

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Thirteenth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXXIII contains Nos. 21 to 32)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs.115.00

EDITORIAL BOARD

Snehlata Shrivastava
Secretary-General
Lok Sabha

Atul Kaushik
Additional Secretary

J.B.S. Rawat
Additional Director

Kaveri Jeswal
Joint Director

R. K. Mair
Editor

© 2013 LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

None of the material may be copied, reproduced, distributed, republished, downloaded, displayed, posted or transmitted in any form or by any means, including but not limited to, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of Lok Sabha Secretariat. However, the material can be displayed, copied, distributed and downloaded for personal, non-commercial use only, provided the material is not modified and all copyright and other proprietary notices contained in the material are retained.

Original English proceedings included in English Version will be treated as authoritative and not the English translation of the speeches made in Hindi and other languages included in it. For complete authoritative version please see Original Version of Lok Sabha Debates.

INTERNET

The Original version of Lok Sabha proceedings is available on Parliament of India Website and Lok Sabha Website at the following addresses:

<http://www.parliamentofindia.nic.in>

<http://www.loksabha.nic.in>

LIVE TELECAST OF PROCEEDINGS OF LOK SABHA

Lok Sabha proceedings are being telecast live on Lok Sabha T.V. Channel. Live telecast begins at 11 A.M. everyday the Lok Sabha sits, till the adjournment of the House.

LOK SABHA DEBATES ON SALE

Printed copies of Lok Sabha Debates of Original version, English version, Hindi version and indices thereto, DRSCs reports and other Parliamentary Publications and Souvenir items with logo of Parliament are available for sale at the Sales Counter, Reception, Parliament House (Tel. Nos. 23034726, 23034495, 23034496), New Delhi-110001. The information about all these publications and items is also available on the website mentioned above.

© 2013 BY LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha
(Twelfth Edition) and printed by M/s. Anupam Art Printers, New Delhi.

CONTENTS

[Fifteenth Series, Vol. XXXIII, Thirteenth Session, 2013/1935 (Saka)]

No. 29, Friday, May 3, 2013/Vaisakha 13, 1935 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
OBITUARY REFERENCE	1
ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION	
*Starred Question No. 521	2—4
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos. 522 to 540	4—82
Unstarred Question Nos. 5976 to 6193	82—504
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	504—518
MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA	518—519
COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE	
9th Report	519
STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	
256th Report	519
STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE	
191st to 195th Reports	519—520
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE	
60th Report	520
STATEMENT BY MINISTER	
Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 27th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.	
Dr. Farooq Abdullah	520—521

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE	520—526
ANNEXURE-I	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	527
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	528—534
ANNEXURE-II	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	535—536
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	535—536

OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shrimati Meira Kumar

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

Shri Karia Munda

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Shri Basu Deb Acharia

Shri P.C. Chacko

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

Shri Inder Singh Namdhari

Shri Francisco Cosme Sardinha

Shri Arjun Charan Sethi

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh

Dr. M. Thambidurai

Dr. Girija Vyas

Shri Satpal Maharaj

SECRETARY GENERAL

Shri T.K. Viswanathan

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, May 3, 2013/Vaisakha 13, 1935 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House about the sad demise of Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal.

Shri Goyal was a Member of the Sixth and Seventh Lok Sabhas from 1977 to 1984 representing Kota Parliamentary Constituency of Rajasthan.

He was also a Member of Rajasthan Legislative Assembly for two terms.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Goyal served as Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation. He was also a Member of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal passed away on 23rd April, 2013 at the age of 80 in Kota, Rajasthan.

We deeply mourn the loss of Shri Goyal and I am sure the House would join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

11.01¹/₂ hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

...(Interruptions)

11.02 hrs.

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

...(Interruptions)

11.02¹/₂ hrs.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 521, Shri C. Rajendran.

LNG Terminals

*521. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) terminals in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of terminals being set up by various public and private sector companies, State/UT/company-wise;

(c) whether there is a proposal to set up more LNG terminals in the country including in Tamil Nadu in future;

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

(e) the time by which these terminals will be set up and the extent to which it would help in higher availability of LNG in the country?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The details of existing and under construction Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (R-LNG) terminals in the country

Location	State	Company	Status
1	2	3	4
Dahej	Gujarat	Petronet LNG Limited (PLL)	Existing

1	2	3	4
Hazira	Gujarat	Hazira LNG Pvt. Ltd.	Existing
Dabhol	Maharashtra	GAIL India) Ltd.	Existing
Kochi	Kerala	PLL	Under construction*

*Likely to be commissioned in 2013-14.

(c) to (e) Decision to set up R-LNG terminals is taken by companies based on techno-commercial considerations. Several R-LNG projects, both on the West and the East Coast, are at conceptual stage. A list of such projects is given below:

Sl. No.	Location	State	Envisaged Capacity (in mmtpa)
1.	Mundra	Gujarat	5
2.	Gangavaram	Andhra Pradesh	5
3.	Ennore	Tamil Nadu	5
4.	Mangalore	Karnataka	2-3
5.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	3.5-5
6.	Not yet decided	Odisha	5
7.	Not yet decided	Gujarat	5

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Madam Speaker, LNG, a fossil fuel, can be a better substitute for petrol and diesel. It is more environmentally clean, safer than other fuels and cheaper also. *...(Interruptions)* The hon. Minister, in her reply, has stated that an R-LNG Terminal is going to be set up in Tamil Nadu. *...(Interruptions)* I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, as to when this R-LNG Terminal project will be commenced in Tamil Nadu. *...(Interruptions)* I would also like to know as to when it will be completed and what the estimated cost of this project is. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI: Madam, import of Liquefied Natural Gas assumes importance particularly in view of declining availability of gas from domestic sources. *...(Interruptions)* Therefore, LNG Terminals are established in the country to meet out the shortage of domestic gas

by importing natural gas from other countries. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Madam, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any plans to import LNG to produce power using this natural gas in gas-fired power plants? *...(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI: Madam, expansion of Dahej by Petronet LNG Ltd. is being undertaken, and Mundra LNG Terminal by Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation, Gangavaram LNG Terminal by Petronet LNG Ltd., and Ennore LNG Terminal in Tamil Nadu by IOCL are under planning stage and the pre-project activities of these terminals are completed. *...(Interruptions)*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme

*522. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has periodically assessed the progress/achievements made by the States/UTs under various components of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme;

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

(c) whether some States are lagging behind in the proper implementation of the ICDS Scheme and utilisation of funds released thereunder:

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

(e) the corrective measures being taken by the Government for proper implementation and optimum utilisation of funds granted to the States/UTs under various components of ICDS Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) Integrated Child

Development Services (ICDS) is a Centrally-sponsored Scheme for holistic development of child. The scheme provides six services *viz.* Supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition & health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services. The last three services namely immunization, health check-up and referral services are delivered through public health system.

The scheme is implemented through the State Governments/UT Administrations. The Government of India lays down the policy and releases funds to the States/UTs in the prescribed cost sharing ratio for implementation of the scheme as per the guidelines.

During the XI Plan, 1079 new projects and 4,59,868 new Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/mini-AWCs became operational under the scheme. As on 31.1.2013, the cumulative number of operational projects and AWCs is 7025 and 13.31 lakh respectively.

The number of beneficiaries for supplementary nutrition (children 6 months to 6 years) and pregnant and lactating mothers have increased from 705.43 lakh as on 31.3.2007 (end of X Plan) to 972.49 lakh as on 31.3.2012 (end of XI Plan) (267.06 lakh increased beneficiaries *i.e.* 37.85% increase). Similarly, number of pre-school children (3-6 years) attended AWCs for pre-school education have increased from 300.81 lakh as on 31.3.2007 (end of X Plan) to 358.22 lakh as on 31.3.2012 (end of XI Plan) (57.41 lakh increased beneficiaries *i.e.* 19.08%).

Periodical assessment of progress/achievements made by the States/UTs and improvement in functioning of various components of the scheme is an on-going and continuous process. This is done largely through monitoring reports and review meetings.

During the review meetings, broadly, the issues which are taken up for discussions/review are status of operationalization of projects and AWCs, filling up of vacant posts, diversion of manpower on non-ICDS functions, welfare issues of AWWs/AWHs. Supplementary Nutrition Programme (No. of days SNP given in a month, method of delivery, adherence to the nutritional and feeding norms, regularity in distribution, etc.), procurement and availability of medicine and Pre-School Education kits, holding health and nutrition education session and

VHND per month, home visits by AWWs, growth monitoring and Joint MCP card, community and Panchayati Raj involvement, financial management - (timely submission of SoEs, utilization of funds earmarked under various heads, timely payment of honoraria, etc.), infrastructural issues, implementation of monitoring guidelines, training, etc.

During review meetings, shortcomings, if any, noticed in achieving the desired level of target in respect of above issues are brought to the notice of the States/UTs and the States/UTs which are lagging behind in proper implementation of the scheme are urged to expedite pending issues and prepare a time bound action plan to achieve the same.

Besides the review meetings taken at the national and State level, implementation of the scheme is monitored through Monthly Progress Reports and Quarterly Progress Reports sent by the States/UTs to the Government of India. Being a highly decentralized programme, a Five-tier Monitoring mechanism with defined tasks has also been assigned to monitor the progress of implementation of the scheme at all the levels *viz.* national, State, district, block and the Anganwadi level. MIS has also been revised under the strengthening and restructuring of ICDS, recently approved by the Government.

Due to rapid expansion in recent years, a number of gaps have crept in the scheme which was not matched with financial and manpower resources. It needed corrective measures which lead to the government approving strengthening and restructuring of ICDS scheme with a financial outlay of Rs. 1,23,580 crore during the XII Five Year Plan.

The key features of Strengthened and Restructured ICDS *inter-alia* include addressing the gaps and challenges with (a) special focus on children under 3 years and pregnant and lactating mothers, (b) strengthening and repackaging of services including, care and nutrition counseling services and care of severely underweight children, (c) a provision for an additional Anganwadi Worker cum Nutrition Counselor for focus on children under 3 years of age and to improve the family contact, care and nutrition counseling for P&L Mothers in the selected 200 high-burden districts across the country, besides having provision of link worker, 5% crèche cum

Anganwadi centre, (d) focus on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), (e) forging strong institutional and programmatic convergence particularly, at the district, block and village levels, (f) models providing flexibility at local levels for community participation, (g) introduction of APIP, (h) improving Supplementary Nutrition Programme including cost revision, (i) provision for construction and improvement of buildings of Anganwadi centres, (j) allocating adequate financial resources for other components including Monitoring and Management and Information System(MIS), Training and use of Information and communication technology (ICT), (k) to put ICDS in a mission mode etc. and (l) revision of financial norms etc.

For proper implementation and optimum utilization of funds by the States/UTs under various components of the scheme, the release of funds has been linked to their submission and approval of Annual Programme Implementation Plan.

Safe and Honourable Tourism

*523. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been framed on safe and honourable tourism for adoption by the Indian tourism industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any advisories have been issued by the Government to the States/UTs in the light of the number of crimes against tourists reported in the recent past;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the fresh initiatives contemplated by the Government to ensure safe and dignified tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b): Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Tourism and various stakeholders in the Indian tourism industry adopted the Code of Conduct for 'Safe and Honourable Tourism' on 1st July 2010 to strengthen the critical pillar of 'Suraksha' (safety) for the tourists. The main objectives of this Code, *inter alia*, are:

(i) Encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect for basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents *i.e.*, people and communities who may be impacted by tourism in some way.

(ii) Aid the prevention of commercial sexual exploitation like sex tourism, prostitution, pornography and all forms of sexual assaults and molestations and safeguard safety of persons, in particular, women & children.

(iii) Enhance prevention of activities like forced or involuntary drug use, manipulated and incorrect information, cultural and social intolerance which could increase vulnerability to crime.

(c) and (d) The Minister of Tourism has written to all the Chief Ministers of the State Governments and the Governors/Lt. Governors of UT Administrations to take immediate effective steps for ensuring conducive and friendly environment for all tourists. They have also been requested to publicize the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to increase the sense of security amongst present/prospective visitors as also to counter the negative publicity through concrete action.

Ministry of Tourism had also written earlier to the State Governments to spare no efforts in making India a safe and friendly destination for foreign as well as domestic tourists, particularly, for women.

(e) The Ministry of Tourism has conducted a number of workshops to sensitise various stakeholders about the Code. The Ministry has also included adoption of the Code of Conduct for Safe and Honourable Tourism as one of the criteria for approving tour operators, travel agents and classification of hotels and other types of accommodation.

Recovery of Taxes

*524. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the arrears of tax accumulated as on 31 March 2013 along with the details of the major defaulters, category-wise;

(b) the details of efforts made and expenses incurred by the Government to recover the outstanding amount and achievements made thereon during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has set up/proposes to set up special courts/dedicated cells for expeditious disposal of pending cases of direct and indirect taxes and if so, the details thereof and the amount recovered as a result thereof so far; and

(d) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for settlement of such pending taxes at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) So far as direct taxes are concerned, the arrears of tax outstanding as on 31.03.2013 has not yet been compiled. However, the position as on 31.01.2013 is as under:

(Rs. in crore)	
Category of taxes	Amount of arrears
Non-Corporate Cases	2,69,166
Corporate Cases	1,57,447

The category-wise arrears pertaining to indirect taxes as on 31.3.2013 is given below:

(Rs. in crore)	
Category of taxes	Amount of arrears
Central Excise	50344.60
Customs	12103.40
Service Tax	47233.47

Details of major defaulters are not maintained centrally.

(b) So far as direct taxes are concerned, major efforts taken to expedite recovery of arrears *inter alia* include attachment of bank account/debtors, attachment and sale of immovable property, review of the installments in cases where there was a default, constitution of special cell to deal with cases classified as assesseees not traceable and assesseees with no assets/inadequate assets for recovery, etc.

To realize/liquidate the indirect tax arrears, whenever substantial amounts of arrears have been locked up in cases pending before Courts/appellate fora, early hearing petitions are filed and efforts are made to vacate stay orders. Cases of similar nature are being bunched for expeditious disposal by the appellate authorities; the cases pending before Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction, Debt Recovery Tribunal, Official Liquidator etc. are being actively followed up; dedicated teams of officers have been created in the field formations for expeditious recovery of indirect tax arrears.

Details of expenses incurred by the Government to recover outstanding amount is not separately maintained. However, the amount recovered by the Government in respect arrears pertaining to direct and indirect taxes is given below:

(Rs. in crore)			
Nature of Taxes	Amount Recovered in 2010-11	Amount Recovered in 2011-12	Amount Recovered in 2012-13
Direct Taxes	12011	19654	(Upto Jan. 13) 18757
Indirect Taxes	6065	7583.9	13233.5

(c) There is no proposal to set up special courts to settle the litigation in pending cases involving arrear demands. However, dedicated cell under the Chief Commissioner (Tax Arrears Recovery) with 5 regional offices have been set-up to exclusively monitor the work relating to recovery of indirect tax arrears. With regard to recovery of arrears of direct taxes, a special cell has been constituted to exclusively deal with recovery of arrears as indicated in reply to part (b) above.

(d) The recovery of arrear demand is a continuous process and all possible steps are being taken to expedite litigation in pending cases involving demands and for making recovery.

[Translation]

Power Generation from Waste

*525. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

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

(a) whether imported technology is being used for power generation from waste in certain metropolitan cities in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the efficiency of such plants along with power generated from such plants metropolitan-wise;

(c) whether government has assessed the efficiency of a number of other new emerging technologies that produce energy from waste without direct combustion;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to consider international models including Sweden Model, in which about 96 per cent waste is converted to power, for setting up such new power plants for power generation from waste?

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

Ministry has so far taken up five pilot projects for power generation from MSW in accordance with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 15th May, 2007 under the Programme on Energy Recovery from Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) being implemented by the Ministry. These projects are based on indigenous technology and are in cities of Bengaluru, Hyderabad, New Delhi and Pune. Two other projects of energy recovery based on MSW are also under installation in PPP mode. The status of these projects is given in the statement attached as enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. The Ministry has not assessed so far efficiency of other new emerging technologies, including the Sweden Model, that produce energy from wastes without direct combustion. Projects based on such technologies can be implemented in the country with the adoption of improved Waste Management Practices and Methods leading to its segregation and therefore improvement in calorific value of the waste.

Statement

List of Municipal & Urban Waste based power projects taken up

Sl. No.	Project promoters	Location	Capacity (MW)	Technology	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/s Timarpur Okhla Waste Management Private Ltd. (TOWMCL), Jindal ITF Centre, 28 Shivaji Marg, New Delhi (Promoted by Jindal Urban Infrastructure Ltd.)	Old NDMC Compost Plant, New Okhla tank, New Delhi	16	Combustion	Commissioned
2.	M/s East Delhi Waste Processing Company (P) Ltd., New Delhi (Promoted by DIAL, IL&FS Energy Dev. Co. Ltd. (IEDCL) and SELCO International Ltd.)	Gazipur, Delhi	12	Combustion	Under installation
3.	M/s Srinivasa Gayatri Resource Recovery Limited No. 303, Shreshta Bhumi Complex, No. 87, K.R. Road, Next to Gayana Samaja, Bangalore	Village Mandur, Bangalore	8	Combustion	Under installation

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	M/s RDF Power Projects Ltd. 401, Galada Towers, Adjacent Lane to Pantaloons, Begumpet, Hyderabad	Chinnaravulapally Village, Bibinagar Madal in Nalgonda District, A.P.	11	Combustion	Under installation
5.	M/s Rochem Separation Systems (India) Pvt. Ltd. 101, HDIL Towers, Anant Kanekar Marg, Bandra (E), Mumbai	Pune	10	Gasification	Under installation
6.	M/s Delhi MSW Solutions Ltd., Sector-5, Pocket No-1, Bawana Industrial Area, Bawana, New Delhi (promoted by Ramky Enviro Engineers Ltd., Hyderabad)	Bawana, Delhi	24	Combustion	Under installation
7.	M/s Solapur Bio-Energy Systems Pvt. Ltd., CBD Belapur, Navi Mumbai	Solapur	3	Biomethanation	Under installation

[English]

Service Tax Evasion

*526. SHRI ADHI SANKAR:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of revenue earned through collection of service tax during the last three years and the targets fixed in this regard for the current year;

(b) whether the Government has decided to create a separate intelligence unit to check the menace of service tax evasion and leakage of revenue;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to boost the collection of service tax in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Sir, the amount of revenue earned through collection of service tax during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Service tax collections (Rupees Crore)
2010-11	71,016
2011-12	97,509
2012-13*	1,32,007

*Provisional figure

For the current year 2013-14, a target of Rupees 1,80,141 Crore has been fixed.

(b) No.

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

(d) To boost the collection of service tax in the country, the following steps are taken/proposed to be taken:

- (i) surveys are conducted by the field officers, to identify potential tax payers;
- (ii) information is obtained from other Government departments/agencies about service providers and persons liable to pay service tax;
- (iii) cases are booked against unregistered service providers and defaulters;
- (iv) seminars and publicity campaigns are organized, to raise tax payer awareness;
- (v) introduction of the Voluntary Compliance Encouragement Scheme 2013 to bring non-declarants into tax net.

Organ Donation Rate

*527. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the organ donation rate in the country is low as compared to certain countries of the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for the poor organ donation rate;

(c) the number of cases of organ transplant including kidney transplant pending in the Central Government hospitals and its associated hospitals including the All India Institute of Medical Sciences due to non-availability of organs indicating the period of pendency, hospital-wise; and

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

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

(b) The data on organ donation from deceased persons per million population for 2011, compiled by the Global Observatory on Donation and Transplantation for different countries, indicate that the Organ Donation Rate

is the highest in Spain, which is about 35 per million population, whereas the organ donation rate as estimated for India in the year 2011 is 0.32 per million population.

Following reasons have been recognized for poor organ donation rate in India:

- Poor Awareness and attitude of people towards organ donation
- Religious misconceptions
- Insufficient Infrastructural Facilities and Manpower for successful brain death certification, retrieval, transportation, storage and transplantation of organs.
- Lack of Networking and Organized structure for coordinating procurement and distribution of organs
- Lack of Coordinated Trauma Care for organ donation
- Difficulties in retrieval of organs in medico-legal cases
- Economic reasons: Cost of maintenance of Brain stem dead persons till the organs are removed
- Poor participation by the transplant centres for brain death certification and coordination for organ donation

(c) As per information received from AIIMS, 135 kidney transplants were done in 2012, of which 125 were living donor transplant and 10 cases were deceased donor transplant. For persons who have a living-related donor, waiting time is approximately 3-4 months. Patients who do not have living-related donor have to wait for deceased donor.

(d) Government of India has enacted the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Act, 2011. Some of the important amendments under this Act for improving the organ donation rate are:-

- a. Provision of 'Retrieval Centres' for retrieval of organs from cadavers/deceased donors and their registration under the amended Act.

- b. Brain death certification committee has been simplified.
- c. Mandatory 'Transplant Coordinator' for coordinating all matters including informing relatives of ICU patient and obtaining option for removal or transplantation of human organs.
- d. National Human Organs and Tissues Removal and Storage Network at one or more places and Regional network
- e. National Registry of Donors and Recipients
- f. Removal of eye has been permitted by a trained technician to facilitate eye donation.

The Draft Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Rules, 2013 have been finalized and comments from Public have been invited. Once the Rules are finalized, the provisions in the Amendment Act will be brought into force.

To create awareness for organ donation, Indian Organ Donation Day is celebrated in the month of November every year since the year 2010. Recently, the third Indian Organ Donation Day was organized on 30th November, 2012 at Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi. Awareness activities are carried out in the events like India International Trade fair to spread the message of Deceased Organ Donation among the public.

Regional "Organ Donation Awareness workshops" have been organized in coordination with State Governments during 2011-2012 in the cities of Bangalore, Hyderabad, Puducherry, Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Pune, Chandigarh, & Trivendrum for increasing the awareness among public for organ donation.

Organ Retrieval Banking Organization at AIIMS has been registering the persons who pledge to donate their organs after death.

The National Informatics Centre has been assigned the task of developing online system, with a dedicated website for establishing networks for retrieval of organs and their allocation/distribution. The NIC is also in the process of developing a National Registry of donors and recipients.

It has been decided to set up National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization (NOTTO) encompassing National Human Organ and Tissue Removal and Storage Network and National Biomaterial Center/Tissue Bank at Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi.

[*Translation*]

Health Professionals

*528. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

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

(a) the total number of doctors and other health professionals in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the requirement of doctors and other health professionals in the rural and remote areas across the country and if so, the details along with the outcome thereof;

(c) the percentage of doctors currently serving in the rural and remote areas *vis-a-vis* urban areas of the country, State/UT-wise;

(d) the doctor-population ratio in the rural and urban areas of the country, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/proposed by the Government to meet the required number of doctors and health professionals, especially in the rural and remote areas across the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The State/UT-wise statement showing the Requirement, In Position, Vacancy of Doctors, Specialists, Nurses, Male and Female Health Workers at Sub-Centres (SCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) as per Rural Health Statistics in India, 2011, is given in the enclosed Statements-I to V.

(c) and (d) The percentage of doctors currently serving in rural and remote areas *vis-à-vis* urban areas of the country, State/UT-wise is not available. 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 given in the enclosed Statement-VI.

(e) Public Health is a State subject. Financial support is provided to States under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to strengthen the health systems including support for engagement of doctors, specialist and paramedics on contractual basis. Further, support is also provided under NRHM for multi-skilling of doctors to overcome the shortage of specialists, providing incentives to serve in rural areas, mainstreaming of AYUSH, improving accommodation arrangement in rural areas, etc.

To increase the availability of doctors, several other initiatives have been taken. Norms have been rationalised 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 also 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

Table 21. *Doctors* at Primary Health Centres*

Sl.No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2011)				
		Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1624	2424	2348	76	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	97	NA	92	NA	5
3.	Assam	938	NA	1557	NA	*
4.	Bihar##	1863	2078	3532	*	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	741	1482	424	1058	317
6.	Goa	19	46	41	5	*
7.	Gujarat	1123	1123	778	345	345
8.	Haryana	444	651	530	121	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	453	582	451	131	2
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	397	750	881	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	330	330	392	*	*
12.	Karnataka	2310	2310	2089	221	221
13.	Kerala	809	1204	1122	82	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1156	1238	814	424	342

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	*
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.	A & N Islands	19	40	28	12	*
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli	6	6	6	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	3	3	5	*	*
33.	Delhi##	8	22	19	3	*
34.	Lakshadweep	4	4	10	*	*
35.	Puducherry	24	37	37	0	*
All India ²		23887	30051	26329	7246	2866

Notes:

#Data for 2010 repeated

##Sanctioned data for 2010 used

NA: Not Available.

†: Allopathic Doctors

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

¹ One per each Primary Health Centre² For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.

Statement II**TOTAL SPECIALISTS AT CHCs**Table 28. *Total Specialists [Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians & Paediatricians]*

Sl.No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2011)				
		Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1124	578	408	170	716
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	192	NA	1	NA	191
3.	Assam	432	NA	216	NA	216
4.	Bihar ^{##}	280	280	151	129	129
5.	Chhattisgarh	592	592	82	510	510
6.	Goa	20	16	10	6	10
7.	Gujarat	1220	346	76	270	1144
8.	Haryana	428	257	45	212	383
9.	Himachal Pradesh	304	NA	9	NA	295
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	332	315	170	145	162
11.	Jharkhand	752	124	66	58	686
12.	Karnataka	720	NA	584	NA	136
13.	Kerala [#]	896	640	774	*	122
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1332	778	227	551	1105
15.	Maharashtra	1460	649	600	49	860
16.	Manipur	64	64	4	60	60
17.	Meghalaya	116	8	9	*	107
18.	Mizoram	36	NA	2	NA	34
19.	Nagaland	84	NA	34	NA	50
20.	Odisha	1508	812	438	374	1070
21.	Punjab	516	460	300	160	216
22.	Rajasthan	1504	1068	569	499	935
23.	Sikkim	8	NA	0	NA	8
24.	Tamil Nadu ³	1540	0	0	0	1540

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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.	A & N Islands	16	16	0	16	16
30.	Chandigarh	8	11	7	4	1
31.	D & N Haveli	4	0	0	0	4
32.	Daman & Diu	8	2	0	2	8
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep ^{##}	12	0	1	*	11
35.	Puducherry	12	3	5	*	7
All India ²		19236	9831	6935	3880	12301

Notes: [#]Data for 2010 repeated

^{##}Sanctioned data for 2010 used

NA: Not Available.

¹ Four per each Community Health Centre

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

² For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

³ Specialists are attending CHCs on hiring basis

Statement III

Table 32. *Nursing Staff at PHCs & CHCs*

Sl.No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2011)				
		Required ¹ [R1]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall ¹ [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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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 & 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
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.	A & N Islands	47	141	152	*	*
30.	Chandigarh	14	47	46	1	*
31.	D & N Haveli	13	NA	30	NA	*
32.	Daman & Diu	17	14	11	3	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Delhi	8	5	3	2	5
34.	Lakshadweep	25	28	49	*	*
35.	Puducherry	45	121	132	*	*
All India ²		57550	63325	65344	13217	13262

Notes:

#Data for 2010 repeated

##Sanctioned data for 2009 used

NA: Not Available.

¹ 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

² For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

Statement IVTable 17. *Health Worker [Male] at Sub Centres*

Sl.No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2011)				
		Required ¹ [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.	Goa	175	150	137	13	38
7.	Gujarat	7274	7239	4874	2365	2400
8.	Haryana	2508	2544	1818	726	690
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2067	2008	1225	783	842
10.	Jammu & 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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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
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.	A & N Islands	114	26	26	0	88
30.	Chandigarh	17	17	8	9	9
31.	D & N Haveli	50	9	9	0	41
32.	Daman & 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 ²		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

¹ One per each existing Sub Centre

² For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

Statement VTable 16. *Health Worker [Female]/ANM at Sub-Centres & PHCs*

Sl.No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2011)				
		Required ¹ [R1]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall ¹ [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
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 & 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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Uttarakhand	2004	2077	2192	*	*
27.	Uttar Pradesh ³	24213	25190	22464	2726	1749
28.	West Bengal	11265	10356	12966	*	*
29.	A & N Islands	133	214	214	0	*
30.	Chandigarh	17	17	29	*	*
31.	D & N Haveli	56	40	81	*	*
32.	Daman & Diu	29	26	40	*	*
33.	Delhi ^{##}	49	43	54	*	*
34.	Lakshadweep	18	NA	31	NA	*
35.	Puducherry	77	72	124	*	*
All India ²		172011	177103	207868	8835	6555

Notes:

^{##}Sanctioned data for 2010 used

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

¹ Requirement based on norm of one ANMs per each existing Sub Centre & PHC

² For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

³ For ANMs at PHCs, data for 2010 repeated

Statement VI*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 Pradesh	1.97	2.17	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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 & 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
Kerala	4.45	6.28	2.05	3.29	11.29	14.80
Madhya Pradesh	2.68	4.89	2.85	2.47	2.20	11.54
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 & 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 & Nagar Haveli	0.00	2.70	0.00	1.01	0.00	8.43
Daman & 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.

Fake Caste Certificates

*529. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of getting the benefits meant for the Scheduled Tribes by obtaining fake cast certificates by other persons have engaged attention of the Government;

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

(c) whether such cases have been investigated; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (d) While the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for notification of a community as Scheduled Tribe under Article 342 of the Constitution, the responsibility for issuance and verification of Scheduled Tribe certificates rests with the concerned State Government/ UT Administration. Thus, complaints received about fake Scheduled Tribes certificates are referred to the concerned State Government/UT Administration for appropriate action. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs does not maintain such data.

As per the directives of the Supreme Court of India, in its decision dated 02.9.1994 in case of Kumari Madhuri Patil & Others Vs. Additional Commissioner, Tribal Development Department, (State of Maharashtra) and Others, each State Government has to set up Caste Certificate Scrutiny Committee to validate the certificate issued to a person by the District Authorities and also verify the Caste status of the claimant on receipt of a complaint or a request from the Government/ appointing authorities. As per the Supreme Court directives, the Caste certificate holder has to get his/her certificate validated from the Committee before applying for any benefits from the Government. Such Committees function at State as well as District level in various States/UTs. While making appointments/admission, the concerned authorities are therefore required to verify, that the candidates seeking employment/admission against a reserved vacancy has got his/her certificate validated or not from the concerned

Committee. The Government of India has also issued various circulars from time to time for proper issuance and verification of Scheduled Tribe Certificates.

[English]

Malnutrition Deaths of Tribal Children

*530. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether malnutrition deaths of children below the age of five have been reported from the tribal areas in various parts of the country including Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has conducted any inquiry regarding the reported deaths of children due to malnutrition in such areas and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Ministry of Tribal Affairs proposes to send a team to have an on-the-spot assessment of the situation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the other measures being proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) As per information received from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, malnutrition is not a direct cause of death among children but can increase morbidity and mortality by reducing the resistance to infections. However, it is estimated that malnutrition is a contributing factor in about half of the deaths of children below five years in India. Government of Kerala have confirmed death of 18 ST children below the age of 5 years from Integrated Tribal Development Project, Attappady, Palakkad district, Kerala. There is no data available regarding death due to malnutrition in children including tribal children below the age of five years.

(c) No Madam.

(d) and (e) At present there is no proposal to send a team to have an on-the-spot assessment. Government of Kerala, Scheduled Tribe Department and the Social Justice Department have jointly enquired and conducted

house to house survey. The Scheduled Tribes Development Department have distributed 10 Kilo Grams rice and 2 Kilo Grams Green Gram to all the 10,700 Scheduled Tribe families in Integrated Tribal Development Project, Attappady. The State Government has informed that they have taken all steps to ensure that children in the State including ST children get adequate nutrition. These include promotion of traditional agriculture, conducting health camps and distribution of supplementary nutrition by Anganwadi Centers etc. Additionally, the Government of India has established nutrition rehabilitation centres in 81 tribal dominated districts in Schedule-V States. Given the concentration of tribal inhabitation in far-flung areas, forest lands, hills and remote villages, to better support infrastructure development, the population norms for setting up health facilities have been relaxed at different levels.

[*Translation*]

Sharing of Benefits in Mining Works

*531. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Units (PSUs) in the mining sector propose to spend a percentage of their profits earned from mining works amongst tribals including the people evicted from their land;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any committee for relocation and rehabilitation of persons affected by mining works;

(d) if so, the details and the composition thereof along with the recommendations made by the Committee and the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) the details of the other schemes implemented by the Government for the welfare and rehabilitation of persons affected by mining works?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) and (b) The Guidelines on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Sustainability for Central Public

Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), which came into effect on 1st April 2013 mandates CPSEs to make budgetary allocation as indicated below, for CSR and sustainability activities/projects, *inter-alia*, includes capacity building, inclusive socio-economic growth, environment protection, upliftment of the marginalized and under-privileged sections of the local communities including project affected persons so that avenues are created for their employment and income generation:

Sl. No. in the previous year	Budgetary allocation for CSR and Sustainability activities as % of PAT in previous year
(i) Less than Rs. 100 Crore	3%-5%
(ii) Rs. 100 Crore to Rs. 500 Crore	2%-3%
(iii) Rs. 500 Crore and above	1%-2%

(c) and (d) Government has constituted a National Monitoring Committee in the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development for reviewing and monitoring the progress of implementation for Rehabilitation and Resettlement Schemes under National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007, which monitors the mining projects as well. The composition of the National Monitoring Committee is annexed as Statement. So far, the Committee has not submitted any recommendation with regard to mining sector.

(e) The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP-2007) provide for the basic minimum requirements and all projects leading to involuntary displacement of people must address the rehabilitation and resettlement issues comprehensively. The State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings or agencies shall be at liberty to put in place greater benefit levels than those prescribed in the NRRP-2007. The State Governments are the owners of land and also mineral wealth. Therefore, for mining projects, the State Governments grant mineral concessions as well as administer the Rehabilitation & Resettlement measures as per their policy for people affected by mining.

Statement

Composition of National Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the progress of implementation for Rehabilitation and Resettlement Schemes or plans formed under National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007

- (i) Secretary, Department of Land Resources - Chairman;
- (ii) Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture;
- (iii) Secretary, Ministry of Coal;
- (iv) Secretary, Ministry of Commerce;
- (v) Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion;
- (vi) Secretary, Ministry of Defece;
- (vii) Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests;
- (viii) Secretary, Ministry of Law and Justice;
- (ix) Secretary, Ministry of Mines;
- (x) Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj;
- (xi) Secretary, Planning Commission;
- (xii) Secretary, Ministry of Power;
- (xiii) Secretary, Department of Road Transport and Highways;
- (xiv) Secretary, Ministry of Railways / Chairman, Railway Board;
- (xv) Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment;
- (xvi) Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs;
- (xvii) Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development; and
- (xviii) Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources.

[English]

Breast and Cervical Cancer among Women

*532. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

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

(a) the number of cases of breast and cervical cancer reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study/assessment in this regard and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for regular screening of women for breast and cervical cancer to ensure early detection and treatment including the prevalent methods being employed for the purpose; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to intrdouce the Human Papilloma Virus DNA test at affordable cost to detect cervical cancer among women in the country, and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Data of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), of the number of breast and cervical cancer cases estimated during the years 2009- 2012 is enclosed as Statement. It is estimated that the number of breast and cervical cancer cases among the women has increased in the country.

(c) While health is a state subject, to supplement the efforts of the State Governments for prevention, early detection and management of cancer cases, Government of India have launched the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease & Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 in 100 districts across 21 States. Strengthening of Government Medical College Hospitals and erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres (RCC) across the country as Tertiary Cancer Centre (TCC) for providing comprehensive Cancer care was also undertaken. Central Government also supplements the efforts of the State Government by focusing on early detection of Cancer, promoting health education and creating awareness. Campaigns are carried out through print and electronic media.

Prevalent methods for diagnosing cancer include Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology (FNAC), X-rays, Ultrasound, CT scan, MRI, biochemical tests, tumour marker besides histopathological confirmation by biopsy.

(d) The test to be used for detection of cervical cancer depends on availability and affordability of alternative techniques.

Statement*State/UT-wise estimated number of Breast and Cervix Cancer cases (2010-2013)*

States	Breast Cancer				Cervix Cancer			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu & Kashmir	666	685	708	732	975	1002	1014	1033
Himachal Pradesh	326	335	345	357	636	653	662	674
Punjab	1870	1936	2006	2074	2288	2352	2389	2433
Chandigarh	120	125	130	134	74	77	81	82
Uttarakhand	600	619	641	663	883	910	927	944
Haryana	1609	1678	1751	1810	2112	2188	2236	2277
Delhi	2072	2178	2291	2368	1175	1235	1287	1311
Rajasthan	3967	4113	4272	4416	6014	6233	6374	6492
Uttar Pradesh	11077	11484	11921	12324	17367	17975	18353	18692
Bihar	4732	4903	5087	5259	9117	9444	9646	9824
Sikkim	16	16	17	18	26	27	29	30
Arunachal Pradesh	87	92	97	100	118	124	127	129
Nagaland	156	165	176	182	263	279	293	298
Manipur	90	92	94	97	96	100	101	103
Mizoram	60	61	64	66	81	85	86	88
Tripura	196	202	207	214	321	330	334	340
Meghalaya	164	172	178	184	260	270	276	281
Assam	1635	1683	1734	1793	1229	1265	1290	1314
West Bengal	5630	5793	5968	6170	7908	8128	8244	8396
Jharkhand	1853	1919	1991	2058	2890	2992	3057	3113
Odisha	2185	2250	2318	2396	3779	3876	3921	3993
Chhattisgarh	1388	1434	1483	1533	2196	2261	2296	2338
Madhya Pradesh	6830	7051	7286	7532	5075	5238	5361	5460
Gujarat	4116	4255	4405	4554	4908	5056	5141	5236
Daman & Diu	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23	25	30	31	27	29	31	32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maharashtra	8446	8748	9072	9378	9264	9545	9713	9892
Andhra Pradesh	5291	5422	5565	5753	7497	7680	7764	7907
Karnataka	8897	9367	9637	9962	5298	4201	4281	4360
Goa	132	37	30	31	123	71	65	66
Lakshadweep	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	7
Kerala	2171	2214	2261	2337	3170	3236	3259	3319
Tamil Nadu	11129	11441	11788	12186	6623	6809	6949	7077
Puducherry	112	115	120	124	89	92	94	96
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	29	31	32	33	35	37	38	39
Total	87693	90659	93723	96887	101938	103821	105740	107690

*Based on NCRP Report on "Time Trends in Cancer Incidence Rates (1982-2005)"

[Translation]

Supply of Piped Natural Gas

*533. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of various ongoing projects relating to the supply of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) in the country, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any policy for attracting investment from the public and private sectors for setting up city gas distribution companies for supply of PNG in various cities of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Piped Natural Gas (PNG) is part of the city or local natural gas distribution (CGD) network. As per information provided by the Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) the details of existing natural gas pipelines and city or local natural gas distribution (CGD) networks in the country as on 31.03.2013 is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) grants authorization for development of CGD networks through bidding process as per the provisions of the PNGRB Act, 2006 and the Regulations notified thereunder. Any entity fulfilling the eligibility criteria can participate in the bidding process.

Statement

Cities/town-wise City Gas Distribution network coverage as of 31.03.2013

Sl.No.	State	Cities/towns
1	2	3
1.	Haryana	Sonipat
2.		Gurgaon

1	2	3
3.		Faridabad
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada
5.		Hyderabad
6.		Vijaywada
7.	Assam	Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat
8.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar Mehsana Sabarkantha
9.		Gandhinagar
10.		Nadiad
11.		Hazira
12.		Rajkot
13.		Palej
14.		Valsad
15.		Navsari
16.		Surendernagar
17.		Ahmedabad
18.		Vadodara
19.		Surat, Bharuch, Ankleshwar
20.		Anand
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas
22.		Gwalior
23.		Indore including Ujjain
24.	Maharashtra	Pune City including Pimpri Chinchwad and along with adjoining contiguous areas of Hinjewadi, Chakan & Talegaon GA
25.		Mumbai & Greater Mumbai
26.		Thane City & adjoining contiguous areas including Mira Bhayander, Navi Mumbai, Thane City, Ambernath, Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Dombivily, Badlapur, Ulhasnagar, Panvel, Kharghar & Taloja
27.	Delhi	National Capital Territory of Delhi
28.	Rajasthan	Kota

1	2	3
29.	Tripura	Agartala
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut
31.		Mathura
32.		Kanpur
33.		Bareilly
34.		Lucknow
35.		Moradabad
36.		Agra and Firozabad including TTZ Area
37.		Khurja
38.		Noida/Greater Noida
39.		Ghaziabad

Quality/Safety of Donated Blood

*534. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

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

(a) whether cases of transmission of HIV and other infections through transfusion of infected blood have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year along with the action taken against the culprits, State/UT-wise;

(c) the measures taken/proposed by the Government to ensure safe blood donation and also the quality and safety of blood in the blood banks in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce Nucleic Acid Amplification Tests (NAATs) and to set up a National Blood Transfusion Authority (NBTA) for the safety/quality of blood and to streamline regulations in the blood banks sector; 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) Yes Madam.

