Export is going on from the Central Pool. Export is done by the private people. For export also, there is a subsidy component; you have to find out the subsidy component.

As regards OMSS, usually every year we release about 20 lakh tonnes or 25 lakh tonnes. Already 30 lakh tonnes have been released, and 70 lakh tonnes are to be released now. Sir, what I am saying is that there is a huge subsidy. ...*(Interruptions)*

Coming to West Bengal, the hon. Members from West Bengal know that last year we had sent a team and it discussed with the State Government; and if there is any problem in procurement, we will solve it. They have just started procurement in West Bengal. They are doing a good job. Whatever assistance is needed from our side, we will give.

Coming to Odisha also, ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): Many farmers have committed suicide. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: That is a different issue. ...*(Interruptions)* I am coming to Orissa. I want to assure every State that. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: More than hundred farmers have committed suicide. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Do not bring your Bengal politics here. ...*(Interruptions)* He is telling that the farmers are committing suicide in West Bengal. The Trinamool Congress MPs should deny it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dome, allow the hon. Minister to complete his speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, as far as Odisha and other producing States are concerned, we are. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has given a detailed reply. You should be satisfied with that. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: For every State, there is production. We will monitor the situation. Whatever assistance is needed for FCI, that will be given. There would not be any dearth of that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we have a very detailed reply from the Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, it cannot go on like this.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): The rice which has been purchased, how it has been rejected again? First, it was accepted, no inferiority was noticed therein and now the same has been rejected. No grain mill owner is ready to purchase paddy there. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Shri Mulayam Singh ji, today morning I discussed with your senior Members of Parliament and this issue was sorted out. So, our team is going today itself. But we should also understand that there cannot be any compromise on quality.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: By when you will sort out?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I am sending the team and the members of that team are acceptable to you. I suggested the team members and they are also acceptable to you. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to seek one clarification from the hon. Minister.

Sir, I am happy that the hon. Minister has come forward and tried to assuage the feelings of the Members of all sides of this House, who are agitated about the procurement of rice in the country. West Bengal is the first in rice production in the whole country.

I would like to put only one question. Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar and myself just spoke to the West Bengal Food Minister to find out whether there was any problem in procurement. Shri Mulayam Singh mentioned about the problem in Uttar Pradesh that FCI was rejecting it on the basis of quality, too much moisture. That problem is not there in West Bengal but there is a general demand – FCI is paying Rs.1,250 per quintal – for raising this price to Rs.1,350 per quintal. Would the hon. Food Minister kindly consider that? That is the only question. There are no other questions. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: That has already been replied.

Now, we are moving to item no. 11. Shri Dushyant Singh.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Saugata Roy, price revision cannot be announced by the hon. Minister here. You know that.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Mr. Minister, I pray you to consider this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: They are discussing it with the State Government. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneswar): There is bumper crop in Odisha, which was procured. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we are moving to item no. 11. Shri Dushyant Singh.

**14.45 hrs.**

ENFORCEMENT OF SECURITY INTEREST AND  
RECOVERY OF DEBTS LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL,  
2011 — *Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dushyant Singh

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dushyant ji, please sit down for a minute.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, my point of order is quite simple. The hon. Finance Minister has brought the Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011. This Bill was put before the House long time back. This Amendment is in two different Bills. One is the Securitisation and Reconstruction of....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before that you please tell me under what Rule you are raising this issue.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Under Rule 74 – What is the motion to be moved before a Bill is taken up. It may be taken into consideration. It may be referred to a Select Committee of the House. It may be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses. It may be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion.

Now it has been the custom and convention of this

House that whenever a Bill is introduced, after that it goes straight to the Standing Committee of the House. There is a Standing Committee on Finance. The hon. Minister has got another Bill, that is, Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill. That was sent to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Yashwant Sinha has submitted the Report. We shall be discussing it next week. This Bill was not sent to the Standing Committee.

I do not understand what is the point in violating the convention of the House of getting the opinion of the Standing Committee. This is a serious Bill. Assets reconstruction is allowed. They are including multi-State cooperative banks. Why are we by-passing the Standing Committee and discussing the Bill all of a sudden? What is the hurry in passing the Bill?

Sir, you are totally aware of the Rules of the House and as Chairman of the Privileges Committee you also guard the privileges of the Members of the House. As a Member of this House, I seek your protection that I feel that the hon. Standing Committee do consider this Bill. You fix a time for them to submit a report and only after the Standing Committee on Finance has submitted its Report, should we take up this Bill in the House. Otherwise, if we start violating it then everyday one Minister will bring a Bill saying that it is very urgent, there is no need for the Standing Committee and we will pass it in the House. Sir, it is taking away the rights of the Members of the House for detailed deliberation on the quality of the Bill.

Sir, I want your considered opinion on this matter.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAS HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Dushyant ji wants to say the same thing that it cannot be done bypassing the committee. ...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That issue has been raised.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): Sir, we also demand that this Bill be referred to the Standing Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dome, I have to give a ruling, you please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): This Bill was introduced in 2011 and this is 2012. Within last one year this was never referred to the Finance Committee. Today when it was listed we brought it to your notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is exactly what Mr. Roy has said. Do not repeat it please. The valuable time of the House should not be wasted. You allow me to make the ruling.

Please understand that a very valid point has been raised by Prof. Saugata Roy; whatever is the privilege of a Member will not be allowed to be sacrificed. Here, please understand that the Bill was placed before the Business Advisory Committee on 28th of March 2012, which allotted one hour for discussion. There was no suggestion at the Business Advisory Committee for referring this Bill to the Standing Committee when it was placed before it.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, the House is supreme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please understand. You have made your point. Please understand that the Rules are very clear that it is the discretion of the hon. Speaker to allow or not to allow. Here is a Bill which was not brought to the House suddenly or unexpectedly. This was discussed in the BAC. The point is that it is the prerogative of the hon. Speaker and the hon. Speaker has agreed so I am allowing this. The motion has already been moved, now Shri Dushyant Singh will speak.

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH (Jhalawar): Sir, I rise to speak on a Government Bill, The Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery Debt Law (Amendment) Bill, 2011. The Union Cabinet approved the Bill, and it was brought before the House on the 12th December, 2011 by the then Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherji.

This Bill basically amends two Acts. One is the SRFAESI Act, which the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 and the DRD Act, which is the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993.

As our hon. Member from the TMC, BJD; my senior leader Shahnawazji and my entire party; and other Members of the House have also said that this Bill was never sent to the Standing Committee on Finance. The Government brings in the policy drafted by the bureaucracy; and the Members of both the Houses of Parliament have the

opportunity to sit across the Table and discuss the Bill when the Bill comes to the Committee level. But I must say that this has not happened in this case. It should have been sent to the Standing Committee on Finance for through discussion initially, which, I guess, was the sense of the entire House.

I would go forward by saying as to what does the Bill bring in. The Bill is supposed to bring in operational efficiency, deploy more funds of credit disbursement and help the home borrowers, according to the Government plan. It also helps the Government to recover debts, the bad debts, which are being borrowed from the banks by companies or by individuals or by farmers or by medium-scale operation owners.

I must tell you, at this moment, that while replying to a Starred Question on 29/08/2012, our Finance Minister stated that 'the outstanding, which was given to agriculture and allied activities through commercial banks, was approximately Rs. 3,75,594.91 crore in 2009-10. This outstanding has hence increased in 2011-12 to about Rs. 5,07,175.61 crore in the allied sector and the agriculture sector. Even though the Government, in 2009, before going into the General Election, had given assistance and debt waiver. Even after the debt waiver, today's outstanding for farmers, in the allied sector is approximately Rs. 5 lakh crore.

I must also say that if the Government had any promise to bring this Bill in the House, at any juncture, through the Standing Committee on Finance. Instead there was an Ordinance passed in 2004. The Ordinance basically allows us to bring in laws. The Government had the option that after the Ordinance, they could send the Bill to the Standing Committee on Finance for discussion.

I must also say that through the Bill, the Government is bringing in the cooperative banks in its ambit. The Bill proposes Multi-State Cooperative Banks to be brought in there. But as you must have seen, around India, how are the cooperative banks doing. What is the current status of banks? Are the banks running into profits or loss? But the Government wants to collect all the money from the borrowers and get it back to the banks. But they must see to structure the co-operative banks and sustain them so that the banks also have the feet to come back. What are the laws? What are the stumbling blocks we can put in?

[Shri Dushyant Singh]

What are the things we can do for the co-operative banks? The Government must give answer to all these.

I must say at this stage about the public sector banks. I have data which I received. From March 2008 to March 2010, the outstanding, which has been written off by the public sector banks, is approximately Rs.10,966 crore which is a huge sum. The Government must answer that also. The non-performing assets, according to the time when the UPA-II has been around, from UPA-I to UPA-II, was Rs.15,000 crore in the public sector banks. It has risen from Rs.15,893 crore to, as of today, approximately Rs.36,000 crore. What is the Government doing about that? They need to tell us about that also. I must say that the Government is trying to tell us about, through this Bill, how they are going to control the SARFAESI Act and to get in companies which are asset reconstruction companies. Who are the asset restructuring companies? Do we have a regulator for that? If there is a regulator, what are these 14 companies? This was answered on 26.8.11 when a Question was asked by Shri Khagen Das Ji and it was answered by our hon. Minister Namo Narain Meena Saheb regarding finance about 14 restructuring companies which the Government is working on. We need answer on that also.

I must tell you at this stage that the banks determine the CRR and the SLR, the Cash Reserve Ratio, the Statutory Liquidity Ratio and they see the risk vis-à-vis every bank. So, to remove risk, to remove the NPA from the bank's structure, the Government has initiated this Bill. So, we need to look at how the banks, who are not actually handling these risks, should be party to this also and the Government must mention about that also.

Previously, in the case of asset reconstruction, the bank could get their assets after they could sell the non-performing assets, products or whatever they securitize. But now through this Bill the Government is bringing out that in regard to the assets, the company will work on a way of giving equity instead of selling the non-performing assets. So, suppose a company 'A' is making loss, instead of selling that product or the land of the company, we are buying the equity of the company now. So, the equity of a non-performing asset does not give us profit or does not give the bank enough to pay back to the creditors.

Then, we also need to talk about the RDBF Act, the Recovery of Debt Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 where the loan takers can now give their properties before banks never monetised their properties. This way we do not know what the property's value is. Tomorrow, the bank is not going to have a land bank as such in future and holding various properties in various locations. So, we need to look at that.

**15.00 hrs.**

Through the Bill, we also have learnt about the Central Government exempts a class of banks and financial institutions. I want to know as to which banks and financial institutions these are. We also need to look at as to why this provision is given and the hon. Minister needs to explain that.

This Bill also enables the Debt Recovery Tribunal to pass orders. I want to know as to how this Debt Recovery Tribunal will be structured. We have a body like Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). A lot of Bills in respect of companies, institutions and others should not have been looked into, if the Government could give us something about that.

Now, I want to ask the Minister to give me some time. According to me there is a wilful defaulter and there is there is a consequential defaulter. A wilful defaulter is a person or a company, which has borrowed the money. He has the money but he does not want to part with the money because he wants to get restructured his debt. But, there is a consequential defaulter. He is a person, who believes in the policy of the Government. Take, for example, the solar policy in India, wherein the Government is supposed to support the solar industry of India. But, the Government of the day buys solar panels and products from European countries and spoils the business model for the local industry. That is what has actually happened. So, it needs to be explained as to what types of defaulters are.

I also want to talk about FDI. Suppose, there is a non-performing asset. Take, for example, the textile mills. Reliance textile mills are not running any more. But, now you have allowed hundred per cent FDI into construction. So, I, as an individual, want to get into construction. Will I be able to use my textile mill and use foreign direct investment into that?

Today, the scheduled banks also have the problem of non-performing assets and they are ranging in very high amounts. According to the 55th Annual Report of the Administration of Companies Act, 1956, which ended in March, 2011, the increase in the number of foreign companies is from 2,609 to 3,127. This shows as to what we are doing to control foreign companies working in our country so that we do not have any shortages and losses when they have loss on account of bankruptcy and leave the country without giving us what is due to our country.

You must also talk about infrastructure debt fund, which has gone up tremendously out here. The corporate bonds have gone up from 20 billion to 45 billions.

Last but not least, I would say that an issue in respect of your Ministry was published in the Business Line dated 5th December, 2012, where the Revenue Department had an issue with the Financial Service Department, where the government dues, according to the Income Tax Department, were about Rs. 37,000 crore, which are still due to the Government and about which you need to explain about it.

This Act also requires the banks and financial institutions to consider representation from borrowers from seven days to 15 days. That is perfect. The bank or a person can file a caveat and the aspect of recovery from a tribunal is all right.

I would like to end by saying that we should refer this Bill to the Standing Committee on Finance. We should also think about small-scale industries.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): You have spoken well. Why do you want to send it to the Standing Committee on Finance?

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH : Hon. Minister, it is the sense of the House that it should be sent to the Standing Committee. You can still do it if you want to. I would urge that the Government must send it to the Standing Committee on Finance.

I would submit that we must assist small-scale industries, small businesses and the farming community. In the end, I must tell you that no one wants to take a loan. No businessman and no individual who is a small entrepreneur wants to take a loan. A loan is always a big burden on the mindset of every individual. All of us represent

India and we must take care of our farmers and of our small-scale industries.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, our hon. Minister of Finance has brought the amendment Bill, The Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Loss Amendment Bill, 2011 is infact a same kind of amendment in two legislations and both the legislations are very important. In view of rising NPS in the banks or the trend of willful defaulters in our country, a bill was brought in the year 2002 i.e. Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002. It has one amendment and second one is DRT Act which is regulated under Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993.

Basically one amendment has come in two legislations. There are about five and three or nine amendments in which provision of caveat seems generally appropriate. The defaulters should be given 14 days time instead of seven days for responding. This is a perfect period. Multi cooperative banks have been included in it. When Securitisation Act was brought earlier, the definition of bank was given therein and no cooperative bank was involved in Multi State Cooperative Banks.

[English]

In clause 2 of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (hereinafter in this Chapter referred to as the principal Act), in clause (c) after sub-clause 4, the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely, "a multi-state cooperative bank".