(b) Details are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

(c) Under the existing provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, each unit of blood and blood product is tested for HIV, Hepatitis B, & C, syphilis, and malaria and only blood units free from these infections are used for transfusion purposes.

Before blood donation, every donor is physically examined and screened through a standard donor questionnaire and consent form to ensure that only safe donors donate blood in licensed blood banks in the country.

Efforts are taken to promote voluntary blood donation and source blood from voluntary non-remunerated blood donors to improve safety.

Comprehensive standards to ensure better quality control system on collection, storage, testing and distribution of blood and its components have been formulated and disseminated. Regular trainings are conducted by States for blood bank staff to improve observance of quality assurance standards in blood banks, including quality assurance for HIV testing.

(d) and (e) Department of AIDS Control, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare does not propose to introduce NAATs. However, as per directions of Hon'ble Gujarat High Court, an expert committee has been constituted by the Ministry to examine whether NAAT can be mandated in blood banks.

The setting up of National Blood Transfusion Authority has been proposed by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and subsequently a committee has been set up under the Chairpersonship of Additional Secretary and DG(CGHS) to examine the proposal on National Blood Services.

Statement I

Extract from reported incidents of transmission of infection through blood transfusion among thalassaemic children

1. Jodhpur Case: In 2010, it was reported in media that 56 children suffering from Thalassaemia receiving transfusion in Umaid Medical College, Jodhpur were found positive for Hepatitis 'B' & 'C'. A Committee of Experts was constituted to

investigate the matter and the report did not substantiate the media report.

2. Junagarh Case: In 2011, it was reported in media that 28 Thalassaemic children receiving treatment and blood transfusion at Junagarh Civil Hospital were found to be HIV positive. Investigation team did not substantiate the same. The matter is subjudice.
3. Andhra Pradesh Case: In 2011, District Medical & Health Officer has conducted an enquiry on the allegation of patient who got transfused HIV infected blood which was issued by IRCS blood bank, Nellore. The Blood Bank was closed for a period of two months and the persons responsible were terminated from their duties.
4. Kerala Case: In 2012, it was reported in media that a thalassaemic child receiving transfusions at Calicut Medical College and District Hospital Mananthavady was found to be HIV positive. Preliminary report does not rule out blood transfusion as a probable route of transmission. Final report is awaited.

Statement II

Information on self reported transmission of HIV through infected blood transfusion from clients attending Integrated Counseling and Testing Services

States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto Feb. 13)
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	1	1	0
Andhra Pradesh	196	223	91	61
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	1
Assam	15	16	22	13
Bihar	105	86	107	68
Chandigarh	29	21	21	8
Chhattisgarh	62	60	104	29
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	1	3	2	1

1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	143	164	169	147
Goa	2	3	0	0
Gujarat	563	527	480	229
Haryana	160	107	95	63
Himachal Pradesh	7	4	8	1
Jammu & Kashmir	9	12	8	9
Jharkhand	18	16	9	4
Karnataka	287	183	133	77
Kerala	24	39	26	32
Madhya Pradesh	63	44	56	32
Maharashtra	338	182	283	208
Manipur	33	17	20	16
Meghalaya	3	1	1	1
Mizoram	9	0	0	9
Nagaland	8	4	2	0
Odisha	25	48	55	62
Puducherry	0	1	0	0
Punjab	102	81	118	76
Rajasthan	63	87	73	38
Sikkim	0	0	1	1
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0	1	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	311	231	264	188
Uttarakhand	16	12	11	14
West Bengal	119	201	154	115
Total	2711	2375	2315	1504

Female Foeticide

*535. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

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

(a) the number of doctors convicted during each of the last three years under the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, State/UT-wise;

(b) the average time taken by the professional bodies concerned to cancel the licenses of these doctors after the conviction;

(c) whether there have been instances of delay in cancelling the licences of convicted doctors;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the details of the Non-Governmental Organisations/other agencies which have been working to create awareness amongst the people against female foeticide along with the financial assistance provided by the Government during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The number of doctors, State/UT-wise, convicted during each of the last three years under PC&PNDT Act, 1994 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Sub-section (2) of Section 23 of the PC&PNDT Act, 1994 entails that the name of the Registered Medical Practitioner reported by the Appropriate Authority to the concerned State Medical Council shall be removed from the State Medical Register on his/her conviction for violating the provisions of the Act for a period of five years for the first offence and permanently for the subsequent offence. As the concerned State Medical Councils are empowered to cancel the registration of a Registered Medical Practitioner, information as regards delay in such cancellation of registrations is not maintained centrally.

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

(e) State/UT-wise details of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO) working to create awareness amongst the people against female foeticide along with financial assistance (Grants-in-aid) provided by the Government during each of the last three years, are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

State/UT-wise number of doctors convicted under the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, during each of the last three years

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1	0	0
8.	Haryana	4	7	0

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	1	0
15.	Maharashtra	2	11	3
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	3
21.	Punjab	0	0	1
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu*	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0
Total		7	19	7

Statement II

State/UT-wise details of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO) working to create awareness amongst the people against female foeticide along with financial assistance provided by the Government during each of the last three years

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Name of NGO	Financial assistance provided (Grants-in-Aid)		
			2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Gowthami Educational Society Voluntary Organization, Tangutur, Prakasam	9.00	6.00	6.00
		Tharuni, Kanakadurga Colony, Hanamkonda, District-Warangal	-	-	6.00
2.	Bihar	Samta Seva Kendra, Chainpura, Janakpura Road, Sitamarhi	9.00	-	-
		Gramin Evam Nagar Vikas Parishad, Patilputra Colony, Patna	-	6.00	-
		Jayprabha Gram Vikas Mandal, Gaurakshni, Sasaram, District-Rohtas	-	-	6.00
		Bihar Voluntary Health Association, Mainpura, Patna	-	-	6.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	Kamgar Foundation, Korba	9.00	-	-
		Janmitram Kalyan Samiti, Attarmunda, Raigarh	-	6.00	-
4.	Delhi	Poorvanchal Samaj Sewa Sangh, Ahata Thakur Das, New Rohtak Road, New Delhi	9.00	-	-
		Centre for Social Research, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi	9.00	6.00	-
		Prerana, Sarita Vihar, New Delhi	-	6.00	-
		ADHAAR, New Ashok Nagar, Vasundhara Enclave, New Delhi	-	6.00	-
		Conservation Centre of Herbs, Yoga & Naturopathy, Pkt. 3, Sector-19, Dwarka, New Delhi	-	6.00	-
		Sankalp, New Delhi	-	-	10.00
		Society for the Promotion of Women and Child Welfare (SPOWAC), Plot 8A, Sector-11, Dwarka, New Delhi	-	-	6.00
		Jai Mangla Sewa Samiti, Pkt.-A, Sector-13, Dwarka, New Delhi	-	-	6.00
Pahal Multipurpose Social Service Organization, Sector-20, Rohini, Delhi	-	-	6.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Gujarat	The Young Citizen of India Charitable Trust, Malgodown Road, Mehsana	-	-	6.00
6.	Haryana	Haryana Nav Yuvak Kala Sangam, Meham, Rohtak	-	6.00	-
		Sargam Education & Welfare Society, Bahadurgarh, Distt.-Jajjar	-	-	6.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jay Kay Women Welfare Society, Nai Basti Satwari, Jammu	9.00	-	-
		Society for Development & Training, Arya Samaj Gali, Ward No. 5, Kathua	-	-	6.00
		Society for Scheduled & Backwards, Janipur, District-Jammu	-	-	6.00
8.	Karnataka	Society for Informal Education and Development Studies (SIEDS), Bangalore	-	4.00	-
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Avtar Smriti Siksha Evam Kalyan Samiti, Morena	9.00	-	-
		Rural Development Society, Khadke Ka Bada, Lashkar, Gwalior	9.00	-	-
		Shaktishali Mahila Sangathan, Chhatri Road, Shivpuri	-	6.00	4.50
		Vasundhara Mahila Mandal, Balaji Estate-01, Bandhavgarh Colony, District-Satna	-	-	6.00
		M.P. Prakratik Chikitsalaya Tatha Mahavidyalaya Samiti, Tansen Road, Padav, Gwalior	-	-	6.00
10.	Maharashtra	Shri Ganesh Gramin Vikas Shikshan Sanstha, Gondia	9.00	6.00	-
		Population First, Shetty House, M.G. Road, Mumbai	-	4.00	-
		Gramin Vikas Kendra, Ahmednagar	9.00	-	-
		Dalit Mahila Vikas Mandal, Muktangan, Guruwarpath, Satara	-	6.00	-
		Raje Sambhaji Sevabhavi Sanstha (RSSS), Kinhola, Pedgaon, District-Parbhani	-	-	6.00
		Adhar Bahuddeshiya Sanstha, Amalner, Chikate Lane, Station Road, District-Jalgaon	-	-	6.00
11.	Manipur	Social Environmental Economic Development Society, Lambding Cherapur, Wanging, Thoubal	9.00	-	-
		Manipur Women Co-ordinating Council, Kanchipur, Imphal	9.00	-	-
		Social Action and Development Organization, Kakching Bazar, Kakching, Thoubal	-	6.00	4.50
		Volunteers Organization for Social Affairs, Thoubal	-	-	6.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Nagaland	Mascotte Development Society, Kuova Road, Chumukedima, Dimapur	-	6.00	4.50
13.	Odisha	Nari Mangal Mahia Samiti, At Panchupalla, P.O.Gaulipada, Distt.-Puri	9.00	-	-
		Gangotree, Plot No. 1325/3037, K.B. Lane, Old Town, Bhubneshwar	9.00	-	-
		New India, Santhapur, Dhenkanal	-	6.00	4.50
		Maa Durga Rural Women's Udyog, Rajender Nagar, Madhupura, Cuttuck	-	6.00	-
		Gania Unnayan Committee, Belapadapatna, Nayagarh	-	6.00	-
		National Institute of Social Work and Reformative Thought on Human Affairs (NISWARTHA), Sivaji Nagar, Nayagarh	-	-	6.00
		Nikhila Utkal Harijan Adivasi Seva Sangha, Maitri Vihar, Bhubaneshwar	-	-	6.00
		Arun Institute of Rural Affairs, Karamul, District - Dhenkanal	-	-	6.00
14.	Rajasthan	Jatan Sansthan, Police Thana Road, Railmagra, Rajsamand	-	6.00	-
		Society for Universal Welfare, 407, Geetanjali Tower, Ajmer Road, District-Jaipur	-	-	6.00
		Maru Vikas Avam Sodh Sansthan, Ward No. 4, Post Box No. 1, Nokha, District-Bikaner	-	-	6.00
15.	Uttarakhand	Gramin Kshetra Vikas Samiti, Post Box 6, Ranichauri, Distt.-Tehri Garhwal	9.00	-	-
		Society for Uttarakhand Development & Himalayan Action, Apna Ghar, The Mall, Almora	-	6.00	-
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Sarva Jan Kalyan Samiti, Arya Bhavan, 75 Racecourse colony, Bulandshahar	9.00	-	-
		Social Awareness Institute, UGF-135, Shiv Plaza, Sector-E, Jankipuram, Lucknow	9.00	-	-
		Bundelkhand Gramodyog Vikas Samiti, Jawahar Nagar Ward No. 11, Bisanda, Banda	9.00	6.00	-
		Manav Sewa Sansthan, 11-A, Gayatri Puram, Civil Lines, Fatehpur	9.00	-	-
		Shrinkhla, J-94, Rail Nagar, Ashiyana, Lucknow, UP	9.00	-	-
		Sri Narayan Gram Vikas Parishad, Radha Raman Road, Distt. Mainpuri	9.00	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Bhartiya Jan Kalyan Sansthan, Shikohabad, Distt. Firozabad	9.00	-	-
		Manav Kalyan Pratishthan, 72, Ismailganj, Fatehpur	9.00	-	-
		Social Development Alternate, Garhiya Road Firoznagar, Ajjitmal, Distt. Aurraiya	9.00	-	-
		Rabia Mahilaseva Sansthan, Vill. & Post-Baheri, Distt.-Balia	9.00	-	-
		Myana Gramodhog Sewa Sansthan, Murari Nagar, Khurja, Distt.-Bulandshahar	9.00	-	-
		Abhudaya Sansthan, B-89, Awas Vikas, Banda	-	6.00	-
		Vatsalya, C-377, Church Road, Indira Nagar, Lucknow	-	6.00	4.50
		Satyagrah Seva Samiti, Ward No. 2, Hata, District-Kushinagar	-	-	6.00
		Parmarth Samaj Sevi Sansthan, Mona House, Churkhi Road, Orai, District-Jalaun	-	-	6.00
17.	West Bengal	Anunnatasamaj Kalyan Sangha, Vivekanand House Complex, Colony More, Barasat, Kolkata	9.00	-	-
		Ram Mohan Mission, 162/69, Lake Gardens, Kolkata	-	10.00	-
		Foundation for community Support and Development, 12, Swinehoe Street, Kolkata	-	-	6.00
Total			243.00	144.00	176.50

[English]

Database of TB Patients

*536. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up a digital database of the people being treated for tuberculosis under the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP);

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide certain districts with DNA based MDR and XDR testing equipment to ensure early diagnosis and treatment of patients in the country;

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

(e) the other measures being taken by the Government to ensure better treatment of TB patients and also compliance of treatment protocol by clinics/hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) has introduced an online case based software for TB (Nikshay) with the help of National Informatics Center (NIC), wherein information of all TB cases initiated on Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course (DOTS) is entered.

The main objectives include:

1. To facilitate individual patient-wise monitoring and tracking of TB patients and their treatment.
2. To improve TB surveillance.

3. To make available real time data at block & district for prioritized, focused supervision.

4. To create electronic Database of all TB patient details, for further in-depth analysis.

(c) Yes, the Government has already provided DNA based MDR testing equipment to ensure early diagnosis and treatment of patients in the country.

(d) The State/UT-wise details are enclosed as Statement-I and Statement-II.

(e) Revised National TB Control Programme has

developed standardized treatment protocols for Tuberculosis and the compliance is achieved through regular training, supportive supervision and monitoring of all clinics and hospitals and Direct Observation of treatment by trained provider under RNTCP.

Clinics/hospitals are linked with various service delivery institutions *i.e.* the Tuberculosis Units and the Designated Microscopy Centres for availing the services & free quality assured anti-TB drugs under RNTCP.

To reinforce the same, the Government of India has issued Orders for notification of TB cases from all the healthcare providers including clinics and hospitals.

Statement I

Detailed List of Line Probe Assay (LPA) sites across the country

Sl.No	Laboratory	State/UT
1	2	3
1.	Intermediate Reference Laboratory, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Culture & Drug Susceptibility Testing Lab, AMC, Visakhapatnam	
3.	Intermediate Reference Laboratory, Guwahati	Assam
4.	Intermediate Reference Laboratory, Patna	Bihar
5.	Culture & Drug Susceptibility Testing Lab, PGI, Chandigarh	Chandigarh
6.	Intermediate Reference Laboratory, Raipur	Chhattisgarh
7.	Intermediate Reference Laboratory, Ahmedabad	Gujarat
8.	Culture & Drug Susceptibility Testing Lab, GMC, Jamnagar	
9.	Intermediate Reference Laboratory, Karnal	Haryana
10.	Intermediate Reference Laboratory, Dharampur	Himachal Pradesh
11.	Intermediate Reference Laboratory, Ranchi	Jharkhand
12.	National Reference Laboratory, National Tuberculosis Institute, Bangalore	Karnataka
13.	Culture & Drug Susceptibility Testing Lab, KIMS, Hubli	
14.	Intermediate Reference Laboratory, Bangalore	
15.	Intermediate Reference Laboratory, Tiruvananthapuram	Kerala
16.	Intermediate Reference Laboratory, Indore	Madhya Pradesh
17.	Culture & Drug Susceptibility Testing Lab, Bhopal	

1	2	3
18.	Intermediate Reference Laboratory, Nagpur	Maharashtra
19.	Culture & Drug Susceptibility Testing Lab, JJ Hospital, Mumbai	
20.	Intermediate Reference Laboratory, Pune	
21.	C&DST Lab, Aurangabad	
22.	Intermediate Reference Laboratory, Imphal	Manipur
23.	National Reference Laboratory -LRS Institute of TB, New Delhi	New Delhi
24.	Intermediate Reference Laboratory (New Delhi TB Center)	
25.	C&DST Lab, AIIMS, New Delhi	
26.	Regional Medical Research Centre, Bhubaneswar	Odhisia
27.	Intermediate Reference Laboratory, Cuttack	
28.	Intermediate Reference Laboratory	Puducherry
29.	Intermediate Reference Laboratory, Patiala	Punjab
30.	C&DST Lab, SMS Medical College, Jaipur	Rajasthan
31.	Intermediate Reference Laboratory, Ajmer	
32.	C&DST Lab, GMC, Jodhpur	
33.	National Reference Laboratory, Tuberculosis Research Center, Chennai	Tamil Nadu
34.	Intermediate Reference Laboratory, Chennai	
35.	NRL-JALMA Institute, Agra	Uttar Pradesh
36.	IRL, UP-Lucknow	
37.	IRL, UP-Agra	
38.	JNLM, AMU Aligarh	
39.	BHU, Varanasi	
40.	IRL Uttarakhand, Dehradun	Uttarakhand
41.	IRL, West Bengal, Kolkata	West Bengal
42.	C&DST Lab, Siliguri	

Statement II*Detailed list of Cartridge based NAAT Sites in Country State/UT-wise*

Sl.No.	Site	State/UT
1.	District TB Centre, Medak	Andhra Pradesh
2.	District TB Centre, Vizianagaram	
3.	Tuberculosis Unit, Parvatipuram, Vizianagaram	
4.	Tuberculosis Unit, Hajo, Kamrup	Assam
5.	District TB Centre, Kamrup	
6.	Tuberculosis Unit, Bilha, Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh
7.	District TB Center, Surat	Gujarat
8.	District TB Centre, Meham, Rohtak	Haryana
9.	Tuberculosis Unit, Bundu, Ranchi	Jharkhand
10.	District TB Centre, Ranchi	
11.	NTI, Bangalore (2 machines)	Karnataka
12.	Tuberculosis Unit, Pavagada Tumkur	
13.	Intermediate Reference Laboratory, Srinagar	Kashmir
14.	District TB Centre, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh
15.	Urban Health Centre, Dharavi, Mumbai	Maharashtra
16.	City TB Centre, Amravati	
17.	Centenary Hospital, Govandi, Mumbai	
18.	District TB Centre, Kohima	Nagaland
19.	LNJP Chest Clinic, New Delhi	New Delhi
20.	District TB Centre, Koraput	Odisha
21.	Intermediate Reference Laboratory, Patiala	Punjab
22.	District TB Centre, Jodhpur	Rajasthan
23.	District TB Centre, Badgaon, Udaipur	
24.	District TB Centre (South), Gangtok	Sikkim
25.	Madurai Medical College, Madurai	Tamil Nadu
26.	District TB Centre, Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
27.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	
28.	Tuberculosis Unit, New Tehri	Uttarakhand
29.	Tuberculosis Unit, Amtala, South 24 Paraganas	West Bengal

Green Cess on Industry

*537. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether certain States/UTs have imposed a green cess on generation/sale of electricity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has issued any guidelines in this behalf for creation of infrastructure for renewable energy projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the further measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) As per available information the State of Maharashtra has imposed cess of 8 paise per unit from 1st May 2008 on the sale of electricity to commercial and industrial consumers. The cess is to be used for executing schemes of generation of renewable energy.

(c) to (e) The Electricity Act, 2003 and Tariff Policy-2006 provide enabling framework for renewable energy projects in the country. Government of India has also been providing fiscal and financial incentives for renewable energy sources based power generation systems and quantum and type of incentive depends upon area, capacity, renewable energy technology, and category of beneficiary etc. Further, profits earned from sale of renewable power are exempt from income tax for any 10 years out of the first 15 years of projects' operation, as applicable to infrastructure projects.

In addition, under an assignment from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy the Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) has prepared a report for augmenting renewable power evacuation infrastructure for the likely renewable power capacity addition during 12th Five Year Plan period in eight major renewable resource rich States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and also Jammu & Kashmir.

National Commission on Population

*538. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Population (NCP) monitors and reviews the National Population Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the major achievements of the Commission during each of the last three years;

(c) whether NCP has suggested measures to control population growth particularly in certain communities, groups, caste, uneducated persons in the rural and urban areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the follow-up action taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) The National Commission on Population headed by the Prime Minister has been constituted as a body to review, monitor and give directions to the concerned Ministries/Departments for the implementation of the National Population Policy (NPP), 2000. The major achievements are as mentioned below:

- In its meeting held on 21st October 2010, the National Commission on Population (NCP), in the light of suggestions from experts, representatives of political parties and participating Chief Ministers/Ministers of State Governments, has identified key points for effective implementation of the National Population Policy 2000 (NPP).
- Two rounds of Annual Health Survey (AHS) have been conducted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through the Office of Registrar General of India during 2010-11 and 2011-12 in 284 districts of Assam and 8 Empowered Action Group (EAG) States namely, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan and Odisha.
- Expert Groups have been engaged to study the population profile of the States of Bihar, Uttar

Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. Their recommendations have been incorporated in the overall design of the National Rural Health Mission.

- (c) No, Madam.
 (d) Does not arise.
 (e) Does not arise.

Price of Petroleum Products

*539. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

(a) whether prices of the petroleum products in the country are determined by the prices in the international market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have revised the prices of petrol in accordance with the decline in the price of crude oil in the international market during the last one year;

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

(e) the total profits earned by the OMCs as a result of non-reduction of prices of petroleum products despite decline in the price of crude oil in the international market during the last one year, OMC-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) As per the prevailing pricing policy, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) pay Trade Parity Price (TPP) for purchase of Diesel and Import Parity Price (IPP) for purchase of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG from refineries. The IPP/TPP are determined based on the prices prevailing in the international market. The following elements are taken into account while calculating the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of petroleum products:

- Price paid to refinery
- Inland freight up to the market
- Marketing Margin & Cost
- LPG Bottling charges
- Dealer/Distributor commission
- Excise duty
- Value added tax and local levies

In order to insulate the public from the impact of rise in oil prices in the international markets and domestic inflationary conditions, the retail selling prices of Diesel (to retail consumers), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG are being modulated by the Government and their prices are not being increased in line with the movement of prices in the international markets, resulting in incidence of under-recovery to the OMCs. Based on the Refinery Gate Price effective 1.5.2013, the OMCs are incurring under recovery of Rs. 3.80/litre on sale of Diesel, Rs. 27.33/ litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 378.38 per 14.2 kg. cylinder of Subsidized Domestic LPG.

The prices of petroleum products other than Diesel (to retail consumers), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG are market determined and the prices of such products including Petrol are being revised by the OMCs as per international oil prices and prevailing market conditions.

(c) and (d) The Government has made the price of Petrol market-determined with effect from 26.06.2010. Since then, OMCs take appropriate decision on the pricing of Petrol in line with international oil prices and market conditions. The OMCs have not only increased but also decreased the price of Petrol in line with international prices. The details of revision in Retail Selling Prices of Petrol by Indian Oil Corporation Limited at Delhi since 1.4.2012 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) During 2012-13, the average price of Crude Oil was \$107.97/bbl. The profit and loss of the OMCs depends upon international price of crude oil and petroleum products, rupees-dollar exchange rate, sale of petroleum products, other income streams like dividend income, pipeline income, inventory changes, profits from

freely products and refining margins, etc. During the year 2011-12 OMCs could make a meagre profit of Rs. 6177 crore only after taking into account cash assistance from the Government and discount on sale of crude oil and products by upstream oil companies. Public Sector OMCs namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have incurred a loss of Rs. 18,437 crore during the period April-December, 2012 as given below:-

Profit/(Loss) after Tax [PAT] of OMCs

(Rs. crore)	
OMC	(April-December, 2012)
IOCL	(-) 9,508
BPCL	(-) 6,775
HPCL	(-) 2,154
Total	(-) 18,437

Statement

Revision in Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol at Delhi

(Rs. per litre)	
Date	RSP
1	2
01.04.2012	65.64
24.05.2012	73.18
03.06.2012	71.16
19.06.2012*	70.24
29.06.2012	67.78
24.07.2012	68.48
01.08.2012*	68.46
09.10.2012	67.90
27.10.2012*	68.19
16.11.2012	67.24

1	2
16.01.2013*	67.56
18.01.2013	67.26
16.02.2013	69.06
02.03.2013	70.74
16.03.2013	68.34
01.04.2013	68.31
02.04.2013	67.29
16.04.2013	66.09
01.05.2013	63.09

*Change in RSP due to revision in siding/shunting charges, revision in Dealers commission, Sales tax, terminalling charges etc..

[Translation]

Monitoring Committees under FRA 2006

*540. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 mandates for the constitution of monitoring committees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the compliance/implementation status in regard to the constitution of the said committees by the States/ Union Territories, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to persuade the States/UTs which have not constituted the said committees so far to do the same at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Section 6(7) of the Scheduled Tribe and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (In short FRA) provides for constitution of State Level Monitoring Committees by the State Governments to monitor the process of recognition and vesting of forest rights and to

submit to the nodal agency such returns and reports as may be called for by that agency. Further Section 6(8) of the Act *inter-alia* provides that the State Level Monitoring Committee shall consist of officers of the departments of Revenue, Forest and Tribal Affairs of the State Government and three members of the Panchayati Raj Institutions at the appropriate level, appointed by the respective Panchayati Raj Institutions, of whom two shall be the Scheduled Tribes members and at least one shall be a woman, as may be prescribed. Further, Rule 9 of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2008 provide that the State Government shall constitute a State Level Monitoring Committee with the following members namely:-

- (a) Chief Secretary - Chairperson;
- (b) Secretary-Revenue Department - Member;
- (c) Secretary Tribal or Social Welfare Department - Member;
- (d) Secretary, Forest Department - Member;
- (e) Secretary, Panchayati Raj - Member;
- (f) Principal Chief Conservator of Forests - Member;
- (g) three Scheduled Tribes member of the Tribes Advisory Council, to be nominated by the Chairperson of the Tribes Advisory Council and where there is no Tribes Advisory Council, three Scheduled Tribes members to be nominated by the State Government;
- (h) Commissioner, Tribal Welfare or equivalent who shall be the Member Secretary.

(c) and (d) As per the information available with the Ministry, as on 31.3.2013, all the State/UT Governments except Manipur, Nagaland and A&N Islands Administration have constituted the State Level Monitoring Committees. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been constantly persuading with the State Governments/UT Administrations to implement the provisions of the Act in a time bound manner, including constitution of State Level Monitoring Committees as required under the Act.

Further to strengthen the monitoring of the implementation of FRA, FR Rules have been amended

on 6.9.2012 to include that SLMC is mandated to meet at least once in each quarter to take stock of the field level problems and submit Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) to the Ministry. The Ministry also organized five Regional Workshops and a national meeting in the year 2012-13, in order to explain and discuss the amendments in the FR Rules and the guidelines to the officials of the key State Government Departments and further make them aware to constitute SLMC and furnish QPR on regular basis.

[English]

LPG Agencies

5976. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received requests for opening of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) agencies at certain places in the country including the Ratnagir and Raigad districts of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Government has received requests for opening of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) agencies for various locations in the Country including in the State of Maharashtra and the same have been sent to Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) for conducting feasibility survey for opening/setting up of LPG distributorship. If found feasible, further action is taken for setting up LPG distributorship at the requested location, which includes selection of distributor through advertisement process as per the policy in vogue.

No request has been received for opening of LPG distributorship at Ratnagir and Raigad.

Starvation among Children

5977. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a report prepared by an international Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Save the Children, has revealed that rising cost of essential commodities has forced a very large percentage of the families in the country either to slash their daily food intake or go without food for an entire day;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the 24 percent of the families said their children had to go without food for an entire day while 27 percent never afford to buy meat, milk and vegetables each week;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures adopted or likely to be adopted 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 surmise mentioned in (a) to (d) is as per a survey undertaken in India among other 4 countries, by an organisation Save the Children, and is based on a very limited sample of 1057 people only.

Government is giving priority to the issue of increasing the availability of food through agricultural and economic measures towards improvement in yield, storage, and marketing. There are major schemes/programmes in the agriculture sector such as the National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Rashtriya Kirshi Vikas Yojana (RKVP), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm, and maize (ISOPM), and efforts towards augmenting Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries.

Another approach adopted is to provide the supplementary nutrition/meal through the targeted schemes/programmes such as Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG), namely, SABALA, and the Mid-day Meal (MDM).

Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS),

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. Several of the schemes namely, ICDS, NRHM, MDM, SGSY have been expanded post 2005-06. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition.

Under Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP), food grains *viz.* Wheat, Rice and Coarse grains such as Ragi, Maize, Jowar, Bajra are allocated to States/UTs at BPL rates for facilitating Supplementary Nutrition under the ICDS Scheme. Based on the requirements received from the States, food grains are allocated to the States, by this Ministry on receipt of allotted quota from Department of Food & Public Distribution.

The proposed National Food Security Bill, introduced in the Lok Sabha will also contribute towards food security. Government has also announced a pilot programme on Nutri-Farms for introducing new crop varieties that are rich in micro-nutrients such as iron-rich bajra, protein-rich maize and zinc-rich wheat.

Import of Shale Gas

5978. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) proposes to import shale gas from the United States of America (USA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether talks with the USA for import of shale gas by other Indian companies is also going on;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) GAIL has signed two long term agreements for import of a total 5.8 million metric tonnes per annum

(mmtpa) of LNG from USA. The details of the contracts signed by GAIL are as under:

- (i) Supply of 3.5 mmtpa of LNG with Sabine Pass Liquefaction, LLC.
- (ii) For booking 2.3 mmtpa liquefaction capacity in the Cove Point LNG liquefaction terminal project of Dominion Cove Point LNG, LP.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Petronet LNG Limited (PLL) is exploring the possibility for imports of LNG from Canada & USA.

(e) Import of LNG is within commercial realm of companies and decisions are taken based on commercial considerations.

New Base Rate System

5979. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new uniform risk based supervision system has been mooted for all the banks in the country by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI);

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

(c) whether a number of banks have informed RBI about their willingness to switch over to a new uniform risk based supervision system and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government/RBI thereto;

(d) whether the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the banks are likely to come down after implementation of the new system; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that based on recommendation of a High Level Steering Committee (HLSC), they have decided to move to Risk Based Supervision (RBS) and rating framework commencing from FY 2013-14 for 30 banks to begin with. After the Committee's recommendations, RBS in a systemized fashion is effected for those 30 banks whose systems

are relatively stronger. Accordingly, based on the risk management systems prevalent in the banks and their ability to meet the data requirements under a risk based supervisory approach it was decided, to switch to risk based supervision only in the case of 30 banks (including public sector banks, private sector banks and foreign banks) in phase-I *i.e.* starting from April 01, 2013.

(c) All the 30 banks being covered under RBS - Phase I have confirmed their readiness to move to RBS.

(d) and (e) RBI has further informed that RBS is an approach to supervision of risk element in the bank. It has nothing to do with the level of NPAs of banks.

[*Translation*]

Dowry Death Cases

5980. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of dowry deaths presently lying pending in various high courts of the country;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government for expeditious settlement of such cases; and

(c) the other effective steps taken/proposed by the Government in addition to provisions of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 to check dowry related deaths in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, the total number of cases pending for trial in various courts in the country relating to Dowry Death cases at the end of year 2011 were 29669. No specific data is available for cases pending in various High Courts in the country.

(b) A number of measures have been taken/ initiated by the Government to reduce the pendency of cases in courts at various levels like establishment of special courts for fast tracking trial of offences against women, increasing the strength of judges and judicial officers at various levels, improving the physical infrastructure of courts, out-of-court settlement of disputes through alternate dispute

redressal mechanisms such as mediation, arbitration and Lok Adalats.

(c) The Government of India regularly conducts awareness generation programmes and publicity campaigns on various laws relating to women including Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 through workshops, fairs, cultural programmes, seminars, training programmes etc. Advertisements are regularly brought out in the print and electronic media to create awareness on laws relating to rights of women.

Women and Children in Circus

5981. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children and women working in circus companies, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the poor children and women working in Indian circus companies are being exploited;

(c) if so, whether the Government along with the State Governments have conducted any survey in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) No separate data for children and women working in circus companies is being maintained at the Central level. However, the Government prohibits employment of children upto the age of 14 years in circus by way of amendment in the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 in Part A of the Schedule under the heading "Occupations".

(c) and (d) The Government has not conducted any survey with the State Governments in this regard.

(e) Elimination of child labour is an area of great concern and the Government of India is committed to address this issue. The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of

children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes. Any person, who employs a child in any occupation of process where employment of children is prohibited under the Child Labour Act, is liable for punishment with imprisonment or with fine. For rehabilitation of child labour, the Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project Scheme since 1988.

[English]

Special Gram Sabha

5982. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is organising Special Gram Sabha on women issues and their problems; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh and the response received so far?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has advised States and UTs to hold meetings of Mahila Sabhas and Special Gram Sabhas dedicated to women & related issues. However, the final decision in this regard vests with States and Panchayats. As per replies received from some States, several States have advised their concerned Panchayats to hold special Gram Sabhas accordingly. Elections to Panchayats in Andhra Pradesh have been held up, and Government of Andhra Pradesh has not reported such Gram Sabhas.

Abnormal Lung Functions among Bhopal Gas Victims

5983. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Bhopal gas leak victims are suffering from abnormal lung functions and other diseases as per the survey conducted by the researchers in Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has informed that hospital based study conducted at Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre in Methyl Isocyanate (MIC) exposed individuals attending Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre (BMHRC) had indicated that pulmonary function abnormalities mainly obstructive airway disease were observed in 49.8% of exposed individuals compared to 43% of abnormalities seen in non-gas exposed individuals.

(c) ICMR has developed guidelines for the management COPD among the gas victims and these guidelines are disseminated to BMHRC, National Institute for Research and Environmental Health (NIREH) and Gas Rahat Hospital medical officers for compliance for the benefit of the victims. BMHRC proactively sends ambulances to the severely affected areas to bring the patients identified by the Medical Officers and Research Assistants of NIREH in the field to BMHRC for expert opinion, investigations and management. Those requiring admission in the hospital are admitted to BMHRC and others are dropped back by the ambulance with proper advice regarding the management. They are also subsequently brought to BMHRC for follow up.

Impact Assessment Study of Schemes for STs

5984. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment on the impact of schemes meant for socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes and development of forest villages;

(b) if so, the details and the findings thereof along with the follow-up action taken thereon, Scheme-wise;

(c) whether the Government has put in place a monitoring mechanism to ensure proper implementation of the schemes meant for the socio-economic development of STs and development of forest villages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs awarded an evaluation study in 2005 to Water & Power Consultancy Services (I) Ltd. (WAPCOS) to assess the impact and evaluation of the outcomes of the programme implemented through Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India. The study included visit by the team of experts from WAPCOS, discussions with the officials of TWD/ITDP, interaction with the beneficiaries, etc. for assessing the ground realities including status and physical progress, perceptions and response of the tribal community. The State specific recommendations and main recommendations were forwarded to the respective State Governments. Another study on Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS), funded out of Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India was conducted by National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) and the report was submitted in December 2005 which included various recommendations for improvement and those were forwarded to the State Governments. Planning Commission also commissioned an evaluation study on Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) and Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP) to National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad and the final report has been submitted by NIRD to Planning Commission. Apart from above, an evaluation study titled 'Promotion of the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and upgradation of the levels of Administration under the Central Sector Scheme-Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution' was outsourced to NIRD, Hyderabad by this Ministry and the draft report has been submitted by NIRD. 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. This Ministry after taking into consideration the findings of various studies and reports takes appropriate action for improvement and remedial measures for proper implementation of the programmes and issues instructions to the State Governments/Central Ministries from time to time.

(c) and (d) State Governments have the primary responsibility for monitoring of implementation at various levels through a proper mechanism. The NAEB, Ministry of Environment & Forests, has issued detailed guidelines for development of forest villages. Accordingly, State

Governments frame their own proposal for monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanism and schedule. The Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) through Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (PCCFs) are to furnish progress reports to NAEB, Ministry of Environment & Forests and Ministry of Tribal Affairs. As per the terms of the sanctions issued for release of funds, the Scheduled Tribe Development/Welfare Departments of the State Governments are to regularly monitor the progress of implementation and also furnish quarterly physical and financial progress to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. This Ministry has got a monitoring mechanism in place through the following: (i) Submission of periodic submission of progress reports by the State Governments, (ii) Visits by Officials of this Ministry to the States, (iii) Meetings/Conferences convened with State officials to review the physical and financial progress and (iv) Utilization Certificates from the State Governments.

Miserable Condition of Women

5985. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women beggars hauled up in the capital and other metropolis during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has made any assessment of such women who have entered into prostitution;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed by the Government to improve the miserable condition of such women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No data regarding number of women beggars hauled up in the capital and other metropolis is maintained by the Government.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government is not administering any specific scheme for women beggars. However, the Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India has

been implementing two shelter based schemes, namely, Swadhar and Short Stay Home for providing emergency outreach services to women in difficult circumstances who do not have societal/family support or independent means of income. Under these schemes, free shelter, food, medical care, counseling etc. are being provided to the beneficiaries.

FAO Report on Malnutrition

5986. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note/cognizance of the report of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) wherein twenty percent of the country's population is reported to be malnourished;

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

(c) the appropriate steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to address the problem of malnutrition in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) We are not aware if the number quoted is reported in any recent FAO report. In 2012 FAO "the State of Food Insecurity in the World 2012" report indicates that 17.5 percent of India's population was estimated to be undernourished in 2010-2012. (down from 19.0 percent in 2007-2009 and 20.9 percent in 2004-2006).

(b) According to "the State of Food Insecurity in the World 2012" report, there is a reduction of 34.9 percent in prevalence of undernourishment from 1990-1992 to 2010-2012 (down from 26.9 percent in 1990-1992 and 17.5 percent in 2010-2012).

The problem of malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature and cannot be improved by a single sector alone. The approach to deal with the nutrition challenges has been two pronged: First is the Multi-sectoral approach for accelerated action on the determinants of malnutrition in targeting nutrition in schemes/programmes of all the sectors. The second

approach is the direct and specific interventions targeted towards the vulnerable groups such as children below 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers.

(c) The Government is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM), Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. Several of the schemes namely, ICDS, NRHM, MDM, SGSY have been expanded post 2005-06. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition.

Nutrition has been receiving attention at the highest levels. Recent decisions of Government *inter alia*, include (i) Strengthening and restructuring of the ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three. (ii) A multi-sectoral programme to address the maternal and child malnutrition in selected 200 high-burden districts. (iii) A nationwide information, education and communication campaign. (iv) Bringing in strong nutrition focus in Ministries dealing with Health, Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation, School Education, Agriculture and Food & Public Distribution. (v) Programmes such as the ICDS and Mid Day Meal shall use iron fortified iodized salt (Double fortified salt).

The main schemes/programmes of Ministry of Women and Child Development which have a bearing on the nutritional status includes the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme which provides a package of six services namely supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition & health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services. ICDS Scheme has since been niversalized with effect from 2008-09.

Recently Government has approved the strengthening and restructuring of ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under

three. The restructured and strengthened ICDS has been rolled out in three phases with focus on the 200 high burden districts for malnutrition during 2012-13 and additional 200 districts in 2013-14 including districts from the special category States and North Eastern Region (NER) and the remaining districts in 2014-15.

Additionally, Government has launched an Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Campaign against malnutrition for generating awareness on key nutrition issues with effect from 28th December, 2012.

The proposed National Food Security Bill, introduced in the Lok Sabha will also contribute towards food security. Government has also announced a pilot programme on Nutri-Farms for introducing new crop varieties that are rich in micro-nutrients such as iron-rich bajra, protein-rich maize and zinc-rich wheat.

Legislation to Review ST List

5987. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring a legislation to review the list of Scheduled Tribes for considering all cases of addition and deletion of castes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of cases of addition and deletion which have been considered by the Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) At present, the Ministry has no proposal to bring a legislation to review the list of Scheduled Tribes for considering all cases of addition and deletion of communities.

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

(c) The first list of Scheduled Tribes specified in relation to a particular State/Union Territory is by a notified Order of the President under Article 342 (1) of the Constitution. These Orders can be modified subsequently only through an Act of Parliament, as per provisions of Article 342 (2) of the Constitution. After creation of Ministry of Tribal Affairs (October, 1999), 118 cases for addition and 12 cases for deletion from the list of Scheduled Tribes of the States/UTs have been considered so far.

Tax Collection from Cement

5988. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tax is collected by Government on cement and on the material used for its manufacture in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount collected during each of the last three years, item-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAYAN MEENA): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The tariff rate of Central Excise duty on some Cements e.g. White Cement is 12% whereas on Portland Cement, the tariff rate is Rs. 900/- per MT. Concessional rate of duty is available to specified variety of Cement vide Notification No. 12/2012-CE dated 17.3.2012. The major inputs used in the manufacture of Cement are limestone, clay, coal and gypsum. No centralized record is maintained for the duty collected on inputs specifically used in the manufacture of Cement. The duty paid from cash account (PLA) by the Cement manufacturers is furnished below for the last three years:

Year	Amount of Central Excise duty paid by Cement Industry from Cash Account (PLA) (Rs. in crore)
2010-11	7458.46
2011-12	8952.37
2012-13 (upto Feb. 2013)	9618.18

Promotion of Green Tourism

5989. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government promotes 'Green Tourism' across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and technological

agreements with other countries to develop mechanisms to promote 'Green Tourism' in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the total budgetary allocation made for the purpose during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the other steps being taken by the Government to promote green tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a), (b) and (e) Eco-Tourism also known as "Green Tourism" is one of the emerging segments of tourism industry in India. The development and promotion of various tourism destinations and products including Eco Tourism is primarily the responsibility of respective State Government/ Union Territory Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for the tourism projects including eco tourism projects prioritized in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority and adherence of scheme guidelines.

The Ministry of Tourism does not earmark separate budget for eco-tourism projects. The details of Central Financial Assistance given by the Ministry of Tourism during the last three years to various State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for projects which primarily focus on development of eco-tourism are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tourism has not signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or made technological arrangements with other countries to develop mechanisms to promote "Green Tourism" in India.

(f) The Ministry of Tourism promotes various tourism destinations and products including Eco Tourism in a holistic manner, *inter alia*, through its domestic and international campaigns. The Ministry also supports seminars and events that focus on development and promotion of eco-tourism from time to time as per the scheme guidelines. The Ministry of Tourism has developed the Sustainable Tourism Criteria for India (STCI) for the accommodation and the Tour Operators sectors. The STCI, *inter alia*, stresses upon maximizing benefits to environment and minimizing negative impact; reducing pollution; conservation of bio-diversity, eco- systems and landscapes.

Statement

State-wise/Union Territory-wise details of Central Financial Assistance given by the Ministry of Tourism during the last three years and Current Year (Upto 31st March, 2013) for Projects Focusing on Eco-tourism

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	2010-11	Development of Eco-Tourism Center at Ananthagiri Ranga Reddy District	404.51
2.	2011-12	Development of Eco-Tourism Centre at Orvakallu, Kunool District in Andhra Pradesh	486.35
Arunachal Pradesh			
3.	2010-11	Construction of Eco-Tourism at Tego Gamlin Village, West Siang District	370.65
4.	2011-12	Construction of Eco-Tourism at Hukanjuri under Deomali Sub-Division	487.93
5.	2012-13	Eco-Tourism at Kone Gipong area under Dambuk sub-division of Lower Dibang Valley distt.	468.43
Chandigarh			
6.	2010-11	Up-gradation at Eco-Tourism Park cum botanical Garden and Creation & Strengthening of Tourism infrastructure	313.32
Jammu & Kashmir			
7.	2010-11	Development of Eco Friendly Resort in between Nilgrath and Sarbal Village, J&K by Sonamarg Development Authority	242.13
8.	2011-12	Creation of Tourism Infrastructure for Day Camping, Eco-Tourism and Pilgrim Tourism at Park Gatha, Khanitop, Seoj, Padri and at Pilgrim destinations at Bhaderwah in J & K by Bhaderwah Dev. Authority	466.57
9.	2012-13	Eco friendly development of Satkudi (Base camp) to Vishansar by Sonamarg Development Authority	406.37
10.	2010-11	Development of Eco-Tourism Resort at Khanapur Forest, Belgum District	440.32
11.	2010-11	Pilikula Nisargadhama Eco-Tourism Resort	419.65
Manipur			
12.	2010-11	Eco Tourism Complex at Thangal, Senapati District	310.85
Nagaland			
13.	2010-11	Integrated Tourist Eco-Adventure & Cultural Circuit, Changtongya-Mingkong-Noksen-Tobu-Shatuya	784.70

1	2	3	4
14.	2010-11	Integrated Tourist Destination: Eco-Adventure & Cultural Hub at Akito	434.70
15.	2010-11	Integrated Tourist Destination: Eco-Adventure Culture Hub Chizami	500.00
Rajasthan			
16.	2010-11	Infrastructure Development of Eco-tourism destination, Kumbhalgarh-Todgarh-Raoli-Ranakpur as a tourist destination & development circuit	594.55
Tamil Nadu			
17.	2011-12	Development of Botanical Garden at Yercaud in Salem District	365.00
Uttar Pradesh			
18.	2011-12	Development and beautification of Shiv Dham & Eco-tourism at Shahpur, Sultanpur	226.65
19.	2011-12	Development of Eco-tourism at Goverdhan (Part of Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as a Mega Tourist Circuit)	91.95
Uttarakhand			
20.	2010-11	Development of Eco-Tourism Huts at Auli, Chamoli District	461.62
21.	2010-11	Development of Eco-Tourism at back waters of Tehri lake	496.74
22.	2010-11	Development of Eco-Tourism on Puroala-Netwar-Harkidun Circuit	700.85
23.	2011-12	Development of Eco-Tourism at Almora	490.80
24.	2011-12	Development of Nirmal Gangotri Eco-Tourism Mega Circuit at Uttarakashi in Uttarakhand	5,000.00
25.	2011-12	Development of Eco-Tourism at Sat Tal, Uttarakhand	494.79
26.	2011-12	Development of Eco-Tourism at Lansdowne, Uttarakhand	495.95
27.	2012-13	Development of Integrated Eco-tourism circuit (Bageshwar-Bajjnath-Loharkhet) in District Bageshwar	800.00
West Bengal			
28.	2010-11	Destination tourism of Buxaduar (eco-tourism project)	394.00
29.	2011-12	Destination Tourism Project at Sunderbans, 24 Parganas (south)	488.53
Total			17637.91

Waiving off Farmer's Loans

5990. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal for rescheduling/waiving off the loans of the

farmers affected by the Nilam cyclone in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) In order to provide relief to bank borrowers in times of natural calamities, Reserve Bank of India has issued standing guidelines to banks. The relief measures, *inter alia*, include conversion of the principal amount outstanding in the crop loans and agriculture term loans as well as accrued interest thereon into term loans for period ranging from 3 to 10 years depending upon the frequency of crop failures/intensity of damage to crops; treatment of converted/rescheduled agri-loans as 'current dues'; non compounding of interest in respect of loans converted/rescheduled; moratorium period of at least one year, while restructuring; relaxed security and margin norms; fresh crop loans and consumption loans for affected farmers.

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has vide their GO No. MS 2 dated 2.2.2013 declared 371 Mandals in 9 districts, viz., East Godavari, Krishna, West Godavari, Khammam, Guntur, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Prakasam as Nilam Cyclone, heavy rains and floods affected.

The State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) of Andhra Pradesh has reported that they have discussed the matter in their meeting held on 07.03.2013 and advised all Banks to take up relief measures to the affected farmers as per guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The matter was also discussed in the District Coordination Committee (DCC) meetings and Banks were advised by Lead District Managers (LDMs) of Lead Bank in the District, accordingly.

[*Translation*]

Medical Colleges under AYUSH Systems

5991. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

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

(a) the number of recognized Graduate and Post Graduate colleges under the Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) systems of medicine, State/UT-wise;

(b) the quantum of grants sanctioned and released to the colleges under the AYUSH systems of medicine indicating their status of utilisation during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has derecognised certain colleges under the AYUSH systems of medicine;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the said period and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for proper monitoring of the utilisation of the above grants by the colleges under the AYUSH systems of medicine in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The number of recognized Graduate and Post Graduate colleges under the Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) systems of medicine, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The quantum of grants sanctioned and released to the colleges under the AYUSH systems of medicine indicating their status of utilisation during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The State/UT-wise list of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Colleges not permitted during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

As per the provision under section 19 of the Homoeopathic Central Council Act, 1973, degrees awarded by the following Homoeopathy colleges have been derecognized as these colleges were found to be providing poor quality education and not complying the set standards of Homoeopathy Regulations, 1983:

Name of the College	Period of derecognition of degree
1	2
i. Purulia Homoeopathy Medical College, Purulia, West Bengal	Any student passed out after 01.01.2012

1	2
ii. Rajeev Gandhi Homoeopathy Medical College, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Any student passing out from 01.04.2016 onwards
iii. Maharana Pratap Homoeopathic Medical College, Raipur Chhattisgarh	Any student passing out from 01.04.2016 onwards
iv. Raipur Homoeopathic Medical College, Raipur, Chhattisgarh	Any student passing out from 01.04.2016 onwards

The denial of permission/de-recognition of degree was done due to lack of infrastructure facility including teachers in accordance with the Government Policy/Regulations.

(e) As per the scheme guidelines, further grant is released only after liquidation of Utilisation Certificate (UC) for earlier grants. Regular reminders are issued to the Colleges/Hospitals & State Governments for submission of UCs with required documents. Frequent meetings are also held with the State Government representatives for the UC position and settlement of UCs. Further, Nodal officers for each State has been nominated and they have visited for resolving the problems being faced by them in proper utilisation of grants.

Statement I

State/UT Recognized Graduate and Post Graduate Colleges under the Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) Systems of Medicine

Sl.No.	State	Ayurveda		Siddha		Unani		Homoeopathy		Yoga and Naturopathy*		Total AYUSH Colleges	
		UG	PG	UG	PG	UG	PG	UG	PG	UG	PG	UG	PG
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	04	03	00	00	01	01	05	01	03	00	13	05
2.	Assam	00	01	00	00	00	00	03	00	00	00	03	01
3.	Bihar	07	01	00	00	04	00	14	01	00	00	25	02
4.	Chandigarh	01	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	02	00
5.	Chhattisgarh	02	01	00	00	01	00	03	00	01	00	07	01
6.	Delhi	01	01	00	00	00	02	01	01	00	00	02	04
7.	Goa	01	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	02	00
8.	Gujarat	10	02	00	00	00	00	13	03	01	00	24	05
9.	Haryana	07	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	08	00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	00	01	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	01	01
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	00	01	00	00	02	00	00	00	00	00	02	01
12.	Jharkhand	01	00	00	00	00	00	04	00	00	00	05	00
13.	Karnataka	34	24	00	00	04	01	06	05	03	00	47	30
14.	Kerala	13	04	01	00	00	00	03	02	00	00	17	06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15.	Madhya Pradesh	13	05	00	00	04	00	20	00	02	00	39	05
16.	Maharashtra	36	29	00	00	04	02	37	12	00	00	77	43
17.	Odisha	05	01	00	00	00	00	05	01	00	00	10	02
18.	Puducherry	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00
19.	Punjab	10	02	00	00	00	00	03	01	00	00	13	03
20.	Rajasthan	07	02	00	00	02	00	06	01	00	00	15	03
21.	Tamil Nadu	05	00	05	03	01	00	08	02	04	00	23	05
22.	Uttar Pradesh	11	06	00	00	08	03	08	02	00	00	27	11
23.	Uttarakhand	03	02	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	04	02
24.	West Bengal	02	01	00	00	01	00	10	03	00	00	13	04
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	01	00
Total AYUSH Colleges		174	87	06	03	32	09	155	35	14	00	381	134
		261		09		41		190		14		515	

*Source: AYUSH in India - 2011.

Statement II

1.(a). State/UT-wise grants sanctioned and released during 2010-11 under the Scheme Development & Upgradation of AYUSH Institutions & Status of Utilisation Certificate

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of College/Institution	Amount approved (Rs. in lakh)	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)	Status of UC
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Patna	93.77	93.77	UC Pending
2.	Gujarat	Institute of Ayurvedic Pharmaceutical Sciences, Jamnagar	80.74	80.74	UC Pending
		Govt. Ayurveda College, Junagarh	200.00	150.00	UC Pending
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	Govt. Ayurveda College, Jammu, J&K Health Society	1000.00	800.00	UC issued
		Unani Medical College, Gandarbadl, Kashmir, J&K Health Society	1000.00	800.00	UC issued
4.	Kerala	Government Ayurved College & Hospital, Thiruvananthapuram	218.90	150.00	UC Pending

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Karnataka	B. M. Kankanwadi Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Belgaum, State Health Society	148.00	102.95	UC Pending
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Government Ayurveda Medical College, Rewa	290.00	223.54	UC Pending
7.	Maharashtra	Bhaisaheb Sawant Ayurved Mahavidyalaya Sawantwadi	178.00	130.00	UC issued
		G.S. Gune Ayurveda College, Ahmednagar	200.00	140.00	UC Pending
		Vidharbha Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya Amravati, Maharashtra, State Health Society	147.00	98.00	UC issued
8.	Odisha	KATS Ayurveda College & Hospital, Ankushpur, Ganjam	118.39	70.39	UC Pending
9.	Puducherry	Ayurveda Medical College & Hospital, Mahe	947.00	600.00	UC Pending
10.	Tripura	Tripura Sundari Ayurveda Medical College at Udaipur, Tripura South	1000.00	800.00	UC Pending
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Government Lalit Hari Ayuvedic College, Pilibhit	240.00	80.00	UC Pending
12.	West Bengal	Calcutta Unani Medical College & Hospital, Kolkatta	115.92	98.01	UC issued
Total			5977.72	4417.40	

1.(b). State/UT-wise grants sanctioned during 2011-12 under the scheme Development & Upgradation of AYUSH Institutions & Status of Utilisation Certificate

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of College/Institution	Amount approved (Rs. in lakh)	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)	Status of UC
1.	Chhattisgarh	NPA Govt. Ayurved College, Raipur	145.23	75.00	UC Pending
2.	Jharkand	Rajakiya Ayurved Chikitsa Mahavidyalaya, Chaibasa	1000.00	525.902	UC Pending
3.	Karnataka	Govt. Nature Cure & Yoga College Hospital & Hostel Building, Mysore	962.50	300.00	UC Pending
4.	Maharashtra	Tilak Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Pune	117.08	100.00	UC Pending
5.	Punjab	Guru Ravidas Ayurved University, Hoshiarpur	395.86	301.00	UC Pending
6.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Ayurved University, Jodhpur	942.72	350.00	UC Pending
7.	Uttarakhand	New Ayurved University, Uttarakhand	700.00	300.00	UC Pending
8.	West Bengal	Govt. JB Roy State Ayuvedic Medical College, Kolkatta	148.00	148.00	UC Pending
Total			4411.39	2099.902	

1.(c). *State/UT-wise grants sanctioned during 2012-13 under the scheme Development & Upgradation of AYUSH Institutions & Status of Utilisation Certificate*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of College/Institution	Amount approved (Rs. in lakh)	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)	Status of UC
1.	Kerala	Shri Vidyadhiraja Homoeo Medical College, Nemom, Thiruvananthapuram (Govt. aided College)	125.00	Nil	—
		VPS Varrier Ayurveda College, Kottakkal, Edaricode P.O. Malappura	92.96	Nil	—
Total			217.96	Nil	—

1.(d). *Funds neither approved nor released under the Scheme during 2013-14 till 30.04.2013.*

2. *State/UT-wise funds allocated and released to the National Institutes during the last three years and the current year*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of College/Institution	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
			Fund allocated BE	Fund released	Fund allocated BE	Fund released	Fund allocated BE	Fund released	Fund allocated BE	Fund released
1.	Delhi	Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga & Naturopathy	3.80	4.19	5.50	7.31	12.00	8.35	17.50	NIL
2.	Gujarat	Institute of Post Graduate Training & Research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar	10.00	14.00	12.00	8.59	14.90	5.66	6.55	NIL
3.	Karnataka	National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore	11.00	10.10	13.00	13.00	15.00	17.13	17.40	NIL
4.	Rajasthan	National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur	12.00	18.52	15.00	18.00	28.15	26.31	42.00	NIL
5.	Tamil Nadu	National Institute of Siddha, Chennai	13.00	15.00	15.00	18.70	24.00	14.40	27.00	NIL
6.	West Bengal	National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata	20.00	32.00	22.00	21.37	25.00	25.00	30.45	NIL
Total			69.80	93.81	82.50	86.97	119.05	96.85	140.90	NIL

NOTE: No Utilisation Certificate in respect of any above-mentioned National Institutes is pending.

Statement III

State/UT-wise list of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani (ASU) colleges not permitted during the last three years and the current academic year

(As on 31.10.2012)

Sl.No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	02	03	07	05
2.	Assam	00	00	00	00
3.	Bihar	04	05	10	09
4.	Chandigarh	00	01	01	01
5.	Chhattisgarh	00	01	03	01
6.	Delhi	00	00	01	00
7.	Goa	00	00	01	00
8.	Gujarat	01	03	05	06
9.	Haryana	01	02	05	01
10.	Himachal Pradesh	00	00	00	00
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	00	00	02	00
12.	Jharkhand	00	00	01	00
13.	Karnataka	21	13	40	24
14.	Kerala	04	01	08	05
15.	Madhya Pradesh	08	05	15	09
16.	Maharashtra	06	05	31	18
17.	Odisha	03	01	04	02
18.	Puducherry	00	00	00	01
19.	Punjab	01	04	07	04
20.	Rajasthan	03	05	08	03
21.	Tamil Nadu	03	02	08	05
22.	Uttar Pradesh	06	04	18	07
23.	Uttarakhand	00	00	01	01
24.	West Bengal	02	00	01	00
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	00	00	00	00
	Total	65	55	177	102

Note: In compliance of court orders, some colleges have been given provisional permission/taken admission subject to the outcome of legal proceedings. Such data have not been included in the above table.

JNNSM

5992. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of projects under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) are not being implemented by certain bidding companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government against the defaulting companies?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. A total of 62 Solar Power projects of 950 MW aggregate capacity (7 nos./ 470 MW Solar Thermal projects and 55 nos./ 480 MW Solar PV projects) were selected through bidding process in two batches under JNNSM Phase-1. In case of the Solar PV projects, a capacity of 430 MW in 51 no. projects has already been commissioned, mostly by their scheduled commissioning date, and the remaining projects are under various stages of implementation. In case of Solar Thermal projects, 6 projects of 450 MW are also under various stages of installation but their commissioning may get delayed beyond scheduled date in May 2013. There is only one project of 20 MW capacity in Gujarat on which actual construction work is yet to commence.

(c) Projects which do not get commissioned within scheduled commissioning date are facing penalties in the form of encashment of their Performance Bank Guarantees, levy of Liquidated damages and final termination/ delisting from JNNSM in accordance with the provisions of the guidelines of the JNNSM scheme.

[English]

Infrastructure in Anganwadi Centres

5993. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR:

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

(a) whether some Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in the country lack basic infrastructural facilities such as toilet, drinking water, separate kitchen, etc.;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide infrastructural facilities in AWCs and the funds earmarked for the purpose, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) As per information available for 12.52 lakh Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/mini-AWCs, 6,29,688 (50.28%) AWCs are reported to have toilet facilities, 8,89,834 (71.05%) AWCs have drinking water facilities within the premises and 3,54,936 (28.34%) AWCs have separate kitchen as on 31.12.2012.

The implementation of ICDS Scheme is continuously monitored through prescribed monthly & annual progress reports, reviews, as well as, supervision visits etc. Based on the inputs and feedback received, State Governments/ UT Administrations are addressed through letters and review meetings to address the deficiencies and to improve the implementation of the Scheme including infrastructure and facilities like availability of toilet, drinking water and separate kitchen at the AWCs.

Letters under the joint signature of Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development and Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation have been sent to the States/ UTs to ensure convergence for effective implementation of the ICDS Scheme.

Integrated Child Development Services (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.

As a part of Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme, Government has approved a provision for construction of 2 lakh Anganwadi Centre buildings @ Rs. 4.5 lakh per unit and upgradation of 2 lakh AWC buildings @ Rs. 1 lakh per unit 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. Also recently, the Ministry of Rural Development (MORD) has included construction of AWCs as an eligible authorised activity in the list of new works permitted under MGNREGA.

After Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme, release of funds to the States/UTs for all the components under ICDS including for infrastructure is Annual Programme Implementation Plan (APIP) based. States/UTs have to project their requirement of funds based on the proposals included in the APIP. Funds will be released on approval of APIP.

Ore Production at Khetri Copper Complex

5994. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total ore production at Khetri Copper Complex (KCC) during each of the last three years along with the details of profit/loss incurred during the said period;

(b) whether the KCC is continuously incurring losses;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for revival and modernisation of KCC?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) The ore production at Khetri Copper Complex (KCC) during the last three years is given below:-

Year	Ore production at KCC (Lakh tonne)
2012-13	9.83
2011-12	10.00
2010-11	9.72

Profit/loss statement is prepared and is published for the Company as a whole. No separate unit-wise profit/loss is published by the company. However, center-wise cost of production is consolidated by the company. The unit wise cost of production of the mining operation of KCC and other mines of the company are given below:-

Year	Cost of production of Metal in Concentrate (MIC) (Rs. per tonne)		
	KCC Mines	Malanjkhand Mine	ICC Mine
2012-13 (provisional)	3,05,744	1,77,332	1,67,145
2011-12	2,81,564	1,54,928	1,57,377
2010-11	2,36,514	1,20,326	1,64,465

(b) and (c) The cost of production of KCC mine is the highest among all the operating mines of the company. The cost of production has been adversely impacted due to falling ore grade, low process recovery of KCC concentrator plant, increase in wage due to pay revision and increased input cost of power and fuel.

(d) Hindustan Copper Ltd. has taken steps to enhance the ore production of KCC mine from current 1.0 million tonnes to 3.1 million tonnes with modern equipment and technology in next five year at an estimated cost of Rs. 533.00 crore.

[Translation]

Collection of Revenue

5995. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total revenue received by the Government in the form of direct taxes and indirect taxes during the last three years; and

(b) the target of revenue collection during the current fiscal year *vis-à-vis* actual revenue collected as on date and the steps taken for achieving the said target by year end?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Details of revenue received by the Government in the form of direct and indirect taxes during the last three years are given below:

Year	(Rs. in crore)	
	Total collection of Direct Taxes	Total collection of Indirect Taxes
2010-11	446935	345127
2011-12	493946	392444
2012-13	558193	474395

*Provisional

Figures for the March 2013 are not yet received.

(b) The Budget Estimates for direct and indirect taxes fixed during the current financial year 2013-14 and the

amount collected till 27th April, 2013 is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Nature of Taxes	B.E. for 2013-14	Amount collected
Direct Taxes	668109	6514
Indirect Taxes	565003	9184

*Provisional

So far as to achieve the collection target of direct taxes is concerned, the Government is taking 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 & 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 achieve the targets for collection in respect of indirect taxes which *inter alia* include improved anti-evasion checks, increased audit, faster adjudication of pending cases and liquidation of arrears.

[*English*]

Violation of Forest Rights Act

5996. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has urged various States for cancellation of mineral concessions which were granted in violation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of mineral concessions that have been granted in violation of the said Act, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the rights of tribals in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) No Madam. However, the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) have informed that they have issued guidelines on 3rd August, 2009 and 5th February, 2013 on submission of documentary evidences in support of settlement of rights in accordance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 along with the proposals seeking prior approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose, including for mining projects.

(c) The Ministry of Mines conveys its prior approval for grant of mineral concessions subject to statutory approvals including forest clearances under the Forest (Conservation) Act. Only after these approvals are given, mineral concessions are granted by the State Governments.

(d) The Government has introduced the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill (MMDR Bill), 2011 in Lok Sabha on 12.12.2011 in which there is a provision for sharing of benefits with the local population which would enable monetary benefit to families affected by mining related activities and creation, management and maintenance of local infrastructure in areas affected by mining related operations.

[*Translation*]

Office of TRIFED

5997. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any provision for purchasing an office space for setting up a permanent corporate office of the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with policy fixed in this regard;

(c) the funds earmarked by the Government for the purpose; and

(d) whether any proposal had been sent by the TRIFED to the Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Based on proposal received from Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED), supplementary budget provision was made and fund amounting to Rs. 15.00 crore was released by the Ministry to TRIFED. TRIFED had proposed to fund the purchase of office premise through government grant as well as Low property

AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries

5998. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of hospitals and dispensaries under the Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) systems of medicines in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the performance of these hospitals and dispensaries and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether a number of AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries are not properly functioning due to shortage of medicines and manpower and also lack of funds and infrastructure in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the funds sanctioned and released for the modernisation and upgradation of these hospitals and dispensaries indicating their status of utilisation during

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The total number of hospitals and dispensaries under the Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) systems of medicines in the country, State/UT-wise is enclosed as Statements-I and II.

(b) The Government of India has not assessed the performance and outcome of AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries functioning in the States, since, these hospitals and dispensaries are under the administrative control of State Governments.

(c) and (d) Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries, there is provision for financial assistance to the State Governments for Supply of essential drugs, manpower, renovation/alteration of existing premises, equipments and furniture for State Government AYUSH Hospitals. Under the component of Upgradation of AYUSH Dispensaries, there is provision for construction, renovation/alteration of existing premises, equipments & furniture and contingency.

Further, Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries, there is provision for financial assistance to the State Governments/UTs for procurement of AYUSH medicines for AYUSH dispensaries. The funds are provided to eligible hospitals and dispensaries based on their demand and entitlement.

(e) The details of funds sanctioned and released for the modernization and up-gradation of these hospitals and dispensaries indicating their status of utilization during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is enclosed as Statements-III and IV.

Statement I

State/UT-wise Number of AYUSH Hospitals as on 1.4.2012

Sl.No.	State/UT	Ayurveda Hosp.	Unani Hosp.	Siddha Hosp.	Yoga Hosp.	Naturopathy Hosp.	Homoeopathy Hosp.	Total Hosp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	6	0	0	0	6	20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	0	0	0	0	1	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Assam	1	0	0	0	0	3	4
4.	Bihar	11	4	0	0	0	11	26
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	1	0	1	0	3	14
6.	Delhi	3	2	0	0	0	2	7
7.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
8.	Gujarat	41	0	0	0	0	16	57
9.	Haryana	8	1	0	0	0	1	10
10.	Himachal Pradesh	28	0	0	0	1	0	29
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
12.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	0	4	5
13.	Karnataka	133	14	0	3	6	21	177
14.	Kerala	126	0	2	0	2	30	160
15.	Madhya Pradesh	21	0	0	0	0	2	23
16.	Maharashtra	63	6	0	0	0	46	115
17.	Manipur	0	1	0	0	12	4	17
18.	Meghalaya	3	0	0	0	0	7	10
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
21.	Odisha	8	0	0	0	0	6	14
22.	Punjab	15	0	0	0	0	0	15
23.	Rajasthan	118	5	0	2	1	11	137
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
25.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	264	1	0	1	269
26.	Tripura	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1771	204	0	0	0	8	1983
28.	Uttarakhand	7	2	0	0	0	1	10
29.	West Bengal	4	1	0	0	0	12	17
30.	A&N Islands	1	1	1	0	0	1	4
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
32.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puduchery	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	TOTAL(A)	2398	250	267	7	22	211	3155
	B. CGHS & Central Govt. Organisation	23	9	3			5	40
	TOTAL(A+B)	2421	259	270	6	22	216	3195

Source: State Govt. & concerned agencies.

Statement II

State/System-wise Number of AYUSH Dispensaries as on 1.4.2012

Sl.No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1003	269	0	0	47	518	1838
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	55	63
3.	Assam	380	1	0	0	0	75	456
4.	Bihar	311	144	0	0	0	179	634
5.	Chhattisgarh	954	26	0	0	0	112	1092
6.	Delhi	32	15	0	0	0	97	144
7.	Goa	9	1	0	0	0	10	20
8.	Gujarat	523	0	0	0	0	216	740
9.	Haryana	493	7	0	0	0	22	522
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1109	3	0	0	0	14	1130
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	240	177	0	0	0	0	499
12.	Jharkhand	220	54	0	0	0	92	366
13.	Karnataka	561	50	0	0	5	43	659
14.	Kerala	898	12	5	5	0	551	1471

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1429	50	0	0	0	146	1625
16.	Maharashtra	469	25	0	0	0	0	494
17.	Manipur	32	14	0	14	13	194	267
18.	Meghalaya	6	0	0	1	0	6	14
19.	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	0	13	14
20.	Nagaland	109	0	0	0	1	93	203
21.	Odisha	624	9	0	35	30	638	1336
22.	Punjab	507	35	0	1	0	111	654
23.	Rajasthan	3577	110	0	3	0	180	3870
24.	Sikkim	6	0	0	0	0	8	17
25.	Tamil Nadu	98	63	780	54	0	105	1101
26.	Tripura	36	0	0	0	0	77	113
27.	Uttar Pradesh	389	49	0	0	0	1575	2014
28.	Uttarakhand	467	3	0	0	0	60	533
29.	West Bengal	295	3	0	0	0	1534	1837
30.	A&N Islands	10	0	0	3	0	16	29
31.	Chandigarh	9	0	0	0	0	10	19
32.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman & Diu	6	0	0	0	0	6	12
34.	Lakshadweep	8	0	0	0	0	5	13
35.	Puduchery	21	0	23	2	0	10	56
	TOTAL (A)	14834	1120	808	118	96	6771	23855
	B. CGHS & Central Government Organizations	238	27	13	4	1	253	537
	TOTAL (A+B)	15072	1147	821	122	97	7024	24392

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7.	Chhattisgarh	10.00	8.50	0.00									
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli												
9.	Daman & Diu												
10.	Delhi												
11.	Goa												
12.	Gujarat	959.50	815.58	606.18									
13.	Haryana												
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1515.00	1287.75	0.00									
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	38.70	32.90	32.90									
16.	Jharkhand												
17.	Karnataka	26.80	22.78	0.00									
18.	Kerala	23.20	19.72	0.00									
19.	Lakshadweep												
20.	Madhya Pradesh												
21.	Maharashtra												
22.	Manipur												
23.	Meghalaya												
24.	Mizoram												
25.	Nagaland												
26.	Odisha	116.60	99.11	0.00									
27.	Puducherry												
28.	Punjab												
29.	Rajasthan	100.00	85.00	0.00									
30.	Sikkim												
31.	Tamil Nadu												
32.	Tripura												
33.	Uttar Pradesh												
34.	Uttarakhand	505.00	429.25	0.00									
35.	West Bengal												
Total		4494.80	3820.59	1322.26			-	-	-	-			

*Scheme component introduced in 2010-11.

[English]

Increasing Outlay of Local Bodies

5999. SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any requests for increasing the plan outlay of the panchayats and Municipal Corporations in the country during the last three years;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The plan outlay of panchayats and Urban Local Bodies is decided by the State Governments keeping in view the own resources of Local bodies, recommendations of State Finance Commission and grants received by Local bodies from State and Central Governments. Planning Commission, in consultation with the States, approves the proposals from States for their Annual Plan, including resources/Plan outlays of local bodies, after taking into account inter-sectoral Plan priorities within overall availability of the resources. However, all the States do not explicitly indicate the resources/ outlays for Local Bodies in their Annual Plans.

Further, taking into account the requests for increasing the support to the Local Bodies, the Thirteenth Finance Commission has, for the first time, recommended that during its award period (2010-15) a percentage of the net proceeds of Union taxes and duties of the previous year (over and above the share of the States) be transferred to local bodies as grant-in-aid. The estimated grant is Rs. 87519 crore over 2010-15. During 2010 to 2013, Rs. 32755.87 crore has been released to States for transfer to Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies.

Updating of Syllabus of Medical Courses

6000. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Medical Council of India (MCI) gives due cognizance to changing pattern of diseases and life style, new medicinal innovations and unprecedented climatic conditions while updating syllabus of various medical courses in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for regular updating of syllabus of medical courses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Medical Council of India (MCI) is the statutory body responsible for establishing and maintaining high standards in medical education. The Council has informed that it is making efforts to update the undergraduate curriculum which inter-alia include the following:

- (i) Demonstrate understanding of the patho-physiologic basis, epidemiological profile, signs and symptoms of disease and their investigation and management.
- (ii) Manage common medical emergencies and refer when required.
- (iii) Understanding of physical, social, psychological, economic and environment determinates of health and disease.

Freeze in BIPA

6001. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has ordered a freeze in all Bilateral Investment Protection Agreements (BIPA) negotiations till a review of the model text is carried out and completed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government of India has decided to review the Model Text of BIPAs in view of the various dispute/arbitration notices received. The review of BIPAs is being conducted

as per the best available practices. The institutional mechanism for the same is the Standing Committee of Secretaries (SCoS) and a Working Group constituted thereunder.

DA Increase

6002. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the proportionate increase in the rates of inflation *vis-a-vis* the Dearness Allowance (DA) of Central Government employees during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the increase in the rate of DA to the Central Government employees is not in proportion to the increase in the rate of inflation in the country during the aforesaid period;

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

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to correct the situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission, the Dearness Allowance (DA) is given to Central Government employees in January and June every year based on last 12 month average of all India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (2001=100). The build-up of CPI-IW inflation and Dearness Allowance (DA) since the commencement of Sixth Pay Commission is given below:

Year	12 month average of CPI-IW (2001=100)	Build-up of CPI-IW inflation (%)	Annual Dearness Allowance (DA) (%)
1	2	3	4
2005	115.77	0.00	0
2006	122.92	6.18	6
2007	130.75	12.94	12
2008	141.67	22.37	22

1	2	3	4
2009	157.08	35.69	35
2010	175.92	51.96	51
2011	191.50	65.42	65
2012	209.33	80.82	80

(b) The increase in the rate of DA to the Central Government employees is in proportion to the increase in the rate of inflation in the country. The fraction of inflation is carried forward.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Gold and Silver

6003. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is the largest consumer of gold and silver in the world;

(b) if so, the details of revenue turnover from domestic sale of gold and silver during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether there is a steep rise in the prices of these commodities in the country in the recent past; and

(d) if so, the details thereof for the aforesaid period and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per World Gold Council, India is the largest consumer of gold in the world. India is also largest consumer of silver.

(b) The specific information regarding revenue turnover from domestic sale of gold and silver is not available. However, as per the National Accounts Statistics - 2012, the value of output of mining of gold was Rs. 315 crore in 2008-09, Rs. 343 crore in 2009-10 and Rs. 430 crore in 2010-11. As per the DGCI&S, the value of imports of gold and silver was US\$ 42.6 billion in 2010-11, US\$ 61.6 billion in 2011-12 (provisional), US\$ 56.7 billion in 2011-12 (provisional) and US\$ 52.5 billion in 2012-13 (provisional).

(c) and (d) As far as gold and silver are concerned, India is a net importer and the prices of these precious metals depend on international prices. The volatility in the prices of gold and silver in India is mainly due to the volatility in the prices of these commodities in the international markets.

DTAA with Switzerland

6004. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between India and Switzerland;

(b) whether the Government has signed or proposes to sign any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)/ agreement with the Swiss Government to make the interpretation of the identity rules under the DTAA more liberal;

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

(d) the time by which such MoU/agreement is likely to be signed; and

(e) the manner in which it is likely to help the Government to obtain information on those who have stashed black money in Swiss banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Agreement and Protocol for avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income (DTAA) between the Republic of India and the Swiss Confederation was signed on 2nd November, 1994 and this DTAA was amended by the Supplementary Protocol, which was signed on 16th February, 2000. The DTAA was again amended through a Protocol (Amending Protocol) to the DTAA between India and Swiss Confederation. The Amending Protocol was signed on 30th August, 2010 and came into force on 7th October, 2011. As a result of this Amending Protocol, the new provisions of the exchange of information allow exchange of banking information, in specific cases, that relate to fiscal year beginning on or after 1st April, 2011.

(b) Yes Madam. Government has signed a Mutual Agreement with Government of Swiss Confederation for

liberal interpretation of the identity requirements for providing information under Article 26 of the DTAA between India and Swiss Confederation.

(c) Before this Mutual Agreement, the requesting State had to compulsorily provide the name of the person under examination and the name of the foreign holder of the information as part of the identity requirements without which the information will not be shared by the other country. This was a restrictive provision and not in line with the international standards. Swiss Confederation has agreed to provide liberal interpretation on the identity requirements that it is sufficient if the requesting state identifies the person by other means than by indicating the name and address of the person concerned, and indicates to the extent known, the name and address of any person believed to be in possession of the requested information.

(d) The Mutual Agreement was signed on 20th April, 2012 but the liberal interpretation to Article 26 of the DTAA as agreed upon in this Mutual Agreement will apply from the date on which the amending Protocol which was signed on 30th August, 2010, has come into effect, *i.e.*, 01.04.2011.

(e) This Mutual Agreement is beneficial to India because the conditions as clarified by Switzerland will enable India to get information even it has only limited details regarding the taxpayers under examination or foreign person in Switzerland who is in possession of the information.

Import of Bagasse

6005. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation relating to import of bagasse and wood chip boards; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) A representation dated 05.03.2013 was received from All India Agro Boards Association, requesting for imposition of an additional 20% customs duty on particle boards

manufactured from sugarcane bagasse and other agricultural residues. It has not been found feasible to accede to the request, as these particle boards already attract the basic customs duty of 10%, which is the peak rate of customs duty in respect of non-agricultural goods.

Borrowing by the Government

6006. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any details of the borrowings by the State Governments during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the repayments waived off, if any, during the aforesaid period, year-wise and State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The details of borrowings of States/UT's during the last three years from 2010-11 to 2012-13 and the Net Borrowing Ceilings (NBC) for the States for 2013-14 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The debt relief to the States are normally granted within the ambit of recommendations of Finance Commissions. Accordingly, the following debt relief measures have been extended to the States:

(i) As recommended by Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC), whose award period was 2005-10, under the Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility (DCRF) debt waiver of Rs. 19726 crore was provided to the eligible States. This includes Rs. 1138 crore extended during 2010-11 and 2011-12 to the following States:

(Rs. in crore)			
Sl.No.	State	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	703.08	-
2.	Meghalaya	-	14.90
3.	Nagaland	-	15.87
4.	Odisha	374.67	7.23
5.	Tripura	22.25	-

(ii) Based on the Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) recommendations, whose award period is 2010-15, loans advanced by Government of India for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)/Central Plan Schemes (CPS) through Central Ministries other than Ministry of Finance to the extent of Rs. 2050 crore has been written off during 2011-12. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Further an amount of Rs. 220.83 crore, being repayment of principal and payment of interest under CSS/CPS made by States after 31.03.2010 has been adjusted against outstanding central loans from MoF, during 2012-13. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

Borrowings and Net Borrowing Ceilings of States/UT's

(Rs. in crore)					
Sl.No.	States	Borrowings including Public account liabilities			Net Borrowing Ceiling 2013-14#
		2010-11*	2011-12 RE**	2012-13 BE**	
1	2	3	4	5	6
General Category States					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15098	17830	20420	26580
2.	Bihar	4168	7544	6316	9308
3.	Chhattisgarh	760	3133	4286	5146

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Goa	910	402	1064	1446
5.	Gujarat	16539	15517	18558	23251
6.	Haryana	6945	6105	6986	12151
7.	Jharkhand	1490	2009	2701	5034
8.	Karnataka	8461	14739	15432	18049
9.	Kerala	8197	10918	11339	12397
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7651	10560	9987	11763
11.	Maharashtra	24124	26928	25525	48603
12.	Odisha	1578	753	3310	8590
13.	Punjab	6811	9409	9620	9111
14.	Rajasthan	7752	7750	9047	13737
15.	Tamil Nadu	12477	14040	20712	24263
16.	Uttar Pradesh	23065	22442	24972	25654
17.	West Bengal	19705	21000	18169	21301
	Total (Genl. Cat.)	165731	191079	208445	276384
Special Category States					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	354	237	262	369
2.	Assam	1228	3136	3332	4304
3.	Himachal Pradesh	2702	1647	2019	2448
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	2537	3797	2799	2771
5.	Manipur	605	260	582	387
6.	Meghalaya	285	529	609	593
7.	Mizoram	869	215	419	333
8.	Nagaland	404	126	457	429
9.	Sikkim	137	189	244	312
10.	Tripura	685	391	427	699
11.	Uttarakhand	2850	2322	3249	3621
	Total (Spl. Cat.)	12657	12849	14399	16266

1	2	3	4	5	6
Union Territories					
1.	Delhi@	3498	-534	-1300	NA
2.	Puducherry@	969	728	844	NA
Total (All States & UTs)		182855	204122	222389	292650

Source: *Finance Accounts **Budget documents of States

#As per formulation provided by FC-XIII

@As per Scheme of Financing for Annual Plan

Note: RE-Revised Estimates and BE-Budget Estimates.