**15.08 hrs.**

[DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

It means, the multi-state — cooperative banks were brought under the definition of bank which was in the ambit of this legislation and at present multi-state — cooperative banks are in much difficulty than any of the cooperative banks. So many cooperative banks have been disappeared from the map of our country and their bad loan or debt recover mechanism is under a multi-state — cooperative

[Shri Dushyant Singh]

society Act. Therefore, you have given it an option today that you can go in DRT and you can recover under DRT also. It is a good arrangement which Dushyant ji perhaps has not understood and I am trying to understand. I would like that hon. Minister should explain it. This is second important amendment. *[English]* In Section 9 of the Principal Act, after clause (f), the following clause shall be inserted, namely, to convert any portion of debt-into shares of a borrower company. *[Translation]* It means bank or asset reconstruction company is not going to be owner in that company. So far as my understanding is concerned, a company which has value network of 200 crore of rupees presently and has become defaulter, if that company has taken loan of one hundred crore of rupees from a bank and if that entire case has been referred to any asset reconstruction company, then that bad debt of one hundred crore of rupees, *[English]* that should be converted into equity so that the owner, the new asset construction company, will become a part owner of that company. *[Translation]* If such an arrangement is there, then it is a good thing because companies take loans, become defaulters, the case is being discussed in DRT, owner is wandering carelessly and the factories, the companies which are taken over by Asset Reconstruction Companies, have no ownership rights. If it is so which I am understanding then certainly the entire loan or *[English]* portion of the debt is converted into equity in favour of that Asset Reconstruction Company. It is a very good idea. *[Translation]* I am trying to understand the rest of amendments. Out of those one is debt and other *[English]* It also states to include the multi-state- cooperative banks; increase the period of response; and empower the banks or financial institutions to accept the immovable property in full or partial satisfaction of the claim of the bank against the defaulting borrower. *[Translation]* It is also right. *[English]* It also states to enable the banks or any person to file a caveat. *[Translation]* It is also right.

After that the manner in which you have given an option to cooperative banks is also appropriate. What is important in it? The important thing is that ultimately why this Securitisation Act has been brought? The need of this Act was felt when NPAs of Public Sector Banks of our country began to rise. Though, we make careful studies over it, I think RBI has said that NPA of banks should not

be more than three percent. If it is within three percent then its NPA is not treated as bad loan. All the facts and figures we have got recently are much alarming. I would like to draw the attention of hon. Minister towards NPA and Asset Reconstruction Companies and first of all I would like to tell about NPAs that Asset Reconstruction Industry was started about 8 years ago. Out of 12 or 14 Asset Reconstruction Companies only one company is working in real manner and that company is Arcil Company. Arcil is working because State Bank of India, ICIC Bank, IDBI Bank and I think Central Bank of India have their share holdings in it. This ARC is functioning with the support of major public sector banks and due to which it is working well. Secondly, Kotak's ARC is also working well to some extent. But what is the condition of rest of the asset reconstruction companies, it needs to be understood.

There is need to make assessment of asset reconstruction companies because hon. Minister, I would like to refer an article before you. *[English]* What ails asset reconstruction firms? The business model of India's eight year old asset reconstruction industry is under the Central bank's scanner. The RBI inspection team has found that Asset Reconstruction Co. (India) Ltd. (Arcil), the country's oldest and biggest asset reconstruction firm is not driven by its Board, but by its major shareholders, namely, State Bank of India, ICICI Bank Ltd. And IDBI Bank Ltd. and its accounting policies are not in line with the regulator's norms.

*[Translation]*

It is a matter of huge concern. We had set up asset reconstruction companies to remove sickness of banks and what is the condition of those companies? We have no control over the functioning of those companies. *[English]* There are at least a dozen asset reconstruction companies (ARCs) in India. Collectively, they have been managing assets valued at about Rs. 15000 crore bought from the banks. *[Translation]* Now, what is the condition of asset reconstruction companies, what is their way of working. I would like to urge upon you that it should be evaluated properly. As to what was the aim to bring these companies in to operation. The suggestion of these asset reconstruction companies was started in rest of the world. When N.P.As and bad loans of banks began to increase particularly in the countries like Malaysia, Korea, Thailand and Taiwan then with the aim to flush out this NPA and bad loan from

the system, asset reconstruction companies were set up. The condition in our country was not so bad. We decided to form asset reconstruction company under Scrutination Act as a precautionary measure. But when we were doing our job the NPA level in rest of the world was, [English] in Malaysia, NPA levels soared to 25 per cent in 1998; NPA level soared to 35 per cent in 1998 in Korea; NPA level soared to 50 per cent in 1998 in Thailand; and NPA level soared from three per cent in 1995 to eight per cent in Taiwan. [Translation] The situation of whole world was very bad. Particularly the condition of Asian countries was worse. But our condition was not so bad. However, after setting up of asset reconstruction companies i.e. in the year 2009-10 and 2011, when we see the trend of our NPA, we find it alarming. Then we feel worried as to whether we are being benefitted with this new system or not? For example, I would like to mention about both cross NPAs and net NPAs. In the year 2009, Public Sector Banks<sup>1</sup> cross NPA was of Rs. 44 thousand 991 crore. In 2010, it increased to Rs. 59 thousand 927 crore and in 2011 it increased to Rs. 73 thousand 481 crore. NPA of Private Sector Banks increased from Rs. 16 thousand 927 crore to Rs. 17 thousand 638 crore in 2010. In the year 2011, it increased to Rs. 18 thousand 243 crore. It means it is on rise. The condition of foreign banks operating here is also not better. However, they are under some control. In the year 2009, their NPA was of Rs. 6445 crore, in 2010 it increased to Rs. 7134 crore and in 2011 it is Rs. 571 crore, it means it is under some control. It means, despite speeding up of securitisation Act and DRT, the NPA trend is increasing in the working of banks in our country. [English] At this time, Rs. 96,975 crore is the gross NPA in all the three types of banks, that is, public sector banks, private sector banks and foreign banks. [Translation] The condition of net NPA is same. Net NPA grows less than in the year 2009, NPA of all the three sectors in totality was Rs. 31 thousand 564 crore which was increased to Rs. 41 thousand 931 crore in 2011. Rising of NPA here is a matter of concern. Securitization Act has its own scenario here, we are working in its regime [English] I have with me a report of the Finance Ministry, Department of Financial Services wherein it has been said: "The situation in 2011-12 is likely to be worse. In terms of a report by CRISIL published in September, 2011, the banks' gross NPA ratio is likely to touch three per cent in March, 2012 against 2.3 per cent as at March, 2011."

[Translation]

It means, condition of our banks is poor and we are getting not much success in the arrangement, we thought, to flush out bad loans of the banks. In order to get success, we people brought two legislations. First we brought DRT Act and then Securitization Act. We made appropriate provisions under both the legislations. You have brought here a new amendment to remove all the hindrances prevailing in entire system. The basic aim of those amendments is to remove these hindrances so that process of recovery in Debt Recovery Tribunal could be speed up. The banks should be given benefit of that process and they should be kept away from legal hindrances without any reason. One of the amendments was felt appropriate by me that DRT will not pass final order mere for recovery of money, an amendment with the effect should also be brought that DRT shall have the right to make settlement also. Once settlement makes, then [English] DRT can pass an order in favour of that settlement between the borrower and the bank. [Translation] This is also a very good amendment.

But along with it, I again move towards asset reconstruction companies. Focus should be kept on the working of those companies because only two companies in the world attract praise out of asset companies formed in the world across [English] One in Danaharta of Malaysia, and another is CAMCO of Korea. "Danaharta in Malaysia and CAMCO of Korea are recognized as successful AMC models..." A combination of factors seems to have worked in their favour. A few key support features that led to the success of AMCs in cleansing the banking system of the NPAs and successfully resolving the asset so acquired. [Translation] I would like to say that we are setting right the banks and we will have to do this work. We had formed asset reconstruction companies to sort out the difficulties, shortcomings and bad loans of the banks. Our model might have some lacuna. Lot of discussion is being made in all quarters regarding the lacuna prevails in the model. Discussion is being made on the difference between this model and global model. I am quoting an article [English] "Globally, Asset Management Companies play the role of bad loans and tackle the stock of bad assets as a one-time phenomena, they have a sunset clause for winding down the assets

[Shri Dushyant Singh]

[*Translation*]

I think, first we have no sunset clause here, and secondly we are getting no success in the process of bringing bad loans back in the whole economy under the model of these asset reconstruction companies. Today whatever amendment you have brought it is in the interest of our country whether it has not been referred to standing committee. Now it is not so important amendment that it should be referred to Standing Committee, whatever difficulties come in day night working.

To remove all those hurdles, in place of seven days, fifteen days' time has been given. Earlier a response time of seven days was given and now a response time of fifteen days has been asked to be given to banks. Banks should have a right to file caveat on the whole procedure of DRT so that defaulters may not go to the court. If he goes to the court, we may also be consulted under the arrangement of caveat. There was no need to go to the Standing Committee for all these arrangements. I support and welcome the amendments which you have brought to remove day to day hurdles. The second thing was about bad loans. Dushyant ji was saying something about wilful defaulters. You said that nobody takes loan wilfully. You are saying something which is contrary to it. There are big traders and corporate sector in our country who can start a company with their own money, but they prepare their Project Report in such a manner that they invest 30-40 per cent of their own money and around sixty per cent is taken as loan from the bank. More than half of those who take loans from banks are defaulters. They obtain loans from banks in this manner. This amendment has been brought to give teeth to the mechanism which is there to keep a control over those who are destroying our economy in this manner and this amendment should be supported. I don't think there is any need to send it back to the Standing Committee. Today, I support the arrangement to prepare a strong system to control and take action against those who are wilfully eating into our banking system like a termite. This Amendment Bill, introduced with a view to amend two important Acts must be passed so that our banking system could be corrected.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): I thank you

for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011. I could not listen to full speech of Bhai Dushyant ji. I heard some parts of it and it was very effective. I was also listening to the concern expressed by Nirupam ji in very detail about the functioning of our banks.

Sir, before bringing this Bill all our Hon. Members have expressed concern that this Bill should have gone to the Standing Committee. Sir, you know, this Standing Committee is a mini house in itself. It has learned members of all the parties who have their views. Witnesses are taken by all methods, views are expressed and studied very closely. I don't know in which hurry this Amendment Bill has been directly brought here instead of going to the Standing Committee but I strongly recommend that in future any such serious bill must be sent to the Standing Committee for discussion.

As far as this Bill is concerned, I was going through it that today there are 4 per cent non-performing assets in banks in the country and these are big burden on the banks. Every bank which has given loans must see to it as to how these are to be recovered. I would just like to talk about a project. In April, 2012 during the 12th Five Year Plan an arrangement was made to give loan for a project to generate 1 lakh mega watt of power. Only three banks could repay loans on time in 2010-11 and these three banks are Bank of Baroda, Dena Bank and UCO Bank. There is no information about other banks, whether loan could be recovered or not. If we go into the detail, we will find that today all banks are stressed. Specially, there is a need to look into NPAs. Recently in a conference, the Finance Minister expressed concern that we give loans to big industrial houses and corporate sector but there is need to give loans to poors also. We have also to see that loans which are given to big houses are not being recovered or repayment is being made on time. Secondly, you must have seen that big scandals are taking place on large scale. It is one of the reasons. Banks must keep an eye as to how recover the money. Suppose, someone has pledged all his assets while taking loans, then these should be recovered and auctioned. Only then the condition of banks as well as the economy of the country can improve and drastic changes can be effected in the economy of the country.

Sir, I would also like to mention Kingfisher Airlines. It has a TDS of 114 crores and the cheques worth 21 crore rupee were bounced cheques. No action is taken against these big payers due to political pressure. You can't recover the money from them. All the Hon. Members know, today the condition is that if a farmer fails to repay a loan of 10 thousand, 20 thousand, or 50 thousand on time, an RC is issued against him and he is kept in the lock up of the court. It is not that he is sent to jail. He is kept in lock up until he deposits some money. The condition of lock up is such that even animals cannot live there. These are stinking places. There are no bathrooms and filth is everywhere ...*(Interruptions)* there are no toilets. I have seen in Allahabad that if RC is issued against big people and they are kept in lock up, they get free after paying some money. But if a farmer is locked up there, he goes to jail from there. There is no one to look after him. That is the reason of increasing cases of suicide amongst farmers. ...*(Interruptions)* Traders are sent to lock up for a short period and are eventually freed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shailendra Kumar ji, your speech will continue. Please take your seat. Now we shall take up private members business.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Alright.

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Some Hon. Members have made submission that they need to leave for some important work thus they may be allowed to introduce their Bill. Therefore, I accept their request and give them priority.

**15.30 hrs.**

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL — *Introduced*

(I) FISHERMEN (WELFARE) BILL, 2012\*

*[English]*

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of fishermen in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 07.12.2012.

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of fishermen in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

*[English]*

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: I introduce the Bill.

**15.30½ hrs.**

(II) SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES (FOR CHILDREN OF PARENTS LIVING BELOW POVERTY LINE) BILL, 2012\*

*[English]*

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for special educational facilities to the children of parents living below poverty line and for matters connected therewith.

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for special educational facilities to the children of parents living below poverty line and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

*[English]*

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: I introduce the Bill.

**15.31 hrs.**

(III) DRUGS (PRICE CONTROL) BILL, 2012\*

*[English]*

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN (Kozhikode): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for constitution of a Committee for fixing the prices of drugs and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 07.12.2012.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for Constitution of a Committee for fixing the prices of drugs and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

[English]

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN : I introduce the Bill.

**15.31½ hrs.**

(IV) HIGH COURT OF KERALA (ESTABLISHMENT  
OF A PERMANENT BENCH AT KOZHIKODE)  
BILL, 2012\*

[English]

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN (Kozhikode): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court of Kerala at Kozhikode.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court of Kerala at Kozhikhode."

*The motion was adopted.*

[English]

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: I introduce the Bill.

**15.32 hrs.**

(V) PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO PERSONS  
ATTACKED BY WILD ANIMALS BILL, 2012\*

[English]

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN (Kozhikode): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 07.12.2012.

compensation to persons attacked by wild animals and for matters connected therewith.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of compensation to persons attacked by wild animals and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

[English]

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN : I introduce the Bill.

**15.33 hrs.**

(VI) WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF  
POLLUTION) AMENDMENT BILL, 2012\*

**(Amendment of section 2, etc.)**

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974."

*The motion was adopted.*

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I introduce the Bill.

**15.34 hrs.**

(VII) SPICES BOARD (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012\*

**(Omission of sections 16 and 28)**

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Spices Board Act, 1986.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 07.12.2012.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Spices Board Act, 1986."

*The motion was adopted.*

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS : I introduce the Bill.

**15.35 hrs.**

(VIII) WOMEN (RESERVATION IN SERVICES)  
BILL, 2012\*

[English]

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation of posts and appointments for women in services under the Central Government and for matters connected therewith.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation of posts and appointments for women in services under the Central Government and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

[English]

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: I introduce the Bill.

**15.36 hrs.**

(IX) PROMOTION OF SMALL FAMILY BILL, 2010\*

[English]

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for measures to promote small family norm and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for measures to promote small family norm and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

[English]

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI : I introduce the Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 15,

Shrimati Priya Dutt — Not present.