Statement II

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Outstanding Loans under CSS/CPS written-off during 2011-12	Adjustment of repayments of loan & interest from MoF loans during 2012-13
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88.13	13.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.65	2.85
3.	Assam	306.02	
4.	Bihar	24.65	3.47
5.	Chhattisgarh	26.50	3.29
6.	Goa	6.63	
7.	Gujarat	79.89	10.73
8.	Haryana	35.90	5.11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	34.65	9.79
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	57.06	
11.	Jharkhand	14.58	1.76
12.	Karnataka	144.89	17.31
13.	Kerala	51.18	9.35
14.	Madhya Pradesh	97.22	9.74

1	2	3	4
15.	Maharashtra	181.76	22.62
16.	Manipur	20.56	2.44
17.	Meghalaya	12.31	3.05
18.	Mizoram	27.89	
19.	Nagaland	23.16	3.08
20.	Odisha	117.43	20.19
21.	Punjab	32.68	2.07
22.	Rajasthan	139.63	22.38
23.	Sikkim	15.95	1.85
24.	Tamil Nadu	107.88	13.22
25.	Tripura	18.44	2.3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	229.81	23.59
27.	Uttarakhand	28.07	3.1
28.	West Bengal	110.55	13.61
Total		2050.10	220.83

Minting of Coins

6007. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any report regarding minting and black marketing of coins by private groups or individuals;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last twelve months; and

(c) the action taken or being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has received three complaints regarding trading/black marketing of coins during the last twelve months, one each at Rajkot, Mumbai and New Delhi.

(c) RBI has taken up the complaints with police authorities at appropriate level. Since the trading of coins may be due to perceived shortage of coins, RBI has also taken the following steps to address the problem:

- (i) More remittances of coins were sent to the Currency Chests (CCs) in the areas where shortage of coins was reported.
- (ii) Shopkeepers and other business establishments, tollgate agencies, etc. have been attached to the nearest CCs for their requirements of coins.
- (iii) The banks have been encouraged to install Coin Vending Machines (CVMs) for issue of coins by providing them capital subsidy.
- (iv) The banks have been advised to organize coin melas for issue of coins to members of public.
- (v) Issue Offices have been advised to keep minimum balances in their vaults and in CCs to ensure availability of coins to bank branches/members of public.
- (vi) A higher indent for coins in all the denominations has been placed with the Government of India.

Adoption Process

6008. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a number of complaints in the adoption process of children within the country as well as adoptions by foreigners in the recent years;

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

(c) whether adoption of Indian kids by foreigners has declined in the last few years;

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

(e) the appropriate steps 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) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development have received three complaints alleging irregularities in adoption process from the State of Uttar Pradesh. Further, as reported by the Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), two complaints have been received by them from the State of Uttar Pradesh. The Ministry of Women and Child Development and CARA have requested the Government of Uttar Pradesh to take appropriate action in the matter.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Inter-country adoptions have declined in the last few years as more Indian parents are coming forward to adopt.

(e) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is promoting in-country adoption in the country as a matter of policy.

[Translation]

Admission in Medical and Dental Colleges

6009. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of admission in certain medical and dental colleges through inappropriate means including fake and forged certificates/documents have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such cases which have come to the notice of the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of such cases investigated and action taken/proposed by the Government against the offenders; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to prevent such frauds?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) During the last three years and current year, two cases of seeking admission in MBBS course, under 15% All India Quota for the year 2010-11, on production of fake caste certificates in medical college in Jaipur, Rajasthan and Ahmedabad, Gujarat have come to the notice of the Government.

However, no such cases have been reported to Dental Council of India.

(c) The complaints received in respect of medical colleges have been referred to concerned colleges/ State Government/Medical Council of India (MCI) for taking appropriate action.

(d) As per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, every State has an admission/fee structure committee for monitoring of fee structure and ensuing fair and transparent admission process.

[English]

Ban on Animal Testing of Cosmetics

6010. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) is examining the feasibility of banning testing of cosmetics on animals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to harmonize its regulations with those of certain developed countries to upgrade the safety standards in cosmetics testing by using non-animal methods; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) under the Department of Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food &

Public Distribution is the nodal authority for developing the standards of cosmetics. The BIS has informed that under the Indian Standards on Cosmetics formulated by it, namely, IS 4011:1997 'Methods of test for safety evaluation of cosmetics', the cosmetic products are likely to be safe and such products may not warrant any safety testing. The BIS has also denied any information about testing on animals in this regard. The BIS has informed that it has also issued a draft amendment to IS 4011:1997 towards harmonizing the standards with international practices for elimination of animal testing for cosmetics. The Draft Amendment provides for submission by the manufacturers of cosmetic products containing novel ingredients, the safety data based on alternative non-animal test methods for Oral Toxicity limit test and Oral Mucosal Irritation test to the concerned State Licensing Authorities for their consideration and approval; and also Skin sensitization test (Mangusson and Kligman Guinea Pig maximization test) to be substituted by non-animal test.

[Translation]

Consumption of Soft and Energy Drinks

6011. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain cases of death due to consumption of soft and other energy drinks have been reported from various parts of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken note of a number of studies which state that consumption of soft and energy drinks leads to various health ailments including cancer, diabetes and other health problems;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the standards and regulations laid down in respect of these drinks in the country; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for proper compliance of the above standards and regulations and spread awareness about the ill effects of consumption of soft and energy drinks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) to (c) No such cases have been reported to the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India.

(d) The Regulations 2.10.6 of Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 and Table '8' of Appendix A prescribe the standards and limits of the various permitted additives for carbonated cold drinks including soft drinks.

The standards for caffeinated beverages have been drawn up and the same are in the process of notification. However, NOC is issued to the food business operators dealing in energy drinks, specifying the limit of caffeine and labelling requirement thereon.

(e) Under FSS Act/Rules/Regulations, it is mandatory for the food business operators to comply with these standards. FSS Act/Rules/Regulations are implemented by State Governments/Union Territories. Accordingly, samples are drawn regularly by State/UT Governments and action is taken against the offenders in cases where samples are found to be non-conforming to the notified standards.

[English]

Excise Duty on Diesel Cars

6012. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the excise duty on diesel cars;

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

(c) whether the Government has assessed the likely impact of the said move on the consumers;

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

(e) the steps being taken to protect the consumers in this regard?

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

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

Opium Producers

6013. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated any Central Fund for the security of opium cultivators in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and funds actually utilized therefrom during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No fund has been allocated for the security of opium cultivators.

(b) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

Beneficiation Plants for Iron Ore Fines

6014. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether large quantities of iron ore fines are generated during the course of mining which are not fit for use in blast furnaces without beneficiation;

(b) if so, whether in large number of mines, owners are reluctant to set up beneficiation plants to save capital expenditure and dump these fines as waste resulting in loss of natural resources;

(c) if so, the steps being taken for making it compulsory for mine owners to set up beneficiation plants; and

(d) the compliance/implementation status in regard to setting up of beneficiation plants by the States, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Fines are generated during the process of mining of iron ore. Iron ore fines cannot be used in blast furnace without beneficiation/agglomeration. Iron ore fines are consumed mainly in the making of sintering and pellets to be used in the blast furnace. In order to use the low grade iron ore fines, there has been sizable growth in capacity of beneficiation, sintering and

pelletisation in the country. Presently, Sintering and Pelletisation capacity are 60.5 million tonnes and 49.0 million tonnes, respectively (Source Joint Plant Committee).

(c) and (d) In view of the economy of scale, it is not possible to make compulsory for all mine owners to set up pelletisation plants. The Government is emphasizing on utilization of iron ore fines, by encouraging

beneficiation through fiscal measures such as reducing basic custom duty on import of plants/equipments used in initial set up and expansion of iron ore pellet and beneficiation plants to 2.5% from 7.5% in the Budget 2012-13 and, withdrawing of export duty on iron ore pellets in the Budget 2011-12. The list of beneficiation plants mine owner wise as per information available with Indian Bureau of Mines is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

List of Beneficiation Plants

Sl.No.	Name of Mine Owner
1	2
1.	M/s. V.S. Dempo C. Ltd., Kirla Pale, Goa.
2.	M/s. Pandureanga Timblo Industries Pvt. Ltd., Codli, Margo, Goa.
3.	M/s. Dempo Mining Corpn. Ltd., Panajim, Goa.
4.	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd., Goa.
5.	M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd., No. 1, Altinho, Panaji, Goa.
6.	M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd., Codli Mines, Goa.
7.	M/s. Ferro-Met Concentrates, Cuddegal, Goa.
8.	M/s. Damodar Mangalji Co. Ltd., Panaji, Goa.
9.	M/s. Sociedade De Fomento Industrial Ltd., Margao, Goa.
10.	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd., Tudou Group of Mines, Cuchorem, Goa.
11.	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd., Costi Mines, Goa.
12.	M/s. D.B. Bandonkar & Sons Pvt. Ltd., Kotambi Mines, Panaji, Goa.
13.	M/s. V.M. Salgaonkar & Brothers Pvt. Ltd., Goa.
14.	M/s. Steel Authority of India Ltd., Bolani, Distt. Keonjhar, Odisha
15.	M/s. Steel Authority of India Ltd., Kirburu, Distt. Singhbhum, Jharkhand.
16.	M/s. Steel Authority of India Ltd., Meghataburu, Distt. Singhbhum, Jharkhand.
17.	M/s. Steel Authority of India Ltd., Barsua.

1	2
18.	M/s. Steel Authority of India, Gua.
19.	M/s. Steel Authority of India, Kalta.
20.	M/s. Steel Authority of India Ltd., Bhilai Steel Plant Dalli Mines (Chhattisgarh)
21.	M/s. Steel Authority of India, Rajhara (Chhattisgarh).
22.	M/s. National Mineral Devp. Corpn. Ltd., Donimalai, Dist. Bellary, Karnataka.
23.	M/s. National Mineral Devp. Corpn. Ltd., Bailadila Iron Ore Project, Kirandul, Dist. Datewara (Chhattisgarh).
24.	M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co., Noamundi, Distt. Singhbhum West, Jharkhand.
25.	M/s. Tata Steel, East Joda.
26.	M/s. Orissa Mining Corporation, Daitari (Keonjhar-Jajpur Road), Odisha.
27.	M/s. Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd., Kudremukh, Distt. Mangalore, Karnataka.
28.	M/s. Essel Mining and Industries Ltd., Barbil, Odisha.
29.	M/s. Essar Steel Ltd., Vizag, A.P.
30.	M/s. Rungta Mines Ltd., Barbil, Odisha.
31.	M/s. Shyam Steel of M/s. Rungta Mines.
32.	M/s. Bhushan Steel Ltd., Keonjhar, Odisha.
33.	M/s. JSW Steel Ltd., Sundergarh District, Odisha.
34.	M/s. Welspun Orissa Steel, Nayagarh, Keonjhar District, Odisha.
35.	M/s. Jayaswal Neco Industries, Near Barbil, Odisha.
36.	M/s. Rashmi Metallics, Nayagarh, Keonjhar District, Odisha.
37.	M/s. Sarda Mines Pvt. Ltd., Bhubaneswar, Odisha.
38.	M/s. Sarda Energy and Minerals Ltd., Durg, Raipur District, Chhattisgarh.
39.	M/s. BMM Ispat, Karnataka.
40.	M/s. Bharath Mines & Minerals, Hospet, Karnataka
41.	M/s. RBSSN, Bellary District, Karnataka
42.	M/s. MSPL, Bellary District, Karnataka
43.	M/s. V.S. Lad & Sons, Bellary District, Karnataka
44.	M/s. Mineral Enterprises Ltd., Chitradurga District, Karnataka

NOTE: It is worth to mention here that some of the mine owners are having more than one beneficiation plant in their mines. Hence the actual number of beneficiation plants may be more as indicated above.

[Translation]

Allowance to CGHS Doctors

6015. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government gives any allowance to the doctors of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) for visiting the patients at their homes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any record/register is being maintained in CGHS dispensaries for this purpose;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. The doctors working in Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) are paid conveyance allowance for domiciliary visits and performing other official duties beyond office hours.

(b) The conveyance allowance admissible to doctors including specialists, are as under:-

Sl. No.	Mode of conveyance	Maximum per month (Rs)	Minimum per month (Rs)
1.	Own Car	3300	160
2.	Own Scooter/ Motor cycle	1080	80
3.	No Own Conveyance	900	60

The Conveyance allowance is payable only if the number of visits is not less than six and for claiming the maximum amount of conveyance allowance, the number of visits should not be less than twenty per month on an average, counted on a quarterly basis. The conveyance allowance is reduced proportionately in case the total number of visits is less than twenty per month.

(c) and (d) No record is currently being maintained at the dispensary level. The Conveyance allowance is paid to Specialists/Medical Officers who maintain their own vehicle on the basis of a certificate that the conveyance allowance is being drawn in fulfillment of conditions stipulated for grant of conveyance allowance and in case of others, who do not maintain their own vehicle, on the basis of a certificate that the amount of conveyance allowance claimed is not more than the actual expenditure.

(e) Instructions have been issued recently requiring the doctors to furnish the details of visits made in a prescribed format on a quarterly basis while claiming the conveyance allowance.

[English]

Utilisation of CSR Fund

6016. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of under utilisation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund by the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL) in its various projects including in Keonjhar district;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government for proper utilisation of CSR fund by the MECL?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Till 2008-09, Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. (MECL) had accrued losses of Rs. 885.36 lacs. This loss was wiped out in the year 2009-10. Keeping this in view, in the initial years *i.e.* 2009-10 and 2010-11, a token provision of Rs. 5.00 lacs was made in each year for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and from the year 2011-12, fund was allocated on the basis of Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) guideline *i.e.* 3% of Profit After Tax (PAT), as per statement given below:

Year	Fund brought forward (Rs.)	Amount allocated for the year (Rs.)	Total available for CSR (Rs.)	Expenditure incurred (Rs.)	Balance carried forward
2009-10	-	5,00,000	5,00,000	50,000	4,50,000
2010-11	4,50,000	5,00,000	9,50,000	4,95,387	4,54,613
2011-12	4,54,613	35,87,120	40,41,733	27,87,936	12,53,797
2012-13	12,53,797	51,96,213	64,50,010	61,12,000*	3,38,010
2013-14	3,38,010	57,78,000*	61,16,010	-	-

*Figures are provisional.

As can be seen, the unspent CSR fund as on 31.03.2013 is just around 5% of available fund during the year and has been carried forward to the year 2013-14. It is expected to be fully utilized in 2013-14.

MECL carries out its CSR activities in the villages around its projects. During the year 2010-11 to 2012-13, no CSR activity was carried out in Keonjhar District, Odisha since no work was carried in that district.

(c) To ensure proper and full utilization of CSR and Sustainable Development (SD) fund, MECL has formed Board level committee headed by Chairman-cum-Managing Director (CMD) with two Independent Directors as members and below Board level a committee headed by General Manager (Pers. & Admn.).

Delivery Mechanism of Farm Credit to Farmer

6017. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing delivery mechanism of farm credit to farmers in the country;

(b) whether the existing credit delivery mechanism is not farmer friendly particularly to the small and marginal farmers;

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

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to make the delivery mechanism of farm credit more efficient and farmer friendly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) India has adopted a multi-agency approach for institutional farm credit delivery. The three main agencies through which farm credit is purveyed is commercial banks (public and private sector), cooperative banks and regional rural banks.

As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) extant guidelines on Priority Sector Lending (PSL), all domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), have been mandated to earmark 40 per cent of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (OBE), whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the previous year, for lending to priority sector. It also includes a sub-target of 18% for lending to agriculture sector. Foreign banks with 20 or more branches are required to meet this target in a phased manner over a maximum period of 5 years starting April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2018.

Further, Government has been setting target for flow of credit to agriculture every year. The Government is also providing interest subvention 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% per annum.

Further since 2009-10, farmers who repay their short-term crop loans in time are given an additional subvention. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10, 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12 and 2012-13. Thus, the farmers who repay their short-term crop loans on time are now able to get credit at 4% per annum.

As a result of the steps taken by the Government, the flow of credit to agriculture has increased from Rs. 3,84,514 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 5,11,029 crore (provisional) in 2011-12. The number of crop loan accounts have also increased from 482.30 lakh in 2009-10 to 646.57 lakh in 2011-12, registering an increase of 34%. The share of small and marginal farmers in the number of accounts financed by the banks has improved during the last three years *i.e.* 59% in 2009-10 to 63% in 2011-12.

BIFR Offices

6018. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average time taken by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to complete verification and report on industrial units;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to enhance speed and efficiency of BIFR;

(c) whether there is demand for opening more BIFR offices in the country for speedy settlement of pending cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Section 16 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 mandates the Board to carry out an Inquiry before declaring an Industrial company as a sick industrial company. The Bench of BIFR arrives at a conclusion that the company is 'sick', only after hearing all the concerned parties *viz.*, the Sick Company, Creditors, Financial Institutions, Statutory Agencies, Worker's Unions etc.

As reported by BIFR, the process of determining the sickness of an Industrial unit takes 8-10 months on an average. However, it varies from case to case since the process is complex, case specific and based on several factors.

(b) Government has recently filled up three posts of Members in BIFR thereby resulting in more benches.

(c) and (d) A Public Interest Litigation No. 163 of 2009 has been filed by the Association for Aiding Justice,

Mumbai in the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay to setup a bench of BIFR in the Western region. The matter is sub-judice.

Geothermal Power Plants

6019. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Geothermal Power plant in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has identified any locations/States/UTs where such Geothermal Power Plants are proposed to be set up;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated quantum of electricity to be generated from such plants; and

(e) the details of funds allocated for the purpose, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Jammu and Kashmir State Power Development Corporation has taken up a 5 MW geothermal power project at Puga Valley on built-own-operate and transfer (BOOT) basis. M/s Thermax, Pune has been awarded the project. M/s Thermax has technical collaboration with M/s Reykjavik, Iceland.

(c) and (d) Geothermal power generation potential exists mainly in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. In accordance with geothermal exploration studies carried out by different organizations, there is an estimated potential of about 10,000 MW of geothermal power in the country.

(e) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has made a budget allocation of rupees two crore for geothermal energy during the financial year 2013-14.

Heritage Cities

6020. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified some cities in the country for granting them the status of heritage city;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the cities identified in this regard, State/UT-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the nature of assistance provided by the Government to such cities, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) The Ministry of Tourism does not identify and grant the status of heritage city in the country.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Millennium Development Goal

6021. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of target set in Millennium Development Goal 2015 to deal with the problem of malnutrition among children, women, pregnant and lactating mothers in the country;

(b) achievements made by the State Government/UT Administration in this regard till date, State/UT-wise with particular reference to Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve these targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) -1 is regarding Eradication of Extreme Poverty and Hunger, which have 2 targets namely, (i) Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the percentage of population below the National Poverty Line and (ii) Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. The indicator for measuring target two is the prevalence of underweight children under three years of age. Thus from the estimated 52% in 1990, the proportion of underweight children below 3 years is required to be reduced to 26% by 2015. The prevalence of underweight

has declined by 3 percentage points during 1998-99 to 2005-06, from about 43 percent to about 40 percent (as per the National Family Health Survey, 2005-06). At this historical rate of decline the proportion of underweight children is expected to come down to about 33% only by 2015 *vis-à-vis* the 2015 target level of 26% falling short of the target.

(b) For undernutrition, so far, NFHS-3 data is the only information available at the national level and the prevalence of underweight children below 5 years as per NFHS-3, 2005-06, State/UT-wise including Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh is given in the enclosed Statement. However, some survey, conducted by State/NGOs show a decline trend in undernutrition such as the survey on nutrition status of under-five year rural children in Madhya Pradesh State undertaken by National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) in 2010. The study in M.P. shows underweight in rural children below 5 years has declined from 62.7% (NFHS-3, 2005-06) to 51.9% (M.P. survey)

Under the Rajmata Jijau Mother-Child Health and Nutrition Mission, Maharashtra, a comprehensive Nutrition Survey (CNSM) in Maharashtra, 2012 with a focus on infants and children under two and their mothers has been conducted.

Decline in undernutrition in last six years has been reported in children below 2 years are as follows:-

	NFHS-3, 2005-06	CNSM, 2012
Underweight	29.6%	21.8%
Stunting	39.0%	22.8%
Wasting	19.9%	15.5%

Besides, the Hungama survey by an NGO indicates a reduction in the prevalence of child underweight which has decreased from 53 per cent (DLHS, 2004) to 42 per cent representing a 20.3 per cent decrease over a period of 7 years.

(c) The problem of malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, and cannot be improved by a single sector alone. Poverty and hunger along with household food insecurity, illiteracy and lack of awareness especially in women, access to health services, and availability of safe drinking water, sanitation

and proper environmental conditions are some of the determinants of malnutrition. In fact, improvement in malnutrition is linked to achievement of six of the Millennium Development Goals.

The approach in dealing with the nutrition challenges has been two pronged: First is the Multi-sectoral approach for accelerated action on the determinants of malnutrition in targeting nutrition in schemes/programmes of all the sectors. The second approach is the direct and specific interventions targeted towards the vulnerable groups such as children below 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers.

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition especially among children and women including young girls and is implementing several schemes/programmes through State Governments/UT Administrations including Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition.

Recently Government has approved the strengthening and restructuring of ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three. The restructured and strengthened ICDS has been rolled out in three phases with focus on the 200 high burden districts for malnutrition during 2012-13 (which includes 15 districts in Gujarat, 27 districts in Madhya Pradesh and 41 districts in Uttar Pradesh); additional 200 districts in 2013-14 including districts from the special category States and NER and the remaining districts in 2014-15.

Further, Government has launched an Information Education and Communication campaign against malnutrition for generating awareness on key nutrition issues with effect from 28th Dec., 2012 in the country including Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

The proposed National Food Security Bill, introduced in the Lok Sabha will also contribute towards food security. Government has also announced a pilot programme on Nutri-Farms for introducing new crop varieties that are rich in micro-nutrients such as iron-rich bajra, protein-rich maize and zinc-rich wheat

Statement

Prevalence of Underweight Children below the age of five years, — NFHS 3, (2005-06) State-wise

Sl.No.	State	children (below 5 yrs. of age) % Underweight
1	2	3
1.	Madhya Pradesh	60.0
2.	Bihar	55.9
3.	Jharkhand	56.5
4.	Meghalaya	48.8
5.	Chhattisgarh	47.1
6.	Gujarat	44.6
7.	Uttar Pradesh	42.4
8.	Odisha	40.7
9.	Rajasthan	39.9
10.	Tripura	39.6
11.	Haryana	39.6
12.	West Bengal	38.7
13.	Uttarakhand	38.0
14.	Karnataka	37.6
15.	Maharashtra	37.0
16.	Himachal Pradesh	36.5
17.	Assam	36.4
18.	Andhra Pradesh	32.5
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.5
20.	Tamil Nadu	29.8

1	2	3
21.	Delhi	26.1
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.6
23.	Nagaland	25.2
24.	Goa	25.0
25.	Punjab	24.9
26.	Kerala	22.9
27.	Manipur	22.1
28.	Mizoram	19.9
29.	Sikkim	19.7
India		42.5

[Translation]

Criteria for Evaluating Health Services

6022. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the World Health Organisation (WHO) for evaluating and assessing the health services of a country for inclusion in the annual World Health Statistics (WHS) report;

(b) whether India ranks 112th in the list of 190 countries as per the WHS report, 2011;

(c) if so, the reasons for such a low ranking in the WHS report along with the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the ranking of India in the annual WHS report during the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) World Health Statistics report brought out by WHO provides annual compilation of health-related data for its Member Countries. Indicators are included in the report on the basis of their relevance to global public health; the availability and quality of the data; and the reliability and comparability of the estimates.

(b) to (d) World Health Statistics (WHS) report, 2011 does not provide ranking of the countries. However, in order to strengthen and improve health services, the Government launched National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in 2005 which seeks to improve the availability of and access to quality health care. NRHM lays emphasis on providing accessible, affordable, accountable, effective, reliable, and quality primary health care especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population through improved hospital care, improve intra and inter-sectoral convergence, creation of a cadre of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), and effective utilization of resources.

[English]

Gas Pipeline Distribution Network

6023. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific proposal is under consideration of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) for local gas pipe line distribution network under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in the country including Chhattisgarh during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) grants authorization for development of city or local natural gas distribution (CGD) networks through bidding process as per the provisions of the PNGRB Act, 2006 and the Regulations notified thereunder. Any entity fulfilling the eligibility criteria can participate in the bidding process.

Death Due to Malnutrition

6024. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH LIBRA:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
 SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
 SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
 SHRI P.K. BIJU:
 SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
 SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

(a) the number of deaths of children due to malnutrition reported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government/National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has conducted any study to ascertain the causes of the deaths of children due to malnutrition;

(c) if so, the details and the findings thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to take any assistance from international organizations in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the appropriate action taken or proposed by the Government/NCPCR to control this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Data on the number of deaths due to malnutrition in the country is not maintained centrally. However, as per the survey on 'Causes of Death - 2001-03 in India' by Registrar General of India, nutritional deficiencies are responsible for only 2.8% death of children aged 0-4 years and 1.8% in the age group 5-14 years. Some of the major causes of death of children below 4 years are perinatal conditions (33%), respiratory infections (22%), diarrheal diseases (14%), other infections and parasitic diseases (11%), accounting for 80% of the deaths in this age group. Malnutrition is not a direct cause of death but contributes to increased morbidity and mortality by reducing resistance to infections.

(b) and (c) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has not conducted any specific study on malnutrition deaths of children in the country and therefore question of findings does not arise.

(d) and (e) Assistance from International organizations are taken as per approved country Programme documents and action plans or against approved projects as per need and approvals.

(f) As per the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3), prevalence of underweight has declined from 42.7% in 1998-99 (NFHS-2) to 40.4% in 2005-06 (NFHS-3) for children below 3 years of age.

The problem of malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature. The approach to dealing with the nutrition challenges has been two pronged: Multi-sectoral approach for accelerated action on the determinants of malnutrition in targeting nutrition in schemes/programmes of all the sectors. As the multi-sectoral approach takes some time to show results and when implemented together, have a trickle down and horizontal effect to benefit the population over a period of time, other part of the approach is direct and specific interventions targeted towards the vulnerable groups such as children below 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers.

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition in the country and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM), Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. Several of the schemes namely, ICDS, NRHM, MDM, SGSY have been expanded post 2005-06. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition.

Nutrition has been receiving attention at the highest levels. Recent decisions of Government inter alia, include (i) Strengthening and restructuring of the ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three. (ii) A multi-sectoral programme to

address the maternal and child malnutrition in selected 200 high-burden districts. (iii) A nationwide information, education and communication campaign. (iv) Bringing in strong nutrition focus in Ministries dealing with Health, Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation, School Education, Agriculture and Food & Public Distribution. (v) Programmes such as the ICDS and Mid day meal shall use iron fortified iodized salt (Double fortified salt).

The proposed National Food Security Bill, introduced in the Lok Sabha will also contribute towards food security. Government has announced a pilot programme on Nutri-Farms for introducing new crop varieties that are rich in micro-nutrients such as iron-rich bajra, protein-rich maize and zinc-rich wheat.

Oil Spill from ONGC Pipeline

6025. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

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

(a) whether a case of oil spill from Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) pipeline in Adiyakkamangalam village of Nagapattinam District in Tamil Nadu State has come to the notice of the Union Government in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any investigation has been conducted by the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/being taken for soil remediation and compensation package to the farmers concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. An oil spillage occurred from Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) pipeline in Anaimangalam village of Nagapattinam District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

The incident of oil spill occurred from an unused 4.5" diameter, 18 km long old, oil trunk line from

Adiyakkamangalam Group Gathering Station (GGS) to Narimanam GGS near Anaimangalam village of district Nagapattinam on 02.11.2012. On the same day, ONGC field crew visited the spot to take necessary action. The entire oil spill and contaminated & soaked soil has been removed from the site within a few days. The said line has been de-commissioned and capped from both the ends on 05.03.2013 as per directions by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

(c) and (d) Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD), a technical directorate under Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India conducted investigation. OISD has given specific recommendations to ONGC as per the extent OISD Standards and guidelines which includes installation of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system for flow measurement through monitoring instruments (flow meter) and carrying out regular ground line patrolling for detection in the event of leakage etc.

(e) The contaminated soil has been removed and transported from the site by ONGC and fresh soil was used for refilling at the location. ONGC has entered into an agreement with Tamil Nadu Waste Management Limited for disposal of contaminated soil at their Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) at Gummidipoondi. ONGC has applied to TNPCB for authorization to transport and dispose oil contaminated soil (hazardous waste) to TSDF.

Compensation was paid to all of the 12 affected landowners, to the tune of Rs. 6,43,058/- on 12.11.2012 as fixed by Revenue Divisional Officer, Nagapattinam.

Crude Oil Production by OVL

6026. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Videsh Limited (OVL) has sent an SOS to the Government seeking help in resuming oil production in the Republic of South Sudan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) In wake of existing geo-political situation, OVL has been regularly updating the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas on its interactions with the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan on various issues including oil production.

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

[Translation]

Opening of Anganwadi Centre

6027. SHRI NARAYANSINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the fact that the Anganwadi Centres have not been opened in far flung rural areas of the country despite meeting the criteria for opening of an Anganwadi Centre/Mini-Anganwadi Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof State/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has taken note that the requests of people and public representatives are being ignored in this regard;

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

(e) the corrective measures adopted or proposed to be adopted by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented through the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The responsibility to open an Anganwadi Centre (AWC) in rural/urban/tribal/hilly areas including the far flung areas rests with the States/UTs who assess their requirement on the basis of the prescribed population norms and send the proposal to the Government of India. The proposals received from the States/UTs are, in turn, examined by the Government of India and the new AWCs/Mini-AWCs demanded by the States/UTs are sanctioned, if found, meeting the criteria and subject to availability of AWCs/Mini-AWCs.

As on 31.1.2013, out of 14 lakh approved AWCs [including 1,16,848 Mini-AWCs and 20,000 Anganwadi on Demand (AoD)], 13,73,677 lakh AWCs/Mini-AWCs have already been sanctioned to various States/UTs as per the details are given in the enclosed Statement. All the 1,16,848 Mini-AWCs, approved have been sanctioned to various States/UTs. For the remaining AWCs, requests from various States/UTs have been received. The names of these States/UTs with number of AWCs, including AoDs, requested are Bihar (41188), Chhattisgarh (8), Haryana (512 Mini-AWCs), Jammu & Kashmir (9826), Madhya Pradesh (2023+208 AoDs), Meghalaya (1), Mizoram (264), Nagaland (525), Odisha (3859), Puducherry (100), Rajasthan (1016), Sikkim (75), Tripura (540), Uttar Pradesh (1034) and West Bengal (12121).

(c) to (e) The requests received by the Government of India from the people and public representatives for opening of AWCs are forwarded to the States/UTs for taking necessary action as per the extant population norms. The States/UTs while formulating the proposals for opening of AWCs/Mini-AWCs ought to consider these requests.

Statement

No. of sanctioned and operational anganwadi centres (AWCs) including mini-AWCs and AOD as on January 2013

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of AWCs sanctioned by GOI	No. of mini-AWCs sanctioned by GOI	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	80481	10826	91307

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	0	6225
3.	Assam	56728	5425	62153
4.	Bihar	86528	5440	91968
5.	Chhattisgarh	55709	8681	64390
6.	Goa	1262	0	1262
7.	Gujarat	50552	1585	52137
8.	Haryana	25450	512	25962
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18386	539	18925
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	29577	0	29577
11.	Jharkhand	35881	2551	38432
12.	Karnataka	61187	3331	64518
13.	Kerala	32986	129	33115
14.	Madhya Pradesh	80160	12070	92230
15.	Maharashtra	97475	13011	110486
16.	Manipur	9958	1552	11510
17.	Meghalaya	3922	1234	5156
18.	Mizoram	1980	0	1980
19.	Nagaland	3515	0	3515
20.	Odisha	62657	10216	72873
21.	Punjab	25436	1220	26656
22.	Rajasthan	54925	6204	61129
23.	Sikkim	1233	0	1233
24.	Tamil Nadu	50602	4940	55542
25.	Tripura	9911	0	9911
26.	Uttar Pradesh	165331	22186	187517
27.	Uttarakhand	18039	5120	23159
28.	West Bengal	117170	0	117170
29.	A & N Islands	689	31	720
30.	Chandigarh	500	0	500
31.	Delhi	11150	0	11150

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	233	34	267
33.	Daman & Diu	107	0	107
34.	Lakshadweep	96	11	107
35.	Puducherry	788	0	788
All India		1256829	116848	1373677

Age Limit in Children Homes

6028. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has prescribed any age-limit for orphans for their eligibility to obtain the facilities in various types of children homes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these facilities are available to these children after they attain adulthood and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has make or proposes to make registration of children homes and provision of child helpline in these children homes mandatory and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Section 2(k) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 [JJ Act] defines a "child" as a person who has not completed eighteenth year of age. Children in need of care and protection, including orphans, who have not completed eighteenth year of age, are eligible for obtaining facilities in Children's Homes registered under the JJ Act.

(c) Section 44 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 mandates the State

Governments/UT Administrations to have 'after care programmes' for taking care of children, for a period of three years, after they leave Children's Homes on achieving adulthood, to enable them to lead an honest, industrious and useful life. The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), under which financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations for, inter-alia, after care services for such children including girls, to help sustain them during the transition from institutional to independent life. The services include housing facilities, vocational training, help to gain employment, counseling and stipend etc.

(d) Section 34 (3) of the JJ Act provides for mandatory registration of all Child Care Institutions (CCIs) housing children in need of care and protection, with the intent of enforcing minimum standards of care laid down under the Act and Rules thereunder for the services provided for children in these Homes. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has been strongly urging the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to identify and register all CCIs under the JJ Act and set up functional inspection committees, management committees and children's committees, where not available. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is also providing financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), for setting up, upgradation and maintenance of Homes under the JJ Act. Under ICPS, financial assistance is also being provided to Childline India Foundation (CIF), Mumbai, for providing emergency outreach service through 24-hour toll free telephone (1098) to children in distress.

[English]

Education of Tribals

6029. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefit of most of the facilities enshrined in the constitution for tribals are being cornered by the converts and if so, the detail thereof;

(b) whether a delegation has submitted any memorandum to the Government in this regard;

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

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to educate and make tribal people aware of their rights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (c) No such issue has been brought to the notice of Ministry of Tribal Affairs. However, any person belonging to Scheduled Tribes may profess any religion and, therefore, Scheduled Tribes belonging to any religion can equally avail of the facilities enshrined for the Scheduled Tribes in the Constitution.

(d) The Government of India is committed to the welfare and development of the Scheduled Tribes population of the country. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for policy, planning and coordination of programmes for the development of the Scheduled Tribes and supplements the efforts of other Central Ministries and State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to fill the critical gaps taking into account the situation of the Scheduled Tribes. The Government of India and State Governments/UTs are engaged in making members of the Scheduled Tribes educated and aware of their rights through various measures, which is a continuous process.

Energy Ministers Conference

6030. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether India has participated in the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and East Asia Summit (EAS) Energy Ministers conference held in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of the issues raised and discovered therein; and

(c) the details of the issues on which participants of various countries have consensus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Madam. India participated in the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and East Asia Summit (EAS) Energy Ministers conference held during 11-13 September, 2012 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

(b) and (c) The ASEAN Ministers reiterated their commitment to further strengthen ASEAN efforts to improve cooperation in order to produce technological facilities producing renewable energy-based electric power to enhance ASEAN Green Connectivity; improve Regional Power Trade toward establishing ASEAN Power Pool in the future; to initiate the ASEAN Power Grid with large scale power sources and to achieve the ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation 2010-2015.

The EAS Ministers while acknowledging the importance of research studies on low carbon growth recognized the important role of diffusing low carbon technologies, products and services to achieve reduction of green house gas emissions on a global scale.

Minister of State (Petroleum & Natural Gas) in his statement to EAS EMM emphasized the need for close economic cooperation amongst East Asian Countries and showcased the investment opportunities available in the Indian hydrocarbons sector, particularly under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP), in petrochemical complexes at Dahej and Mangalore and in Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) re-gasification terminals being developed on India's East and West coast. India's capability and experience in laying oil and gas pipelines and power transmission lines was also offered to the participating countries.

[Translation]

Sainik Schools for Girls

6031. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish Sainik Schools for Girls in the country;

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

(c) the time by which these schools are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) There is no concrete proposal on establishment of Sainik Schools for girls.

[English]

Strengthening of Tourism ties with Vietnam

6032. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to strengthen tourism ties with Vietnam both bilaterally and within the framework of Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any delegation of the Government has visited Vietnam in the recent past;

(c) if so, the details of issues discussed and decisions arrived at during the said visit;

(d) whether any agreement has been signed by both the countries during the said visit and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the issues on which both the countries have agreed for cooperation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) India-Vietnam relations have been exceptionally friendly and cordial for more than 50 years. Relations between the two countries were elevated to the level of 'Strategic Partnership' during the visit of Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung to India in July 2007. Vietnam continues to be a valuable partner for India both bilaterally and within ASEAN. Vietnam is an important source market for India Tourism considering their strong interest in Buddhist Heritage. The Ministry of Tourism has signed an MoU between India and the member states of ASEAN in January, 2012 in Indonesia.

(b) Dr. K. Chiranjeevi, Hon'ble Minister of State for Tourism (IC) visited Vietnam from 3-4 January 2013 for attending the commemorative events organised to mark the 20th Anniversary of the India-ASEAN Dialogue Partnership.

(c) During the visit, Hon'ble Minister of State for Tourism (IC) held bilateral discussions with representatives of the Vietnam National Tourism Administration for enhancing tourism traffic between the two countries and also participated in tourism promotional events.

(d) No agreement was signed during the visit of the Hon'ble Minister of State for Tourism (IC) to Vietnam in January 2013.

(e) Both sides have agreed to step up cooperation in order to promote tourism. They also stressed the importance of establishing direct flight connections between India and Vietnam.

[Translation]

Insurance Awareness

6033. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various awareness campaigns being undertaken by the Government to make common people aware of the benefits of various insurance schemes particularly those related to road accident deaths in operation in the Country;

(b) the details of persons killed in road accidents and benefited through insurance schemes in the country during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise including Bihar;

(c) whether the procedure of settlement of insurance claims is quite cumbersome;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to simplify the process of settlement of insurance claims particularly those related to road accident deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Recently a Pan-India Awareness Campaign initiated by General Insurance Council was launched on 12th April, 2013. The campaign would focus on the people in working age group and in States of Kerala, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh initially. Further, Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that it has adopted a multi-pronged approach of consumer education under the brand name Bima Bemisaal Campaign, and taken up the following initiatives to enhance consumer awareness on various tenets of motor insurance, viz. (i) publication of Handbooks on Motor insurance. (ii) Publication of Comic series including Motor insurance. (iii) Animation Films of the Comic series. (iv) Printing of posters on Motor Insurance. (v) Sponsoring of Consumer awareness seminars through consumer bodies on the subject of Motor insurance. (vi) Launching of Consumer Education website www.policyholder.gov.in (vii) The victim can search for the insurance status of the vehicle responsible for the incident through www.iib.gov.in the web portal of Insurance Information Bureau of IRDA.

(b) As per the Road Accidents in India, 2011, report published by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, the details of number of persons killed in road accidents during last three years are as under:

Year	Number of persons killed
2009	125,660
2010	134,513
2011 (provisional)	142,485

As per IRDA, the State-wise details of number of claims and amount of claims paid by the insurance companies during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) The IRDA Regulations namely IRDA (Protection of policyholders' interests) Regulations, 2002 prescribe, *inter-alia*, the claims procedure in respect of life and general insurance policy. The details are as under:

Claims procedure in respect of a life insurance policy:

- Any claim received shall be processed without a delay and the demand for the required documents shall be made all at once, subject to a maximum of 15 days from the receipt of claim.
- A claim shall be paid or disputed with reasons, within 30 days from the receipt of required papers, except in the case of investigations. If the case requires an investigation by the insurance company, it shall be completed within 6 months from lodging of claims.
- If the claim cannot be paid because of proper identification of the payee, the claim amount shall be held by the life insurer for the benefit of the payee and it shall carry an interest rate applicable to a savings bank account, with a scheduled bank.
- For delay in claim payment because of a reason other than that mentioned above, the interest rate would be 2% above the bank rate.

Claims procedure in respect of a general insurance policy:

- Any claim received shall be responded to immediately by the insurer and if the case requires the appointment of a surveyor, it shall be done within 72 hours of receipt of intimation from insured.
- A surveyor is required to communicate his findings to the insurer within 30 days of his appointment. If the case is special in terms of its complexity, this period can be extended to a maximum of 6 months from the date of appointment.
- Post the receipt of survey report/additional survey report, the insurer shall within a period of 30 days either offer a settlement or reject the claim with reasons.

- If the insured accepts the above mentioned settlement, it shall be made within a period of 7 days from the date of acceptance by the insured and in case of a delay in payment; the claim amount shall be paid along with an interest rate of 2% above the bank rate.

As per Section 146 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 no vehicle shall ply on road unless there is valid third party Insurance. This mandatory insurance helps the

accident victims to claim compensation under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. In case of claims related to road accident the claimant is required to file relevant documents evidencing accident caused by the vehicle against the driver and owner of the vehicle.

In order to reduce pendency of motor third party claims the public sector general insurance companies are advised to organise Lok Adalats to settle the claims and give relief to the affected persons/families.

Statement

State-wise details of number of claims and amount of claims paid by insurance companies during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

Financial Year > State	2011-12		2010-11		2009-10	
	No. of Claims Paid during the Year 2011-12	Amount in Rs.	No. of Claims Paid during the Year 2010-11	Amount in Rs.	No. of Claims Paid during the Year 2009-10	Amount in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	22,52,185	6	16,03,500	12	37,57,630
Andhra Pradesh	10,361	2,12,13,11,164	9,754	2,01,81,98,538	4,135	92,19,80,763
Arunachal Pradesh	20	17,69,448	36	30,71,967	3	13,57,625
Assam	2,475	40,89,63,811	2,299	37,96,60,975	1,456	30,58,46,981
Bihar	2,781	31,55,51,191	2,620	27,48,25,209	1,380	15,49,35,171
Chandigarh U.T.	3,317	84,67,18,374	3,194	74,51,34,580	1,248	33,33,01,408
Chhattisgarh	2,306	35,14,07,313	1,750	27,59,76,315	1,062	18,43,12,519
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	6,13,535	6	45,72,296	16	62,61,527
Daman and Diu	20	44,55,688	22	27,63,922	-	-
Delhi	5,799	1,60,24,38,527	5,216	1,43,67,10,451	2,747	79,71,14,098
Goa	313	5,29,02,639	304	8,00,62,825	208	4,32,21,828
Gujarat	8,062	1,23,73,33,158	7,337	1,35,89,10,131	3,926	94,15,35,482
Haryana	3,859	93,12,28,073	4,098	1,19,43,10,519	2,049	49,62,84,404
Himachal Pradesh	643	14,64,82,062	676	17,31,59,400	351	10,58,27,602
Jammu and Kashmir	1,486	35,45,44,825	1,247	28,55,76,154	728	18,28,23,776
Jharkhand	1,536	18,54,32,511	1,629	18,20,80,289	870	9,86,00,540

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	8,994	2,13,19,12,801	7,882	1,93,08,39,891	4,622	1,12,87,62,338
Kerala	4,234	81,07,95,196	4,179	82,21,99,368	1,848	37,13,29,730
Madhya Pradesh	7,236	1,15,41,97,680	6,566	1,37,53,46,678	3,140	61,56,65,817

[English]

Mahila Gram Samanvayaks

6034. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched/proposes to launch a scheme called "Mahila Gram Samanvayaks" (MGSs);

(b) if so, the details including the salient features thereof and the funds earmarked therein;

(c) whether the Government has any record regarding the number of MGSs recruited in the country so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Government has not launched any scheme called "Mahila Gram Samanvayaks" (MGSs). However, MGSs are village level functionaries associated with the Poorna Shakti Kendras (PSK), the one stop centers for delivering various services for women including benefits of schemes and programmes of Government being piloted by the National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW), under the Ministry of Women & Child Development (MWCD). The services of MGSs will also be used to spread awareness on laws related to women.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The pilot projects have started in Pali District, Rajasthan and Kamrup Metropolitan District, Assam. In Pali, Rajasthan, 300 MGSs are currently working in PSKs whereas 2 MGSs are working in Kamrup Metropolitan District, Assam.

Mortgaging of Multiple Property by Builders

6035. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of multiple mortgaging of properties by builders in the country especially in the National Capital Region (NCR) to different Public Sector Banks (PSBs) by submitting fraudulent papers in connivances with local bank officials have come to the notice of the Government recently;

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

(c) whether Government has conducted any inquiry into the alleged irregularities;

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

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the builders as well as the bank officials found to be involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have reported that they have not come across any case of finance to builders in National Capital Region (NCR) who has mortgaged the same property twice and thrice by submitting fraudulent papers in connivance with local bank authorities.

However, one bank has mentioned that there are some reported cases where individuals have availed the housing loans by mortgaging the same property to different banks and by mortgaging fabricated title deeds.

In these cases, bank has lodged complaints with police against the fraudulent borrowers. Departmental action has been taken on bank staff for procedural lapses in these accounts.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation of Mentally Challenged Women

6036. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

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

(a) whether the Government has any data regarding number of mentally challenged women and the number of such women who are victims of rape and are pregnant in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has any specific scheme for the welfare of such women and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has consulted the women organisations/public representatives/State Governments in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for the proper rehabilitation of such women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) No data regarding number of mentally challenged women and the number of such women who are victim of rape and are pregnant in the country is maintained by Government of India.

(c) The Government of India is not administering any specific scheme for the mentally challenged women who are victims of rape and got pregnant. However, under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme, the grant in aid is being provided by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment for running various projects for welfare of persons with disabilities including mentally retarded women. Further the National Trust for the welfare of persons with autism, cerebral palsy, mental retardation and multiple disabilities, a statutory body under the Department of Disability Affairs is implementing various schemes for welfare of mentally retarded persons.

(d) and (e) Government in consultation with National Commission for Women has formulated a scheme of 'Restorative Justice to Victims of Rape' as a component of Umbrella Scheme for Protection and Empowerment of Women for implementation during the remaining years of

the 12th Plan. The Scheme envisages provision of support services such as shelter, counselling, medical aid, legal assistance, education and vocational training to rape victim depending upon her need.

Infrastructure Upgradation in Medical Colleges

6037. DR. MEHBOOB BEG:
SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:

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

(a) whether the Government has derecognised certain medical colleges for lack of requisite infrastructure and skilled manpower;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to improve the infrastructure including laboratory facilities in the medical colleges including the funds allocated and medical colleges benefited during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposals from the States/UTs in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof during the said period and the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No medical college has been derecognized during last three years and the current year.

(c) to (e) The Central Government is implementing a scheme for strengthening and upgradation of State Government medical colleges for starting new Postgraduate disciplines and increasing Postgraduate seats. The details of State/UT-wise proposals received, funds released and medical colleges benefited since 2009-10 till date are given in the enclosed Statement.

In addition, State Government medical colleges are also being upgraded under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) for procurement of medical equipment and improving infrastructure through construction of super-specialty blocks, trauma centres etc.

Statement*Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for Starting New Postgraduate Disciplines and Creation of Postgraduate Seats**Details of proposals received from State Government medical colleges and funds released during the last three years and the current year*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Proposals received from medical colleges	No. of Medical colleges funded	Central share released
1.	Uttar Pradesh	7	07	38.53
2.	Bihar	6	06	29.06
3.	Odisha	3	03	5.54
4.	Assam	3	03	17.71
5.	Chandigarh	1	01	17.09
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2	01	10.05
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5	04	26.91
8.	Punjab	2	02	13.08
9.	Rajasthan	6	06	103.54
10.	Uttarakhand	1	01	2.65
11.	Kerala	2	02	21.455
12.	West Bengal	9	08	112.77
13.	Goa	1	01	16.07
14.	Gujarat	1	01	22.22
15.	Tripura	1	01	7.29
16.	Chhattisgarh	2	01	12.275
17.	Maharashtra	13	11	129.57
18.	Andhra Pradesh	10	10	69.64
19.	J & K	2	01	14.08
20.	Jharkhand	3	02	16.49
21.	Tamil Nadu	1	00	00
22.	Haryana	1	00	00
23.	Delhi	1	00	00
24.	Karnataka	10	00	00
	Total	93	72	686.02

[Translation]

Adulteration in Mustard Oil

6038. SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the reports about the mustard oil being adulterated and sold in the various parts of the country;

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

(c) the number of cases of adulteration of mustard oil unearthed during each of the last three years and the current year along with the action taken by the Government so far against the persons responsible for adulteration, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) As per the information made available by the State Governments, number of cases of adulteration/misbranding/sub-standard etc. in mustard oil are:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Samples Found Adulterated/Misbranded/Sub-standard
1.	2010	309
2.	2011	164
3.	2012	227
4.	2013	50

The details are given in the enclosed Statement. The actions against offenders are taken by the State Governments as per the provisions of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations.

Statement

Comparative Statement regarding cases of adulteration of mustard oil during the last three years ant the current year and action taken

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of Samples Found Adulterated/ Misbranded/Sub-standard				Action Taken
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
2.	A & N Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	Nil	Nil	02	Prosecution launched against 3 offenders.
4.	Assam	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
5.	Bihar	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
6.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	01	N.A.	Prosecution launched against the offender.
7.	Chhattisgarh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
8.	Dadra & N.H.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
9.	Daman & Diu	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Delhi	01	01	01	Nil	Prosecution launched against 3 offenders.
11.	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Does not arise.
12.	Gujarat	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
13.	Haryana	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
16.	Jharkhand	N.A.	N.A.	04	N.A.	Prosecution launched against offenders.
17.	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Does not arise.
18.	Kerala	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
19.	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	25	16	13	12	54 cases sent for adjudication
21.	Maharashtra	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
22.	Manipur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
23.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Does not arise.
24.	Mizoram	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
25.	Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
26.	Odisha	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
27.	Puducherry	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
28.	Punjab	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
29.	Rajasthan	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
30.	Sikkim	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
31.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Does not arise.
32.	Tripura	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
33.	Uttar Pradesh	280	146	208	34	Prosecution launched against 597 offenders.
34.	Uttarakhand	02	01	Nil	02	Prosecution launched against offenders.
35.	West Bengal	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
Total		309	164	227	50	

Indication N.A.= Not Available
Source: State/UT Governments

Nil=0

Compensation by ONGC

6039. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land acquired from farmers by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) during the year 2012-13, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the ONGC has provided compensation and jobs to children of farmers whose land has been acquired for various projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The State/UT-wise details of

land acquired by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) during 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) ONGC pays compensation to farmers whose land is acquired by ONGC for its operational activities.

As per extant guidelines *vide* Office Memorandum No.15/13/84-BPE(C) dated 03.12.1986 of Government of India on Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Aspects any understanding, formal or informal, in regards to offer of employment to one member of every disposed family in the project was withdrawn.

ONGC thus does not provide jobs to the families/ children of farmers whose land is acquired by ONGC for its operational purpose.

The details of compensation paid to the farmers by ONGC are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Details of Land Acquired in 2012-13 vis-à-vis Compensation Paid by ONGC*

State	Location	Land Acquired (Sq. mtrs)			Compensation Paid (Rs. Lacs)		
		Temporary	Permanent	Total	Temporary	Permanent	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	306622	146966	453588	120.66	105.35	226.01
	Ankleshwar	4002339	25210	4027549	427.4636	10.99027	438.45387
	Mehsana	362786	310876	673662	109.69	256.3383	366.0283
	Cambay	64363.08938	0	64363.08938	10.59	0	10.59
	Total	4736110.089	483052	5219162.089	668.4036	372.67857	1041.08217
Assam	Nazira	48701.8	99709.25	99709.25	403.79666	99.3179	503.11456
	Jorhat	47200	0	47200	34.986	0	34.986
	Total	95901.8	99709.25	195611.05	438.78266	99.3179	538.10056
Tripura	Agartala	243314.84	0	243314.84	295.48	0	295.48
	Total	243314.84	0	243314.84	295.48	0	295.48
West Bengal	Kolkata	51411.95	0	51411.95	16.14069	0	16.14069
	Total	51411.95	0	51411.95	16.14069	0	16.14069

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tamil Nadu	Karaikal	263167.7	94046.25	357213.95	53.63	2600	2653.63
	Total	263167.7	94046.25	357213.95	53.63	2600	2653.63
Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry	318988.7	0	318988.7	60.81	0	60.81
	Total	318988.7	0	318988.7	60.81	0	60.81

Vocational Training Centres for Scheduled Tribes (STs)

6040. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vocational training centres opened for Scheduled Tribes (STs) during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of STs who have got employment after completion of training from such centres during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether there is a proposal to upgrade the said centres to Industrial Training Institutes;

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

(e) the mechanism in place for monitoring of funds being spent by the States under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) The State/UT-wise number of vocational training centres for which grant-in-aid was released during the last three years to the State Government/UT Administrations and also to Non-Governmental Organizations is given in the enclosed Statement. Till date no new project has been sanctioned for the current financial year 2013-14.

(b) Information relating to number of Scheduled Tribes trainees who gained employment after completion of training from such centres is maintained by State/Union Territories and not centrally.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) The Scheme provides that Vocational Training Centre (VTC) is recognized/affiliated/accredited under 'Modular Employable Skills' from the Regional Directorate of Apprenticeship Training of State Governments/UT Administrations or obtains recognition/affiliation under 'Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS)' from National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT) under Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India. The attachment of VTCs with ITIs/Polytechnics or other recognized institutions and the finalization of the course content for a particular trade in consultation with local ITIs /Polytechnics is also provided for in the revised scheme.

(e) The scheme is implemented by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations who utilize the funds released by the Ministry. Proper utilization of fund is monitored through Utilization Certificate in the prescribed format (Form-19A of the General Financial Rules) as well as progress reports from the State Governments/UTs and NGOs. Further, the VTC run by NGOs are annually inspected by the districts authorities and their proposals are scrutinized by multidisciplinary State Level Committee every year.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of Vocational Training Centres supported during the year 2010-11 to 2012-13

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of VTCs for which grant-in-aid released to State Govts./UTs			No. of VTCs for which grant-in-aid released to NGOs		
		2010-11 Centres	2011-12 Centres	2012-13 Centres	2010-11 Centres	2011-12 Centres	2012-13 Centres
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	8	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Assam	10	-	10	1	2	2
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	11	-	-	-	-
4.	Gujarat	13	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Karnataka	-	-	-	1	1	1
6.	Madhya Pradesh	10	10	10	1	-	-
7.	Meghalaya	-	9	-	-	-	1
8.	Mizoram	5	-	5	-	-	-
9.	Nagaland	-	-	-	1	1	1
10.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	1	0	-
Total		38	38	25	5	4	5

[English]

Juvenile Justice Act

6041. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Justice of India has suggested strengthening of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which an action is likely to be initiated 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, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development has not received any suggestion from Chief Justice of India on strengthening of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 [JJ Act]. However, this Ministry has already initiated the process for amendment of the JJ Act.

[Translation]

Deregulation of Multi State Societies

6042. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to deregulate the Multi State Societies;

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

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 has been enacted with an objective to facilitate the voluntary formation and democratic functioning of cooperatives as people's institutions based on self-help and mutual aid and to enable them to promote their economic and social betterment and to provide functional autonomy.

(c) Does not arise.

Mahakumbh Mela in Ujjain

6043. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals/suggestions relating to tourism regarding Singhastha Mahakumbh Mela to be held in 2016 in Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken on the proposals/suggestions received so far along with the funds provided/to be provided for the purpose; and

(d) the time by which all the proposals received in this regard are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The State Government has submitted project in the year 2012-13 for Development of Ujjain, where Singhashta Mahakumbha Mela will be held in the year 2016.

The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the project for central financial assistance of Rs.4000.00 lakh in the year 2012-13. In this regard the State Government has not prioritized any other project in the current financial year.

[English]

Growth of Economy

6044. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the economic growth of the country during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for the slow growth as against the targets fixed along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the details of measures undertaken by the Government for the growth of the economy during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether any assessment of the impact/likely impact of the said measures on the economy of the country has been made; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b)

The targets for growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) are not fixed by the Government on annual basis. As per the Advance Estimates released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the growth rate of India's GDP (at factor cost at constant 2004-05 prices) is estimated to be 5.0 per cent in 2012-13, as compared to 6.2 per cent in 2011-12 and 9.3 per cent in 2010-11. The slowdown is attributable to both domestic factors as well as the uncertain global economic environment. Among domestic factors, the tightening of monetary policy between March 2010 and October 2011 to control inflation, inter alia, resulted in the slowing down of investment and growth, particularly in the industrial sector. Global factors include, in particular, the crisis in the Euro-zone and sluggish growth in several industrialized economies in 2012 and elevated levels of global crude oil prices.

(c) to (e) Reducing impediments such as delays in obtaining project clearances, clarifying processes for land-acquisition and increasing access to infrastructure are crucial to boost investment and revive growth in the economy. Several steps including the setting up of the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) to fast track large investment projects; strengthening of financial sector including banking; permitting FDI in areas including multi-brand retail, power exchanges and civil aviation, etc. have been undertaken to boost investment and growth. The Union Budget 2013-14 has outlined several initiatives to boost investment in infrastructure and industry, that inter alia include encouraging Infrastructure Debt Funds, credit enhancement to infrastructure companies, raising the corpus of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, introduction of investment allowance for new high value investments, etc. The Reserve Bank of India has reduced policy rates in recent months to support a turnaround in GDP growth. These measures would restore market confidence and help revive growth in the economy.

High Focus Districts under NRHM

6045. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified certain High Focus Districts across the country for supportive supervision and high allocation of funds to bridge critical gaps under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the names of such districts, State-wise;

(c) the criteria adopted by the Government for selecting the High Focus Districts; and

(d) the details of works which have been carried out during each of the last three years and the current year in the above districts and the outcome so far, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) to (c) Under National Rural Health Mission, earlier 264 districts were identified based on DLHS-3 (2007-08) data. Now, 184 priority districts have been identified based on the results of recently released Annual Health survey in nine Empowered Action Group (EAG) States and available DLHS 3 data. The

priority districts have been identified by their relative rankings within a state. Using a composite index, bottom 25% of the districts in each state have been identified as high priority districts. Beside this, tribal districts falling in the bottom 50% of the districts in a State have also been included. The list of high priority districts is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) This is a recent initiative under National Rural Health Mission. The additional resources and priority attention is being paid to these districts for strengthening all the interventions related to mother and child health care. These districts are being monitored intensively through Health Management Information System, technical assistance and regular field visits.

Statement

*Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Government of India
List of High Priority Districts*

Sl.No.	State	High Priority Districts	No. of Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	Golaghat, Nagaon, Kokrajhar, Hailakandi, Dhubri, Karimganj	6
2.	Bihar	Jamui, Saharsa, Purnia, Sitamrahi, Sheohar, Purba Champaran, Araria, Katihar, Kishanganj, Gaya	10
3.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur, Dantewada, Bijapur, Jashpur, Surguja	5
4.	Jharkhand	Paschimi Singhbhum, Saraikela-Kharsawan, Godda, Sahibganj, Pakaur, Palamu, Latehar, Lohardaga, Gumla, Simdega, Dumka	11
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen, Tikamgarh, Sidhi, Singrauli, Sagar, Damoh, Satna, Dindori, Shahdol, Anuppur, Umaria, Chhatarpur, Panna, Barwani, Mandla, Jhabua, Alirajpur	17
6.	Odisha	Nuapada, Koraput, Rayagada, Nabarangapur, Malkangiri, Kandhamal, Baudh, Gajapati	8
7.	Rajasthan	Bundi, Karauli, Jaisalmer, Udaipur, Rajsamadh, Dhaulpur, Jalor, Barmer, Banswara, Dungarpur	10
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad, Sant Kabir Nagar, Hardoi, Barabanki, Pilibhit, Kheri, Sitapur, Bareilly, Gonda, Kaushambi, Etah, Kanshiram Nagar, Shahjahanpur, Siddhartha Nagar, Bahraich, Budaun, Balrampur, Shrawasti, Sonbhadra	19
9.	Uttarakhand	Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Haridwar	3

1	2	3	4
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Visakhapatnam, Adilabad	6
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang, Lower Dibang Valley, East Kameng, Upper Siang, Lower Subansiri, Kurug kumey, Upper Subansiri	7
12.	Delhi	North West, North East	2
13.	Gujarat	Panch Mahals, Sabar Kantha, Banas Kantha, Kachchh, The Dangs, Dohad, Valsad, Narmada	8
14.	Haryana	Jind, Hisar, Panipat, Palwal, Mewat	5
15.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi, Lahul & Spiti, Chamba, Kinnaur	4
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	Rajauri, Doda, Ramban, Kishtwar, Punch, Leh (Ladakh)	6
17.	Karnataka	Gadag, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Bellary, Koppal, Gulbarga, Yadgir, Raichur	8
18.	Kerala	Kasaragod, Malappuram, Palakkad	3
19.	Maharashtra	Nanded, Bid, Jalgaon, Dhule, Aurangabad, Jalna, Gadchiroli, Hingoli, Nandurbar	9
20.	Manipur	Ukhrul, Tamenglong, Senapati, Chandel, Churachandpur	5
21.	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills, South Garo Hills, Jaintia Hills, West Garo Hills	4
22.	Mizoram	Lawngtlai, Mamit, Lunglei, Saiha	4
23.	Puducherry	Yanam	1
24.	Punjab	Sangrur, Muktsar, Gurdaspur, Barnala, Mansa	5
25.	Sikkim	West	1
26.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore, Madurai, Krishnagiri, Tiruvannamalai, Trichy, Thirunelveli, Virudhunagar	7
27.	Tripura	Dhalai	1
28.	West Bengal	Koch Bihar, Murshidabad, South 24 Parganas, Maldha, Uttar Dinajpur	5
29.	Nagaland	Mokokchung, Pheren, Mon, Kohima	4
29 States		184 Districts	184

[*Translation*]**Renewable Energy Projects**

6046. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) the on-going renewable energy projects in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the under-construction projects, their capacity and the time by which these are likely to start generating electricity, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the projects likely to be set up during the 12th Five Year Plan along with their capacity, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps/measures already taken and those proposed by the Government to promote renewable energy projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Grid interactive renewable power generation projects aggregating 28,067 MW capacity have been set up in the country. State-wise details are given in the enclosed

Statement. A target of 4,330 MW of capacity addition from renewable energy projects have been fixed for the year 2013-14. This includes 2,500 MW from wind, 1,100 MW from solar, 300 MW from small hydro and 430 MW from biomass including waste to energy projects. State/UT-wise targets are not Fixed.

(c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has set a target of capacity addition of 29,800 MW from renewable energy projects during 12th Plan period. This includes 15,000 MW from wind, 10,000 MW from solar, 2,100 MW from small hydro and 2,700 MW from biomass including waste to energy projects. State/UT-wise targets are not fixed.

(d) To promote renewable energy projects, the Ministry encourages private sector investment and offers incentives such as Capital Subsidy, Generation Based Incentive, Viability Gap Funding, Accelerated Depreciation for Renewable Energy Projects.

Statement

State-wise installed capacity of grid interactive renewable power as on 31.03.2013

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Small Hydro Power (MW)	Wind Power (MW)	Bio-Power		Solar Power (MWp)	Total Capacity (MW)
				BM Power/ Cogen. (MW)	Waste to Energy (MW)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	219.03	447.65	380.75	43.16	23.35	1113.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	103.91				0.03	103.93
3.	Assam	31.11					31.11
4.	Bihar	70.70		43.30			114.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	52.00		249.90		4.00	305.90
6.	Goa	0.05					0.05
7.	Gujarat	15.60	3174.58	30.50		857.90	4078.58
8.	Haryana	70.10		45.30		7.80	123.20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	587.91					587.91
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	130.53					130.53
11.	Jharkhand	4.05				16.00	20.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Karnataka	963.76	2135.15	491.38	1.00	14.00	3605.29
13.	Kerala	158.42	35.10			0.03	193.55
14.	Madhya Pradesh	86.16	386.00	16.00	3.90	37.32	529.38
15.	Maharashtra	299.93	3021.85	756.90	9.72	100.00	4188.40
16.	Manipur	5.45					5.45
17.	Meghalaya	31.03					31.03
18.	Mizoram	36.47					36.47
19.	Nagaland	28.67					28.67
20.	Odisha	64.30		20.00		13.00	97.30
21.	Punjab	154.50		124.50	9.25	9.33	297.58
22.	Rajasthan	23.85	2684.65	91.30		552.90	3352.70
23.	Sikkim	52.11					52.11
24.	Tamil Nadu	123.05	7162.18	538.70	8.05	17.11	7849.09
25.	Tripura	16.01					16.01
26.	Uttar Pradesh	25.10		776.50	5.00	17.38	823.98
27.	Uttarakhand	174.82		10.00		5.05	189.87
28.	West Bengal	98.40		26.00		2.05	126.45
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.25				5.10	10.35
30.	Chandigarh						0.00
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli						0.00
32.	Daman & Diu						0.00
33.	Delhi				16.00	2.56	18.56
34.	Lakshadweep					0.75	0.75
35.	Puducherry					0.03	0.03
36.	Others		4.30			0.79	5.09
Total (MW)		3632.25	19051.46	3601.03	96.08	1686.44	28067.26

MW = Megawatt

Opium Production

6047. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the increase in the area under cultivation as well as production of opium in the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of area earmarked, capacity and actuals with regard to production of opium in the country

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

(c) whether any scheme is being formulated/envisaged by the Government to decrease the area under opium cultivation and its production thereof; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) State-wise area Licensed for cultivation (in hectares) of opium in the crop years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 is as under:

	Rajasthan	MP	UP	Total
2012-13	2641	3192	25	5859
2011-12	10215	13271	105	23591
2010-11	11069	13207	265	24541
2009-10	10108	13009	308	23425

State-wise area of opium cultivation Harvested (in hectares) in the crop years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 is as under:

	Rajasthan	MP	UP	Total
2012-13	Details will be known after harvesting completed			
2011-12	5542	6522	28	12092
2010-11	7999	8414	105	16518
2009-10	5554	6647	36	12237

State-wise Opium production (MT) at 70° consistence in the crop years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 is as under:

	Rajasthan	MP	UP	Total
2012-13	Details will be known after harvesting completed			
2011-12	359	415	1	775
2010-11	483	528	3	1014
2009-10	349	411	1	761

(c) No such scheme is being formulated by the Government to reduce the farming areas and production of opium. The area to be brought under opium cultivation

is dependent upon the demand of opium for medical and scientific reasons in domestic and international market.

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

*[English]***Inflation**

6048. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to tighten/revamp its monetary policy to contain the ever increasing prices of various consumer goods in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely impact of the said move on the overall inflation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is an autonomous body. It reviews the Monetary Policy and takes measures as appropriate in terms of its perception of facilitating growth and containing inflation.

(b) Containing the inflation and facilitating growth has been the two objectives of the monetary policy stance of RBI during 2011-12 and 2012-13. The RBI has hiked the Repo rate 13 times, cumulatively by 375 bps from 4.75 per cent to 8.5 per cent, between March 2010 and January 2012. In 2012-13, it has reduced the repo rates by 50 basis points in April, 2012, 25 basis points in January, 2013 and again 25 basis points in March, 2013.

(c) The Government and RBI monitors the price situation regularly as price stability remains high on its agenda. Fiscal, Administrative and Monetary policy measures have been taken to contain price rise of essential commodities. As a result of these measures adopted by the Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the headline inflation in terms of WPI has come down from a peak of 10.88 per cent in April, 2010 to 5.96 per cent in March, 2013.

*[Translation]***Doctors in AIIMS**

6049. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) the number of sanctioned posts of scientists/doctors in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) along with the number of doctors working there at present;

(b) the number of scientists/doctors left/migrated to other hospitals during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the reasons for doctors leaving the said institution; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by the Government to check the brain drain?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The number of sanctioned posts of doctors/scientists in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi along with the number of doctors/scientists working at present is as under:

	Sanctioned Strength	In-position
Doctors	823	507
Scientist	119	36

(b) Total no of doctors/faculty members, who have left the service of the Institute by either having tendered resignation or taken voluntary retirement during the last 3 years *i.e.* from 2010 to 2012 and year 2013 is as under:

2010	2011	2012	2013
03	04	06	02

(c) and (d) Only 15 doctors have left the Institution on personal grounds in the last 3 years. Percentage of such doctors is so small and negligible that it cannot be termed as brain drain.

*[English]***Registration of Generic Drugs**

6050. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:

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

(a) whether the Indian Pharmaceutical Alliance has urged the Government to ensure that registration of generic drugs does not get affected with their patent status;

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

(c) whether there are adequate provisions in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act/Rules to deal with the patent issues while granting approval of generic version of drugs in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, 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) The Government is not aware of any request of Indian Pharmaceutical Alliance in this regard. However, registration/licensing of generic drugs does not have any linkage with their patent status because generic drugs are off-patent drugs. As the primary objective of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 made thereunder is to ensure the quality, efficacy and safety of any drug, they do not deal with the patent issues for which there is a different Act, namely the Patents Act, 1970.

Blacklisted Insurance Companies

6051. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any insurance companies have been blacklisted in the country in the recent past;

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

(c) whether any cases of delaying the process of settlement of claims by public and private sector insurance companies have come to the notice of the Government during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to protect the interest of the customers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that it has not blacklisted any insurance company. The functions of the Authority include issuance of certificate of registration, renew, modify, withdraw, suspend or cancellation of registration. So far, IRDA has not withdrawn, suspended or cancelled registration of any insurance company.

(c) to (e) IRDA has further informed that it receives 'claim related' complaints from policyholders against various insurance companies which not only include delay in disposal of claims cases, but also disputes in quantum, repudiation etc. The details of number of claim related complaints received by IRDA for both public and private sector insurance companies, for the last three years are as under:-

Year	Life Industry	Non-Life Industry
2010-11	24516	35192
2011-12	31210	31090
2012-13	43178	30045

Since Integrated Grievance Management System (IGMS) (a repository of industry complaints) was introduced from the financial year 2011-12, details of State-wise complaints pertaining to delay in disposal of claims reported for Life Insurance Industry and Non Life Insurance Industry are available for the financial year 2011-12 and 2012-13 only, which are as per the enclosed Statement.

IRDA has put in place IRDA (Protection of Policyholders Interests) Regulations, 2002 which prescribe the time frame for disposal of claims, appointment of surveyors and transparency in the decision of the insurer on the claim. IRDA periodically carries out inspection of insurance companies which includes examination of claims disposed off by insurers and takes penal action wherever required.

Statement*State-wise complaints pertaining to 'Delay in Disposal of Claim'*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Life Insurance Industry		Non-Life Insurance Industry	
		2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	1	1	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1216	942	784	935
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	38	69	24	14
4.	Assam	277	236	144	145
5.	Bihar	1392	1381	467	516
6.	Chandigarh	107	114	77	41
7.	Chhattisgarh	189	150	149	207
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	33	52	11	76
9.	Daman & Diu	9	14	5	10
10.	Delhi	1738	1275	2210	2859
11.	Goa	45	37	32	31
12.	Gujarat	933	686	1598	1387
13.	Haryana	740	620	1589	1755
14.	Himachal Pradesh	57	40	120	104
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	101	56	64	62
16.	Jharkhand	520	424	222	360
17.	Karnataka	1072	804	825	948
18.	Kerala	414	275	351	231
19.	Lakshadweep	1	4	0	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	592	422	683	737
21.	Maharashtra	2629	2275	5179	5081
22.	Manipur	37	27	15	13
23.	Meghalaya	9	7	7	6
24.	Mizoram	9	13	46	29
25.	Nagaland	16	5	2	8
26.	Odisha	421	380	162	178

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Puducherry	124	185	23	73
28.	Punjab	498	375	520	561
29.	Rajasthan	839	548	820	986
30.	Sikkim	6	2	26	9
31.	Tamil Nadu	1178	659	757	899
32.	Tripura	13	7	6	1
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2576	1684	3003	2569
34.	Uttarakhand	137	79	180	208
35.	West Bengal	1427	920	903	883
Grand Total		19393	14768	21005	21923

Promotion of Dance Festivals of Nagaland

6052. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government promotes and brings Nagaland in the cultural field and mainstream through Dance Festivals;

(b) if so the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the number and names of the Foreign Dance Troupes that visited and participated in annual dance festivals of the State in December each year during the last three years.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs releases grants to the State Governments for organizing dance festivals etc. under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Organization of Tribal Festivals'. The scheme envisages awareness, promotion and dissemination of tribal art & culture and traditional sports events at Local, District, State and National levels by encouraging their inherent talent and ensuring participation at national and international events.

(c) As per information received from the Government of Nagaland, details of foreign troupes who visited and

participated in annual dance festival during the last three years are as follows:

Year	Countries participated in Dance Festivals in Nagaland
2010	Myanmar, Thailand, Korea
2011	Myanmar, Thailand, Korea
2012	Thailand, Japan, Korea

Easing of Fund Transfer Norms

6053. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) proposes to ease the fund transfer norms for incorporation of companies by non-residents;

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

(c) the likely impact of the proposed move on the current account deficit as well as overall economy of the country?

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

(b) Generally Non-residents investors are not well versed with the documentation/other requirement for

registration of companies in India with Registrar of Companies and prefer appointing consultants who oversee the process of incorporation of companies and other formalities. Thereafter the shares are transferred to Non-residents. Such a practice often leads to violations of provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA). This matter was discussed and accordingly, RBI is in the process of finalizing a draft notification in consultation with the Government for facilitating process of registration of companies by Non-residents.

(c) It will have a positive impact on the economic scenario.

[*Translation*]

Discrimination Against AIDS Affected Children

6054. SHRI LALJI TANDON: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed that children suffering from Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) are being discriminated in various types of children homes including juvenile/reform homes;

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

(c) the appropriate action 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) and (b) No such incidence has come to the notice of the Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

(c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development had carried out an amendment in the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 [JJ Act] in 2011 wherein the discriminatory Section 48 (2) of the JJ Act has been omitted. Further, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) aimed at providing services to children in need of care and protection. Special provisions are available under ICPS for better nutrition, nursing care, specialised medical

assistance etc. for special needs children in the Homes, including children with HIV/AIDS. Department of AIDS Control, National AIDS Control Organisation, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, does not have any specific programme for rehabilitation of HIV positive patients. However, Anti Retroviral Treatment (ART) Centres provide information to families of such children regarding various social protection schemes and other support available from various Ministries of Government of India/State Governments.

Availability of Beds

6055. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) whether as per the statistics recently released by the World Health Organisation (WHO) the availability of beds in the hospitals of the country is much less as compared to the population and not in accordance with the norms prevalent at international level;

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

(c) the number of hospital beds available in the country particularly in the Central Government hospitals and its associated hospitals including All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS);

(d) the funds allocated during each of the last three years and the current year for this purpose, hospital-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to meet the norms prevalent at international level and improve the bed population ratio?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) As per 'World Health Statistics 2012' Table No. 6 published by WHO, the availability of hospital bed per 10,000 population in India is 9. As per the National Health Profile - 2011 compiled by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), the availability of average population served per government hospital bed is 1521. As far as AIIMS and three Central Government Hospitals *i.e.* Safdarjung

Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC & associated Hospital are concerned, the details are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Hospital	No. of beds available
1.	AIIMS	2224
2.	Safdarjung Hospital	1531
3.	LHMC and associated Hospital	1252
4.	Dr. RML Hospital	1065

With regard to three Central Government Hospitals mentioned above, the issues of the expansion of facilities including beds in these Hospitals are taken up in accordance with requirement and availability funds. There is no separate fund earmarked for increasing the number of beds. However, the funds allocation in respect of these three hospitals and AIIMS during the last three years and the current year are as below:

(Rs. in crore)

Dr. RML Hospital

Year	Revenue		Capital Plan
	Plan	Non-Plan	
2010-11	79	121	37
2011-12	104	132	29
2012-13	132	144	48
2013-14	88	163	153

Safdarjung Hospital

Year	Revenue		Capital Plan
	Plan	Non-Plan	
2010-11(FE)*	107	182	52
2011-12(FE)*	162	207	29
2012-13(FE)*	213	210	44
2013-14(BE)#	200	236	150

*FE-Final Estimates

#BE-Budget Estimates

LHMC & SSK Hospital

Year	Revenue		Capital Plan
	Plan	Non-Plan	
2010-11	40	97	39
2011-12	40	114	40
2012-13	67	131	25
2013-14	150	135	45

AIIMS

Year	Plan	Non-Plan
2010-11	380	605
2011-12	412	650
2012-13	470	789
2013-14	550	790

Since Health is State subject, it is responsibility of the State Government to make efforts for increasing the bed strength in the Hospitals under their jurisdiction. However, the Central Government provides assistance to the State Governments in their efforts to provide better health care facilities to people through various schemes such as NRHM. The Central Government also approved the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) in March 2006, which aims at correcting the imbalances in availability of affordable/reliable tertiary level healthcare in the country in general and augmenting facilities for quality medical education in the under-served States. This scheme, envisages setting up six institutions like the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), one each in the States of Bihar (Patna), Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal), Odisha (Bhubaneswar), Rajasthan (Jodhpur), Chhattisgarh (Raipur) and Uttarakhand (Rishikesh); and upgradation of 19 existing medical institutions.

Loans Given to other Countries

6056. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loans given by the Government to other countries, countrywise;

(b) whether many countries have not repaid the loan given to them;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the dates since when such loans are outstanding along with the efforts made for recovery of these loans and achievements made therein till date; and

(d) the other steps proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) All the loans, as detailed in the enclosed Statement, are being repaid as per the schedule except for the principal amount of Rs. 16.49 crores, which is overdue against the loans extended to Myanmar. Central Bank of Myanmar has informed that they are in the process of remitting the amount.

Statement

Details of Loans given by Government of India to different countries along with Principal Amount Outstanding and Overdue as on 30.04.2013

Country	Principal amount outstanding as on 30.04.2013 (Rs. in crores)	Principal amount overdue as on 30.04.2013 (Rs. in crores)
Bangladesh	52.23	Nil
Vietnam	14.90	Nil
Cambodia	26.22	Nil
Laos PDR	39.93	Nil
Mauritius	1.10	Nil
Myanmar	92.52	16.49*
Srilanka	505.61	Nil
Suriname	39.34	Nil
Maldives	274.95	Nil
Bhutan	5145.26	Nil
Total	6192.06	Nil

*Central Bank of Myanmar has informed that they are in process of remitting the funds towards repayment of LoCs.

[English]

Scheme for Menstrual Hygiene

6057. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Scheme for Menstrual Hygiene along with the funds allocated during 11th Five Year Plan, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Government has made any assessment of the impact of the Scheme for Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the number of girls benefited from the scheme since its inception, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by the Government to ensure that the adolescent girls have adequate knowledge and information about menstrual hygiene?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) In the first phase, the Scheme for Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene has been started as a pilot in 152 districts across 20 States in 2010. Supply of sanitary napkins in 107 districts in 17 States has started in a centralised supply mode, wherein sanitary napkins have been supplied by Government of India under NRHM's brand-name, 'Freedays'. These States are: Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Supply of sanitary napkins in the remaining 45 districts was envisaged through Self Help Groups (SHG), wherein SHGs were to manufacture the sanitary napkins. SHG supply has not yet taken off in the ear-marked 45 districts. 'Freedays' are being sold to adolescent girls at the rate of Rs. 6 per pack of six napkins by Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs).

A total amount of Rs. 70.65 crore had been ear-marked for supply of a total amount of 9.32 crore packs of sanitary napkins during the 11th Five Year Plan to the 17 States implementing the Scheme through centralized procurement. There was no separate State-wise fund allocation for the Scheme for Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene during the 11th Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c) The Government of India has initiated an assessment of impact of the Scheme for Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene. The assessment is not complete and accordingly, results of the assessment are awaited.

(d) IEC materials - audio, video and reading materials for adolescent girls, and job-aids for ASHAs for communicating with adolescent girls have been developed for generating adequate knowledge and information about menstrual hygiene and being used by the Centre and States. In addition, States are also planning re-orientation of ASHA workers for improving access to adolescent girls. States have proposed (in Programme Implementation Plans for 2013-14) use of mass media, print media and other means for increasing awareness on menstrual hygiene.

Mission Steering Group of NRHM has recently approved for continuation of the Scheme for Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene in 107 existing districts without any interruption and to prioritise the scheme for expansion in all districts and make appropriate provisions in the annual PIP.

[Translation]

Drug Addiction Among Children

6058. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

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

(a) whether Government has taken note of the report of the National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) which states that orphans in Delhi have been resorting to drugs to stave off starvation;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes. The National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) had published a

report, namely, 'Inhalant Use Among Street Children in Delhi—A Situation Assessment' in 2008. The study reported that some form of substance use is very common among street children. The most common form of inhalant product used was ink eraser fluid.

Under the directions of the Hon'ble Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh in the matter of CWP No. 1332 of 2010 - *Vyakti Vikas Kendra India 'Art of Living' & others V/s Union of India and others* on the issue of misuse by children/street children of correction fluid/thinner, the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare issued a Notification on 17.7.2012 for regulating the manufacture/trade of these chemical substances. The measures mentioned in the said notification to be enforced include:

- (i) Banning of production of bottled Correction Fluids as well as bottled Thinners, of any chemical composition, both for ink erasing purposes as well as for use as Nail Polish removers and similar other purposes for retail sale.
- (ii) Banning of sale of bottled Correction Fluids as well as bottled Thinners, of any chemical composition, both for ink erasing purposes as well as for use as Nail Polish removers and similar other purposes.
- (iii) Permitting sale of Correction Fluids as well as Thinners, of any chemical composition, both for ink erasing purposes as well as for use as Nail Polish removers and similar other purposes in the form of pens or similar devices which allow limited amounts of the chemicals to come out of those devices when used.
- (iv) Mandatory warning should be made on the application devices (pens or otherwise) of correcting fluids/ thinners regarding the effects on health on inhalation of vapor/consumption of the chemicals contained therein.