Item No. 18, Shri Bhoopendra Singh.

**15.36 ½ hrs.**

(X) RIGHT TO INFORMATION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL, 2011\*

**(Amendment of Section 7 and 20)**

[Translation]

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH (Sagar): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Right to Information Act, 2005.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Right to Information Act, 2005."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**15.37 hrs.**

(XI) MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL  
EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE (AMENDMENT)  
BILL, 2012\*

**(Amendment of Section 12 etc.)**

[Translation]

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH (Sagar): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2015.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 07.12.2012.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 07.12.2012.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005.”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**15.38 hrs.**

(XII) PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION  
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012\*

**(Amendment of sections 7, 17 and 19)**

[Translation]

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH (Sagar): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**15.39 hrs.**

(XIII) COTTON GROWERS WELFARE  
BILL, 2012\*

[English]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for certain welfare measures for cotton growers and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for certain welfare measures for cotton growers and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted.*

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 07.12.2012.

[English]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: I introduce the Bill.

**15.39 ½ hrs.**

(XIV) COMPULSORY VOTING BILL, 2012\*

[English]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory voting by the electorate in the country and for matters connected therewith.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory voting by the electorate in the country and for matters connected therewith.”

*The motion was adopted.*

[English]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: I introduce the Bill.

**15.40 hrs.**

(XV) PROVISION OF COMPENSATION TO FARMERS  
AFFECTED BY NATURAL CALAMITIES  
BILL, 2012\*

[English]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of compensation to farmers affected by natural calamities and for matters connected therewith.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of compensation to farmers affected by natural calamities and for matters connected therewith.”

*The motion was adopted.*

[English]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: I introduce the Bill.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 07.12.2012.

15.40½ hrs.

(XVI) VICTIMS OF TERRORISM (PROVISION OF  
COMPENSATION AND WELFARE MEASURES)  
BILL, 2012\*

[English]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of compensation to and provision of certain welfare measures for the victims of terror attacks.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of compensation to and provision of certain welfare measures for the victims of terror attacks."

*The motion was adopted.*

[English]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.41 hrs.

(XVII) CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012\*

**(Amendment of the Eighth Schedule)**

[Translation]

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH (Sagar): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

15.41½ hrs.

(XVIII) POVERTY STRICKEN AND BACKWARD  
REGIONS (DEVELOPMENT) BILL, 2012\*

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to secure rapid, accelerated and overall development of poverty stricken and backward regions of the country by establishing an autonomous authority for assured and speedy development of such regions in a planned manner and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The questions:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to secure rapid, accelerated and overall development of poverty stricken and backward regions of the country by establishing an autonomous authority for assured and speedy development of such regions in a planned, manner and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The Motion was adopted.*

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN : Sir, I introduced\*\* the Bill.

15.42 hrs.

(XIX) HIGH COURT OF KERALA (ESTABLISHMENT  
OF A PERMANENT BENCH AT  
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM) BILL, 2012\*

[English]

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court of Kerala at Thiruvananthapuram.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The questions:

"That permission be granted to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of permanent Bench of the High Court of Kerala at Thiruvananthapuram."

*The Motion was adopted.*

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 07.12.2012.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 07.12.2012.

\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[English]

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.42½ hrs.

(XX) CLIMATE CHANGE BILL, 2012\*

[English]

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO (Bolangir): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to set a target for the reduction of targeted greenhouse gas emissions; to establish a National Committee on climate change; to provide for carbon budgeting and carbon trading schemes and to encourage other such activities; to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The questions:

"That permission be granted to move for leave to introduce a Bill to set a target for the reduction of targeted greenhouse gas emissions; to establish a National Committee on climate change; to provide for carbon budgeting and carbon trading schemes and #to encourage other such activities; to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The Motion was adopted.*

[English]

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.43 hrs.

(XXI) CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL, 2012\*

(Amendment of article 25)

[English]

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA (Khadoor Sahib): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The questions:

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 07.12.2012.

"That permission be granted to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The Motion was adopted.*

[English]

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.43½ hrs.

(XXII) PERSONS LIVING BELOW POVERTY LINE  
(RESERVATION OF VACANCIES IN POSTS AND  
SERVICES) BILL, 2012\*

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation of vacancies in posts and services in establishments for persons living below poverty line and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that permission be granted to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation of vacancies in posts and services in establishments for persons living below poverty line and for matters connected therewith."

*The Motion was adopted.*

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill.

15.44 hrs.

(XXIII) NATIONAL SOLAR ENERGY  
AUTHORITY BILL, 2012\*

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the Constitution of an Authority for the purpose of promotion of generation and utilization of solar energy in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 07.12.2012.

"That permission be granted to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the Constitution of an Authority for the purpose of promotion of generation and utilization of solar energy in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The Motion was adopted*

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill.

**15.45 hrs.**

(XXIV) NAXAL AFFECTED STATES DEVELOPMENT  
COUNCIL BILL, 2012\*

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Council to be known as the Naxal Affected States Development Council to formulate and monitor implementation of development plans and schemes for balanced and all-round development of naxal affected States and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that permission be granted to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the Constitution of a council to be known as the Naxal Affected States Development Council to formulate and monitor implementation of development plans and schemes for balanced and all-round development of naxal affected States and for matters connected therewith."

*The Motion was adopted.*

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Sir, I beg to introduce\*\* the Bill.

**15.45½ hrs.**

(XXV) PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS  
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012\*

**(Amendment of Section 2, etc.)**

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): I beg to move for leave

to introduce a Bill further to amend the protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that permission be granted to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

*The Motion was adopted.*

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**15.46 hrs.**

(XXVI) SANSKRIT LANGUAGE (COMPULSORY  
TEACHING IN SCHOOLS) BILL, 2012\*

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Sir, I beg to move a Bill to provide for compulsory teaching of Sanskrit language in schools and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That permission be granted to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory teaching of Sanskrit language in schools and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto"

*The Motion was adopted.*

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

**15.47 hrs.**

(XXVII) CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL, 2012\*

**(Amendment of Article 58, etc.)**

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 07.12.2012.

\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 07.12.2012.

\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that permission be granted to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The Motion was adopted.*

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

**15.48 hrs.**

(XXVIII) CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL, 2012\*

**(Insertion of new article 31)**

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Sir, I beg to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that permission be granted to move for leave to introduce a Bill farther to amend the Constitution of India."

*The Motion was adopted.*

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Serial No. 34, Shri Basu Deb Acharia... not present.

**15.49 hrs.**

(XXIX) ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOLS UPTO  
SENIOR SECONDARY LEVEL BILL, 2012\*

[English]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for establishment of schools imparting education up to senior secondary level free of cost to all children in the country.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 07.12.2012.

\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

"that permission be granted to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for establishment of schools imparting education up to senior secondary level free of cost to all children in the country."

*The Motion was adopted.*

[English]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**15.50 hrs.**

(XXX) ELECTRICITY (PRIORITY SUPPLY TO  
METROPOLITAN AREAS) BILL, 2012\*

[English]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the compulsory supply of electricity to metropolitan areas and for matters connected there with.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that permission be granted to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the compulsory supply of electricity to metropolitan areas and for matters connected there with."

*The Motion was adopted.*

[English]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Serial No. 37- Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Sir, I would like to say something about serial number 37.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot speak right now.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: I am not talking about Bill. I have an objection against your department that whenever we table the Private Member Bill, you write subject

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 07.12.2012.

in each Bill but what is the reason that no subject is written in the Constitution Amendment Bill? I tabled the Constitution Amendment Bill and I do not even know about the subject. I urge you to direct the department to at least write a line against the subject. Subject is mentioned in the ordinary Bill but not mentioned in the Constitution Amendment Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is written in it — Amendment to the Article 214 of the Constitution.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: It is not written in it.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): He is talking about Constitution amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What?

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Hon. Member says that a line mentioning the subject should be written in the Constitution Amendment Bill presented by us so that the Members know what we are presenting.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your appreciation has been received and will be forwarded to Hon. Speaker for consideration. Please introduce the Bill now.

**15.51 hrs.**

(XXXI) CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012\*

**(Amendment of article 214)**

[English]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that permission be granted to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The Motion was adopted.*

[English]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**15.51 ½ hrs.**

(XXXII) TECHNOLOGY BANK OF INDIA BILL, 2012\*

[English]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for establishment of a Technology Bank to assist professionals engaged in research work in various disciplines.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that permission be granted to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for establishment of a Technology Bank to assist professionals engaged in research work in various disciplines."

*The Motion was adopted.*

[English]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**15.52 hrs.**

(XXXIII) EDUCATION BANK OF INDIA BILL, 2012\*

[English]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for setting up of a Bank for the purpose of advancing loans to the students for pursuing higher studies.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that permission be granted to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for setting up of a Bank for the purpose of advancing loans to the students for pursuing higher studies."

*The Motion was adopted.*

[English]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 07.12.2012.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 07.12.2012.

15.53 hrs.

(XXXIV) CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012\*

**(Amendment of the Eighth Schedule)**

[Translation]

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY (Durg): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that permission be granted to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide to amend the Constitution of India."

*The Motion was adopted.*

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.54 hrs.

(XXXV) HIGH COURT OF RAJASTHAN  
(ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT BENCH  
AT BIKANER) BILL, 2012\*

[English]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court of Rajasthan at Bikaner.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that permission be granted to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court of Rajasthan at Bikaner"

*The Motion was adopted.*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.55 hrs.

(XXXVI) THE FARMERS WELFARE BILL, 2012\*

[Translation]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV (Rajnandgaon): I beg to

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 07.12.2012.

move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for establishment of a National Commission for the welfare of farmers and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that permission be granted to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for establishment of a National Commission for the welfare of farmers and for matters connected therewith."

*The Motion was adopted.*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: I introduce the Bill.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Serial No. 52, Shri Anant Gangaram Geete — not present.

Serial No. 53, Shri Satpal Maharaj- not present.

Serial No. 54, Shri Satpal Maharaj: not present.

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): Mr. Chairman, I request that either it should be taken serial-wise or those who are present should be called.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Some Hon. Members have to leave early, so their names have been called earlier.

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: I had also given a notice. Either it be taken up in that manner on priority basis or serial-wise. This is not fair.

15.56 hrs.

(XXXVII) PROHIBITION OF RAGGING AND UNFAIR  
PRACTICES IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND  
UNIVERSITIES BILL, 2012\*

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for prohibition of ragging and unfair practices in educational institutions and universities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that permission be granted to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for prohibition of ragging

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and unfair practices in educational institutions and universities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The Motion was adopted.*

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**15.56½ hrs.**

(XXXVIII) CIGARETTES AND OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCTS (PROHIBITION OF ADVERTISEMENT AND REGULATION OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, PRODUCTION, SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION) AMENDMENT BILL, 2012\*

**(Amendment of section 3, etc.)**

[English]

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (Kendrapara): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003.

[Translation]

MR.CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that permission be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003"

*The Motion was adopted.*

[English]

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA : I introduce the Bill.

**15.57 hrs.**

(XXXIX) SCHEDULED CASTES HAMLETS (PROVISION OF BASIC FACILITIES) BILL, 2012\*

[English]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for certain basic facilities to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and living in hamlets and for matters connected therewith.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 07.12.2012.

[Translation]

MR.CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for certain basic facilities to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and living in hamlets and for matters connected therewith"

*The Motion was adopted.*

[English]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: I introduce the Bill.

**15.57 =½ hrs.**

(XL) ECONOMICALLY WEAKER CLASS CORPORATION BILL, 2012\*

[English]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Corporation for the welfare and advancement of persons belonging to economically weaker class and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[Translation]

MR.CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Corporation for the welfare and advancement of persons belonging to economically weaker class and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto"

*The Motion was adopted.*

[English]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: I introduce the Bill.

**15.58 hrs.**

(XLI) PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES, PROTECTION OF RIGHTS AND FULL PARTICIPATION) AMENDMENT BILL, 2012\*

**(Amendment of section 2 and 33)**

[English]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 07.12.2012.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995"

*The Motion was adopted.*

[English]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: I introduce the Bill.

15.59 hrs.

(XLII) INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT)  
BILL, 2012\*

**(Substitution of new section for section 124A)**

[English]

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (Kendrapara): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860."

*The Motion was adopted.*

[English]

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Hamdullah Sajeed — not present.

16.00 hrs.

(XLIII) AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (REMUNERATIVE  
SUPPORT PRICES AND MISCELLANEOUS  
PROVISIONS) BILL, 2012\*

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha):

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 07.12.2012.

I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of an Agricultural Produce Price Fixation Board to fix the remunerative support price of agricultural produce including fruits and vegetables on annual and seasonal basis and timely intervention by the Government at the time of steep fall in prices of such produce in the open market and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of an Agricultural Produce Price Fixation Board to fix the remunerative support price of agricultural produce including fruits and vegetables on annual and seasonal basis and timely interventions by the Government at the time of steep fall in prices of such produce in the open market and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The Motion was adopted.*

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.0½ hrs.

(XLIV) PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS  
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012\*

**(Amendment of section 38)**

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960."

*The Motion was adopted.*

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 07.12.2012.

**16.01 hrs.**

(XLV) FREE EDUCATIONAL AND HOSTEL FACILITIES TO STUDENTS BELONGING TO THE SCHEDULED CASTES, THE SCHEDULED TRIBES AND ECONOMICALLY WEAKER CLASS BILL, 2012\*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for free educational and hostel facilities upto post graduation level for the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and economically weaker class and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for free educational and hostel facilities upto post graduation level for the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and economically weaker class and for matters connected therewith."

*The Motion was adopted.*

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**16.02 hrs.**

(XLVI) CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012"

**(Amendment of article 130)**

*[English]*

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharmapuri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The Motion was adopted.*

*[English]*

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN : I introduce the Bill.

**16.03 hrs.**

(XLVII) EDUCATION LOAN BILL, 2012\*

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharmapuri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for education loan to students and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for education loan to students and for matters connected therewith."

*The Motion was adopted.*

*[English]*

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: I introduce the Bill.

**16.04 hrs.**

(XLVIII) ABOLITION OF BEGGING BILL, 2012\*

*[English]*

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharmapuri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for abolition of begging and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for abolition of begging and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The Motion was adopted.*

*[English]*

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: I introduce the Bill.

**16.05 hrs.**

**BAN ON WITCHCRAFT BILL, 2010 — Contd.**

*[Translation]*

Dr. Kirat Premjibhai Solanki — Not present.

Hon. Minister, Shrimati Krishna Tirath

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THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): Mr. Chairman, Shri Om Prakash Yadav has introduced the ban on Witchcraft Bill, 2010. A number of suggestions have been received in this regard. It is absolutely inhuman that some women are touted as witch. In Chhattisgarh or some other States, where women are single say widows, they get confined within the four walls of their houses and in some of the cases, they do not get share in their property and they are touted as witch and are killed.

**16.06 hrs.**

[SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN *in the Chair*]

My ministry dwelt upon it in details. I am getting a study conducted on this matter on behalf of my ministry. We will see the findings of the committee. We have received reports that the women are called witch and they are, sometimes, even thrown out of their houses and even stoned to death. I understand that this menace be banned. The Bill seeks to hold a person involved in such practice as an offender. So far such cases are dealt with under IPC, Sec 302, 309 which provides death penalty.

Second issue for consideration is whether there is a need for central legislation in this regard or not? National Crime Records Bureau collects data with regard to death of women touted as witch (sec- 302) and other similar offences, not amounting to death, sec- 304. These data reveal that 197 such deaths occurred in 2005, 179 in 2010. If we look at the figures of various states for the year 2010, we find that in 2010, the figures of such deaths are-Haryana 57, Odisha 31, Andhra Pradesh 26, MP 18, Jharkhand 15 and Maharashtra 11. Such deaths were reported below 10 in Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Bihar, Karnataka, Meghalaya etc. In these States number of such cases often occur with dalits in tribal areas in these States.

These figures reveal that the number of such cases is not large. But it is no doubt inhuman. I fail to understand why only women are touted as witch? We never blame a man that a child has fallen sick because of evil eye. As I have said certain bad-traditions are behind such acts. Sometimes, people feel that a particular lady is weak, she is all alone and they harass her. In some cases, women are driven out of their home to deprive them of their property so that her near ones, the dependents can occupy that.

I find that NCW hold seminars from time to time on this matter for creating awareness in the public. Some of the NGOs are also active in this regard. Some of the States have enacted laws to deal with this menace. So far as Bill introduced by Shri Om Prakash Yadav is concerned, I would say that a number of cases have come before us. A number of Members including Satpal Maharaj ji, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal ji, Shri Shailendra Kumar ji, Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh ji and Shri Jagdambika Pal and Shri Hukmadeo ji have expressed their views in this regard. Shri Virender Kumar ji also has made his points. Though, at present they are not here. I feel witchcraft should be banned. I have already said that we are conducting a study on ban on Witchcraft Bill, 2010.

We are conducting a study and we will see the State-wise conditions. States have their own laws. We will consider after receiving the findings of the said study. I feel that Shri Om Prakash Yadav ji should withdraw his Bill and it should not be supported. I just want to say it.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I think the hon. Member is not present in the House. So, we may now put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for ban on witchcraft in any form in the country be taken into consideration."

*The motion was negatived.*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up Item No. 75. Shri L. Rajagopal – not present.

**16.11 hrs.**

PROVISION OF SOCIAL SECURITY TO  
SENIOR CITIZENS BILL, 2010

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up Item No. 76. Shri J.P. Agarwal.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North-East Delhi): I beg to move "that the Provision of Social Security to Senior Citizen Bill, 2010 be taken into consideration".

Madam Chairman, I am delighted as I was waiting for long to move this Bill somehow. Today I am very happy to get an opportunity to express before you the condition of the people, for which the Bill is intended. This Bill is directly concerning them. The issue is not that we are talking only about pension for senior citizens, the issue is the condition in which they are living and what they expect from us? Whether there is a need for some improvements in the existing laws? If so, then to what extent we could amend the said laws? How far we have attempted and how far we have been able to touch those issues? The people for whom the Bill is intended have no money. They have reached a stage where they need support, either from the Government or from their families. Under such a scenario, the responsibility of the Government increases, since they are the citizens of the country. In view of it, the Government should care for them and provide them means. Also, the Government should enact law to benefit them. Out of these, there is large number of people who are like our parents. There are people, who have no means of livelihood, homes, none to care for them. Throughout the day they stay in parks or loiter on roads. We have not seen God, but have seen old parents, the senior citizens who gave birth to us and brought us up. They toil hard, stay in misery so that the children can be well fed, brought up well and become prosperous, and bring name and fame to them. They are the people who work hard the whole day. After their schooling, they work for their families, their country. If they work in any factory they produce and that sells. And that brings revenue to the country. They earn for their families. They have given their whole life for the country, for the society in one or the other form.

Some of them have worked as soldiers, some in police and some in other Government offices and they have dedicated their whole life.

Today there is a need for dividing them in two categories. Some of their families fall in BPL categories. The condition of such families is far worse. Some families, to whom senior citizens belong, are rich. Such people lead luxurious life. But on the contrary, some people are very poor. I would present condition of such people before you, based on the data available.

I am happy to say that some days ago I had raised a question regarding the freedom fighters. In this regard, I had strong exchange of words with the then Minister of

Home Affairs, as I had said that we give them a pension of just Rs.4000 who sacrificed their life for the country. Now the Government has increased to Rs. 10 or 15 thousand. Some other facilities were also announced for them. Today the scenario is almost some, we can take some decision.

It has been a convention in the House that whenever a member has introduced a Private Member's Bill, ultimately we have to withdraw it. Today I would urge the Government to accept this Bill and adopt it, may be with some amendments.

It can be called a shortcoming in our social system. Perhaps such families have no money. Whatever they earn they spend. Apart from it, they pay less attention to their old age parents. Under such social conditions the Government has to bear with increased responsibilities. The Government should give them something more as these days it is quite less.

I would give you a small example. Delhi Municipal Committee pays approximately Rs. 500 or Rs. 1000. See, in today's scenario, Rs. 1000 is quite inadequate for survival of a person, for getting two square meals, medical facilities. Apart from it, perhaps a pension of Rs. 1500 is also given. Perhaps some people get pensions from the Ministry. What I want to say that we should bring some change in it.

Now, it has many aspects. Who are these people and in what number and what they expect from us? In some of the States, they are well defined as to who belongs to the category of senior citizens? I have gone through the existing system in various other countries. Country-wise, there are different definitions of senior citizens. In some of the days, retirees after the age of 50 years come under Senior Citizens category and become eligible to avail all the facilities being provided to Senior Citizens. The age criteria for this purpose is 65 years in USA, 60 years in UK and in some other countries, people above the age of 50 years are teamed as Senior Citizens. Now, the question is regarding the amount of financial assistance they are being paid. As per the World Labour Report, 2000, excuse me, taking GDP into account, the figures of 1996, actually, whatever report we refer, I am sorry to say that do not provide the latest data, and in some cases the data are quite old. Though, I endeavoured, but I do not have the data of past ten years. The payment being made to them, in proportion to our GDP, is as old as of the year 1996. I have collected some

[Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal]

data, and I will provide that to you. In India, it is 1.88 per cent of our GDP, in Sri Lanka it is 4.7 per cent, in Malaysia it is 2.9 per cent, in China it is 3.6 per cent, Argentina it is 12.4, in Brazil it is 12.2 per cent. I would like to point out that in comparison to all other countries, in India, lowest amount is given to them. In all, it is highly inadequate and therefore there is a need to increase it. How ironical it is that some very small country which are economical poorer than India, which are economical poorer than India, have less GDP, less production, less resources, pay more assistance, facilities to their senior citizens. A large country, like ours, whose population is above 100 crore, having an annual budget of more than Rs. 12 lakh crore, does not spare required amount for helping senior citizens. I am shocked, but I hope, the Government would pay attention to it.

Now, I would like to place the data relating to Senior Citizens. Several times, I wanted to know the total number of senior citizens in India and other data. I was told that all India data is not available. I have collected data, relating to the percentage of senior citizens, with respect to total population, from various countries. It is 14 per cent in Japan, 12 per cent in USA, 18 per cent in Sweden, 16 per cent in UK, 12 per cent in Australia, 20 per cent in Holland. At an average, almost 20 per cent of the population is of senior citizens in all the countries. These countries spend amount out of their national budget, commensurate with the population of senior citizens on facilities, benefits to the senior citizens. I do not know whether the figures relating to the population of senior citizens are correct and if so, to what extent the said figures are correct, and if not, why the said figures are not correct? In other countries this percentage is 20. As per the data available on interest, it is 7.6 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, 4.5 per cent in Arunachal Pradesh, 5.8 per cent in Assam, 6.6 per cent in Bihar. It is 5.2 per cent in Delhi and 8.3 per cent in Goa. Except Kerala, wherein it is 10 per cent, in almost all the States it is 7.5 per cent, 6 or 8 per cent, i.e. below 10 per cent. I think, this figure does not seem to be correct. It means, in our country, retirees survive only for 4-5 years after their retirement. I do not think this figure is correct in any sense. Therefore, I urge the Government to look into the authenticity of these figures. If the fact, that most of the senior citizens

die within 4-5 years of attaining the age of senior citizenship is noticed at an international fora, people would shock to hear about their plight in one country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everybody's attention is focused to what you are saying as on one or the other day everybody has to become a senior citizen. You don't worry.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Madam, the Government has implemented many schemes for them. As per census 2011, total population of senior citizens was 7.7 crore. It is about 7-8 per cent. It has been further divided into different categories. I would like to say that some of them are unemployed facing old age sickness and there are disabled also. A specific description has been provided in Article 41 of our Constitution.

[English]

Officially, in the United Nation, subsequently, the UN General Assembly while adopting the universal declaration of human rights, also recognized the right to social security.

[Translation]

The UN adopted a resolution for different countries that care should be taken of people of so and so categories. We have provided details with regard to social security as to which country is spending how much money on social security of their senior citizens. Then, [English] — In a world, where the joint families are breaking down, the children are unable to take care of their parents. Millions of elderly face destitution. After that — Life expectancy is increasing while birth rates are on the decline. The share of population above the age of 60 is growing at a rapid rate. [Translation] The data I have submitted before you just now is at some other place not here. [English] Population worldwide are ageing. In India, while the total population is expected to rise by 49 per cent to 1263.5 million in 2016, the number of aged persons aged 60 and above is expected to increase by 107 per cent from 54.7 million to 113 million.

The organized and unorganized sectors get the benefit of adequate Provident Fund, Old-age Pension Fund and National Senior Citizen Fund to live a reasonable decent line in their old-age. The amount of old-age pension which was Rs.500 until recently should be increased. [Translation] They have done it 1000 Rupees instead of 500 Rupees to which I do not agree.

A circular regarding Provident Fund has been issued about which I would like to mention here in which the Commissioner of that place has said that those people or the companies who deduct the amount of provident fund but do not deposit that, those have been exempted that no legal action will be taken against them. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that who is that Commissioner of Provident Fund and under which section he has said such thing? This is Government money. When the amount of Provident Fund is deducted, it is deducted from the poor man so that he can be given benefits of that afterwards. He has said that if the employer is not depositing the money in the banks, he is exempted. I would like that a legal action must be taken against him.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): It comes under Labour Development.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: It may be under any department, it is your responsibility that the money of senior citizen reaches to him and no one could pass such orders. I have serious objection over this. [ENGLISH] In the developed countries like Canada, the amount of full monthly pension that may be paid to any person per month is 273 dollar and 80 cent per month.

[Translation]

Now you can imagine that there is a lot of difference between what they are getting here and what they are being paid there. I think that we take it as routine action and believe that if we have done it as five hundred to one thousand rupees then the old parents who are senior citizens can subsist on that amount. Have you ever seen their condition that how they bring their filled up pension funds. Excuse me, you also sign over there. All their property is got written on that four and get the photocopy of their heard is enclosed with that. When the bank account is opened the banks ask guarantee from them and give them only one thousand rupees. They have to come to the Department hundred times and even then those poor, weak and old men do not get their pension. You can find out as to whether the agencies which have to give pension are giving monthly pension to them? I have the data of Delhi. Delhi Municipal Corporation which had to give pension has not given it for nine months and even now pension for

six months is pending. You stop the money which you spent elsewhere. Any institutions which are responsible for paying money to poor man should have legal binding. What do you want to say to them that the pension of rupees one thousand which we have to pay, you can eat bread by that after six months. For six months you remain hungry and do not wear clothes and go to any park where you will not feel hungry and need to wear clothes. But we forget that these old people have given life to us but we do not care for them. Whether it is not our duty to take strong legal action against those so that they are afraid of doing any such wrong things. It will be a matter of shame for us if a person of 60-65 years is deprived of bread. We may become any big but we cannot forget their blessings and without that we cannot progress.

I would like to say that I do not know that the Government agencies which give money always say that we have opened so many night shelters, old age homes and many other schemes.

[English]

Some United States companies like Senior Helpers, Home Instead Senior Care, FirstLight Home Care, Home Helpers, Professional HealthCare At Home, Visiting Angels, All Valley Home Care, Home Care Assistance, Medi Home Private Care, Concerning Aging and Comfort Keepers, offer long-term, in-home care for seniors.

[Translation]

About 10-12 agencies are such that which work for those people and get Government aid. But some of us may be aware of this fact but I do not think that there are any such agencies which work for them and help them or raise their voice about them. Even if they work for them then according to me they may be incurring more than half of money on advertisements and remaining on their administration. Many a times you may have read in the newspapers that the places where mentally retarded children live are in a very bad condition. No one cares for them and they are kept like animals. I have never heard that the agencies which get Government aid do any work and any action has been taken against them, which has come to notice. You are satisfied by taking nominal action against them and think that your duty is over. But outside people does not know what action you have taken and what

[Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal]

punishment was given. Today, there is a need to start a number of agencies which may take care of those poor people, old age pensioners who are above the age of 55 years, 60 years and provide facilities to them.

Now, I would like to put some demands before you, I have mentioned it in my bill also. If you think about social security then many a times you may have read in the newspapers that many old age persons are murdered in their flats or bungalows where they live alone and no one is there to look after them. Some old age persons are murdered by servants, property dealers by giving them poison or strangulating them and after that their property is occupied by the murderers. I demand from the Government that it should have the data of each such person, may it be linked with Municipal Corporation or Police Station, Inspector, Deputy Commissioner but they must have the counting of those people, house and must have a communication channel so that such incidents should not come to light that the dead body of person found after 2-3 days and remain in rotten condition. What happens in such cases that the neighbours inform about the foul smell coming out of the house and only then police arrives there. I request that they should get social security and may linked with any Government agency.

Secondly about their food, these days many community kitchens are organised. It is very surprising that people organise community kitchens at different places but their parents remain without food in their home. I have seen so many examples where they do not have any place for their parents. I request that if there are such people who are childless or who do not have any means to live their life then Government should provide such means to them from Gurudwaras or temples. I have read about 'Lotus Temple' people that they organise community kitchen for the people. Government should link such people with them so that they can have meals from there and pull on their lives.