All the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and the Central Government Ministries/ Departments were requested to take immediate necessary action for enforcement of the measures contained in the said Notification, by sensitizing the industries producing them and the traders/shops distributing/selling them.

*[English]***National Policy on Drugs**

6059. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(c) whether the Government has prepared or proposes to prepare a time bound action plan to provide alternative means of livelihood for poppy cultivators and to combat the use and trafficking of illegal drugs in the country;

(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) Under the 'National Policy on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances' released by the Government in February 2012, 'alternative development' *i.e.* providing alternative means of employment to farmers who have been traditionally cultivating opium poppy illegally, has been envisaged. As per the policy, the Government shall identify, after a careful study, pockets where illegal cultivation has been a long tradition and the survival of the local population depends entirely on it. Once the areas have been identified in a State, no new areas will be added to the list. Alternative development programmes may be taken up in the identified areas.

A number of steps have been taken by the Government to counter the drug menace in general. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 has been enacted, which provides for stringent penalties for illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. A number of agencies of both Central and State Governments have been empowered to enforce the provisions of the Act, who have initiated a number of preventive measures to curb trafficking of illegal drugs.

*[Translation]***Power Plants by IOCL**

6060. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) proposes to set-up power plants in certain States of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to set-up a few Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) based power plants with the help of foreign countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said power plants are likely to be set-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The proposal to set-up power plants is under examination by Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL).

(c) to (e) The public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs) *viz.* Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) do not have any plans to set-up such LNG based power plants.

Gas Authority of India Limited is examining such project(s).

*[English]***Service Tax of Municipal Corporations**

6061. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Excise, Customs and Service Tax Commissioner has received complaints against various Municipal Corporations with regard to collection of service tax in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon till date, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

WB Support to Low Income States

6062. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the World Bank for providing financial support to low income States in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the States identified for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In tune with the Government of India's strategy, the World Bank's Country Partnership Strategy (CPS-2013-17) for India provides for enhanced support to low-income States.

The States identified for the purpose are Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

[Translation]

Grants for Eye Camps

6063. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the eye camps organised in Bihar and the total payments made for each such camp during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the reasons for payment not made for some eye camps and also for the difference in the payments made;

(c) the total amount paid and also due to various Non-Governmental Organisation including one from Madhubani and the time from which it is due including the reasons for not making the full payment;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make full payment of outstanding amount which is due to the NGOs including one in Madhubani at the earliest; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) to (e) The report is being collected from the Government of Bihar and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Solar System Installed in Historical Nalanda Region

6064. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to install renewable energy system in pilgrimage centres and certain other places in historical Nalanda region of Bihar;

(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) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing a scheme on Special Area Demonstration Programme (SADP) with the objective to demonstrate new and renewable energy systems so as to popularize and create awareness at places of national and international importance. Nalanda Excavated Site in the state of Bihar has been included as one of the sites in the Scheme. However, no proposal has been submitted in this regard neither by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) nor by the State Government of Bihar.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Excise Concession in NE

6065. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of concessions in excise duty and income tax extended to encourage industrialisation and investment in the north eastern region of the country along with details of modification made from time to time;

(b) whether the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has taken steps to ensure that genuine manufacturers in the region get benefited and if so, the

details thereof and achievements made thereon during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the details of suggestions/representation/complaints received by the Government along with action taken thereon during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Under the North East Industrial Policy (NEIP), 1997, exemption from excise duty was provided to new industrial units and to existing units that undertake substantial expansion (*i.e.* expansion in installed capacity by not less than 25%). The exemption was available to units that were set up/expanded after 24th December, 1997 but not later than 31st March, 2007. Under the North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIPP), 2007 the cut-off date was extended to 31st March, 2017. The exemption is available to eligible units for a period often years from the date of commencement of commercial production. The excise duty exemption operates through refund mechanism wherein the manufacturer first pays normal duty at the time of clearance of goods and subsequently claims refund.

The concessions in Income-tax extended to units in the north-eastern region of the country along with details of modification made from time to time are as under:-

- Section 10C as inserted by the Finance Act, 1999 provides that profits derived by an industrial undertaking from manufacture or production on or after 01.04.1998 in any Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre or Industrial Growth Centre located in North Eastern Region shall be exempted. The tax benefit under this section was available till A.Y. 2003-04.
- Section 80-IC as inserted by the Finance Act, 2003, applicable from A.Y. 2004-05 provides for the following tax benefits:-
 - 100% deduction in respect of the profits and gains for ten assessment years in respect of the profits derived by an undertaking from manufacture or production of any article or thing in any notified area or engaged in thrust activity in the North-Eastern States. This deduction is available to any undertaking or enterprise which begins manufacture or production or undertakes

substantial expansion during the period beginning on 24.12.1997 to 31.03.2007.

- In the case of Sikkim, 100% deduction in respect of the profits and gains for ten assessment years in respect of the profits derived by an undertaking from manufacture or production of any article or thing (other than those in negative list) in any notified area or engaged in thrust activity in the State. This deduction is available to any undertaking or enterprise which begins manufacture or production or undertakes substantial expansion during the period beginning on 23.12.2002 to 31.03.2007.
- Section 80-IE introduced vide Finance Act, 2007, w.e.f. 01.04.2008 provides for 100 per cent deduction for ten assessment years in respect of the profits or gains derived by eligible undertakings from specified business set up in any of the North Eastern States including Sikkim. This deduction is available to an undertaking which during the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 2007 and ending on the 31st day of March, 2017 in any of the North Eastern States, begins—
 - to manufacture or produce any eligible article or/thing;
 - to undertake substantial expansion to manufacture or produce any eligible article or thing;
 - to carry on any eligible business as defined in the said section.

(b) With the approval of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), certain modifications were carried out in the scheme in April, 2008, to prevent misuse. The exemption scheme originally envisaged the refund excise duty paid in cash by a manufacturer every month. In modified scheme, the amount of refund has been linked to the value addition achieved by the manufacturer. Procedural relaxations have been made in the refund scheme to facilitate quick disbursement of refunds.

(c) Suggestions were received for further modification in scheme, withdrawing changes effected in 2008, etc. In order to address the concerns of certain industries, among other measures, a higher percentage of value addition of 75% was prescribed.

[Translation]

Infrastructure Development under BRGF

6066. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed that the funds released under Backward Region Grant Funds (BRGF) are not being utilised by the State Governments for infrastructure development and to restore the continuous power supply for the industrialisation of the backward regions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the appropriate steps taken or proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (c) The 'Development Grant' component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme relate to untied funds used for bridging critical gaps in local infrastructure and meeting other local developmental requirements. As per BRGF Guideline, the Panchayats, Municipalities and other Local Bodies are free to utilise these funds for any purpose other than for construction of religious structures or welcome arches or similar such activities. Ministry of Panchayati Raj has noted that these funds have been utilised for works like construction of Anganwadi Centres, Panchayat Ghars, roads, culverts, bridges, community halls, water supply etc. It is left to the Panchayats, Municipalities and other Local Bodies to decide whether the BRGF Development Grants are to be utilised for power supply, industrial infrastructure development etc. as per the BRGF Guidelines.

Complaints against Custom Officials

6067. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the complaints received by the Government particularly from foreign national/diplomats against custom officials posted in the domestic/international airports in the country during each of the last three years and the current year till date;

(b) the action taken by the Government thereon, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The details of complaints received from foreign nationals against officers of Customs posted at International Airports during the last three years and in the current year till 2.5.2013, indicating action taken in each case, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Any complaint received against the Customs Officer regarding harassment to passengers including foreign national/diplomats is dealt with sternly and action is taken after investigation. Necessary instructions are issued to the officers of the Customs posted at Airport from time to time to work in transparent manner and to provide effective and efficient service without causing any dissatisfaction and harassment to the public. Strict and prompt action is taken against erring officials. The public is also being made aware through issuance of public notices and display of contact details of higher/supervisory officers of customs at every relevant point of airport, who can be approached for quick disposal of any inconvenience faced by them.

Statement

Details of the Complaint received from foreign nationals against officers of Customs posted at International Airports during last three years and current year till date

Sl. No.	Name of the Complainant (Country)	Airport	Date of receipt in the office	Details
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sh. L.H. Visanji (London)	IGI Airport, New Delhi	27.07.2010	Complaint appears to be incorrect and not pertaining to Customs. Necessary reply sent to the High Commission vide letter dated 08.09.2010.

1	2	3	4	5
2	Sh. Jonny Krause (England)	IGI Airport, New Delhi	12.11.2010	Concerned Officer, Shri Joginder Singh Mor, Air Customs Supdt. was repatriated to his parent Commissionerate, Visakhapatnam Customs where he was placed under suspension.
3	Shri Richard Gary Rodgers (UK)	Mumbai	17.04.2011	The passenger alleged that a Customs officer demanded money for clearing commercial goods and facilitated him in withdrawing money from an ATM. An inquiry has been initiated and the concerned officer have been transferred to non-sensitive place. The passenger is being contacted for identification of the officers.
4	Ms. Mira HusanAra Ahmed (US)	Mumbai	25.06.2011	The passenger alleged that a Customs officer demanded money for clearing commercial goods and on her behalf another officer accepted bribe. An inquiry has been initiated and the concerned officers have been transferred to non-sensitive place. The passenger has been contacted for identification of the officers.
5	Mr. Vassino Vian (Italy)	IGI Airport, New Delhi	01.12.2011	Complaint regarding alleged demand of Rs. 5000/-during departure at IGI Airport, New Delhi. It was observed that the complaint is not against a specific officer but general in nature and hence no specific action against any officer was required. However, the customs staff deployed at IGI Airport was directed to be more polite and responsive to the passengers.
6	Mrs. Junioen Sharma (France)	IGI Airport, New Delhi	14.02.2012	Complaint is received from FRRO, New Delhi through e-mail. It was regarding inappropriate behavior during departure by custom officers. It was observed that the complaint is not against a specific officer but general in nature and hence no specific action against any officer was required. However, the customs staff deployed at IGI Airport was directed to be more polite and responsive to the passengers.
7	Ms. Tahiva Syed (Pakistan)	IGI Airport, New Delhi	14.03.2012	Complainant made a general complaint about difficulties/inconveniences faced by passengers in baggage clearance in departure at IGI Airport, New Delhi. The complainant was contacted by the Vigilance Branch of IGI Airport and the complainant through his subsidiary firm in India, disowned having made any complaint. As such the complaint could not be substantiated:
8	Maung Maung Myint, Managing Director of Dhanna Buddha Pilgrimage Group	Gaya Airport (Patna)	26.11.2012	Complaint of General Nature of Harassment of passenger. The complaint on enquiry has been found fictitious with reference to letter submitted by U Maung Maung Myint, President of Dhanna Group vide his letter dated 26.11.2012 in original letter head of the organization wherein he has denied the previous complaint dated 20.09.2012. No action was proposed as the charges could not be substantiated
9	Dr. Bharpur Singh (NRI & Resident of Canada)	IGI Airport, New Delhi	03.12.2012	Complainant lodged an e-mail grievance with the Director General of Vigilance, Delhi in respect of non endorsement of Jewellery on Passport for re-export and charging of duty vide Baggage Receipt No. 14109 dated 03.12.2012 on used jewellery from his wife Ms Kirandeep Singh on her arrival at 1GIA, Delhi from Canada. There is no complaint of asking/taking of bribes. As per CBEC Circular No. 12/2000-Cus dated 18.02.2012, practice of endorsement in the passports has been abolished by the Ministry. Duty has been correctly charged on the jewellery as prescribed under Notification No. 12/2012 dated 17.03.2012 read with Notification No. 36/2001-Cus (NT) dated 03.08.2001.
10.	Smt. Rajeswari Meiyar, (Singapore)	Chennai	2012-13	The passenger complained that, the officers detained the personal gold jewellery (THALI) owned by her. The matter was examined and it was revealed that the complaint is not factually correct. The officers have seized only 3 gold chains and not the THALI for contravention of the Customs Act.
11.	Smt. Fareena, (Srilanka)	Chennai	2012-13	The passenger alleged that the officers did not account for the two gold chains seized from her apart from the Silver toe rings and two gold bangles seized from her.

1	2	3	4	5
				The matter was examined and it was revealed that the complaint was not factually correct. The case documents dealing with the case of violation of the Customs Act, which was signed by the Complainant, did not indicate the seizure of the two gold chains. The Complaint is only an after thought and is baseless.
12.	Shri Jaison Sebaton, Bangalore (Australia)		09.01.2013	Detention of Digital camera Handycam and depriving the passenger from using them in India. The Officers working in Airport had not applied Government Instructions appropriately leading to the inconvenience to the passenger. As such, they have been issued written advisories to be more careful, polite and responsible while dealing with passengers. The passenger has also been informed accordingly.
13.	Mause Mohd Ali Nassar Mumbai		03.02.2013	The allegation is regarding personal checking of a lady passenger and demand of money by a custom officer. Investigation is in progress.

[English]

Performance of Insurance Companies

6068. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has issued/proposes to issue guidelines for public disclosure of the details of performance in terms of profile, financial position, risk exposure etc. for Insurance Companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government/IRDA for strict implementation of the same; and

(d) the time by which these guidelines are likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that vide circular No. IRDA/F&I/CIR/F&A/012/01/2010 dated January 28, 2010, IRDA has already issued guidelines for public disclosures by all Insurance Companies in the country effective from 31.03.2010. The public disclosures capture financial position, profitability, Investments, solvency, geographical distribution of the products, grievance, Reinsurance risk

concentration (in case of non-life) and key ratios of an insurer.

The Authority has mandated the insurers to publish the "abridged financial statements" on half yearly basis in at least one English daily newspaper circulating in the whole or substantially the whole of India and in one newspaper published in the regional language of the region where the registered office of the insurance company is situated or in Hindi. The companies are also required to display the financial statements and other forms on their respective web-site on quarterly, half yearly and yearly basis. A compliance certificate is required to be filed with the Authority within 7 days from the date of uploading of the information.

Loans to Diamond Exporters

6069. SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that certain diamond processing and export oriented units are not regularly repaying the loans taken by them from the banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of such diamond units and loan sanctioned to them during the last three years and the current year, bank-wise;

(c) whether the banks have attached/proposes to attach their assets for non-payment of loans;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of such diamond units whose assets have been attached by the banks during the aforesaid period; and

(e) the other effective measures taken by the Government/banks in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Bank-wise details of the amount of total outstanding credit and total impaired credit to Gems and Jewellery industry in respect of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) for the last three years and the current year as provided by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are given in the enclosed Statement.

In accordance with the practices and usages customary amongst the banks and in conformity with

provisions of statutes governing the financial institutions, information relating to the details of the individual borrower of the banks is not divulged.

Banks are governed by their Board driven policies. They have been advised by the RBI to prepare a well-defined loan policy approved by their Board of Directors which should lay down exposure limits to individual/group borrowers, documentation standards, margin, security, sectoral exposure limits, delegation of powers, maturity and pricing policies, etc. Recovery of loans is done by banks as per law and in accordance with regulatory guidelines on the subject.

Statement

SCBs: Total outstanding and impaired credit to Gems and Jewellery at end

Bank Group	Bank Name	Gems and Jewellery (Rs. Crores)							
		31.3.2010		31.3.2011		31.3.2012		31.3.2013 *	
		Total Outstanding Credit	Total Impaired Credits	Total Outstanding Credit	Total Impaired Credits	Total Outstanding Credit	Total Impaired Credits	Total Outstanding Credit	Total Impaired Credits
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nationalised Banks (including IDBI Bank Ltd.)	Allahabad Bank	538.00	25.00	585.00	0.00	470.30	11.81	703.87	21.18
	Andhra Bank	621.84	0.00	862.52	0.00	1141.29	119.60	1333.74	211.73
	Bank of Baroda	655.85	0.09	856.40	0.07	1148.06	6.42	1515.48	3.15
	Bank of India	2321.48	142.16	2810.63	156.23	3597.32	227.05	4455.86	139.25
	Bank of Maharashtra	299.60	0.11	167.31	0.07	278.46	0.31	459.36	0.65
	Canara Bank	1035.00	4.44	1906.00	2.76	2417.00	2.54	881.85	39.97
	Central Bank of India	587.31	11.75	851.84	10.95	1026.76	28.06	1427.33	24.00
	Corporation Bank	1078.96	0.00	1479.28	0.00	2356.62	12.99	3207.50	49.04
	Dena Bank	604.78	41.36	621.57	29.62	632.21	26.52	630.10	77.40
	IDBI Bank Limited	381.88	51.43	958.54	68.65	1455.73	43.66	1140.07	45.08
	Indian Bank	83.24	0.00	197.99	0.97	225.13	0.94	235.05	32.84
	Indian Overseas Bank	286.84	70.06	506.40	127.46	687.70	31.83	995.72	99.24
	Oriental Bank of Commerce	418.08	50.25	616.09	21.50	415.30	3.78	295.69	2.35
	Punjab & Sind Bank	35.83	0.02	22.71	0.01	23.89	0.04	63.69	14.32
	Punjab National Bank	1183.89	34.22	1676.38	40.26	918.30	71.98	2715.62	354.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Syndicate Bank	565.77	23.65	560.99	19.27	557.42	34.71	624.69	8.64
	UCO Bank	353.56	1.65	467.16	57.21	286.73	1.11	555.85	0.03
	Union Bank of India	1810.08	155.80	1896.54	195.14	3065.01	87.80	3930.07	58.46
	United Bank of India	303.00	1.00	321.95	3.07	307.70	2.27	340.85	1.88
	Vijaya Bank	358.90	0.06	307.25	0.18	63.21	0.08	468.61	0.34
	Total	13523.90	613.05	17672.53	733.43	21074.14	713.49	25981.00	1183.90
SBI Group	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	669.29	64.54	650.52	92.44	654.84	0.79	801.75	11.82
	State Bank of Hyderabad	880.71	0.15	1452.71	69.52	1663.21	18.35	1536.13	17.85
	State Bank of India	6060.68	338.26	8951.89	647.06	10301.28	923.90	11383.20	980.45
	State Bank of Indore	612.40	43.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	State Bank of Mysore	202.16	0.46	204.24	0.28	253.43	1.32	190.01	1.24
	State Bank of Patiala	1068.34	68.44	980.84	81.79	1070.97	80.22	1196.14	81.86
	State Bank of Travancore	629.80	1.16	603.95	50.52	1177.13	2.09	2127.28	2.28
	Total	10123.38	516.60	12844.15	941.61	15120.86	1026.68	17234.51	1095.50
Old Private Sector Banks	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	88.12	1.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	8.62	0.00	9.49	0.00	16.13	0.00	15.86	0.00
	City Union Bank Ltd.	1.67	1.11	9.48	0.02	12.48	0.00	18.38	0.02
	Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	108.13	0.00	238.35	0.00	355.03	0.00	421.24	3.73
	Federal Bank Ltd.	61.14	0.02	16.15	0.01	21.48	0.56	136.32	0.43
	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	696.57	0.00	825.01	41.15	1305.95	37.85	1870.73	41.15
	Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	11.29	0.00	12.73	1.81	15.08	0.95	30.26	0.99
	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	555.90	115.45	524.90	133.02	436.57	0.01	499.78	0.03
	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	85.96	0.00	129.30	0.02	217.41	0.20	252.11	10.15
	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	85.57	3.65	15.29	0.58	56.11	2.76	56.55	14.75
	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	1.66	0.00	6.22	0.14	17.94	0.10	0.00	0.00
	South Indian Bank Ltd.	24.10	0.01	25.30	0.01	145.59	0.01	297.26	0.05
	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	3.73	0.02	9.13	0.00	11.21	0.00	14.58	0.00
	Total	1732.47	121.54	1821.34	176.76	2610.98	42.45	3613.07	71.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
New Private Sector Banks	Axis Bank Ltd.	1024.00	37.24	1041.99	26.67	1483.46	60.39	2373.30	7.96
	Centurion Bank of Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	41.19	1.69	37.79	1.34	17.55	0.08	63.04	0.00
	HDFC Bank Ltd.	1083.46	12.91	1407.52	70.07	2831.28	12.91	4111.58	0.56
	ICICI Bank Ltd.	490.68	131.79	578.36	175.21	957.44	175.42	1361.88	182.49
	IndusInd Bank Ltd.	201.75	0.33	379.22	4.28	479.75	0.30	844.27	34.79
	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	56.01	0.00	64.21	0.00	85.89	0.19	197.84	0.00
	Yes Bank Ltd	87.04	0.00	215.67	0.00	370.10	0.00	546.25	0.00
	Total	2984.13	183.96	3724.76	277.58	6225.48	249.28	9498.15	225.81
Foreign Banks	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.21	0.00
	Antwerp Diamond Bank NV	481.84	99.59	681.10	99.63	970.02	99.63	810.64	50.27
	Bank of Ceylon	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21
	Bank of Nova Scotia	1639.27	0.00	2172.10	0.00	2578.60	0.00	3631.75	0.00
	Barclays Bank Plc	105.39	5.40	36.03	2.23	36.22	0.72	0.00	0.00
	Citibank N.A.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.46	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Deutsche Bank (Asia)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.37	0.00	19.71	0.00
	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	3.53	0.00	6.09	0.00	19.91	0.00	38.89	0.00
	JSC VTB Bank	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	11.83	0.00
	Mizuho Corporate Bank Ltd.	6.34	6.34	6.34	6.34	6.34	6.34	6.34	6.34
	Societe Generale	18.57	0.00	19.50	0.00	52.44	0.00	74.65	0.00
	Standard Chartered Bank	743.61	17.97	812.37	18.84	687.14	17.69	1829.24	17.55
	State Bank of Mauritius Ltd.	20.00	0.00	79.91	0.00	75.24	0.00	90.39	0.00
	The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V.	2475.60	0.00	254.90	139.01	3821.15	119.02	4184.00	99.80
	Total	5494.37	129.51	4073.66	266.26	8309.27	243.61	10697.86	174.17
	Total SCBs		33858.25	1564.67	40136.45	2395.64	53340.72	2275.51	67024.59

Source: Latest updated OSMOS database, March 2013 data is provisional.

Blood/Plasma Banks

6070. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blood banks set up against the targets in various districts under phase I, phase II and phase III of the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) across the country, separately, State/UT-wise;

(b) the reasons for shortfall in meeting the said targets, if any, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether funds were allocated/ released for setting up of metro plasma banks/Plasma Fractionation Centres under the phase III of the NACP;

(d) if so, whether no such centres have been set up under the phase III of the NACP; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Under the phase-I and phase-II of the NACP in Blood Safety Component no targets were set. In NACP-III, under the Modernization Scheme of Blood Banks a target of 39 District Level Blood Banks has been set in different parts of the country where no blood banks is available. Details of the target and achievement are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) In the NACP-III, due to lack of infrastructure, equipments installation, recruitment of manpower and awaiting license from the regulatory authority are the main reasons for shortfall in meeting the above said targets.

(c) and (d) Yes.

(e) Obtaining land free of cost from the States was the major cause of time overrun. Resultant cost overrun in the project has necessitated revisions and seeking approvals. To avoid further delay in the matters, Government has initiated appropriate measures to revise the proposals and take them up during National AIDS Control Programme-IV.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Target for NACP-III	Achievement
1.	Bihar	1	0
2.	Chhattisgarh	2	2
3.	Jharkhand	11	6
4.	Karnataka	4	3
5.	Kerala	1	1
6.	Mizoram	2	2
7.	Uttar Pradesh	15	14
8.	Uttarakhand	3	0
Total		39	28

[Translation]

Training to RRB Staff

6071. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued by the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to the banks for imparting training to Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) staff;

(b) if so, the details of the number of RRB Staffs trained during the last three years and the current year so far, RRB-wise and sponsoring bank-wise;

(c) the details of the subjects in which the training is proposed to be imparted; and

(d) the number of RRB staffs likely to be imparted training by the each sponsoring bank during the current financial year, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and their sponsor banks have been advised from time to time to provide training to the staff of RRBs on various aspects related to banking with special attention to Risk Management, Information Technology, Human Resource Management, Industrial Finance, Treasury Operations, use of Core Banking Solution, etc.

Information furnished by NABARD on RRB staff who attended trainings in the last 3 years in 56 RRBs is enclosed as Statement. Information in respect of remaining RRBs is presently not available.

Training of staff is an on-going exercise and is undertaken as per requirement. The Government has also advised sponsor banks to reserve 10% of seats in training centres for the staff of RRBs.

Statement

RRB Staff who attended training in the last three years

Sl.No.	Name of RRBs	Sponsor Bank	Staff trained during last 3 Years		
			2010-11	2011-2012	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Allahabad UP Gramin Bank	Allahabad Bank	3880	1921	2058
2.	Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank	Andhra Bank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank	Bank of Baroda	446	326	599
4.	Baroda Rajasthan Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Bank of Baroda	2677	1698	1690
5.	Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank	Bank of Baroda	2285	1369	1806
6.	Jharkhand Gramin Bank	Bank of India	454	352	741
7.	Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank	Bank of India	241	201	214
8.	Vidharbha Konkan Gramin Bank	Bank of India	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9.	Gramin Bank of Aryavrat	Bank of India	557	350	356
10.	Maharashtra Gramin Bank	BOM	544	667	933
11.	Pragathi Gramin Bank	Canara Bank	1178	1351	1452
12.	South Malabar Gramin Bank	Canara Bank	1186	2744	689
13.	Central Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank	CBI	18	1168	38
14.	Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank	CBI	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
15.	Surguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank	CBI	187	299	597
16.	Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin Bank	CBI	72	189	205
17.	Durg Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank	Dena Bank	176	89	14
18.	Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank	Dena Bank	330	259	366
19.	Mewar Aanchalik Gramin Bank	ICICI Bank	9	153	100
20.	Odisha Gramya Bank	IOB	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
21.	Pandyan Grama Bank	IOB	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
22.	Puduvai Bharathiar Grama Bank	Indian Bank	31	45	45

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Pallavan Grama Bank	Indian Bank	300	238	379
24.	Saptagiri Grameena Bank	Indian Bank	186	153	302
25.	Jammu & Kashmir Grameen Bank	J & K Bank	49	138	68
26.	Sutlej Gramin Bank	P & SB	12	12	10
27.	Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank	PNB	294	501	779
28.	Haryana Gramin Bank	PNB	239	121	123
29.	Himachal Gramin Bank	PNB	167	13	144
30.	Punjab Gramin Bank	PNB	326	269	285
31.	Sarva UP Gramin Bank	PNB	506	129	324
32.	Marudhara Gramin Bank	SBBJ	1108	609	739
33.	Deccan Grameena Bank	SBH	662	144	227
34.	Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank	SBI	1102	1664	1353
35.	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank	SBI	22	13	51
36.	Langpai Dehangi Gramin Bank	SBI	27	38	24
37.	Chhattisgarh Gramin Bank	SBI	698	454	540
38.	Ellaquai Dehati Bank	SBI	347	340	378
39.	Vananchal Gramin Bank	SBI	330	122	232
40.	Krishna Grameena Bank	SBI	112	101	126
41.	Madhyanchal Gramin Bank	SBI	531	203	476
42.	Meghalaya Rural Bank	SBI	53	55	142
43.	Mizoram Rural Bank	SBI	32	41	124
44.	Nagaland Rural Bank	SBI	18	19	24
45.	Purvanchal Bank	SBI	1875	1952	1876
46.	Saurashtra Gramin Bank	SBI	651	746	714
47.	Utkal Gramin Bank	SBI	618	202	480
48.	Uttarakhand Gramin Bank	SBI	135	143	219
49.	Kaveri Grameena Bank	SBM	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
50.	Malwa Gramin Bank	SBOP	97	74	32
51.	Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank	SYB	1178	1351	1452
52.	Gurgoan Gramin Bank	SYB	691	825	1065

1	2	3	4	5	6
53.	Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank	SYB	1984	1072	1118
54.	North Malabar Gramin Bank	SYB	88	414	485
55.	Prathama Gramin Bank	SYB	1208	1597	1396
56.	Bihar Gramin Bank	UCO	0	0	0
57.	Paschim Banga Gramin Bank	UCO	0	0	0
58.	Kashi Gomati Samyut Gramin Bank	Union Bank	692	1745	2491
59.	Assam Gramin Vikash Bank	United Bank	910	925	1052
60.	Bangiya Gramin Vikash Bank	United Bank	1437	1340	560
61.	Manipur Rural Bank	United Bank	32	63	14
62.	Tripura Gramin Bank	United Bank	351	341	588

Source: NABARD. NA=Not Available

[English]

Price of LNG

6072. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Petronet LNG Limited (PLL) has revised an earlier agreement relating to price of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) to be imported from a foreign supplier company;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with its likely impact on the price to be paid by the consumers in the country;

(c) whether any irregularity has come to the notice of the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Petronet LNG Limited (PLL) entered into a long term Sales Purchase Agreement

with RasGas, Qatar for 7.5 MMTPA LNG in 1999 for 25 years. The contract executed in 1999 had a price formula linked to Japanese Customs-cleared Crude (JCC). Due to increase in crude price, PLL alongwith its promoters re-negotiated the price. The price was benchmarked against a JCC price of US \$ 20/bbl for the first five years *i.e.* from 2004 to 2009. This translated in an FoB price of LNG at US \$ 2.533/mmbtu. Had the contract not been revised the FoB price would have been in the range of US \$ 4-9/mmbtu during 2004-2009.

(c) No, Madam.

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

[Translation]

Disbursal of Central Assistance

6073. SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to disburse Central Assistance through flexi fund to the States for Centrally Sponsored schemes;

(b) if so, the total amount proposed to be given, State/UT-wise and amount released State/UT-wise as on date;

(c) the details of advisory issued by the Centre to the States in this regard; and

(d) the extent to which the States are given freedom in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As on date, there is no decision taken by the Government to disburse Assistance through flexi fund to the States for Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[English]

Adventure Tourism

6074. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give thrust to nature and adventure tourism in the 12th Plan period and a New Tourism Policy is likely to be evolved in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce advanced communication strategies at par with international standard in view of the poor safety standards for foreign tourists; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Nature and Adventure Tourism are upcoming important segments of tourism industry in India. The National Tourism Policy, 2002 and the Report of the Working Group on Tourism for the 12th Five Year Plan lay thrust on development and promotion of Nature and Adventure Tourism. The steps taken by the Ministry of Tourism to promote Adventure Tourism, inter alia, include issuance of Guidelines for Approval of Adventure Tour Operators, formulation of basic minimum standards for Adventure Tourism activities, etc. The development and promotion of

these segments face challenges due to restriction on use of Satellite Phones, Global Positioning System and Trekking Contour Maps.

Children of Agricultural Labourers

6075. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated any schemes for upliftment and capacity building of children of agricultural labourers in the country including rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Uniform Fees/Norms for Nursing Colleges

6076. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of various irregularities/malpractices including charging of different rates of fees, varied qualification norms, misleading advertisements and admission of higher than permissible number of students in the Nursing colleges in the country;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed by the Government against the erring Nursing colleges, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the corrective measures taken/ proposed by the Government for the uniform fees and norms for admission in degree and diploma courses in Nursing colleges across the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Fees for Nursing educational institutions are coming under the purview of State Government. Instances have come to the notice that admissions are made more than the sanctioned capacity in the State of Haryana, Bihar, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka, which has led to a number of court cases in different States. If the number of seats are more than sanctioned seats, Indian Nursing Council issues show cause notices and takes appropriate action in accordance with the norms/rules prescribed as per Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947.

Public Service Delivery System in Tourism

6077. SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched/introduced any web based "public service delivery system" in the tourism sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) With a view to bring in more transparency and accountability the Government of India, Ministry of Tourism has launched a web based Public Service Delivery System (PSDS) for granting approvals for hotel projects, hotel classification/re-classification status to functioning hotels and approval for related services.

With the help of this system, all applicants seeking approval for hotel projects classification/re-classification and related services will be able to track the progress of their applications online on a real time basis. The Ministry of Tourism endeavours to communicate the final decision on all such applications within 90 days of the receipt of application complete in all respects.

Piped Natural Gas

6078. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of gas supply to various places from the piped natural gas line originating from Palghar, Maharashtra;

(b) whether the residents and industries in Palghar and other adjoining areas of district Thane, Maharashtra has been left out of this gas supply;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the Government proposes to include Palghar and other adjoining areas in the list of beneficiaries for Piped Natural Gas supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) As per information provided by Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), there is no downstream natural gas pipeline originating from Palghar for supply of natural gas to industries, residents, etc. in Palghar and its other adjoining areas of district Thane, Maharashtra. Depending upon the natural gas pipeline connectivity/gas availability, the geographical area (GA) covering Palghar and its other adjoining areas of district Thane, Maharashtra will be considered by PNGRB along with various other GAs identified in the country for including in the bidding rounds in a phased manner for grant of authorization for development of city or local natural gas distribution (CGD) networks through which Piped Natural Gas supplies are made to domestic, commercial and industrial customers by the authorized entities.

Oil Tanker Accidents

6079. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of oil tanker accidents occurred in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, oil-company-wise, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether an oil tanker carrying liquefied petroleum gas of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) overturned and the gas leaking from it caught fire on Mangalore-Bangalore National Highway resulting in deaths of more than nine persons in April, 2013;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the total compensation paid to the families of those died and to those who were injured in this accident;

(d) whether the Public Sector Oil Company which had hired the oil tanker has given job to any family members of the people killed in this accident;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Public Sector Oil Companies for the safe transportation of LPG and other petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) has reported that during the last four years *i.e.* 2009-10 to 2012-13, 283 major accidents of oil tankers of Petroleum Products and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) occurred in the country. Oil Company-wise and State/UT-wise detail of major accidents of oil tankers are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) has reported that a contracted LPG tank truck of M/s Pandian Transport, Namakkal met with an accident on NH-75 near Perme on 09.04.2013. 11 Persons including the driver of the tanker died and one person was injured in the accident.

HPCL has extended relief of Rs. 1,50,000 to the kin of each deceased person and Rs. 50,000 to the injured.

(d) and (e) HPCL has reported that the company is having no provision for providing employment on compassionate grounds.

(f) HPCL have informed that Tank Trucks carrying LPG and other petroleum product should have valid licence issued by PESO, RTO and other statutory bodies, Anti Lock Braking System (ABS), Transport Emergency Card (TERM Card) containing details of action to be taken during emergency on all POL tank trucks.

Further, for safe transportation of LPG and other Petroleum Products, the OMCs are imparting training to Tank Truck drivers and crew, regular inspections of the vehicles and equipment, implementing the static and Mobile Pressure Vessel Rules, etc. OISD has developed following standards for implementation by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs):

- i. OISD-STD-151 - Safety in Design, Fabrication and Fitting : Propane Tank Trucks.
- ii. OISD-RP-157 - Recommended Practice for Transportation of Bulk Petroleum Products
- iii. OISD-STD-159 - LPG Tank Trucks - Requirements of Safety on Design/Fabrication and Fittings
- iv. OISD-STD-160 - Protection to fittings mounted on existing LPG Tank Trucks
- v. OISD-GDN-161 - LPG Tank Truck Incidents : Rescue and Relief Operations
- vi. OISD-GDN-165 - Guidelines for Rescue and Relief Operations for POL Tank Truck Accidents
- vii. OISD-RP-167 - POL Tank Lorry Design & Safety.

Statement

Oil Company-wise and State/UT-wise detail of major accidents of oil tankers

State/UT	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			Total
	IOC	HPC	BPC	IOC	HPC	BPC	IOC	HPC	BPC	IOC	HPC	BPC	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Haryana	0	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	0	1	3	1	17
Andhra Pradesh	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	6	2	3	3	19
Gujarat	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	4	3	0	2	14
Odisha	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Uttar Pradesh	1	0	3	2	2	2	9	2	4	6	3	8	42
Jammu & Kashmir	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	9
Karnataka	1	0	3	1	1	1	0	1	5	1	2	1	17
Maharashtra	2	2	3	2	1	2	7	0	5	5	0	2	31
Bihar	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	8
Tamil Nadu	3	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	4	3	0	5	21
Punjab	6	0	2	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	15
West Bengal	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	0	2	12
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	5	1	1	9	4	2	4	1	4	2	1	3	37
Kerala	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	6
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Uttarakhand	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	8
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	6
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	23	8	16	25	15	18	35	20	42	32	16	33	283

Taxes from the Corporates

6080. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 42800 persons admitted to having a taxable income of Rs. 1 crore per year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the percentage and real figures of the number of Indian corporate houses that are owned and controlled by the family members;

(c) whether the aforementioned group of individuals come in the bracket of the super rich on whom the surcharge has been levied and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there is a separate statutory corporate tax rate for corporates that earn more than Rs. 500 crore and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per

data pertaining to e-filed returns for Assessment Year 2012-13 (filed upto 30.11.2012), total 42,789 non-corporate assessee's disclosed returns above Rs. 1 crore.

(b) and (c) No Centralized data is maintained pertaining to "the percentage and real figures of the number of Indian corporate houses that are owned and controlled by the family members", on case to case basis.

(d) No such provision is present in the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Production and Export of Copper

6081. SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH:
Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production, requirement/consumption and availability of copper in the country during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the production capacity of Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL);

(c) the details of Government and private sector companies engaged in its mining; and

(d) the quantity and value of copper including refined copper exported during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) The details of Production and consumption of copper for the last three years is given below:

Production:

There are three major primary producers of refined copper in the Country, namely Hindustan Copper Ltd., Hindalco Industries Ltd. and Sterlite Industries Ltd. and production data of refined copper for the last three years is given below:

Year	Production Lakh MT
2012-13 (provisional)	6.93
2011-12	6.84
2010-11	6.64

In addition to this, there are production units in different States, manufacturing copper products from copper scrap, however, data of their production is not maintained.

Consumption:

Consumption of copper in the Country is estimated by taking sale of refined copper by the primary copper producers and the quantity of imported copper in the form of refined copper & products like bars, wires, plates, scrap & other specialty items by end user segment. Year-wise details of the consumption based on above data given below:

Year	Quantity in Lakh Tonnes		
	Sale by primary producers	Import	Consumption
2012-13 (provisional)	4.40	1.70	6.10
2011-12	4.45	1.53	5.98
2010-11	4.60	1.06	5.66

Figures of imported copper have been taken from import & export data bank of Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The availability of copper is sufficient in the Country and the domestic production of refined copper is sufficient to meet the demand in the Country. State/UT-wise data is not maintained centrally.

(b) Production capacity of refined copper of Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) is 49,500 Metric Tonnes per annum.

(c) Hindustan Copper Limited, in the Government sector, is the only company mining copper ore in the country.

(d) Quantity and value of refined copper exported during last three years is given below:-

As per the data of Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, quantity and value of copper including copper exported during last three years is given below:

Year	Quantity (lakh tonnes)	Value (Rs. crore)
2012-13 (Apr, 12-Feb., 13)	2.99	14,148.97
2011-12	3.35	13,681.71
2010-11	3.18	14,148.00

State/UT-wise data is not maintained centrally.

Inflation Indexed Bonds

6082. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) proposes to come up with inflation indexed bonds; 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) Yes, Madam. The Union Budget 2013-14 has announced introduction of Inflation Index Bonds or Inflation Indexed National Security Certificates in order to protect savings from inflation, especially the savings of the poor and middle class.

Empanelled Hospitals and Diagnostic Centres under CGHS

6083. SHRI SANJAY BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and numbers of empanelled private hospitals and diagnostic centres functioning for the benefit of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)

beneficiaries in the country, State-wise along with the facilities provided in these empanelled private hospitals;

(b) whether Government has any plan to bring in certain Hospitals in Bhubaneswar under the empanelled private hospitals for CGHS beneficiaries;

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

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the number of empanelled private hospitals for the benefit of CGHS beneficiaries in the country including Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) City-wise list of number of hospitals and diagnostic centres empanelled under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) city is placed in the enclosed Statement. Consolidated list of the empanelled hospitals and diagnostic centres city-wise along with facilities provided is placed on CGHS website at <http://msotransparent.nic.in/cghsnew/index.asp>.

(b) to (d) With a view to empanel more number of eligible private hospitals and diagnostic centres under CGHS, Government has revived Continuous Empanelment Scheme in all CGHS covered cities including Bhubaneswar, vide office Memorandum No. S. 11011/23/2009-CGHS-D-II/Hospital Cell/Part IX dated 14.02.2013, inviting applications from interested hospitals and diagnostic centres for empanelment under CGHS. Powers have also been delegated to the field level committees headed by the Additional/Joint Director of concerned CGHS city with two senior most doctors to empanel eligible hospitals and diagnostic centres under CGHS.