My third point is about their health. Government brought a scheme that it will provide Healthcare Insurance to them at one rupee per day. But I do not think that they are linked with that scheme because we do not have any data about that. I do not believe that after the advertisement in this regard anyone has approached them to tell that they can

avail the benefit of that scheme. There is no agency or forum for this. If anyone is literate, aware about it he may have gone to them otherwise these people are in worst condition. Do you know that how bad is the condition of medical facilities. There are long questions. If he goes to any private nursing home they extract all money from him and make him a pauper. They charge a bill of fifty thousand lakhs of rupees for a day. They do not have money and then there are only two ways only. He goes to Government hospital, then also he does not have any solution. Either he will die along with his illness or take loan from somewhere, sell his house.

I earnestly request and hope that the Government will agree to it that you give some kind of identification and to them so that they can get free treatment at some Government hospital. The treatment of diseases like heart disease, lung disease and cancer and many such diseases is very costly. Treatment of these diseases cannot be covered under the medical facility of yours and insurance for one rupee. They should be provided free treatment through that card in any Government hospital.

After that the point of recreation centre comes. I have read that, it is written in their Bill. If you go to any recreation centre and see the condition there you will be surprised. I want that you must visit those some day. Today you are in the Chair and I have got an opportunity to put my submission before you. You are a woman and seen the society and families. See those recreation centres.

Are these recreation centres? There are no doors, papers and other necessary things. Only a roof is there and in the rainy season water comes through that. He is alone, his son has gone to some place for earning money. He cannot stay with his daughter-in-law in a one room set. Therefore he stay in the park whole day or in the room. No work is for him. Just making a room that too without door in the park cannot be called a recreation centres. If he is sick no one is there to look after him. I demand that recreation centres available in other countries should be made here also. Send the Government officials, parliamentary delegation there to see the condition of recreation centres. If other countries can give such recreation centres, why not we? If they can care for them why we cannot? Whether we do not have those values or respect for our parents?

Fifth point is, the pension we are providing to them is not sufficient. I demand that this should be linked with the GDP growth. You are making progress. You are saying that your budget has increased from one lakh crore to twelve lakh crore. We have completed so many five year plans, constructed big dams, manufactured aeroplanes, ships, purchased guns but what you will do for them? They do not have money. If they have the urge to eat ice-cream they do not have money to purchase and have to think about that hundred times. If he wants to incur money on their grand children he has to think over that. He cannot get his spectacles repaired and pull on with the broken piece. I want that you should increase his pension which is symbolic at present to such an amount with which he could pull on his life. It should be done five thousand, ten thousand per month. You must have data about them and you can very well assess that how much money will have to be incurred. It may be five thousand crore or ten thousand crore. Don't make a road but do not hurt them. Who are these people? They have given us our future. There is a big issue of protection of their property, which you may have read in the newspapers. They have made their property when prices were less. Now their children do not live with them. Children live outside and old parents live alone and unscrupulous people try to illegally occupy their property and make false documents to evict them from their houses and earn crores of rupees. Sometime their children are also involved in that activity.

I would like to give you a small example. I will not take much time. A person had a son and he lived in America: His father died and his mother remained alone. He did not come at the time of death of his father but came later on and coaxed his mother to accompany him to America saying that what she will do here living alone. He collected the money and left her at the airport on their departure. Some judge was there who suo-moto registered on case in the court and called him through the embassy there. He came and asked for pardoning him and returned the money. You can imagine that the value of property is increasing and these people are in danger. I hope that such a system should be made that special court should be established for looking into their cases and transfer of their property should not be allowed to be in other's name. Suppose someone gets their signatures on gun point and so many such cases happen. These incidents cannot be stopped

generally. When he will go to any authority he will say you have signed on it. They are innocent people and they do not know on which paper they are putting their signatures and for what purpose. It can be done in any way. So many cases are there. I would request the Government to pay attention towards this also.

There are so many taxes. Take the income tax. You have fixed a slab of income tax for common men, for earning persons, firms. This slab should not be for them. Let you say upto lakh rupees, upto fifty thousand rupees per month and senior citizens will be exempted from income tax. Income tax after a limit is something else. Suppose someone is getting rent of ten lakh, I am not talking about them. I am talking of some people who have property, who have business and he has no possession on the business. His sons have taken over the business. My request is that they should be given rebate in income tax. ...(*Interruptions*)

Take the interest free loan. I have heard of a scheme that banks has mortgaged their houses and set a monthly return for them. Some people are happy. I mean to say that if they require loan sometime, than banks should give them interest free loans. Whenever the senior citizens require money. I do not think they require ten lakh or lakhs of rupees. They require five thousand, ten thousand or twenty thousand for their own treatment or for purchase of something. The bank loan should be linked with their needs. Kishor bhai must remember that loan melas were organised during the time of Indira ji and it was told after the nationalisation of banks that you should provide loan to poor people without any security. This much good loan melas can be organised for the poor people.

Organise a loan mela for our senior citizens and fix a limit that we will provide a lump sum amount of ten thousand or fifteen thousand to the poor people more than 65 years of age, whether they are from BPL category or any other category. Banks have a lot of money. You have given billions of rupees to rich people, waived their loans upto 1 lakh crores. They have looted a lot. Big companies were opened and declared bankrupt, the bank declared bad debt and said that what we can do? You can release the money through litigation. Give that money to senior citizens, they are in need of it. Give them 90 per cent free or totally free loans. You give free air and rail tickets to MPs and ex-MPs, give it to senior citizens also. He have to go to see his son

[Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal]

or daughter or on pilgrimage. Where they people go? They do not go for trading. They are having medicines, deing, running, now he will go to travel by train. They will not go for enjoyment on Chawpati. They have to go to Vaishno Devi or any other place of pilgrimage. My demand from the Government is that provide 90 per cent rebate to them on air and rail tickets.

I told about old age homes. Construct old age houses here and provide all facilities therein, provide indoor games for them, keep newspapers and magazines in old age homes. If somebody want to read and write, provide him such facilities and associate him to some organisation so that his services are utilised. The NGO's working for them should be given encouragement. I will say that associate them with the big companies. Put a condition for them that the permission will only be given when you construct old age home. Do not allow them to float their shares in the market. They are getting crore of rupee subscribed by the public. I am sorry to say, I have read somewhere that there is an industrialist who have gifted a Boeing to his wife on her birthday, what a joke it is? Someone is unable to feed his father, mother and what an example we are going to present. Whether this is socialism? Whether it is social welfare state? What a joke that you cannot give a gift to your wife more than that. So, enact strict laws for this. More than 50 per cent people are living under the poverty line, they are wondering for livelihood and what we want to show. Is it not their country? Had they not participated in the freedom struggle? Whether they had not shed their blood, whether their parents had not served imprisonment? But showing that they are rich. I have put the matter of increase in pension money.

I have seen a scheme of creation of tribunals in sub-division. We have already created tribunals in one district, I have the figures. I also live in Delhi, don't I know where the tribunal is? Where he should so far redressal of his complaint? If someone is harassing him, he will only go to the SHO for help. I have not seen such tribunals. May the members sitting here know that where such tribunals are situated. Provide such means for them to reach to the tribunals. He should know that you have given money, whereas the reality is that he do not know, but you know,

that what is the benefit of such tribunal. Simplify the intricacies of law and work in the interest of these people.

The age limit of senior citizens should be brought to 55 years. Many departments of the Government have fixed the retirement age at 65 years. I want to say that Government should consider to bring down the age limit of senior citizens. The figures told should be divided. If someone is senior citizen what is his category. Whether he is rich one or poor, whether he is income tax payee or BPL or a citizen who take ration in queue or lives in J.J. cluster or on footpath. You should prepare figures in this style and give them facilities accordingly. Many Ministries and departments are working in this direction. Whether it is Rail Ministry or Home Ministry, it is a work of responsibility. So, if you carry a stick, than you will be in benefit. Set aside the matter of rupees 500 and else work in strict manner. I think the person who works, his name is included in history. Who pass the time only, his name is not included. I am telling you this thing because I have been allotted time. At present the pensioner of the country.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): You will get opportunity to speak after the reply of the Government.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): I am saying this because I feel sorry for them. I want to say that senior citizens should be provided help from banks, they can be engaged in community work. Where Government Board, agencies or committees exists, engage them according to average and get the work done. You have ousted them after 65 years of age, they are lying on roads, their utility and experience should be utilised.

The old age homes have been set up with Central help. The 2011 figures of Government are zero in Arunachal Pradesh, 11 in Assam, one in Bihar, 2 in Chhattisgarh, one in Delhi, seven in Haryana, one in Himachal Pradesh, 50 in Karnataka, two in Kerala, four in Madhya Pradesh, 16 in Maharashtra, 15 in Manipur, 44 in Odisha, five in Punjab, 42 in Tamil Nadu and maximum 112 in Andhra Pradesh.

**17.00 hrs.**

My humble request is that when I submitted this bill then I did not think that I will get an opportunity and it will be balloted and I would be able to speak in the House and explain my feelings. Today I see them as God. I feel very

sorry when they come to sign their live certificate. It is time today to do something for them that rest of the world give example and say in their respective Parliaments that India has done a commendable work. There are so many things pertaining to management. If you bring the people together and provide things, then nothing will have to be spent, only pension will be given. What is the harm, you do not lack any resources. My humble request to the Government is that the bill moved by me, may be seen above the formalities and adopt it and implement it accordingly.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The Bill moved:

'that the provisions of social security of senior citizens-Bill, 2010 be taken into consideration.'

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon. Madam Chairman, first of all I will thank Shri Bholu Singh ji that he allowed me to speak before him. I supporting the Bill brought by the senior member Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal ji providing for social security to senior citizens, urge upon Madam Chairman because my two bills have not been taken till now, so I forget them. These private member's Bill are prepared by the members with hard labour, but they are discussed only with no results. I would like that the members sitting here must be understanding the feelings of hon. Jai Prakash Agarwal ji and I associate myself with the views he expressed and appeal that this Bill must be adopted and the demands must be fulfilled. I have heard that a private member bill came up 30-40 years ago, nothing had been done thereon. I support this Bill. Hon. Jai Prakash ji has presented all the figures but I would like to make a demand that such persons should be counted and a definition should be fixed. You have relaxed the age limit after retirement, you have given benefits to people, but the definition of senior citizens have not been fixed and they have not been counted on gender basis? They face bread-cloth- house, health question which is very formidable and Jai Prakash ji have spoken about it. This generation teaches the children, 'sanskars' so that they keep these 'sanskars' safe.

Some people say that old age starts from the age of 40-50. If these senior citizens are taken care of like a child, their life span will increase and they will bless the people who take care of them. But very few people believe in this theory.

Secondly, these senior citizens see dreams for their families and rear their children with hardship that they will support them in old age, but the fact is otherwise. I have seen so many families and very few families believe them like God. But such people live in bad conditions. So, I would like to say that we should pay special attention to this Bill. In fact the Bill is meant for the helpless people and as Jai Prakash ji said all the people contribute to the development of the country to the production and Government jobs, whether he is farmer or labourer all make their contribution and reach old age. This is their category.

There are such families who have all sorts of facilities and can support their parents. But such families are also there, who are greedy. There are such people who were disregarded by the society, even having all means. They lie in unclaimed situations. So, there is need to see such people. They need help. Their category is labourer, farmer, poor and middle class and there are rich people also. Second thing Jai Prakash ji has explained in detail about old age homes, night shelters. Many NGOs get lakhs of rupees, but they do not help these people. I have not seen any NGO in my area Allahabad, Kaushambi or Pratapgarh that it is running the NGO with ten old people and supporting them for bread, house and taking care of their health. Jai Prakash ji has said that these people require help, but we have to think that the assistance being given is being utilised properly. You must have seen NGOs taking away a lot of money. He mentioned about old age pension. So many persons are handicapped among them. I have a MS Flat in Gole Market. I see sometime at the gurudwara that they are sitting in the tri- cycle, they are handicapped, they are old, but they get food anyhow. People come to gurudwara and give them money. They beg from people and they are from well settled families. When they tell their storey, tears flows from eyes that 'Beta' we are from such and such family and begging today.

Our social system has changed totally. The old people are well disciplined people, they have seen the system, they take care of these people, but the coming generation are lacking that discipline. They have not been disciplined. They want to earn- eat and enjoy the life. They get separated from the family. These helpless people wonder here and

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

there. We will have to see these people. With these words, I will support the demands made by Jai Prakash ji and associate myself with him.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to the Chair that you have given me this opportunity to speak. At the outset I thank Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal for this Bill. The way he has presented the sorrows, agony, pains and tears of old age people that is a matter of consideration for us. It is written in Mahabharata when Yudhishtira felt thirst he asked Bhim to see nearby for any pond. Bhim saw the pond and he wanted to take the water. As soon as he wanted to take the water, Yaksha said the pond is mine. If you want to take water, you will have to answer my questions, first Bhim was bent upon to take water but he went unconscious. Thereafter Nakul, Sahadev and Arjun were sent, and Yaksha asked the same questions and they all were fainted. Then Yudhishtira went himself near the pond. He wanted to take the water. Yaksha said-stop. Yudhishtira, you have seen the condition of your brothers. You will have to reply my questions and if you could not answer you will also receive the same fate. Yudhishtira replied, what are your questions? Yaksha asked, who is great on earth. Yudhishtira said, mother. Yaksha asked who is great in sky? Yudhishtira said the father.

Madam, I want to place this instance before the House that in our culture, mother is the well of sweet water. The kiss of mother is seven stars. It is not possible to get rid of from the debt of mother in whole of the life. In our cultural heritage, in a family we have accepted father and mother as God, in place of God. We have accepted them as our deity. The manner in which our life is being influenced fastly by western civilization and culture, it has tarred the life and conditions of father and mother as hell. I am from Nawada in Bihar. I was there in connection with a programme. I have saw a huge procession of older citizens. When they saw me they stopped. They were demanding that the children who do not take care of their father and mother, who do not serve them they should be arrested. I heard and said what they are doing? These children are the result of your desire and well wishes. The mother remain anxious to see herself pregnant. The society remain anxious, number of off springs promised to a deity for

fulfillment of desire, are made only then these children take place in womb of a mother. If a child fall sick, number of Gods and Goddesses are worshipped to save the life, with the promise to do something or the other things. But today we find the parents are totally neglected.

Madam, I want to tell an incident of my village in the House. The village we belong is a remote village. A person was running his shop when he was young and his pocket was full of money, when his age grew or had no money he used to fill his packet with pebbles, so that he may have the feelings of money. He had five sons, when he died dogs were snatching his dead body for five days. When on the fifth day foul smell started the villagers showed his dead body to his sons. The dogs were tearing his dead body and eating it. People took him and on his death anniversary the entire village were served food and showed happiness. If you want to serve meal, serve it to the whole village. It is our society.

Madam, I want to say through you, after all, why such a situation arose? The situation arose due to our view points about life. In West, there is nothing other than the body. It is the world. There is no old age in West. There are no elderly persons. I had seen a 80 years old kissing the hands of a 18 years girl in Taskhand, Moscow and Leningrad and a girl of 18 years kissing the hands of a veteran of 80 years. They have no heaven or hell in their lives. Whatever is there it is the present. They do not think of old age. They say we are the youth of 80 years. We are the youth of 85 years. There is no room for old age.

But why this situation came in our country. The reason, is that earlier our average life span was 27 years. Now our average age has gone to 74-76 years. Earlier if the father die immediately after the birth of a child or when he was of ten years age, the father and mother both were lost. At that time the age was less. But now the old man survive more did not die. The old lady live long did not die. She lives for 80-85 years. The father becomes grandfather. Now He also has children. He is facing hardships due to his own burden. How can he look after his parents. He is under the pressure of his own problems. Parents have separate aspirations.

Madam, I therefore, feel that in the present day situation towards which Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal ji has drawn

attention, the Government will have to ponder upon it. It is true that the Government of India has taken certain measures for senior citizens and some positive steps have been taken for them. But all this will not be suffice. The parents who have taken the position of grandfather and grandmother for children, earlier they were the television for the children, a treasure of experiences for the children and were the spring of love and affection. But now in the present situation home land is being demanded for them. Where it should be? At a place where he had kept the cobbler out of the village. We have kept the Mallicks and of the village under the shadow of the people and banyan tree. We have kept them away. They are away from the sight of society. He fulfills the desires of society but has been kept away from the sight of society.

We too have taken steps to make a home land for our parents away from the village. As we have seen in Europe the parents there are kept in a far away home land and they pay monthly money for them. When ones parent die and he is informed he says what happened it is not a big incident. He was to die, you have woke up at 12 in the night what will happen if you could inform in the morning. Go and cremate him. This is the situation. We have placed the pains of that situation before you, Jai Prakash Agarwal has placed it.

Madam, in Mahabharata too we have seen that when the battle was over, after it Gandhari was facing starvation, she saw a wild fire. Some plum seeds of berry were in burnt form. Gandhari, wanted to pluck the seeds by standing there but she could not. She jumped on her feet, but even then could not pluck. The dead bodies of her sons were lying nearby. Gandhari put one dead body over another and made a heap and then mounted over it plucked the berry. While plucking berry Krishna asked Gandhari what she was doing, you are standing over the dead bodies of your sons. Gandhari said, Hey, Vasudev, old age is the cause of Sorrows. The death of young son is a cause of sorrow but poverty is far more causes of sorrows and dying starving is the most serious cause of sorrows. So, I do not want to die of hunger. I want to live, said Gandhari.

Madam, on this occasion I want to urge the Government, whenever I visited my home my mother used

to say Bauraha has come. Whosoever met her she use to say these words Bauraha has come. She at the time of offering water to Godson used to say. Keep the society, keep the village and thereafter keep Bauraha. Such types of parents were there. Today their blessings and well wishes have been turned into tears. They have become symbol of utter negligence. I therefore, want to request the Government that the broken bones, the bent bones and the bent back that has given birth to engineers, IAS officers, IPS officers, litterateurs, the story writers and she had given all of her in charity to the society, today her back is bent and it is our responsibility to take care of them.

Madam, when we started social security pension, the old women of the villages were getting social security pension. After getting pension for four to five months her daughter in law came to press her feet of the old lady. The old lady ask what was the matter today the daughter in law had come to press her feet and while pressing feet she listen, the old lady says, yes what do you want. The daughter in law says I have towel for my bath but not a dhoti. The old lady says, today she has got the money give it to the son and he will purchase a dhoti, for you She gave money. The daughter-in-law took the money and stopped pressing feet from the next day. The son came and found mother coughing, he asked his wife to give medicine to her. Due to the pension of the mother both the son and daughter in law want to keep her alive, and respect only with a view that remains alive they will be getting, at least money for fruits and vegetables. They will purchase oil and salt to pull on their lives. So whenever, the old lady coughs the son asks his wife to bring medicines. We find the mother coughing. The amount of Rs. 400/- per month which you pay as social security pension had enhances the respect of old lady. If you pay pension to these people their son and daughter in law will pay respect them. I want to say it with great pain that it is not known how much tonnes of papers and ink had been spent on publicity, the shining brassieres but the dead body was taken out in the dark, there was none to shoulder the dead body. There were no guard. Much had been spent on publicity and wearings but who had dedicated her entire life to the society, that gave light to the society and which is the originating of all the saplings which were turned as tree, the society got its shadow, the society got the fruits from it but today her dead

[Dr. Bhola Singh]

body is lifted in dark, there is none to shoulder the dead body. It is the insult of her sacrifice.

Madam, I want to urge the Government through you, that the demand of suggestions put forward by Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal, we want that for the senior citizens the Central Government should make that much provision of funds that they can lead a life of respect and dignity. Once upon a time Sharvan Kumar took his parents for pilgrimage. He died from the arrow of Dashrath. Due to the curse of suffering mother, Dushrath had to lead a life of pain and sorrows. Today we do not hope of a Shraavan Kumar. We do not search for Sharvan Kumar. Those were the circumstances of that time, the regulations of that time. Today in such circumstances when Shraavan Kumar is not there and in the situation of the day when the sons are not in a position to serve their parents. They themselves are under the burden of pressures, family pressure, in such a situation, we want that the Government should take the responsibility of security and their livings, so that we may see a vast treasure of experiences is living. We therefore, say that mother is the pilgrim, mother is worship, mother is speed of life and mother is the guide.

Madam, we want that the demand and the suggestions made by Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal ji in this Bill the Central Government should take action in that direction after looking into it and establish the ideals of India in the world that India is sensitive towards the veterans, who had nurtured and sustained the nation, the Government is concerned of their security. With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Thank you Madam Chairperson for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Provision of Social Security to Senior Citizens Bill initiated by hon. and senior Member, Shri J.P. Agarwal.

Madam, at the outset I would like to appreciate the efforts of the hon. Member, Shri J.P. Agarwal for bringing about such an excellent Bill pertaining to the welfare of senior citizens. Now a days, social security to senior citizens has become very essential. By 2050 nearly one-fifths of the world population will be above 60 years of which India the proportion would be around 24 per cent. Thanks to the

increase in the average life expectancy. Generally, senior citizens suffer from economic insecurity, physical and psychological problems and also psycho social problems. The existing old age pension scheme does not meet fully the needs of the elderly people. Solitude, neglect, indifference and abuse are some of the problems that elders in our country today are faced with.

A recent survey conducted by Help Age India reveals that the elderly people face abuse from their own family members. In Calcutta, 40 per cent of the elders are facing abuse; in Delhi 30 per cent of the elders are facing abuse from their own family members. The percentages in Mumbai and Chennai are 29.46 and 27.56 respectively. Disappearance of joint family systems, Westernised way of living is some of the factors that push elders to lead a miserable life. Economic prosperity is also one of the reasons. Disrespect, neglect and verbal abuse are faced by elders very often. The provisions of the existing law, namely, Maintenance and welfare of parents and senior citizens Act, 2007 does not give adequate security to the elderly persons. That is why, I support this Bill it has been brought by hon. Member, Shri J.P. Agarwal and it has paved the way to fulfil the directions of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Madam, hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi has doubled the old age pension from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. But the Central Government is providing only Rs. 200 per month. I would like to request the Central Government to emulate the path shown by the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and enhance the OAP from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1000. Now, under the OAP, an old age pensioner can get only Rs. 6.60 per day. It is very pitiable and meagre. How can one person manage with a meagre amount of Rs. 6.60 per day? The hon. Minister, Shri Jairam Ramesh once said that it was an insult to the dignity of our nation. The Government may think over the plight of such persons. Our rich cultural values are on the wane. Disintegration of families is the order of the day. As average life span increases, the senior citizens, the grey haired men and women will be more in numbers in our country. Consequently, need for providing social security to the senior citizens has become more essential.

As the need arises, we need more Geriatricians, the doctors. Counselling and healing touch centres for the

elderly people have to be set up as our hon. Member Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal has said just now. Both the Centre and the States have to formulate and chalk out social welfare measures to the aging persons. On the evening days of life, the elders need affection and bondage. They need nothing but affection and bondage. So, it is the healing medicine for them. In their old age, affection and bondage given by their children is the healing medicine to them.

So, in fine, I support the Bill and I would like to conclude my speech with these words which is for all: "The best thing you can do for your elders is to spend your leisure time with them."

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Madam, I welcome the Bill presented by Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal for the social security of senior citizens.

Though Shri Jai Prakash ji has been taking care of all our members, whether they have any problem at their home or not. Today he has come with the concern of senior citizens. I thank him for this. It is very sensitive issue full of pain and on it whatever he spoke it was so well that there is no need to talk any more on this subject.

In our society the senior citizens occupy a high status. There is a verse written in our Parliament which means that what is the use of that assembly where there are no senior citizens and what is the use of those senior who do not follow dharma, and what is the use of that dharma which is not based on truth and what is the use of that truth which is not for the welfare of universe. If we accept that the senior citizens have been paid respect from the ancient times. In olden days when we were living in joint family at that time it had great importance. All that time the senior had influential role on the family. They also brought up children and used to inculcate good sanskars and education through religious and historical stories and share their expressions with the youths for their benefit and were the guide for the society. Afterwards, the feelings of family came under change. The feeling of nuclear family is increasing in place of joint family and the parents who faced hardships in bringing up their children today are

becoming burden over the children. They feel disturbances in the presence of old parents at home. Afterwards such old peoples are neglected and do not receive proper attention. Many neglected and isolated parents are afterward compelled to take shelter in the old age home. The old age homes are not the sign of progress of our country but these are the signs of our downfall. Too much old age homes are not a good thing. In foreign countries there can be old age homes but in the culture and civilization of the country we have treated our parents as God. They are worshipped. Today social security for senior citizens is absolutely necessary.

Once I had been to State Bank. There was a long line for receiving pension. There was only one counter for them and the persons for 70-80 age group were standing in the queue. The officials were taking tea sitting inside. I told them that number of old persons are standing in the queue and some of them may fall, can't you open another counter, but these insensitive officers were not paying any heed towards it. Our senior citizens had to face such a situation.

Such senior citizen when they live at home there is more threat on their lives, because the thieves and the miscreants target those houses where the aged people live and afterwards they conspire with their servants and with a motive to loot their wealth they in his association and help murder such people. The responsibility of protection and safety of such senior citizen should be dealt with seriously. The aged person does not get help at the time of illness. There is no one to give them money. Free treatment for such aged persons should be made available in all the hospitals. I demand for it. The Government should provide financial assistance for the protection and security of senior citizens and the Government should protect them by making a strict legislation. I demand for the honour and dignity of senior citizens. I associate myself with the motion presented by Shri Agarwal.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Madam Chairman, Jai Prakash Agarwal Sahab has done a good job that he has brought a Bill for enhancing the honour of aged persons in the country and taking care of them.

Madam, I begin from the time of Lord Budha. He had come to Vaishali and there he has said- "Vajjinam Satt Aprihanam Dhamma." This is in Pali language, he used to

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

give discourse in Pali. Its meaning in English is- Seven virtues of Vajjians leading not to decline. Satt Aprihania Dhamma means the society which follows the Seven Dharmas, will progress, it will not decline. Seven Dharmans, seven virtues and Vajjians leading not to decline. Vaishali, Lichhavi republic was first in the world where Lord Budha had given his discourse. I want to tell in brief whatever he had said.

Number one, he said to his disciple Anand that people of Vajji Sangli assemble together time and again. Madam, the concept of democracy begins from there itself that people assemble together and discuss. Here it is Parliament Assembly and somewhere it is Panchayat, Committee, Sabha and society where people sit together and decide. Two and a half thousand years ago Lord Budha had said that people assemble together and take decisions after doing discussion and implement that. This is his second saying. Third saying, when formulate rule and then issue orders. Democracy is the rule of law. Learned person took it from there that there should be rule of law, we enact law here which comes into force in the whole country. Likewise, it is the first principle of democracy. This is the third one.

Fourth thing here is respect, honour of aged persons. People listen to aged persons. Fourth point is- Directive principles of the Constitution, which was of Vajjians republic at that time that the society which respect, honour the aged persons, that society will progress, it will not lead to decline.

Fifth directive principle is that where women and children are safe and secured in a society, that society will progress. Sixth point was that the pious place i.e. the birth place, work place etc should be respected and secured. Seventh and last point was that the society which respects religious gurus, thinkers, learned people, scientists, mediators will always progress who follows these seven dharmas, that society will never decline.

Babu Jai Prakash Agarwal ji has done a good job who has followed fourth principle of these seven dharmas by bringing a private members bill for the respect, honour and care of aged persons. By this, we are getting an opportunity to discuss it and Government should accept it.

Madam, we have seen in a civil society, in practical and in principle both that what our culture is. Our culture

began from the time of Lord Budha and it has been told in Shashtras also. We have enacted law for those sons and daughters who do not take care of their aged parents because behaviour is changing now a days. Take the blessings of parents and wash out your all sins. It has been within our Shastras and Puranas that how much honour we should do of our parents. But in practice we have seen that there are shortcomings here and there and therefore we have made law. We are seeing that how many types of people are there in a society? One are serving people who have completed their life in some department. In a civilized society, civilised place, as far as possible, there is provision of pension for them. The person who has spent his life, youth, talent, might and discretion, all in some work, in old age when he has become weak, incapable can lead his/her life smoothly with pension otherwise they are also ignored in old age. In foreign countries there is no concept of family. Father has become old, son has become young who goes out after marriage. The old father and mother are sent to old age home. On their birthday the son take them to some hotel, get them eat food there and then he garlands them. In foreign we listen these things. Therefore, we take much care of our children here. In our country, people take much care even of their dogs. One day children may leave the parents, but dog will never. We compare foreign countries with our country. They claim that they are developed. But in our family culture, somewhere when parents go old, no one listens to them. All properties distributed among children and they started living separate. Previously, there was a concept of joint family here. People used to live together upto three, four, five or eight generations. Now the bad affect of foreign culture is affecting our culture also. Therefore, the Parliament is alert and awakened, enacted law also that how the aged persons can live their life smoothly. Because of this there is a provision of pension, which is in Government service. Previously, there was no provision of old age pension, but now it is there for the last some years. There is Indira Gandhi Pension Scheme, but it provides for pension for BPL. For old persons, there was a provision of pension of 200/- rupees, afterwards Government of India made it 300/- rupees.