Statement

City-wise Number of Private Hospitals and Diagnostic Centres on CGHS Panel

City Name	Hospitals (1)	Eye Clinics (2)	Dental Clinics (3)	Total (1+2+3)	Diagnostic Centres
1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi	96	62	23	181	42
Ahmedabad	3	1	—	4	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
Allahabad	11	1	—	12	3
Bengaluru	14	13	5	32	6
Bhopal	10	2	—	12	2
Bhubaneswar	4	—	—	4	—
Chandigarh	4	2	—	6	5
Chennai	11	5	2	18	2
Dehradun	1	4	—	5	3
Guwahati	2	—	—	2	5
Hyderabad	43	6	3	52	10
Jabalpur	15	2	5	22	9
Jaipur	18	6	1	25	4
Kanpur	22	6	1	29	14
Kolkata	9	3	—	12	5
Lucknow	12	5	1	18	9
Meerut	9	5	2	16	2
Mumbai	18	7	1	26	7
Nagpur	17	10	1	28	5
Patna	5	3	—	8	4
Pune	28	7	1	36	4
Ranchi	1	1	—	2	1
Thiruvananthapuram	1	1	—	2	1
Total	354	152	46	552	146

Family Planning Insurance Scheme

6084. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review/revise the Family Planning Insurance Scheme (FPIS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to expand the scheme by involving all the General Insurance

Companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the funds allocated for this purpose during the 11th Five Year Plan, year-wise and State/UT-wise; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to create awareness about the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes. The Government

has revised the Family Planning Insurance Scheme with effect from 1st April, 2013 and it is renamed as "Family Planning Indemnity Scheme". Under the revised Scheme, the States/UTs would process and make payment of claims to the accepters of sterilization or their nominees in the event of death or failure of sterilization or complications following sterilization. The scheme also provides for indemnity cover for doctor/health facility. It is envisaged that States/UTs would make suitable budget provisions for implementation of the scheme through their respective State/UT Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Funds allocated during the 11th Five Year Plan are as follows:-

Year	Amount allocated (Rupees in crore)
2007-08	11.00
2008-09	06.00
2009-10	06.00
2010-11	15.00
2011-12	45.00

No separate funds were allocated for States/UTs.

(f) Brochures and Pamphlets are created by the States/UTs as approved by Government of India which are distributed to district hospitals to create awareness about the Scheme.

Surplus Fund with PSUs

6085. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government controlled public sector undertakings are flush with surplus fund;

(b) if so, the details of surplus fund available with each public sector undertaking as on date; and

(c) the manner in which the Government proposes to use this surplus fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Cash and Bank balance of major Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) during 2012-13 is as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of CPSE	Rs. in crore
1.	ONGC	22450.00
2.	OIL	11770.00
3.	GAIL	2130.00
4.	IOCL	1290.00
5.	MRPL	2415.00
6.	EIL	1650.00
7.	SAIL	13207.00
8.	NMDC	17230.00
9.	PGCIL	3680.00
10.	NHPC	2864.00
11.	NTPC	16185.00
12.	CIL	43776.00
13.	NLC	4421.00
14.	CONCOR	1990.00
15.	NALCO	3150.00
16.	BHEL	9630.00
17.	BEL	4500.00
Total		162338.00

(c) These cash and bank balances are used by CPSEs for various commercial purposes including payment of dividend and tax, discharge of liabilities, working capital, capital expenditure, expansion, modernization, acquisition, operational expenditure, deposits with Banks/Mutual Funds etc.

[Translation]

Gyan Kendras in Panchayats

6086. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has set up 'Gyan Kendras' in Panchayats for extending the benefit of communications and information technology to people living in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated/released and utilised in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the total number of people benefited through said Kendras during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has not set up any 'Gyan Kendras' in Panchayats.

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

Home Loan in Rural Areas

6087. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public and private sector banks provide housing loans in the rural areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the percentage of housing loans provided by various Scheduled Commercial Banks in rural areas during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Jharkhand;

(c) whether instances of refusal/denial of loans by banks for construction of houses in rural areas have come to/brought to the notice of the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof for the aforesaid period; and

(e) the remedial action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

FSDC

6088. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of reference and composition of the financial stability and development council along with funds utilised by the council so far;

(b) the entity-wise details of suggestions taken into consideration and those rejected along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

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

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

(b) and (c) The Council and its Sub-Committee (chaired by Governor, Reserve Bank of India) deliberate on agenda items proposed by any of the members of the Council which broadly include matters relating to

financial stability, inter-regulatory coordination, and financial sector development. The Council/Sub-committee deliberates on these issues and suggests taking appropriate steps, as required.

Rabies under Notified Disease

6089. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received by the Government to declare Rabies a notified disease in view of the rising number of patients of Rabies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. Request for making rabies a "Notifiable Disease" was received from Rabies in Asia Foundation.

(c) Rabies deaths are already reported to Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) which is the National Nodal Institution for Health Intelligence in India. Health being a 'State' subject, Central Government has advised State Governments to regularly report rabies deaths to CBHI which has both online and offline reporting system.

[English]

Millennium Development Goals

6090. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the target fixed for his Ministry under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs);

(b) whether India is lagging behind in achieving certain MDGs related to health sector;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor along with the current status regarding achieving the said goals, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are eight international development goals set by the United Nations which member countries, including India, have agreed to achieve by the year 2015. MDGs directly pertaining to Health Sector and the progress made by India is as under:

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality: Target is to reduce Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) by two thirds between 1990 & 2015. In case of India, it translates into a goal of reducing U5MR to less than 39 per 1000 live births by 2015. As per the WHO/UNICEF report "countdown to 2015 on maternal, newborn & child survival" (released in June 2012), India has made insufficient progress with respect to U5MR. However, as per the latest available estimates from the office of Registrar General of India (RGI), the U5MR was 55 per 1000 live births in 2011. India has been achieving a consistent decline of 5 points each year during the period 2008-2010. There has been a further decline of 4 points in 2011. At this pace, India is expected to reach the MDG target.

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health: Target is to reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) by three quarters between 1990 & 2015. As per the estimates of MMR released by the WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and the World Bank, India requires to reduce MMR from 600 in 1990 to 150 per 100,000 live births in 2015. As per the report "countdown to 2015 on maternal, newborn & child survival", India is "making progress" to achieve MDG-5.

Further, as per the latest estimates released by the office of RGI, the MMR in India stands at 212 per 100,000 live births during 2007-2009. Assuming that the 5.8% compound rate of annual decline observed during 2004-06 and 2007-09 will continue, India's MMR is likely to reduce to 139 per 100,000 live births in 2015, achieving the MDG target.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. Target is to halt by 2015 and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

The progress made so far in this regard is as under:

- In case of HIV/AIDS, new annual HIV infections have declined by 57% during the last decade from 2.74 lakhs in 2000 to 1.16 lakh in 2011.

- In case of malaria, Annual Parasitic Incidence has been brought down from 2.57 cases per 1000 population in 1990 to 1.10 cases per 1000 population in 2011 and to 0.85 cases (provisional) per 1000 population in 2012.
- In case of Tuberculosis (TB), as per the 'WHO Report 2012 Global Tuberculosis Control' prevalence of all forms of TB in India has come down from 465 per 100,000 population in 1990 to 249 per 100,000 population in 2011. Further, the mortality has reduced from over 38 per 100,000 population to 24 per 100,000 population during this period.

The above MDG targets and achievements are at National level and there are no State specific targets.

(d) The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in 2005 with the aim to improve the availability of and access to quality health care including Maternal and Child Health services and disease control programmes particularly to rural population throughout the country, with a special focus on 18 States with weak public health indicators and infrastructure.

The following steps have been taken by the Government to achieve the MDG indicators in the health sector in the country.

For reducing child mortality, the steps taken include Integrated Management of Neo-natal & childhood illness, training of ASHAs (Accredited Social Health Activist) in Home based new born care, Navajati Shishu Suraksha Karyakram, setting up of sick new born care units at district hospitals, promoting exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding, strengthening routine immunisation programme, focussing on reduction in morbidity and mortality due to Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) and Diarrhoeal Diseases, name based tracking of pregnant women and children, etc.

For improving maternal health, the steps taken include promoting institutional deliveries, strengthening of infrastructure, Strengthening of Essential and Emergency Obstetric Care services, Strengthening Referral Systems, launching of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram, Maternal Death Review, organising village health and nutrition days, engagement of ASHA at community level, introduction of integrated mother and child health card, etc.

The steps taken to control diseases like HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis include early diagnosis and treatment, improving monitoring and evaluation, strengthening, human resources, involvement of NGOs, Private sector and community, providing services near to the doorstep of community, etc.

Disaster Preparedness in Hospitals

6091. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the hospitals particularly in metros are well equipped to handle disasters;

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

(c) whether regular drills are conducted in these hospitals to keep the disaster management team ready to immediately spot, segregate and treat patients with exposure to chemical, biological, radiology or nuclear substances;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Health being a State subject, it is responsibility of the State Government to ensure that the Hospitals under their jurisdiction are prepared to handle the disaster. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has informed that most of the hospitals in the Metros do not have the Hospital Disaster Management Plans to deal with the management of mass casualties arising due to disasters.

NDMA has taken initiatives of conducting Emergency Management Exercise (EME) in various cities with the objective of:

- (i) Preparation of hospital Plans for management of Mass Casualty and Hospital safety.
- (ii) Hands-on training of pre-hospital care, triage, Mass Casualty Management for hospital.

- (iii) Table-top simulation: Provide an opportunity for all of the stakeholders to work together in a coordinated response to a city disaster.
- (iv) Field Drills: Real-time simulation of a mass casualty event involving multi-agency coordination and response in hospitals.
- (v) Emergency Management Exercise (EMEx) conducted in Chennai, Guwahati, Delhi and Jorhat.

In so far as three Central Government Hospitals namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Harding Medical College and its Hospital are concerned, these hospitals are well equipped to handle disasters. These hospitals are tertiary care hospitals having all the specialties to handle the disaster situations. There is a designated disaster wing in each of these hospitals. Emergency OTs, ICU, Blood Bank facilities are also available in these hospitals. Also adequate trained Medical, Nursing and paramedical manpower is available in these hospitals to handle disaster situations.

In the above three central Government hospitals, regular drills are conducted in co-operation with (i) Deputy Commissioner (Delhi), (ii) Delhi Police, (iii) SPG (Special Protection Group), (iv) National Disaster Management Authority, (v) Fire Department (Delhi) and (vi) Department of Health, Government of NCT of Delhi.

[Translation]

Sale of Expired Products

6092. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that certain imported food products are being sold even after their date of expiry in various parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) the action taken against the persons responsible for it, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the preventive measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) No such case has been reported to FSSI.

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

(d) At the port of entry, all imported food articles are subjected to verification of remaining valid shelf life of the food product as per DGFT Notification No. 22 (RE-2001)/19912002, dated 30.7.2001. If the food article does not meet this requirement, it is rejected.

Gratuity Pay under NPS

6093. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity is paid/proposed to be paid to Central Government employees under New Pension System (NPS) as it is paid under the old pension scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the rate at which it is payable under NPS; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The monthly annuity under the New Pension System (NPS) is only a replacement of pension on retirement and family pension on death after retirement. The benefits of Death cum Retirement Gratuity (DCRG) and pension/family pension have been provisionally allowed, vide the Office Memorandum of the Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare No. 38/41/06-P & PW (A) dated 5.5.2009 in respect of Central Government servants covered under NPS in cases where a Government Servant is retired on invalidation/disability and in the case of death of a Government servant in service on the same rates as are applicable under the old pension scheme Central Civil Service (Pension) Rules, 1972. The retirement gratuity is payable to the retiring Government servant. A minimum of 5 years' qualifying service and eligibility to receive service gratuity/pension is essential to get this one time lump sum

benefit. Retirement gratuity is calculated @ 1/4th of a month's Basic Pay plus Dearness Allowance drawn before retirement for each completed six monthly period of qualifying service. The maximum retirement gratuity

payable is 16¹/₂ times the Basic pay, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakh. If the Government Servant dies while in service, the death gratuity shall be paid to his family at rates furnished in the table below:

Sl.No.	Length of Qualifying Service	Rate of Death Gratuity
1.	Less than one year	2 times of emoluments
2.	One year or more but less than 5 years	6 times of emoluments
3.	5 years or more but less than 20 years	12 times of emoluments
4.	20 years or more	Half of emoluments for every completed six monthly period of qualifying service subject to a maximum of 33 times of emoluments.

Maximum amount of Death Gratuity admissible is Rs. 10 lakh with effect from 1.1.2006.

(c) In view of reply to (b) above, does not arise.

Conference on Protection of Women

6094. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sixth National Conference on Protection of Women from Domestic Violence (PWDVA) Act, 2005, was held in New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of States that participated in the said conference and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. National Conference on Effective Implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 was held on 21st January, 2013. The Conference debated and engaged with several important conceptual and empirical issues on violence against women and deliberated on strategies for making the law an effective tool of change. Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Haryana and Delhi States have participated in the above Conference. The outcome of the Conference is that the best practices manual and

resource tool for monitoring and evolution of PWDVA Act was released and discussed.

Oil Leakages

6095. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the frequent incidents of leakage of oil from Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) oil wells in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents reported during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether any steps were taken to rectify the leakage; 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 AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) There were 5 incidents of oil/gas leakage from Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) oil wells during the last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13) and the current year. The year-wise details are given below:

2010-11

1. On 22.12.2010, an uncontrolled flow (blow-out) from Well No. SKD# 12 took place under work-over rig operation at Ahmedabad Asset of ONGC.

2011-12

1. On 14.06.2011, leakage of gas observed as a result of blow-out from Well#RO-9 (RH) of Konaban field of Agartala.
2. On 13.08.2011, an uncontrolled flow took place from Well No. ANGZ under drilling rig at Ankleshwar Asset of ONGC. Well control operations were taken up & the well was brought under control.
3. At BPB Complex at Mumbai Offshore, on 8.9.2011, observed heavy leakage of gas from flange of bean housing of Well No. BF#1. Immediately closed the well & repaired the flange.

2012-13

1. On 31.8.2012, ONGC reported uncontrolled flow of gas & traces of oil from Well #G-1-9 at Eastern Offshoare Asset of ONGC which was subsequently successfully capped.

2013-14

"Nil" till date.

(c) and (d) ONGC has taken following necessary steps to rectify the leakage:

- Ensured that all operations are being carried out by having two safety barriers in place at all times to prevent any eventuality.
- Imparted certified well control training to key personnel deployed at rigs.
- Installation of LWD (logging while drilling)/mud-logging units at exploratory locations.
- Arranging recertification of Blow Out Preventers (BOPs) from Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs)/replacing with new BOPs.
- Health assessment of all surface well-equipment.
- All the rigs operate with mandatory class certification which is a primary requirement of safety of Rigs in offshore.
- Ensure adherence of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) during all operations.

[*Translation*]

Solar Village

6096. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria for setting up of a solar village;
- (b) the number of such villages set up so far in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether any survey has been conducted by the Government to set up more such villages; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Ministry does not have any scheme to set up solar villages in the country. However, villages are being encouraged take up solar under off-grid scheme of MNRE.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

LPG Cylinders

6097. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted a countrywide survey to assess average annual consumption of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinders per connection; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation

Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have reported that they have not conducted any survey to assess average annual consumption of LPG cylinders per connection. The consumption data is already available with the OMCs and they have reported that the average annual consumption of LPG per customer for period April, 2012-Feb., 2013 for IOC, BPCL & HPCL was 95.2 Kg, 93.6 Kg and 94.96 Kg respectively.

Corruption Cases in CGHS

6098. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cases of corruption in Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) registered by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and other law enforcement agencies during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of officials/staff found in the corruption cases; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against such officials/staff?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The cases registered by CBI and other law enforcement agencies mainly relate to undertaking private employment while in Government service, pilferage of medicines and selling of CGHS medicines in the open market, accepting bribes and certain discrepancies found during surprise checks. The number of cases reported year-wise are as under:-

2010	2011	2012	2013
1	6	4	2

(b) The total number of officers and staff involved in the above mentioned cases is 16.

(c) In addition to the action by the law enforcing agencies, Departmental enquiries have also been instituted and penalties imposed in some cases as per rules against the officers concerned.

Solar Lighting in Schools and Government Offices

6099. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to install solar photovoltaic systems in Government offices, schools and colleges in the country particularly in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with financial assistance provided to States for the purpose;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal from State/UT Governments in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes Madam. The Ministry, under the Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Application scheme of JNNSM provides a subsidy of 30% of the project cost ranging from Rs. 42/- to Rs. 81/- per watt peak for off-grid SPV systems/power plants having module capacity upto 100 kWp depending on their capacity and configuration in general category States. In Special Category States, UT Islands and districts with international borders, The Ministry provides 90% of the cost of the off-grid SPV power plants limited to in the range of Rs. 126/- and Rs. 243/- per Wp for installation by Central and State Government Ministries, Departments and their organizations, State Nodal Agencies and Local Bodies.

(b) The Ministry has sanctioned central financial assistance of Rs. 16414.28 lakhs for installation of various off-grid solar photovoltaic projects on government offices, schools and colleges including in rural areas in various States during the financial year 2012-13.

(c) and (d) The Ministry receives project proposals on regular basis from the States/UTs for sanction of central financial assistance for installation of Off-grid SPV Systems and power plants for different categories of end users. The Ministry sanctions central financial assistance for those project proposals which are found complete in all respect as per the Guidelines of the programme.

National Gas Pipeline Authority

6100. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Gas Pipeline Authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

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

Bio-Diesel from Used Cooking Oil

6101. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the new technology about recycling of used cooking oil to produce bio-diesel;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated quantum of fuel/energy likely to be saved as a result thereof; and

(c) the time by which the above technology is likely to be implemented in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes Madam. Utilisation of used cooking oil for production of bio-diesel is a promising alternative as it provides a safe option for disposal.

(b) and (c) No such study has been undertaken so far to estimate the quantum of used cooking oil available in the country and likely saving of fuel/energy thereof. It is not feasible, at this juncture, to set a time limit for implementation of this technology in the country.

[*Translation*]

Identification of Tribal Dominated Districts

6102. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any list of tribal dominated districts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise indicating the norms adopted for the same;

(c) whether there is any policy to give employment to local tribal youths in hospital, educational institutions etc. in the private sector or any other public service institute established in tribal dominated districts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) As per Census 2001, there are 75 districts where Scheduled Tribes population is 50 percent or more and 31 districts where population is between 30 per cent to 50 per cent. The details of these districts are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

(c) and (d) The Ministry implements a Central Sector Scheme called 'Vocational Training in Tribal Areas' which is aimed at creating employment avenues and income generation opportunities by upgrading the skill of the tribal youths in various traditional/modern vocations depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential to enable them to gain suitable employment or self employment.

Social sector schemes of Union Government have the objective of creation of employment opportunities for the targeted beneficiaries, including Scheduled Tribes.

The Government of India supplements efforts of the State Government by providing grants under the programme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) to such TSP State as an additive to the State's Plan. SCA to TSP is implemented in 22 States and is meant to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities of Scheduled Tribe BPL families and those run by the Self-Help Groups (SHGs)/community.

Statement I

75 Districts having more than 50% of Scheduled Tribe Population

Sl.No.	State	District Name	% of ST Population
1	2	3	4
1.	Mizoram	Serchhip	98.08
2.	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	98.01

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
3.	Mizoram	Champhai	96.80	33.	Jammu & Kashmir	Leh (Ladakh)	82.03
4.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	96.54	34.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	81.72
5.	Nagaland	Phek	96.47	35.	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	78.51
6.	Mizoram	Saiha	96.21	36.	Manipur	Senapati	78.45
7.	Nagaland	Zunheboto	96.07	37.	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Siang	78.21
8.	Nagaland	Tuensang	96.03	38.	Gujarat	Narmada	78.08
9.	Meghalaya	Jantia Hills	95.96	39.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	77.49
10.	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	95.67	40.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	76.61
11.	Manipur	Ukhrul	95.53	41.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	74.99
12.	Nagaland	Wokha	95.50	42.	Himachal Pradesh	Lahul & Spiti	72.95
13.	Mizoram	Lawntlai	95.40	43.	Rajasthan	Banswara	72.27
14.	Manipur	Tamenglong	95.38	44.	Gujarat	Dohad	72.26
15.	Mizoram	Lunglei	95.29	45.	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	71.83
16.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	94.51	46.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	69.13
17.	Nagaland	Mon	93.92	47.	Jharkhand	Gumla	68.35
18.	Mizoram	Mamit	93.89	48.	Assam	North Cachar Hills	68.28
19.	Nagaland	Mokokehung	93.78	49.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	67.01
20.	Gujarat	The Dangs	93.76	50.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	66.31
21.	Mizoram	Aizawl	93.23	51.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	65.53
22.	Manipur	Churachandpur	93.23	52.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	65.13
23.	Manipur	Chandel	91.93	53.	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	64.47
24.	Nagaland	Kohima	90.54	54.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	63.23
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	90.09	55.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nicobars	63.14
26.	Mizoram	Kolasib	89.78	56.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	62.23
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri	89.53	57.	Nagaland	Dimapur	60.69
28.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kargil	88.32	58.	Odisha	Malkangiri	57.42
29.	Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi	87.02	59.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	57.23
30.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	86.84	60.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	56.59
31.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	86.71	61.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	56.56
32.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	83.66	62.	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	56.07

1	2	3	4
63.	Odisha	Rayagada	55.75
64.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	55.70
65.	Assam	Karbi Angong	55.69
66.	Odisha	Nabarangapur	55.03
67.	Gujarat	Valsad	54.75
68.	Chhattisgarh	Surgaja	54.59
69.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	54.49
70.	Tripura	Dhalai	54.02
71.	Jharkhand	Pachim Singhbhum	53.35
72.	Sikkim	North	53.06
73.	Odisha	Kandhamal	51.96
74.	Odisha	Gajapati	50.78
75.	Odisha	Sundargarh	50.19

Statement II

31 Districts having Scheduled Tribe Population between 30% and 50%

Sl.No.	State	District Name	% of ST Population
1	2	3	4
1.	Odisha	Koraput	49.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng	49.53
3.	Gujarat	Navsari	48.08
4.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	47.86
5.	Assam	Dhemaji	47.29
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dihang Valley	46.48
7.	Jharkhand	Pakaur	44.58
8.	Odisha	Kendujhar	44.50
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	44.47
10.	Chhattisgarh	Koriya	44.35

1	2	3	4
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria	44.04
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	41.81
13.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	41.49
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	Punch	39.99
15.	Jharkhand	Dumka	39.88
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	39.41
17.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	38.30
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit	38.18
19.	Tripura	South Tripura	37.72
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	36.78
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	36.15
22.	Madhya Pradesh	West Nimar	35.48
23.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	35.37
24.	Odisha	Nuapada	34.71
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	34.68
26.	Odisha	Sambalpur	34.49
27.	Assam	Kokrajhar	33.67
28.	Odisha	Debagarh	33.60
29.	Jammu & Kashmir	Rajauri	33.11
30.	Gujarat	Bhauch	32.39
31.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	31.34

[English]

Children in Custody of Foreign Child Protection Agencies

6103. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Indian children are forcibly kept in custody by foreign child protection agencies;

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

(c) the appropriate action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for the safety, security and repatriation of such children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development does not maintain data relating to number of Indian children forcibly kept in custody by foreign child protection agencies.

The issue of child custody by foreign child care authorities is a complex one that has legal implications and impinges on the right of a sovereign State in ensuring that those who stay in that country as also those who are visiting the country, abide by the laws of the land. Government of India can only intervene in genuine and deserving cases where at least one of the parents as well as the child/children are Indian nationals or Person of Indian Origin (PIO)/Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) card holders.

Every Indian Mission/Post abroad has a Community Welfare/Consular Wing, which has a Nodal Officer to look after the welfare of Indian nationals abroad. In some media highlighted child custody cases, it has turned out that both the child and the family have obtained the nationality of a foreign country, which naturally limits the ability of the concerned Indian Mission to intervene in the matter. However, in all cases of child custody, Indian Missions abroad have acted promptly and have provided assistance to the concerned families.

Oil Exploration in South China Sea

6104. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) has been involved in oil explorations in South China Sea; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) acquired two offshore Blocks 127 & 128, in Vietnam offshore offered in Vietnam Bid Round 2004. As there was no hydrocarbon presence, OVL

surrendered the Block 127 to Petro Vietnam after fulfillment of Minimum Programme Commitment (MWC) as per PSC obligations in December 2010. In the other Block 128, OVL could not drill an exploratory well in 2009 to fulfil its MWC despite its persistent effort due to problems associated with rig anchoring in view of a unique sea bed condition, but it was finally field tested in November, 2011. OVL continues to hold the block 128 upto 15th June, 2014.

Violation of Child Rights

6105. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether despite signing of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, Children in the country still continue to face grave violation of these basic rights;

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

(c) the concrete 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 (c) The situation of children in India has been consistently improving in terms of health, education and protection.

The under-five mortality of children has declined from 95 in 1998-99 to 59 in 2010. The infant mortality rate has come down to 47 points in 2010 from 58 in 2005, a decline of 11 points over a period of five years (Sample Registration System 1998, 2005 and 2010, Office of Registrar General of India).

The number of children in the elementary education system has increased significantly to 194 million in 2010-11 (The 2nd Year-The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, Ministry of Human Resource Development, 2012). There has been significant decline in the number of out-of-school children from 32 million in 2001 to 8.1 million in 2008-09 (India: Third and Fourth Combined Periodic Report on CRC).

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights was established in 2007, under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, as a major step towards the protection of rights of children in the country. The Government is also implementing several programmes for children through different Ministries and State Governments to secure the rights of children to survival, health, development and protection.

[*Translation*]

Special Area under Tribal Schemes

6106. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal/demand from the State of Madhya Pradesh to declare the districts having more than 25 percent of tribal population as the 'Special Area' under the tribal schemes and to increase Central assistance under the tribal sub-scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) This Ministry has not received any proposal/demand from the State of Madhya Pradesh to declare the districts having more than 25 percent of tribal population as the 'Special Area' under the tribal schemes and to increase Central assistance under the tribal sub-scheme.

(b) Does not arise, in view of the (a).

[*English*]

Testing of Medicines

6107. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI SOMABHAI GANDALAL KOLI PATEL:

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

(a) whether any provision has been made in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act/Rules which differentiates counterfeit, spurious and sub-standard medicines in the country;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to launch a pilot project which envisages testing of safety and quality of medicines by patients in accredited Government approved laboratories at extremely low cost; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Separate definitions for Standards of quality, Misbranded, Adulterated and Spurious drugs have been provided in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. There is, no definition of 'counterfeit' medicines in this Act.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Constitution of Committee on MLM Firms

6108. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the illegal pooling of funds collected from investors by some Multi-level Marketing (MLM) firms;

(b) if so, the number of cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has formed a committee to draft a bill to regulate the aforesaid firms in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the committee is likely to submit the aforesaid draft bill to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Entities which raise monies from public fall under the

jurisdictions of various regulatory bodies, such as, the Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) are under the regulatory and supervisory jurisdiction of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI); Chit Funds and Money Circulation Schemes are under the State Governments; Collective Investment Schemes come under the purview of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI); etc.

RBI has reported that Multi Level Marketing (MLM) Companies are banned under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978 and fall under the purview of the State Governments. Further, whenever a company including a MLM firm is declared as vanished after accepting the deposits from the public, the matter is referred to the Economic Offences Wing of the concerned State Government to investigate the case and take legal action including penal action as per the Indian Penal Code/Criminal Procedure Code, as considered appropriate.

(c) to (e) An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) was constituted by the Department of Financial Service, Ministry of Finance to formulate the guidelines for effective regulation of schemes under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978. The Draft Model Rules prepared by the Group had been finalized and these Rules have been sent on 19.10.2012 to all the State Governments with the request to adopt such Rules after getting legally vetted.

Infections in ICU

6109. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:
SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY:
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) whether as per a recent study conducted by the Indian Society of Critical Care *viz.* Indian Intensive Care Case Mix and Practice Patterns Study (INDICAPS) across 17 States a large number of patients in India die from infections in Intensive Care Units (ICUs) and lakhs of neonatal deaths happen every year due to sepsis attributable to antibiotic resistance;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken/proposed by the Government to control the infection rates in ICUs;

(d) whether Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA), a superbug resulting a number of deaths due to infection associated with hospitalised patients/has also spread to communities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps being taken to control the killing bacteria?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has informed that as per a news report published in Times of India on 29.12.2012, Indian Care case Mix and Practice Patterns (INDICAP) study with a sample size of 4,209 patients admitted in 124 ICUs across 17 States found that one out every eight patients in India die from infections contracted in ICUs. The report for INDIACAP has not been published yet. A large proportion of these hospital infections are easily preventable with increased hospital infection control, including stepped up hygiene practice, such as frequent hand-washing etc. The Government has introduced a national Policy for containment of Antibiotic Resistance to check the misuse of crucial drugs. The policy requires doctors to write prescriptions for antibiotic in duplicate, with pharmacists having to retain a copy for a year to prevent over the counter sale of antibiotics. As per study published in ISRN Dermatology, 2012, Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA), which is usually, associated with hospitals, is replacing Methicillin-Sensitive Staphylococcus Aureus (MSSA) in communities. A study carried out in a private district hospital situated in a rural areas of Andhra Pradesh indicates the (MRSA) is replacing MSSA in community acquired S. aureus infections. However, there have been no scientific reports which substantiate the increase in the numbers of death due to spread of MRSA infections to communities.

In so far three Central Government Hospitals *viz.* Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC & associated Hospitals are concerned, there is a Hospital Infection Control Committee in each of these hospitals and following infection control practices are followed:-

(i) The entry in ICUs is restricted and asepsis is maintained/observed by all health care workers.

- (ii) Regular surveillance of infections in ICU, nursery ward, OTs.
- (iii) Regular monitoring of hospital infections control practices, good hand hygiene and asepsis practices.
- (iv) Monitoring of sterilization and disinfection processes in the hospital.
- (v) Training of health care workers regarding hospital infections control, BHW management and occupational hazards.
- (vi) Data collected by team is analyzed and presented in HIC committee meeting.

As far as Dr. RML Hospital is concerned, MRSA is continuously checked and monitored. Whenever MRSA is reported from any ward, Hospital Infection Control practices are re-strengthened and continuous surveillance is carried out to stop the occurrence of further cases. In Safdarjung Hospital, a study was conducted to study role of community acquired MRSA (CA-MRSA) amongst skin and soft tissue infection in outpatient department and MRSA was isolated in 6% of the patient screened. This is comparable to studies from other parts of India.

Customs Duty on Cotton Yarn

6110. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request from the textile industries for charging customs duty at a fixed rate on import/export of cotton yarn in the recent past; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

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

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

Financial Assistance from Foreign Countries

6111. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

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

(a) the names of the health projects being implemented with the assistance of the World Health Organisation, World Bank and other international agencies/countries along with the funds received therefor during each of the last three years and the current year, State/agency-wise;

(b) whether the Government has sought further assistance from foreign agencies to improve the quality of health services in the country;

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

(d) whether the Government propose to set up a new body for assisting qualified drug manufacturers, chemists in laboratories and research work to improve the quality of health services; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Government is receiving financial assistance in the form of loans and grants from various foreign agencies/countries, including the World Bank, for funding projects to strengthen health sector in the country. The World Health Organization does not directly assist the health programmes/ projects of the Central/State Governments. The agency and year-wise details of the loan and grants received during the last three years and the current year are as under:

As Loan (Rs. in crore)

Agency	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
GODE, Germany	33.45	24.43	0.00	0.00
IDA	798.48	1436.57	1526.18	0.00

As Grant (Rs. in crore)

Agency	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
EEC	0.00	210.34	0.00	0.00
GLF Global Fund	458.01	735.03	643.89	0.00
GODE, Germany	102.18	40.27	0.87	0.00
GOUK, UK	723.99	803.55	506.81	0.00
GOUS, USA	30.53	55.10	23.61	0.00
UNDP	9.74	9.65	0.91	0.00
UNFPA	0.00	19.99	15.80	0.00

Projects under World Bank funding:

Name of Projects	State/Central	Loan amount in Rs. Crore (approx.)	Date of Signing/Closing
Karnataka Health Systems	Karnataka	1146.46	16.10.2006/ 31.03.2016
Tamil Nadu Health Systems	Tamil Nadu	1233.22	05.01.2005/ 30.09.2013
Uttar Pradesh Health Systems	Uttar Pradesh	822.86	21.03.2012/ 31.03.2017
Vector Borne Disease Control & Polio Eradication Support Project	Central (M/o HFW)	2820.47	13.02.2009/ 31.12.2013
ICDS Systems Strengthening & Nutrition Improvement Project	Central (M/o WCD)	573.86	05.11.2012/ 31.10.2015

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Guidelines on MF Advertisements

6112. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines issued by the Government/Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) relating to advertisement, issued for the Mutual Fund companies, if any;

(b) whether cases of violation of the same have come across to the notice of the Government/SEBI recently;

(c) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and current year companies wise; and

(d) the action taken by the Government/SEBI against the erring companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The guidelines relating to advertisement by Mutual Funds/ Asset Management Companies (AMC) are issued under

SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and their details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Yes Madam, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) have noted non-compliance of advertisement guidelines by Mutual Funds.

(c) and (d) The details of non-compliance of advertisement guidelines by Mutual Funds and the various actions taken by SEBI during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

The guidelines relating to advertisement by Mutual Funds/ Asset Management Companies (AMC) are issued under SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and two circulars issued thereunder. The regulatory provisions relating to advertisements by mutual funds are as follows:

1. As per Regulation-2(b), Advertisement shall include all forms of communication issued by or on behalf of the asset management company/ mutual fund that may influence investment decisions of any investor/prospective investors.
2. As per Regulation-30, Advertisements shall be in conformity with the Advertisement Code as specified in the Sixth Schedule and shall be submitted to the Board (SEBI) within 7 days from the date of issue.

SIXTH SCHEDULE - ADVERTISEMENT CODE

- (a) Advertisements shall be accurate, true, fair, clear, complete, unambiguous and concise.
 - (b) Advertisements shall not contain statements which are false, misleading, biased or deceptive, based on assumption/projections and shall not contain any testimonials or any ranking based on any criteria.
 - (c) Advertisements shall not be so designed as likely to be misunderstood or likely to disguise the significance of any statement. Advertisements shall not contain statements which directly or by implication or by omission may mislead the investor.
 - (d) Advertisements shall not carry any slogan that is exaggerated or unwarranted or slogan that is inconsistent with or unrelated to the nature and risk and return profile of the product.
 - (e) No celebrities shall form part of the advertisement.
 - (f) Advertisements shall not be so framed as to exploit the lack of experience or knowledge of the investors. Extensive use of technical or legal terminology or complex language and the inclusion of excessive details which may detract the investors should be avoided.
 - (g) Advertisements shall contain information which is timely and consistent with the disclosures made in the Scheme Information Document, Statement of Additional Information and the Key Information Memorandum.
 - (h) No advertisement shall directly or indirectly discredit other advertisements or make unfair comparisons.
 - (i) Advertisements shall be accompanied by a standard warning in legible fonts which states 'Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully'. No addition or deletion of words shall be made to the standard warning.
 - (j) In audio-visual media based advertisements, the standard warning in visual and accompanying voice over reiteration shall be audible in a clear and understandable manner. For example, in standard warning both the visual and the voice over reiteration containing 14 words running for at least 5 seconds may be considered as clear and understandable.
3. As per Regulation-31, the offer document and advertisement materials shall not be misleading or contain any statement or opinion which are incorrect or false.
 4. As per Regulation-75A(a), a mutual fund and/or asset management company shall be liable for action under the applicable provisions of the Act and the Regulations framed thereunder, in case

the advertisement issued is in contravention with the Advertisement Code.

5. The extant guidelines issued by way of two circulars both dated February 28, 2012 are as under:

i. In order to bring transparency while addressing the issue of conflict of interest wherein a fund manager is common across mutual fund schemes and schemes/products under other permissible activities of AMC, then in case of any performance advertisement is issued by the AMC for any scheme, then the details of returns of all the schemes (mutual funds, pension funds, offshore funds etc.) managed by that fund manager shall be provided.

ii. While advertising pay out of dividends, all advertisements shall disclose the dividends declared or paid in rupees per unit along with the face value of each unit of that scheme and the prevailing Net Asset Value (NAV) at the time of declaration of the dividend.

iii. Impact of Distribution Taxes: While advertising returns by assuming reinvestment of dividends, if distribution taxes are excluded while calculating the returns, this fact shall also be disclosed.

iv. Pay out of Dividend/Bonus: While advertising payouts, all advertisements shall disclose, immediately below the payout figure (in percentage or in absolute terms) that the NAV of the scheme, pursuant to pay out would fall to the extent of payout and statutory levy (if applicable).

v. In case of Money Market schemes or cash and liquid schemes, wherein investors have very short investment horizon, the performance can be advertised by simple annualisation of yields if a performance figure is available for at least 7 days, 15 days and 30 days provided it does not reflect an unrealistic or misleading picture of the performance or future performance of the scheme.

Statement II

For the period Jan., 2013 to March, 2013

Sl.No.	Date	Name of the Mutual Fund	Action Taken
Nil			

For the period Jan., 2012 to Dec., 2012

Sl.No.	Date	Name of the Mutual Fund	Action Taken
Nil			

For the period Jan., 2011 to Dec., 2011

Sl.No.	Date	Name of the Mutual Fund	Action Taken
1.	20.04.2011	Sundaram MF (Formerly known as Sundaram BNP Paribas MF)	Warning
2.	21.03.2011	Baroda Pioneer MF	Warning
3.	14.03.2011	Reliance MF	Warning

For the period Jan., 2010 to Dec., 2010

Sl.No.	Date	Name of the Mutual Fund	Action Taken
4.	19.03.2010	ICICI Prudential MF	Order dt. 19.03.2010 passed by WTM with a warning to AMC that they abide strictly by the stipulations on advertisement by Mutual Funds issued by SEBI, both in letter and spirit.
5.	20.02.2010	Birla Sunlife MF	Order dt. 20.02.2010 passed by WTM with a warning to AMC that they abide strictly by the stipulations on advertisements by Mutual Funds issued by SEBI, both in letter and spirit.
6.	09.02.2010	Religare MF (Formerly known as Lotus India MF)	Order dt. 09.02.2010 passed by WTM with a warning to AMC that they abide strictly by the stipulations on advertisements by mutual funds issued by SEBI, both in letter and spirit.
7.	12.01.2010	Reliance MF	Order dt. 12.01.2010 passed by WTM with a warning to AMC that they abide strictly by the stipulations on advertisements by mutual funds issued by SEBI, both in letter and spirit.

Geriatric Care

6113. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

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

(a) the number of senior citizens/elderly people in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study/survey to ascertain the high prevalence of various diseases among the elderly people and the health care facilities being provided to them in the country;

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

(d) whether the Government has drawn any action plan to provide Geriatric care facilities across the country; and

(e) if so, the operational and financial modalities worked out for the purpose, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Statement-I showing the number of elderly population of the country of 60+ of age as per Census 2001 is enclosed.

Number of persons of 60 years estimated from the provisional totals of 2011 Census of some States is enclosed as Statement-II.

(b) and (c) The Government has conducted health morbidity related National Sample Surveys (NSS) in 1986-87, 1995-96 and 2004. In the NSS 1995-96, the focus was on age related morbidity including 60+ age group. As per this survey, prevalence of diseases among 60+ population was 75.68%; 53.63% were found to be suffering from at least one chronic diseases; 20.83% from two chronic diseases and 3.01% from three chronic diseases.

Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) conducted a cross-sectional multi-centric community based study of elderly population aged 60 years and above in 10 cities in different States and Union Territories of India. The study has revealed that hypertension, diabetes mellitus, Ischaemic, heart diseases, poor vision, difficulty in hearing, anaemic, arthritis, fall/fractures, bowel complaints, urinary complaints, depression, weight loss, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, TB are common disease among elderly people in the country.

(d) and (e) The Government of India has launched the "National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly" (NPHCE) in 2010 to provide dedicated health care facilities to senior citizens (above 60 years of age) at

primary, secondary and tertiary health care delivery system.

The basic aim of the NPHCE programme is to provide separate and specialized comprehensive health care to the senior citizens at various levels of state health care delivery system including outreach services.

The major component of the NPHCE are establishment of Department of Geriatric in identified Medical Institutions as Regional Geriatric Centres for different regions of the country and to provide dedicated health facilities in District Hospitals, CHCs, PHCs and Sub Centres levels.