Madam, previously it was only 100 rupees. 75/- rupees were given by Central Government and 25/- rupees were given by State Government. Some States are giving pension from their own behalf.' Government of India raised it to

200/- rupees. Now it has been raised upto 300/- rupees. The well known organisation of the country at present, NGO or civil society, Shrimati Aruna Roy or Nikhil Dey, all of them had organised demonstration, Dharna at Jantar Mantar in the last session and I had also gone there. They had raised their issue. They had demanded that pension of three thousand rupees should be given to all old persons in the country. I think their demand reasonable. There is no provision for farmers. They struggle in their whole life. Whether it is winter, summer, rainy season, all the time a farmer works in his field. When he becomes old, there is no arrangement for him to lead his life. There is no provision of pension for them. There is provision for BPL but not for farmers. Labourers are BPL, so there is a provision for them. ...*(Interruptions)* In Delhi, it is 1000/- rupees. But what happen in that. I am of the opinion that if 1000 rupees are given, it will be sufficient for an old person for his tea etc., the members of his family will also love him that he is getting 1000/- rupees and he will have some money to spent. Therefore, the Government should do this courageous work. Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal ji you are capable. When we claim our GDP in the world that we are one of the largest democratic country of the world. Our culture is that 'Ayam Nijo Pareweti Ganana Lghuchetsam, Udarcharitanam Tu Wasudhev Kutumbakam.' Going to teach us globalisation. Globalisation is already in our culture. Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam i.e. the whole world is a family. The philosophy of Raja Ranti Dev is here. This philosophy is- Na Hum Kamy Rajyam, Na Swargam, Na Punarbhawam. This means that we do not want a state, we do not want heaven we have no desire for salvation. We have only one desire that the people on the earth are free from sufferings, there should be no sufferings. Our philosophy is so high, our ancestors has given us such a high culture. At one place saw a person suffering from disease, at a third place saw that people are taking a dead person and going. After seeing all these sufferings Lord Budha, who was a prince, went to isolation and after getting knowledge, started giving sermons. His sermons and religion spread in many countries of the world. We have such a high philosophy in our culture. This is what we expect from the Central Government and State Governments should also give attention towards it. The condition of State Governments is rather worse. Previously, 100/- rupees were used to be given in Bihar in which 75/rupees were given by Government of India and

25/- rupees were given by State Government. Then Government of India increased it to 300/- rupees and the State Government stopped giving those 25/- rupees even, which it was giving previously and doing false propaganda for 300/- rupees of Government of India that the State Government is giving 300/- rupees. Therefore, I want that the Central Government and State Government be ready to give pension to those old persons who are not getting it because the serving people are already getting the pension. There should be a provision of giving at least 300/- rupees pension to farmers- labourers etc. Agarwal Sahab has demanded that this should be added with GDP. It is a good thing, may be added. It is not so that the Government will become bankrupt if it is done so. It simply needs a little broader chest, a broader mind. India is a huge country which is sixth part of the world. Our population is 16-17 per cent and land is 2.4 per cent. We will learn from America. What comparison we have with America. There it is said that democracy is for the people, by the people, of the people. Democracy is learnt from Abraham Lincoln. Democracy has taken birth in India. Therefore it is our culture. That is why we should tell the countries of the world that we have social security for our old people in the society we take responsibility that no old man in our society should suffer. They are given facilities. There are already some facilities for senior citizens in Income Tax, Rail, Air journey, Bank etc. But these facilities are not sufficient. Therefore, the Government should arrange social security for old persons, wherever they are in the society. At present they should be given at least 3000/- rupees per month.

If we calculate, it is not such an economic burden which Government cannot bear. The Government has to become courageous only. If arrangement is done for treatment, entertainment, look after, journey and all other facilities for the senior citizens, India will be glorified in the countries of the world. The Government should show courage, that is what I have to say.

With these words, I support the private members bill brought by the hon. Member and conclude my speech.

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmdnagar): Madam Chairman, I support the Private Member Bill moved in the House by hon. Jai Prakash. In this regard, I want to state that he has brought this subject with an huge grief. The views expressed by Bhola Singh ji

[Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi]

and Raghuvansh Babu on it are very important. It is correct that the hands which hold the keys, people remain associated with them. Family Planning Programme was started in our country long before, due to which our families become limited. Someone has one child and someone do not have that also. In such a situation came the concept of old age home. It is good that there is provision of pension for senior citizens. There is different form of it in different states and the State Governments have given them other facilities also. Bank have also provided that the person above the age of 65 years will get one taka more interest. Gujarat Government has given concession in travelling by bus. My request is that their pension should be done 5000/- rupees and it may be linked with price rise index. As we implement it today, the price of a thing which is one rupee today will become 20 rupees later on. The 300/- rupees pension which you are giving, has become equal to 3000/- rupees now. Therefore, they should be given at least 5000/- rupees pension per month, it is my view.

I again support this private member bill and conclude my speech.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Madam Chairman, Jai Prakash Agarwal ji always bring private member bill on such subjects which are very important, prior to it he has brought compulsory voting bill. It was enough discussed in the House and we had thanked him in the House and outside the House and had said that he is a thoughtful member who struggle. We know that you are struggling in Delhi also. You are Chairman of Housing Committee of Lok Sabha and you have the responsibility of providing accommodation to MPs. Sometime you organise interaction of MPs with some officers on such subjects as difficulties being faced by MPs in the context of Railway or BSNL. You got organised such interactions.

The subject which you have brought today shows that your heart is full of humanity. This subject is very important in itself. Before starting my speech, I want to state that there was an officer with me, I will not take his name here. He become a higher officer. Then I had asked him that why he did not serve his parents, whereas he was capable of doing so, then he replied that what had been done for me by my parents. As Raghuvansh Babu was telling that quarrel

starts from family. It is true that we are living in a materialistic culture and following western culture, but its outcome is that we are separating ourselves from the family. I said to him that our parents have given birth to us, is itself enough. As has been said just now that no one has seen the God, but have seen the mother and father. Therefore, treat them as God. The officer said no.

**18.00 hrs.**

I have become officer by dint of my hard work. I do not agree with his feelings. I said to him that today he was an officer, but when he was of five years of age and when you were to send school or to send to do labour work, this work was not yours. Your parents send you to school and because of that you have become an officer after getting education.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Meghwal ji, it is 6 p.m. now, you complete your speech next time. Now, we may take up zero hour.

[English]

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): Thank you, Madam. I would like to raise an important issue concerning the safety of railway passengers.

Madam, the fire accidents in the trains of our country have become a regular phenomenon, causing loss of precious life and property. Every time, we order an investigation into the cause of accident, but the result is that there is no arrest in such fire accidents.

I would like to mention here certain incidents since July this year. There were more than three reported train fire accidents such as the one occurred near Nellore. As many as 32 people were charred to death and 25 others injured when a fire broke out in a coach of New Delhi-Chennai Tamil Nadu Express on 30th July, 2012. Again on 30th November, 2012, two AC coaches of the GT Express caught fire near Gwalior, leaving at least one person dead. On 04th December, 2012, a major tragedy was averted in Mumbai after a fire that broke out in the engine of a local train. Three persons were reportedly scorched in the fire. Even today, at 3.00 a.m., there was a major fire in a goods train carrying petrol on Lucknow-Howrah rail route with more than 16 bogies were gutted. This resulted a lot of

disruption on this major and busy Lucknow-Howrah rail route causing inconvenience to a lot of commuters.

Madam, many committees have suggested and recommended measures to prevent accidents but, unfortunately, none of these recommendations were implemented by the Railways. In most of the trains, much needed smoke detectors or alarm systems have not been installed. Had they been installed, the Railways would have been able to prevent these fire accidents in trains.

Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister for Railways to direct the Railways to forthwith install smoke detector or alarm system in all the trains on a war footing so as to stop these untoward incidents.

[Translation]

SHRI DILIP KUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmadnagar): Madam Chairperson, it is found on the basis of the study conducted relating to saving of power in the country that consumption of power is declining 70% by using LED light. The demand of power is increasing in the country but the production is declining. For example, if you are consuming 100 units at present, it will be only 30 units if you use LED- light. Therefore, it has become necessary to use LED- lights. At the same time LED-light capacity is 50 thousand hours i.e. it can run upto half and a twelve hours. The Central and State Governments have also given recognition to the utility of LED light. If this technique is used in a proper way in rural areas, the people will get relief and power will also be saved. World Bank allocates funds for development in the country. For bringing it in rural areas, we should link up with World Bank and by preparing a proposal of taking 80% funds from World Bank and 20% funds from MP fund, it should be given recognition so that there will be maximum saving of power in the rural areas. Steps should be taken towards the proposal, this is my demand.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Meghwal, Shri Mahendra Singh Chauhan, Prof. Ramshankar and Shri Ashok Argal are associated with the subject raised by Shri Dilip Kumar Gandhi.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Madam Chairperson, Railway started 60 special trains and railway claimed that they have made arrangement for those people who want to participate in Diwali and Chhatt festivals. But

the Wagon factory of Government of India is in Muzafarpur and Railway had taken over it in 2008. But the workers are not getting pay for the last one year. Pay has also not been revised and nor they are getting their pay. You are running train for those who are not railway employees, but who are your employees, they cannot celebrate their festivals. They are not getting pay for the last one year and nor their pay has been revised. Their management is not correct. Government of India factory was also taken over in the year 2010 in Kolkata, one factory was took over in 2008 by railway and it is in bad condition. But the employees of the factory which was taken over in 2010, are getting revised pay and getting cash also. In this way, the discrimination is being done. Two elephants are tied at one place and the one is given food, but the other is not and therefore he becomes abnormal and kills persons. If the similar behavior is done with persons, that is not right. This way a big injustice is being done with wagon factory workers.

Therefore, I demand from the Government of India funds may be given to run this factory and the pay should be revised and the arrear may be paid and the employees who were thrown out of service, should be reinstated, so that there may be proper management. This factory is good, it runs in profit, it is useful and there are thousands of worker working there. Railway should run it properly, This is only our demand from Government.

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Thank you, Madam, for giving me this opportunity to raise an important public issue.

There is an urgent need to enhance the monthly allotment of kerosene to Tamil Nadu for distribution under PDS. Time and again, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, has been persistently pleading with the Centre to allocate 65,140 KL of kerosene per month, which is the minimum requirement of Tamil Nadu.

**18.07 hrs.**

[DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*]

For the reasons best known, the Central Government is bent on reducing the allocation of kerosene to Tamil Nadu. It was reduced from 65,140 KL to 39,420 KL by the

[Shri S. Semmalai]

Centre. Now, we are getting 44,580 KL. No logic or reason was there behind the reduction. The reduction is due to the increase of LPG connections in the State. That is what the Centre says. Even if the allocation is based on the number of LPG connections, the Centre's calculations is wrong. Nearly one crore LPG connections are there in Tamil Nadu but the public sector oil companies are showing the figure as if 1.35 crore connections in Tamil Nadu. This is a misinformed report.

Even after repeated demands made by the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, there is no positive response from the Centre. The Centre is silent on this issue. Where will it lead to? It will lead to sufferings of the people of Tamil Nadu, that too of those who are living below the poverty line. Then, what else?

So, I would urge upon the Centre to kindly heed to the request of our leader, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, to restore the previous allocation of 65,140 KL kerosene at least and relieve the poor from the untold misery which they are facing now.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Hon. Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of Government of India towards zero hour. I come from Bikaner Parliamentary Constituency of Rajasthan. In my Parliamentary Constituency of Bikaner, 10.50 lakh hectare irrigated area has since been opened upto July, 2012 in the second phase (area after R.D. 620) of Indira Gandhi Canal project. As per the norms of Central Water Commission, there is a requirement of 74.3 crore rupees per year at the rate of 705 rupees per hectare for the maintenance of flowing area. Whereas only 17.10 crore rupees have been received against it. The number of posts in the cadre which takes care of canals and conduct work at ground level are diminishing.

Sir, you must have gone to Bikaner in some Committee and you must have also seen desert area. Shriganganagar, Hanumangarh and Jaisalmer districts are near Bikaner where this canal has reached. The people living at the tail end of this canal, get water for irrigation and drinking from this canal. Government of Rajasthan has sent a project of 6921.31 crore rupees to Government of India, Central Water

Commission and Planning Commission. We are people of desert area, therefore our demand is that we should be given this amount on the basis of 90 and 10 ratio i.e. 90% of Central Government and 10 per cent of Rajasthan Government. Central Government is saying that they will give the amount on the basis of 50:50 ratio, but Rajasthan Government is not in a position to allocate its share. I am to state that a huge infrastructure of canals have come up. I have seen in UP and at several other places that canals are there, but desilting is not being done. Water is not there. On the one hand, we cannot provide new canals and on the other hand desilting has become the problem of the whole country. On the one hand, means of irrigation are not increasing and on the other hand there is no money for maintenance of the existing infrastructure and cleaning of canals.

Through you, I demand from the Government of India that the project of 6921.31 crore rupees sent by the Government of Rajasthan for cleaning of Indira Gandhi Canal, desilting, sprinkle system and the non-functional pumps to Government of India on the basis of 90:10 ratio, may immediately be approved. In addition, all the DDP area should be included in the IBP project.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Name is not to be taken in allegation.

PROF. RAM SHANKAR (Agra): I come from Lok Sabha Constituency, Agra there are several types of problems in Agra. There is water problem, traffic problem. Around one and a half to two thousand crore rupees have been given on behalf of Government of India under JNNURM for sewer line. Five years have passed, digging in the entire city is complete, but no work has been done according to norms. When this sewer line was being laid and how the broken and sub-standard pipes were being laid, people of the city were crying to see it. Sewer line cannot start till it is connected with the main line. The contractor has distributed the work among small contractors. I have written several times at administrative level. There is no monitoring Committee. It is clear in the tender that the roads dug by the water Commission, for sewer line will be constructed by the Water Commission as they were. The current position is that there is not a single road there where the roads were dug. One and half crore rupees were taken for constructing one kilometer road and the department itself has made available us the papers.

Sir, through you, I want to submit to the Government of India that it is not important that how much bungling has been done in it, but the important is that sewer line was laid [throughout the city and main hole of one to one and a half foot were constructed and as a result of which roads were made Kuchchi. You must also be knowing that 50,000-60,000, domestic and foreign tourists come daily to Agra who remain stuck in jam whole day.

Sir, through you, I want to submit that nothing has been done even after writing by me so much. I have also written to Ministry of Urban Development. I have also written to Standing Committee. I have also written to hon. Chief Minister that this city will convert into Narak. If its physical verification is not done fully, the city will convert into Narak. The coming tourist will be in difficulty.

Through you, I demand that the one and a half to two thousand crore rupees which have been given and sewer line which has been laid by Water Commission and the roads of the whole city have been dug and the dust is causing disease and people fell down while passing through, all this should be investigated.

Through you, I demand from the Government of India, I demand from the hon. Prime Minister, I demand from the Minister of Urban Development that after getting physical verification done of this big scam, it should be got investigated by CBI or by some big agency so that this Agra City can be saved from becoming Narak. 50-60 thousand tourists come here daily, they will get stuck.

Sir, you must be knowing that two months back hon. Sharad Pawar ji stucked there for two hours in the jam. Therefore, I demand that it should be properly investigated. I have written so many letters. I am surprised that no investigation has been done so far for such an important city.

Through you, I want that it should be properly investigated and the offenders may be punished.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha):  
Hon. Chairman, I express my thanks to you for allowing me to raise a very sensitive issue of my area in zero hour.

Mr. Chairman, Captain Kalyan Singh Rathore who was in Assam Regiment of Indian Army, I.C. No. 23198, was a resident of village Chandrani, Tehsil Himmat Nagar

of my Parliamentary Constituency, Sabarkantha. During Indo- Pak war of 1971, Captain Kalyan Singh Rathore was on 5th December, 1971, posted at Balsara point in Chhamb sector of Jammu region. The war was going on that day. Seeing the shortage of war ammunition, he asked his other companions to go from there so that their lives could be saved and he himself remained there and started combating with the enemy alone. When the next morning, his army contingent reached there with war ammunition, they had not found him alive or dead. This creates apprehension that the enemy might have killed him and thrown away or might have taken with them as war prisoner.

Sir, after the war was over, their family members searched him but they have not received any information about him so far. I have already raised this issue twice in this very House during Zero Hour. But I have not received any satisfactory reply from Ministry of Defence.

Sir, now three days back on 03-12-12 a news was published in Dainik Bhaskar that Pakistan has shifted some of their prisoners of war to Omman Jail. As per the revelation by the newspaper, army had declared Jawan Jaspal Singh of 15 Punjab Regiment, as martyr. But he was arrested by Pakistan army from Hossainiwala border as prisoner of war, during 1971 war and after keeping him and his four other companions in Pakistan jail for some time, had shifted to Omman jail. Since then he is in jail.

Sir, after this revelation there is every possibility that Captain Kalyan Singh may be in Omman Jail or in some other jails. Even today the eyes of the members of his family are full of tears.

Sir, I am unable to understand that why the Ministry of Defence is so insensitive and disappointing towards their lost army men? Saying those valiant soldiers who remained on war front by taking risk of their lives and who laid down their lives for the sake of the country, absconder or loot, is an injustice to their family and an insult to my area and the entire country and all army men.

Sir, today 52 years have passed after the end of the war. When will our Jawan will be declared martyr? Whether we will keep them always as lost? Should they not be honored for their courage?

Mr. Chairman, through you, I demand from the Government that immediate inquiry should be made about

[Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan]

our soldiers who are in Omman jail or in any other jail and if they are alive, they should immediately be brought back to their country. Those who have martyred or laid down their lives for the country, should be declared martyr and should appropriately be honoured with Shaurya Chakra and their family should be given appropriate financial assistance.

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Bhind): Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of the Government of India towards it. I come from Bhind Parliamentary Constituency of Madhya Pradesh. It is seen that ATMs are installed in cities, but there also ATMs remain non-functional. I want from the Central Government that along with cities ATMs should also be provided in big towns of rural area. People from there have to come to cities for ATM facility. For this they have to come to cities on some vehicle. There is line of 100-100, 200-200 people. This is the position.

Sir, there are some big towns in my Parliamentary Constituency. Along with my Parliamentary Constituency, there may be big towns in the country at other places also. I want that in my Parliamentary Constituency ATM machines should be provided at Alampur, Daboh, Moh, Akoda, Basai, Goraghat etc. I also appeal that old machines should be replaced with new ones where these machines are non-functional. With the installation of ATM machines, lacs of people will get employment because a chowkidar with a gun will be posted there and therefore, he will get employment. It is good for getting employment.

Sir, I want that Government of India should provide ATM machines at big towns.

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Sir, you yourself come from Bihar and we have travelled together for years. Nawada district of Bihar is the soul of chronic draught. Rivers are thirsty, land is thirsty and there is no means of irrigation there.

Sir, it is known to you that in this draught area, there is one Indian level water fall Kakolat. It is flowing from time immemorial and sparrows live in its surroundings. Domestic and foreign tourists come daily to see it, they give foreign currency. National Highway-31 from Fatehpur to Kakolat connects this tourist spot. There are two- two blocks on this road.

Sir, it takes four hours to travel 17 kilometers. No road is there, there are pitches only. No one knows that how many hundreds of people got their bones broken, hundreds of pregnant women might have lost their pregnancy, how many women become widow, no one knows. Bihar Government has declared this road state highway sometime back. Two years have passed, but nothing has been done so far.

Sir, this House is all powerful, you are in your seat. Through House and through you, I request the Ministry of Tourism that this should be declared national level tourist spot and this road may be improved. Through you, I want to draw the attention of the Government towards it.

SHRI JAIPRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Mr. Chairman, I have given a notice regarding regularisation of unauthorised colonies. There are 1600 such colonies which has been stated to be regularised by the Central Government under a policy. Five years ago, certificates were distributed by the Congress chairperson Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. Most of poorvanchali people resides there. Mostly these people came and settled there. Now these colonies are in a bad condition. Nobody knows the status of those colonies and what action has been taken for them. Somebody says that 100 colonies has been regularised, somebody says 150 and somebody says 600 has been regularised. If they have been regularised then why the development work are not being done there. This matter comes under the purview of Central Government. My demand is to execute all the work in one go by making a Central department. You are saying to fix 2007 as cutoff date, I do not agree. Five years have lapsed and these colonies has been expanded during these five years. If they have been expanded, then keep the cutoff date as 31.12.2012. You cannot say 1.1.2013 but if you fix it ten year or five years then people will be ruined. You will have to demolish their houses. This cannot be done. Those houses have been built, they will remain. Houses cannot be built easily.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Just now, some houses were demolished.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: That is why I am saying. It is their responsibility. Secondly, Delhi Government do not have so much money to execute all the work in one go. Then the work will be done in installments. So, the

people will have to live in hellish conditions. If Central Government take over this work by making a department and spend lump sum amount, develop them, provide sewerage system, roads, electricity, water, community centre, dispensary and schools. Untill you provide these things and develop them, they will not get any relief. We do not want to keep them in this pitiably conditions. The Government is not giving the alms. The Government is not doing any favour that Government is working out of the way.

So, I strongly demand that you should agree with me, give lump sum amount for development and development should not be selective. There are 200 unauthorized colonies in my area. I am sorry to say that work is being done elsewhere but not in my area. The subordinate officials send the files here and there... {Interruptions} I am saying that there are some officials at lower level who do not work. My demand is that wherever development is done, it should be all inclusive, give lump sum amount and provide them relief.

[English]

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN (Vellore): Mr. Chairman, I would like to bring a very important and a sensitive matter to the attention of the Government of India. The historical and archaeological national monument, Four Minarets, which is 420 year old in Hyderabad is facing unforeseen threat and great challenge for the continuation of its existence at this moment.

This 56 metre tall Hyderabad's rich heritage is under the control of Archaeological Survey of India. The ASI is held responsible to protect and manage all historical and national monuments since 1951. This monument has been seen without any kind of alteration or any change till 1960. After 1960, a small structure has been created in one of the corners of the Four Minarets. As per *The Hindu* newspaper photograph revealed in the month of November 2012 — the photograph was taken in 1962 — that a structure was created in one corner as shown in the picture.

From that time onwards, a small structure has been altered from time to time. Now it is looking a nearly 20 metre high structure, which is now called a temple. We are not against any place of worship — any temple, any church or any mosque or whatever it may be.

Our duty is to respect all religious ritual places. No religion is preaching against any other religion. All religions are preaching morality. All religions are preaching to respect the sentiments of other religions. So, we are not against any temple or any other place of worship. My simple point is that the ASI is having the full responsibility to protect any national monument and no building is allowed to be constructed within 100 metres from a national monument, according to the rule of law. My simple question is how ASI authorities have allowed to erect a structure, whatever it may be, whether it is a worshipping place or not. How have they allowed to create or to make this kind of a structure? Even after it is made, at least proper and relevant steps were supposed to be taken by them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a well-known ASI stipulation prohibits building of any kind of structure, as I already told you, within 100 metres of a national monument, but this temple seems to have slipped through such a stricture, no doubt, by the apathy and negligence of the authorities.

By taking this opportunity, I would like to request the Government of India to take necessary and needful action to protect and keep this national monument, Four Minarets, as it originally was existing without any kind of alteration and without any kind of additions.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (THENI): Sir, I associate with him.

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Agarwal ji had said about Delhi that unauthorized colonies have been regularised from February, 2007. I fully agree with him. As the unauthorized colonies of Delhi have been regularised by the Government of India, they should do the same in Andaman also.

Sir, I rise to put a problem of Andaman and Nicobar Island that the Administration had sent a proposal on 17th October, 2012 to close the Andaman trunk road on the name of Jarwa tribe, which is the life line of Andaman and was constructed by the Congress Government and Chairperson of National Advisory Council. Shrimati Indira Gandhi in the year 2006. Let us see the history. When the Britishers came to Andaman then some people from different States of India were brought here for rehabilitation in Andaman and Nicobar islands. Refugees were brought from

[Shri Bishnu Pada Ray]

Bangladesh, Tamil Nadu, Sri Lanka and Jharkand and rehabilitated in Middle and North Andaman. You know that Port Blair is in between and India Chhota CoCo Island and Bada Coco Island two islands^ Fifty years ago our Prime Minister had gifted the Coco Island to Burma. Thereafter Coco Island became the base of China. Middle and North Island is the lifeline of that Island. At that time the only route to go from Port Blair to Middle- North Island was through sea. There was the Government of Congress. The people demanded for road and the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi brought a proposal for construction of Andaman Trunk Road. This work was started in 1958. Then the 43 kilometer Jarwa reserve area came in the way. The work started in 1975. The work was again started in 1987 during the regime of Congress and completed in 1998. The boat route from Port Blair to Badatung was automatically closed. People dare not to go through sea due to vomiting sickness. Then Shri Vajpayee Government came in power. The same road was declared National Highway. At this moment the Congress Government made a plan to destroy the Andaman in the name of Jarwa. They proposed that as Jarwa area is coming in the way of Andaman Trunk road, so close this 43 kilometer road and make an alternate sea route from Port Blair to Bada tung and close this ATR. This matter was started from the Ministry of Tribble Affairs and a meeting was held in Delhi on 11th May, 2009. It was stated in the meeting that people and tourists establish connection with Jarwas while travelling through this route. So, this road should be closed. The Planning Commission submitted its report on 17th October, 2012. It is the map and document. The administration submitted to the Government of India that the road from Port Blair to Bada tung will be closed from March, 2015 and an alternative sea route will be started. What was the result? Today about two-two and half lakh tourists go to Badatung from Port Blair and further upto Diglipur. 2700 vehicles run on that route. Investments were mad in Middle-North Andaman in the name of tourism. Two and half lakh people reside there and the Government is saying that we have 300 Jarwas and to save them they want to close the ATR lifeline and snatch away the earning of two and half lakh people from tourism. They are placing the lives of two and half lakh people at stake. Therefore, I will demand that the unemployed people purchased vehicles by raising loans and they got some employment through it, you are going to snatch it away.

So, I demand from the Government that Congress should not play with the sentiments of Andaman and Nicobar Island.' The Government's statute also say that if the youth of Andaman is mixed with the foreigners, then he may not become a Maoist. Therefore, I will demand that the Andaman trunk road should not be closed and alternate route through sea should not be opened. I am giving a warning. Congress Government should pay attention towards this aspect also.

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, give me permission to speak from here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: O.K.

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Hon. Chairman, Sir, the maximum age limit of Government servants in State Government services has been increased from 40 year to 45 years vide circular No. 311/2012/3/1 dated 20.11.2012 of General Administration department of Madhya Pradesh Government. But the age limit for the reserved categories of SC, ST and OBC's of Government services has not been relaxed and kept as earlier upto 45 years, which is not constitutional. It is not justified to keep these categories deprived of the benefits of reservation.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you Sir, that the maximum age limit for reserved categories of SC, ST and OBC's in Government services should be raised by five years upto 50. Doing so, thousand of reserved category servants would be benefitted.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards making the MPLAD Scheme more broad and increase its funds. The MP recommends various types of developmental works on the basis of local needs through this scheme. It is true that the scheme has been amended from time to time and funds was increased. The popularity of this scheme can be judged from this fact that the fund was only five lakh in 1993-94 which was increased to one crore after one year in 1994-95 and two crore in 1998 and thereafter this fund was increased upto five crore in 2011-12. There is need to increase this fund to retain the popularity and make it more broad.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I urge upon the Government that Centrally sponsored scheme worth rupees five crore regarding drinking water and irrigation, PMGSY and others should be brought under this scheme and this fund should be increased from five to ten crore.

[English]

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): Sir, please allow me to speak from here.

Sir, Madurai-Bodi Broad Gauge conversion is estimated to cost Rs. 180 crore in 2009-10. In 2010-11, the Railway Ministry has allotted Rs. 15 crore; in 2011-12, they have allotted only Rs. 5 crore. If there is a slow allocation like this, it will take another ten years to complete this.

Sir, in Teni District, Madurai-Bodi is a vulnerable line because in the border areas of Kerala and Tamil Nadu, we are producing cardamom, that is, elaichi, plantains, which are supplied all over the world, raw silk, that is, cotton, coconut, coffee and other spices. It is supplied all over India and also to the rest of the world.

Earlier, there were booking stations in Bodi as well as in Teni. Due to gauge conversion, they have been closed. Now, the traders have to take their goods either to Madurai or to Erode, but Madurai and Erode railway officers are asking them to either go to Coimbatore or Chennai. If they

have to go to Coimbatore, they have to travel 400 kilometres; if they have to go to Chennai, they have to travel 550 kilometres. It involves transportation by a number of lorries and trucks and other interventions, besides theft taking place on the way. The traders are in tears.

My request is that this gauge conversion work should be taken up on a war-footing and completed. I have already requested the Railway Minister in person about this. Before gauge conversion, I would request the Government of India to open booking centres in Bodi and in the Teni District to facilitate traders. It is a revenue generating business. In a year, 25 lakh tonnes are produced and it goes to all other places. Therefore, I urge upon the Government and also my request to the railway authorities is to intervene and release more funds for this gauge conversion work. It will have to be completed on a war-footing basis in the larger interest of the poor and small traders of my Teni District.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 10th December, 2012 at 11.00 a.m.

**18.45 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the  
Clock on Monday, December 10, 2012/  
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