Following facilities are being provided under the Programme:

- Geriatric OPD, 30 bedded Geriatric ward for in-patient care, etc. at Regional Geriatric Centres. The Regional Geriatric Centres will also undertake PG Courses in Geriatric for developing Human Resource.
- Geriatric OPD and 10 bed Geriatric Ward at District Hospitals.
- Bi-weekly Geriatric Clinic at Community Health Centres (CHCs).
- Weekly Geriatric Clinic at Primary Health Centre (PHCs).
- Provision of Aids and Appliances at Sub-centres.

As on date, a total of 100 districts of 21 States and 8 Regional Geriatric Centres have been covered under the Programme. A total of Rs. 18141.57 lakh has been released to the States and Regional Geriatric Centres. During the XII Plan the Programme will be expanded to include 2 National Institutes of Ageing, 20 Regional Geriatric Centres and 342 districts. Funds to the tune of Rs. 1710.13 crore have been allocated for NPHCE in the 12th Plan period.

Statement I

(Figures in Thousands)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Population of 60+ years of age
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5788
2.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17

1	2	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	50
4.	Assam	1560
5.	Bihar	5501
6.	Chandigarh	45
7.	Chhattisgarh	1504
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9
9.	Daman & Diu	8
10.	Delhi	720
11.	Goa	112
12.	Gujarat	3499
13.	Haryana	1584
14.	Himachal Pradesh	548
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	675
16.	Jharkhand	1579
17.	Karnataka	4062
18.	Kerala	3336
19.	Lakshadweep	4
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4281
21.	Maharashtra	8455
22.	Manipur	145
23.	Meghalaya	106
24.	Mizoram	49
25.	Nagaland	90
26.	Odisha	3039
27.	Puducherry	81
28.	Punjab	2192
29.	Rajasthan	3810
30.	Sikkim	29
31.	Tamil Nadu	5507
32.	Tripura	233

1	2	3
33.	Uttar Pradesh	11649
34.	Uttarakhand	654
35.	West Bengal	5700
	India	76622

Source: Census 2001

Statement II

Sl.No.	States	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6389945
2.	Assam	1747701
3.	Bihar	6287030
4.	Chhattisgarh	1697787
5.	Delhi	834063
6.	Gujarat	4326974
7.	Haryana	1665018
8.	Himachal Pradesh	654751
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	897639
10.	Jharkhand	1828280
11.	Karnataka	4579879
12.	Kerala	3716793
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4600746
14.	Maharashtra	9696338
15.	Odisha	3501921
16.	Punjab	2443215
17.	Rajasthan	4340410
18.	Tamil Nadu	6636248
19.	Uttar Pradesh	12649395
20.	West Bengal	6249835
	Total	84743967

Source: ICMR

*[Translation]***Penalty on Companies**

6114. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) imposes any penalty on the companies who fail to pay dividend to their shareholders;

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

(c) the details of companies penalised in this regard 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 Section 205A of the Companies Act, 1956 if a dividend has been declared by a company but has not been paid within thirty days from the date of the declaration to any shareholder entitled to the payment of the dividend, the company shall, within seven days from the date of expiry of the said period of thirty days, transfer the total amount of dividend which remains unpaid, to a special account called 'Unpaid Dividend Account' to be opened by that company in any scheduled bank. If a default is made in transferring the total amount referred or any part thereof to the unpaid dividend account of the concerned company, the company shall pay, from the date of such default, interest on so much of the amount as has not been transferred to the said account, at the rate of twelve per cent per annum and the interest accruing on such amount shall enure to the benefit of the members of the company in proportion to the amount remaining unpaid to them. If a company fails to comply with any of the requirements of Section 205A, the company, and every officer of the company who is in default, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees for every day during which the failure continues. As per Section 207 of the Companies Act, where a dividend has been declared by a company but has not been paid, or the warrant in respect thereof has not been posted, within thirty days from the date of the declaration, to any shareholder entitled to the payment of the dividend, every director of the company shall, if he is knowingly a party to the default, be punishable with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to a fine of one thousand rupees for every day during which such default continues and the company shall be liable to pay simple

interest at the rate of eighteen per cent per annum during the period for which such default continues. As per Section 15C of the SEBI Act, if any listed company, after having been called upon by the SEBI in writing, to redress the grievances of investors which may also include non-payment of dividends, fails to redress such grievances within the time specified by SEBI, such company shall be

liable to a penalty of one lakh rupees for each day during which such failure continues or one crore rupees, whichever is less.

(c) The details of listed companies penalised by SEBI during the last three years and the current year for non-redressal of investor grievances for complaints regarding non-receipt of dividends are as follows:

Financial Year	Name of the company	Penalty amount (Rs.)	Date of the adjudication order
2013-14 (till 22.4.2013)	1. Usha India Ltd.	26,33,000	18.04.2013
2012-13	1. Satguru Agro Industries Ltd.	2,00,000	28.06.2012
	2. Jord Engineers India Ltd.	2,00,000	28.06.2012
	3. Lohia Polyesters Ltd.	5,00,000	20.11.2012
	4. Gujarat Filaments Ltd.	5,00,000	9.10.2012
	5. Earnest Healthcare Ltd.	10,00,000	12.11.2012
2011-12	1. ICES Software Ltd	30,000	9.3.2012
2010-11	1. Nexus Software Ltd.	10,00,000	28.07.2010
	2. Motorola Enterprise Ltd.	25,00,000	25.3.2011

During the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, the following number of prosecutions have been launched u/s 205 A and u/s 207 of the Companies Act, 1956 for failure of companies to deposit the unpaid dividends to be transferred to special unpaid dividend account and penalty for failure to distribute dividend to the members within the stipulated period as per the Act, respectively.

Financial Year	Relevant Section of the Companies Act	No. of prosecutions
2012-13	Nil	Nil
2011-12	205A	1
	207	2
2010-11	205A	Nil
	207	Nil
2009-10	205A	2
	207	Nil

Cases of Hypertension/High Blood Pressure

6115. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI:
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a recent World Health Organisation (WHO) report on high prevalence of hypertension/high blood pressure among people in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of people having hypertension/high blood pressure and the reasons for the high prevalence of the disease in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the measures taken/proposed by the Government to address hypertension/high blood pressure and associated comorbidities with other diseases; and

(d) the other measures being taken by the Government to spread awareness in this regard, particularly consumption of alcohol and tobacco products as the contributory factor to the disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. As per World Health Organisation (WHO) report, 2012, one in every three adults in India suffers from raised blood pressure.

(b) As per the survey conducted in 7 States by the Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) in 2007-08 on Non-Communicable Disease Risk Factors, State-wise figures (in percentage) on cases of hypertension is as under:

Andhra Pradesh	16.6
Madhya Pradesh	24.1
Maharashtra	20.1
Mizoram	19.6
Kerala	18.0
Tamil Nadu	17.8
Uttarakhand	18.8

There is a strong correlation between changing lifestyle factors including diet and physical inactivity and increase in hypertension in India.

(c) and (d) Government has launched the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in July, 2010 during the 11th Five Year Plan. The Programme aims at reducing the burden of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) which are major factors reducing potentially productive years of human life, resulting in huge economic loss. The programme provides for opportunistic screening of persons above the age of 30 years for diabetes & hypertension in various health care facilities. The programme has been launched in 100 identified Districts in 21 States.

Government of India has enacted the Anti-tobacco Law, (The Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products Act) (COTPA 2003) with a view to discourage consumption of tobacco products by imposing various regulatory measures. Further, under food safety regulations, tobacco

products such as Gutkha and Pan Masala containing tobacco and Nicotine have been prohibited. Government of India has also launched the National Tobacco control Programme (NTCP) in 2007-08 which, at present, covers 42 districts in 21 States.

Awareness generation activities undertaken by the State Governments have also been supplemented by the Ministry. In addition, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities through Prasar Bharati under the 'Swasth Bharat Programme' are also being carried out for various non-communicable diseases including Hypertension/High Blood Pressure.

[English]

Monitoring of Anganwadi Centres

6116. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism to monitor the functioning of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure proper functioning of the AWCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in which Central Government is responsible for Programme Planning and States/UTs are responsible for the implementation of the Scheme including monitoring the performance of the Anganwadi Centres (AWCs).

In the existing monitoring mechanism, monthly & half yearly progress reports are prescribed at Anganwadi and Project level in States/UTs. Government has also introduced 5-tier monitoring & review mechanism at

National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi Levels, across the country, for which guidelines were issued on 31.03.2011. Under these guidelines, the District and Block level Committees will closely monitor *inter-alia* regularity of functioning of AWCs, monitoring & supervision visits to AWC by ICDS functionaries etc. and Anganwadi level Committee is required to review and take as well as suggest actions to improve delivery of services at the AWC etc. As per information available, 24 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, A & N Islands, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Puducherry have constituted Monitoring and Review Committees at all levels.

(c) In order to ensure proper functioning of AWCs, the scheme of ICDS has been restructured and strengthened which *inter-alia* provides for revised Management Information System (MIS), Web based MIS, Information Communication & Technology (ICT) at AWCs, and strong institutional convergence with National Rural Health Mission & Total Sanitation Campaign, particularly, at the district and village levels.

[Translation]

Poverty-Related Diseases

6117. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per certain reports, there is high prevalence of poverty-related diseases and attributable deaths in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey/study in this regard;

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

(e) the action taken/proposed by the Government to check incidents of deaths due to poverty-related diseases and to promote medical research in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) to (e) Poverty and health are associated. Poverty results in lack of access to proper nutrition, sanitation, drinking-water and other social determinants of health thereby leading to disease which may cause morbidity and mortality.

Health is a State subject. However, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for providing health care facilities. The National disease control programmes such as Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) and National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) among others are being implemented and all services under these programmes are provided free of cost to patients.

Grant of Mineral Concessions to Private Companies

6118. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has granted permission for mineral concessions to private companies in the country, particularly in the backward and tribal dominated regions;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of permissions for mineral concessions granted by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure that the private companies engaged in mining in the said areas establish their industries in tribal dominated areas only; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) The State Governments are the owners of the minerals located within their respective boundaries. They grant the mineral concessions [Reconnaissance Permit (RP), Prospecting License (PL) and Mining Lease (ML)] under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957. Prior

approval of the Central Government is required under Section 5 (1) of the Act for grant of RP, PL and ML in respect of minerals specified in Parts 'B' and 'C' of the First Schedule to the Act. Subsequent to the prior approval of the Central Government, mineral concessions are executed by the State Governments with the applicants after they obtain all statutory clearances and approvals. Details of the prior approvals given by the Ministry of Mines in respect of private companies during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise, including

in backward and tribal dominated regions, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Government has introduced the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill (MMDR Bill), 2011 in Lok Sabha on 12.12.2011 in which there is a provision for sharing of benefits with the local population which would enable monetary benefit to families affected by mining related activities and creation, management and maintenance of local infrastructure in areas affected by mining related operations.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of States	2010-2011				2011-2012				2012-2013				Current Year			
		RP	PL	ML	Total	RP	PL	ML	Total	RP	PL	ML	Total	RP	PL	ML	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	00	00	01	01	00	03	02	05	00	01	00	01	00	00	00	00
2.	Chhattisgarh	02	04	01	07	04	01	03	08	00	02	00	02	00	01	00	01
3.	Jharkhand	00	01	01	02	00	01	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	01
4.	Karnataka	07	02	07	16	07	00	01	08	01	00	00	01	00	00	00	00
5.	Kerala	00	00	01	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	09	19	06	34	04	27	19	50	02	19	01	22	00	02	00	02
7.	Maharashtra	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	02	00	00	01	01	00	00	00	00
8.	Manipur	00	00	00	00	00	06	00	06	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
9.	Odisha	00	02	01	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
10.	Rajasthan	03	03	02	08	01	03	00	04	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	01
11.	Tamil Nadu	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	07	07	00	00	00	00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	01	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
13.	West Bengal	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	01	00	00	00	00
Total		22	31	20	73	16	41	27	84	04	22	09	35	00	05	00	05

RP-Reconnaissance Permit

PL-Prospecting License

ML-Mining Lease

[English]

Cases of Encephalitis

6119. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether annual recurrence of cases and deaths of children due to Japanese Encephalitis (JE) and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) have been reported from different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has set any targets to reduce morbidity, mortality and disability in children due to JE and AES in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/proposed to achieve them and financial/technical assistance provided to the States/UTs for the purpose including foreign assistance received, if any, during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has constituted any panel to monitor and supervise the programme to curb the cases of JE/AES and 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) Yes. Reported JE/AES cases and deaths during the last three years and current year are provided in the enclosed Statement-I. Some parts of the country are endemic for JE/AES due to climatic and ecological factors.

(c) and (d) The prevention and control of JE/AES is dealt under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) under the overarching umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Details of financial assistance provided to the JE endemic States during the last three years and the current year under NVBDCP for all Vector Borne Diseases is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The Government has in October, 2012 approved a programme for reduction of mortality, morbidity and disability in children due to JE/AES for 60 priority districts in 5 identified States (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam & Tamil Nadu).

(e) The Government of India has constituted a Coordination Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary (HFW) for monitoring and supervision of the measures for implementation of intervention/ activities for prevention and control of JE/AES approved for 60 priority districts in 5 States.

Statement I

Reported JE/AES Cases & Deaths during Last Three Years and Current Year

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2010				2011				2012				2013* (up to 27.04.2013)			
		AES		JE		AES		JE		AES		JE		AES		JE	
		C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	139	7	7	5	73	1	4	1	64	0	3	0	5	0	0	0
2.	Assam	469	117	142	40	1319	250	489	113	1343	229	463	100	0	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	50	7	0	0	821	197	145	18	745	275	8	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Goa	80	0	9	0	91	1	1	0	84	0	9	0	12	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	1	1	1	0	90	14	12	3	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Jharkhand	18	2	2	2	303	19	101	5	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Karnataka	143	1	3	0	397	0	23	0	189	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Kerala	19	5	0	0	88	6	37	3	29	6	2	0	21	2	1	0
10.	Maharashtra	34	17	0	0	35	9	6	0	37	20	3	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Manipur	118	15	45	5	11	0	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
12.	Nagaland	11	6	2	0	44	6	29	5	21	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Punjab	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	466	7	11	1	762	29	24	3	935	64	25	4	0	0	0	0
15.	Uttarakhand	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	174	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	3540	494	325	59	3492	579	224	27	3484	557	139	23	142	43	0	0
17.	West Bengal	70	0	1	0	714	58	101	3	1216	100	87	13	125	22	7	0
Total		5167	679	555	112	8249	1169	1214	181	8344	1256	745	140	305	67	8	0

*Provisional, C=Cases, D=Deaths.

Statement II

State-wise fund allocated/released for prevention & control of Vector Borne Diseases including JE/AES during financial year 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2010-11 Released	2011-12 Released	2012-13 Released	2013-14* Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1159.24	3457.42	735.40	2316.32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	880.69	1526.82	835.43	1876.65
3.	Assam	4910.03	3774.39	1701.76	5168.19
4.	Bihar	4213.38	4891.27	5931.06	6038.31
5.	Goa	61.08	77.90	100.00	125.81
6.	Haryana	0.00	138.50	276.90	203.50
7.	Jharkhand	3586.13	5014.77	1404.27	3836.09
8.	Karnataka	443.88	639.34	811.39	1630.66
9.	Kerala	305.75	361.18	500.11	745.56
10.	Maharashtra	487.54	436.98	1055.51	1557.04
11.	Manipur	602.04	410.75	228.35	1007.41
12.	Meghalaya	1089.04	640.11	770.21	1146.96
13.	Nagaland	1287.91	997.72	930.15	1678.25
14.	Tamil Nadu	372.50	341.41	150.00	1971.75

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Uttar Pradesh	2730.95	2431.94	1019.89	3469.29
16.	Uttarakhand	77.53	85.00	162.51	117.50
17.	West Bengal	2964.01	2457.12	1216.35	3381.03
18.	Delhi	40.88	0.00	4.65	309.50
Total		25212.58	27682.62	17833.94	36579.82

*2013-14 the financial year has just started and therefore only allocation is shown.

Protection on Child Rights

6120. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the performance efficacy of laws related to the protection of Child Rights;

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

(c) the details of discrepancies, if any, noticed by the Government during the said review; and

(d) the appropriate action taken or proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The Government has set up the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) in March, 2007 under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005. The Commission has the mandate to ensure all laws, policies, programmes, and administrative mechanisms are in consonance with the child rights perspective as enshrined in the Constitution of India and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Commission examines and reviews the safeguards provided by or under any law for the protection of child rights and recommends measures for their effective implementation. The recommendations made by the Commission are shared with concerned Ministries for

further action. The Commission since its inception has undertaken review of laws such as the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.

[Translation]

Bursting of LPG Cylinders

6121. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of instances of bursting of LPG cylinders reported from various parts of the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether compensation has been paid by the Oil Marketing Companies to the persons killed or injured in such accidents during the above said period;

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

(d) the corrective measures being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) No case of bursting of LPG cylinders have come to the notice of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) due to direct and preliminary failure of cylinders. However, instances of bursting of LPG cylinders may be caused by improper handling, customer negligence, leakage from rubber tube, usage of non-standard equipment, exposure to intense

heat, pressure of flammable materials in customers premises etc.

All safety precautions are taken before delivery of LPG cylinders. Knowledge and awareness is also imparted to the customers through regular customer clinics by the OMCs.

[*English*]

DFI for Women SHGs

6122. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Developmental Financial Institution (DFI) to help the women Self Help Groups (SHGs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details along with its objectives thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the DFI is likely to help the women SHGs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Finance Minister in his Union Budget Speech for the year 2013-14 on February 28, 2013 announced the proposal to set up India's first Women's Bank as public sector bank with an initial outlay of Rs. 1,000 crore which can lend mostly to women and women-run businesses, that supports women Self Help Groups (SHGs) and women's livelihood, that employs predominantly women, and that addresses gender related aspects of empowerment and financial inclusion.

Government has constituted a Committee comprising of eminent bankers to, *inter-alia*, examine and firm-up the Blue-print of the Bank, including broad policy framework; business model; expansion plan; business strategy, etc. of the Bank including the measures to outreach the targeted population of the Bank. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government on 30.04.2013. The Committee has, *inter-alia*, recommended that women SHGs may be supported by the Women's Bank to reach out to a wider group of women. To achieve this, the Women's Bank should provide special credit facilities and training to SHGs and also seek help from SHGs to promote banking.

Taxing Takeaway Eating Joints

6123. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has brought/proposes to bring takeaway eating joints and the restaurants rendering home services under the tax net;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether various associations of restaurants and hotels have requested the Government not to bring the takeaway eating joints and restaurants rendering home services under the tax ambit; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Prior to 1.4.2013, service tax was leviable on restaurants satisfying two conditions namely (i) the facility of air-conditioning or central heating in any part of the establishment, at any point of time during the year, and (ii) a license to serve alcoholic beverages. With effect from 1.4.13, condition number (ii) stands deleted. Accordingly service tax is leviable to all restaurants satisfying condition (i).

(c) Yes.

(d) The requests of the associations of restaurants and hotels have been examined. In view of reply to part (a) & (b) no further action is required.

[*Translation*]

Concession on Investment

6124. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide 15 per cent concession on investment of more than Rs. 100 crore on project and automation in manufacturing sector of the country from 1 April, 2013 to 31 March, 2015;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any scheme for providing economic assistance to organisations setting up industries based on labour intensive technology has been implemented in the country in the recent past; 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. In order to encourage substantial investment in plant or machinery, the Finance Bill, 2013 proposes to insert a new section 32AC in the Income-tax Act to provide that where an assessee, being a company—

(a) is engaged in the business of manufacture of an article or thing; and

(b) invests a sum of more than Rs. 100 crore in new assets (plant or machinery) during the period beginning from 1st April, 2013 and ending on 31st March, 2015, then, the assessee shall be allowed—

(i) for assessment year 2014-15, a deduction of 15% of aggregate amount of actual cost of new assets acquired and installed during the financial year 2013-14, if the cost of such assets exceeds Rs. 100 crore;

(ii) for assessment year 2015-16, a deduction of 15% of aggregate amount of actual cost of new assets, acquired and installed during the period beginning on 1st April, 2013 and ending on 31st March, 2015, as reduced by the deduction allowed, if any, for assessment year 2014-15.

(c) and (d) Under section 80JJAA of the Income-tax Act, 1961, tax incentive has been provided to companies in respect of employment of new workmen. Under the existing provisions of section 80JJAA, a deduction of an amount equal to thirty per cent of additional wages paid to the new regular workmen employed in any previous year by an Indian company in its industrial undertaking engaged in manufacture or production of article or thing is allowed. The deduction is available for three assessment years including the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which such employment is provided.

Vide Finance Bill, 2013, it is proposed to amend the provisions of section 80JJAA so as to provide that the deduction shall be available to an Indian Company deriving profits from manufacture of goods in its factory. The deduction shall be of an amount equal to thirty percent of additional wages paid to the new regular workmen employed by the assessee in such factory, in the previous year, for three assessment years including the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which such employment is provided

Shortage of Paediatrician in ART Centres

6125. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of shortage of paediatrician in the Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) centres across the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) There is no shortage of paediatricians in the ART Centres located in medical colleges/District Hospitals. In some of the ART Centres at sub-district level or below, a paediatrician may not be there. State-wise information of ART Centres with paediatricians is annexed as Statement.

All medical officers at ART Centres are trained to deliver Antiretroviral treatment to both adults and paediatric patients. For complicated cases, the ART centres without paediatrician refer the patients to ART Plus centres. In addition, 7 Paediatric Centres of Excellence have also been established in the country for specialized paediatric care, training of doctors in paediatric care and research related to paediatric HIV. These 7 Centres of Excellence are:

1. Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health (IGICH), Bangalore, Karnataka
2. Institute of Child Health (ICH), Chennai, Tamil Nadu

3. Lokmanya Tilak Municipal General Hospital (Sion), Mumbai, Maharashtra
4. Calcutta Medical College, Kolkata, West Bengal
5. Niloufer Children's Hospital, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
6. Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital/Lady Harding Medical College, Delhi
7. Jawaharlal Nehru Hospital (JN), Imphal, Manipur

Statement

State-wise number of ART Centre with Paediatricians in the country

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of the functional ART Centres	No of ART Centres with paediatricians in the health facility
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51	44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1
3.	Assam	4	4
4.	Bihar	13	13
5.	Chandigarh	1	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	5	5
7.	Delhi	9	9
8.	Goa	1	1
9.	Gujarat	25	20
10.	Haryana	1	1
11.	Himachal Pradesh	3	3
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	2
13.	Jharkhand	6	6
14.	Karnataka	55	48
15.	Kerala	8	8

1	2	3	4
16.	Madhya Pradesh	14	14
17.	Maharashtra	64	63
18.	Manipur	9	5
19.	Meghalaya	1	1
20.	Mizoram	3	3
21.	Nagaland	6	3
22.	Odisha	9	9
23.	Puducherry	1	1
24.	Punjab	7	5
25.	Rajasthan	16	16
26.	Sikkim	1	1
27.	Tamil Nadu	49	49
28.	Tripura	1	1
29.	Uttar Pradesh	22	21
30.	Uttarakhand	2	2
31.	West Bengal	10	10
Total		400	370

*[English]***Refinance Agreement between NSTFDC and SBI**

6126. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) has signed any refinance agreement with the State Bank of India (SBI);

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the SBI has made any arrangements to enable Scheduled Tribes Community to reap benefits of the said agreement;

(d) if so, the details in this regard. State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to bring awareness among the Scheduled Tribes Community in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) has signed a refinance agreement with State Bank of India (SBI) through which SBI has agreed to act as a channelizing agency of NSTFDC for providing financial assistance under its Micro Credit Scheme to eligible Scheduled Tribes Self Help Groups (STSHGs). A maximum loan of Rs 5.00 lakh per SHG with a ceiling of Rs. 35000/- per member can be given under this arrangement @ 6% p.a. to the STSHGs, which is repayable in a maximum period of 5 years.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) State Bank of India has issued written instructions for implementation of micro-credit scheme of NSTFDC so as to enable the Scheduled Tribes to reap benefits of the agreement between NSTFDC and SBI. Further, instructions issued by SBI are for all their Circles.

(e) NSTFDC regularly conducts awareness camps in areas with predominantly tribal population for making them aware of schemes and about its delivery agencies, including SBI. NSTFDC also releases brochures in regional languages about its schemes, including the Micro Credit Scheme. All India Radio is also utilized for generating awareness among the Scheduled Tribe communities in various parts of the country.

Banks Remittance Services

6127. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the remittance services are being provided by the various banks in the country and if so, the details thereof, bank-wise;

(b) whether the State Bank of India (SBI) has suspended the remittance services from any country in the recent past and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has received any representation from NRIs against the suspension of the above service and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there has been a decline in foreign inward remittances from gulf countries into the country particularly in Kerala in the recent months;

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

(f) the steps being 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) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that the remittance services are being provided by the banks in the country in the form of outward remittances and inward remittances. Bank to bank channel is involved in respect of outward remittance. Whereas in respect of inward remittances, there are three channels viz. Bank to bank, Rupee Drawing Arrangement (RDA) and Money Transfer Service Scheme (MTSS).

(b) to (f) State Bank of India (SBI) has informed that they have discontinued their online inward remittance services from USA to India since 22nd January, 2013. SBI was offering online remittance services from USA through one of its departments at Mumbai since 2005. Yearly review of remittance services was being done since 2010. In the recent review, it was noted that for online inward remittance services, it is required to install Anti Money Laundering/Office of Foreign Assets Control (AML/OFAC) compliance infrastructure in USA and if the product is to be offered from any office in India, there may also be a requirement for registration of remittance services in USA. Hence it was decided to discontinue online inward services from USA to India through Mumbai Office. However, the remittance from USA may avail the remittance services available at SBI, New York by opening a checking account with them. SBI has informed that as per their record there is no decline in inward remittances from Gulf countries to India. Also, no decline in inward remittances has been observed for Kerala from the gulf countries.

Renewable Purchase Obligations

6128. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any targets have been set for the purchase obligation from the renewable energy sources for the State;

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

(c) whether all the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) have specified guidelines for Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPOs), if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that all States meet their RPOs in a time bound manner; and

(e) whether the Government also plans to encourage the States to go beyond their RPOs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) The Electricity Act, 2003 mandates the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) to specify Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) for the obligated entities from renewable energy in their States. In addition, in order to promote generation of electricity from renewable sources, SERCs have taken regulatory interventions including

determination of preferential tariffs, facilitating grid integration and creating market based instrument viz., Renewable Energy Certificate (REC). The details of RPO targets specified by the SERCs/JERCs for the various States and Union Territories (UTs) are enclosed as Statement.

(d) The Forum of Regulators (A forum comprising of Chairperson of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission and Chairpersons of the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions) has approved a Model Regulation for SERCs on RPO and its compliance, wherein there is a provision for levy of compliance charge on the basis of the shortfall in units of RPO at the forbearance price decided by the Central Commission, in event of obligated entities not fulfilling the renewable purchase obligation.

(e) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission has informed that issue pertaining to REC on renewable energy generated beyond the purchase obligation is under consideration of the Commission. This issue can be addressed through amendments in the relevant regulations, which is a quasi-judicial process and the Commission takes a view on the need for amendments after following due process including public hearing.

Statement

Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) set by the various State Electricity Regulatory Commissions

	Renewable Energy source	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	Non-solar	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	—	—	—	—	—
	Solar	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%					
	Total	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%					
Arunachal Pradesh											
Assam	Non-solar	4.05%	5.40%	6.75%							
	Solar	0.15%	0.20%	0.25%							
	Total	4.20%	5.60%	7%							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Karnataka	Non-solar	10% (BESCOM, MESCOM, CESC and 7% (HESCOM, GESCOM & Hukkeri society)										
	Solar	0.25%										
	Total	10.25% & 7.25%										
Kerala	Non-solar	3.38%	3.74%	4.14%	4.58%							
	Solar	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%							
	Total	3.63%	3.99%	4.39%	4.83%							
Madhya Pradesh	Non-solar	3.40%	4.70%	6.00%								
	Solar	0.60%	0.80%	1.00%								
	Total	4.00%	5.50%	7.00%								
Maharashtra	Non-solar	7.75%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%							
	Solar	0.25%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%							
	Total	8.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%							
Manipur	Non-solar	4.75%										
	Solar	0.25%										
	Total	5.00%										
Mizoram	Non-solar	6.75%										
	Solar	0.25%										
	Total	7.00%										
Meghalaya	Wind	0.20%										
	Non-solar	0.40%										
	Solar	0.40%										
	Total	1.00%										
Nagaland	Non-solar	7.75%										
	Solar	0.25%										
	Total	8.00%										
Odisha	Non-solar	1.00%	1.60%	2.00%	2.00%							
	Solar	0.15%	0.20%	0.25%	0.30%							
	CO-GEN	3.95%	4.20%	4.45%	4.70%							
	Total	5.50%	6.00%	6.50%	7.00%							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Punjab	Non-solar	3.37%	3.81%								
	Solar	0.13%	0.19%								
	Total	3.50%	4.00%								
Rajasthan	Non-solar	6.35%	7.2%								
	Solar	0.75%	1.0%								
	Total	7.10%	8.20%								
Sikkim											
Tamil Nadu	Non-solar	9.0%									
	Solar	0.1%									
	Total	9.1%									
Tripura	Non-solar	1.90%									
	Solar	0.10%									
	Total	2.00%									
Uttarakhand	Non-solar	5.0%									
	Solar	0.05%									
	Total	5.05%									
Uttar Pradesh	Non-solar	5.00%									
	Solar	1.00%									
	Total	6.00%									
West Bengal											
	Total	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%			

[Translation]

Expiry of Blood

6129. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of expiry of substantial quantity of blood in various blood banks

including those at All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto, State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to streamline blood collection, storage and optimum utilisation through sharing of blood nearing expiry;

(d) whether smuggling/supply of blood through illegal means from certain blood banks under the Red Cross Society have been reported in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No report has been received from the States about the expiry of substantial quantity of blood in various blood banks including those at All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in the country.

(c) Blood Banks share the surplus blood with the other blood banks before the expiry.

(d) No such information has been received from the Indian Red Cross Society.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Allocation of NPS for NSDL

6130. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of New Pension System (NPS) contributions collected by National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) from Central and State Government employees as on 31st March, 2013 separately;

(b) whether the Government has revised the percentage of allocation of NPS fund to be invested by NSDL through various fund managers;

(c) if so, the details thereof, fund-wise and the reasons for the same; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to link allocation with performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) is functioning as the Central Recordkeeping Agency (CRA) in the New Pension System (NPS) architecture and act as a interface between Interim Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) and other NPS intermediaries such as Pension Funds, Trustee Bank etc. The main functions and responsibilities of the CRA include Recordkeeping, administration and customer service functions for all subscribers of the NPS and also issuing of Permanent Retirement Account Number (PRAN) to each subscriber. NSDL does not collect funds. The details of subscriptions received from Government Employees under the NPS upto 31.03.2013 are as under:

Sector	Sub-Sector	Fund Received (Rs.)
Government	Central Govt.	144,914,530,114
Employees	State Govt.	98,854,698,884
Total		243,769,228,998

(b) and (c) The funds collected under NPS are invested by the NPS Trust. The subscriptions of Central Government employees are allocated by PFRDA annually among the three Pension Fund Managers (PFMs) for investments based on the previous year scheme performance managed by the PFMs. The details of allocation among these PFMs are as under:

PFM	Percentage of Allocation of Funds						
	FY 2008-09			FY 2011-12		FY 2012-13	
	Central Government			Central Government	State Government	Central Government	State Government
SBI	55	40	33	32.50	31.00	34	35
UTI	40	31	32	34.00	35.50	32	31
LIC	5	29	35	33.50	33.50	34	34

(d) Allocation of funds by PFRDA among the three PFMs are already based on the previous year scheme performance managed by the PFMs except for the FY

2008-09 which was the inception year and the allocation was on the basis of Investment Management Fee charged by the PFM.

Inter-Ministerial Conference on HIV

6131. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether an inter-ministerial conference for mainstreaming HIV was held in December 2012 in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the issues taken up and discussed during the said conference;

(c) the details of the suggestions given to control the spread of HIV in the country from various participants during the conference; and

(d) the action proposed by the Government on the basis of such suggestions to control the HIV in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The following issues were taken up and discussed during the Inter-Ministerial conference for Mainstreaming HIV held in December 2012 in the country:

- Risk reduction among most at risk population and vulnerable population.
- Integration of STI/HIV/AIDS related services in existing health infrastructure.
- Strengthening access to various social entitlements and schemes for HIV infected and affected people.

(c) and (d) Major suggestions to control the spread of HIV made by the participants during the conference included mainstreaming HIV, increasing awareness, reducing risk among most at risk population and vulnerable population, scaling up of services, reducing stigma & discrimination and building enabling environment.

The suggestions have been included in the National AIDS Control Programme, with a view to give impetus to

the ongoing initiatives of the government to control the spread of HIV in a more effective manner.

Shortcomings in Health Care System

6132. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) had convened a meeting of Health Secretaries of the Union and States/Union Territories to discuss various issues and other shortcomings in the health care system;

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

(c) the measures suggested in the aforesaid meeting to deal with the illegal medical practice, unavailability of essential drugs, doctors and nurses and problems due to spurious drugs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) had organized a meeting of the Health Secretaries of all States/UTs on illegal Medical Practice and Health Care Facilities in the tribal areas on 29.1.2010 at New Delhi. The important suggestions/recommendations emanated out of the deliberations of the meeting were sent to Union Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and all States/UTs. The recommendations of the meeting are enclosed as Statement-I.

(d) The important suggestions/recommendations were made on legal framework for clinical services, illegal medical practice, health care facilities in tribal areas, strengthening the system to curb the manufacturing and supply of spurious/fake drugs, strengthening drug inspection system, augmentation of drug testing laboratories. Since 'Health' is a State subject, the State Governments are primarily responsible for providing good health to public. The Ministry has supportive and legislative role to strengthen the health care system. Action taken by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

Important suggestions/recommendations emanated out of the deliberations of the Meeting of Health Secretaries of States/UTs held on 29.1.2010

- There is a need to adopt a uniform, humane and non-discriminatory approach in the existing public health care system so that the tribal, rural and disadvantaged sections of the society are not deprived of basic medical facilities and health care in the country. An approach of this kind would remove inequalities in health care and ensure that health care is available and accessible to one and all.
- State Governments/Union Territories should gear-up their machinery to take action against illegal medical practitioners and quacks by prosecuting them under the prevalent laws, rules and regulations. Wherever absent, the States/UTs to put in place legal framework for effective action against illegal medical practitioners/quacks.
- All the States/UTs should put in place a monitoring system for anti-quackery actions. In addition, they should have a system of periodic review of the actions taken on this issue from time to time.
- In order to check the menace of illegal medical practitioners and quacks, the Central Government should bring out the Anti-Quackery Bill providing provisions for stringent punishment for the people indulging in such medical malpractices.
- The role of professionals in health care, especially in tribal and rural areas should not be underestimated. The current trend followed in many States/UTs of providing training to illegal practitioners/quacks to upgrade their skills and having doctors with different qualifications to substitute doctors in rural and tribal areas should not be promoted as it is a discriminatory action.
- Lack of qualified medical and para-medical staff in rural areas provides an opportunity to the quacks to exploit people. Therefore, qualified medical and para-medical staff should be provided in rural areas and special incentives may be provided to encourage them to work in rural areas.
- There should be a review of the existing Acts, Rules and Regulations by the Central Government and the same should be suitably amended to provide for a strong legal framework for an effective and speedy action against malpractices in health care system.
- Inaccessibility to health care is not the only problem in tribal areas as different tribals living in different geographical regions have peculiar and specific problems related to their environment. These problems of different tribals spread over different geographical regions need to be addressed with region specific approach while providing basic health care facilities to them. The health care system should be tailor-made to suit local area situations.
- In order to improve the existing health care facilities in tribal areas in the country, there is a need to provide a multi-pronged approach by various Ministries/Departments of all States/UTs.
- There is a need for convergence of efforts by all the related agencies to promote health care system in the tribal regions of the country like supply of potable drinking water, adequate sanitation and hygiene, healthy food, etc.
- There is a need to replicate some of the good/best practices in standardized health care facilities, available in tribal areas of some of the States/UTs, in other tribal regions. The concerned Ministries in the Central Government should facilitate this process.
- State/UT Government should put in place an incentive system to encourage medical and para-medical staff to work in tribal areas. This may include both financial and career progression incentives.
- There is need to create awareness among the public and healthcare providers on regular basis.
- There is need to strengthen the surveillance and monitoring system to curb the manufacturing and supply of spurious/fake drugs in the country.

- The drug inspection system also needs to be strengthened and streamlined in the country. The appointment of Drug Inspectors in States/UTs should be in proportion to number of pharmacies which are increasing day by day.
- It was recommended that facilities for drug testing laboratories should be augmented with setting up of new labs with latest technologies and wherewithal. This would facilitate testing of samples in a time-bound manner.
- A system of seeking feedback from consultants/medical practitioners needs to be evolved for assessing the quality and efficacy of drugs and result of such assessment may be placed in public domain for general awareness of masses.
- It is important to spread awareness about the supply of spurious/fake drugs among the public at large. The States/UTs should therefore conduct necessary programmes to create awareness among the masses.
- There is a need to examine the existing public medicine purchase system. The system of purchasing medicines from reputed manufacturers needs to be encouraged by all States/UTs. The focus should be on the quality of medicines rather than the cost of it.
- There is an urgent need to monitor the overall functioning of the pharmacies in the country by the concerned authorities.

Statement II

Action taken by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

(i) With regard to providing a legal frame work for clinical services and for effective action against illegal medical practitioner, it is stated that since 'Health' is a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to regulate health care services and to take action against the illegal medical practitioners. Keeping in view the need to regulate the healthcare facilities in the public interest, the Union Government has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration & Regulation)

Act, 2010. The Act provides for registration and regulation of all kinds of clinical establishments of recognized systems of medicine except those in Defence Forces. This Act provides for adherence to certain minimum standards of facilities by the clinical establishments. It has come into effect from 1st March, 2012 in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim, and all Union Territories. The States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Bihar have adopted this act. Other States have been requested to adopt the Clinical Establishments Act, 2010. Once adopted, the registration and regulation processes shall be managed primarily by the State Governments as per the provisions given in the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

(ii) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the following initiatives have been introduced, especially for predominantly tribal and remote areas:

❖ **Relaxed norms:**

- The population norms for setting up Health Facilities in tribal areas are relaxed as following:

Facility	General Area Population norm per facility	Tribal/Desert Area Population norm per facility
Sub-Centre	5,000	3,000
Primary Health Centre	30,000	20,000
Community Health Centre	1,20,000	80,000

- Recently, a new norm for setting up a SHC based on 'time to care' within 30 minutes by walk from a habitation has been adopted for selected district of hilly and Desert areas, which is applicable to States/UTs with predominant tribal population.

❖ **Strengthening of Sub-Centre**

- It has also been decided to strengthen sub-health centres (SHC) with increased human resource as first part of call for providing comprehensive primary care services in remote/inaccessible/high priority districts. Almost all the tribal districts are eligible for this.

❖ **Funding Pattern:**

- All the North Eastern States which have a high tribal population get funds under NRHM from Government of India in the proportion of 90 (Gol Share): 10 (State Share) as against share of funding in the ratio of 75:25 between Gol and non-North Eastern States and non-hilly States.

❖ **Mobile Medical Units (MMU):**

- Under NRHM, financial assistance is provided to States for MMUs with the objective to take health care to door steps of the public in rural areas, especially in the underserved tribal areas.
- The applicable norm is 5 MMUs per district based on population criteria.
- However, this can be further relaxed for hilly & tribal areas.
- Overall, there are 2045 MMUs in the country with 640 districts. Of these, 349 MMUs are operational in 75 districts with more than 50% tribal population.
- States have also been specifically requested to provide MMUs especially in areas inhabited by PTGs so as to provide primary health care facility close to PTG habitations.

❖ **High Priority Districts:**

- All such tribal and LWE districts whose composite health index is below the State average have been identified as high priority districts and will receive at least 30% more resources per capita under the NRHM as compared to the rest of the districts in the State.
- In all, 47 of the 75 tribal districts have been identified as High Priority Districts. Of the 32 districts with ST population of 50% in States other than NE States and UTs, 25 have been identified as High Priority districts.

❖ **Incentives to Doctors and Paramedics:**

- Various monetary and non-monetary incentives are provided to health personnel serving in remote, underserved and tribal areas.

❖ **Incentives for pursuing Higher Studies:**

- Generalist doctors serving in tribal and remote areas are given the following incentives towards post graduate degrees:
 - o 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas.
 - o Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas up to the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

❖ **ASHAs:**

- Under NRHM, States have been provided with the flexibility of relaxing the norm of one ASHA per 1000 population for Tribal/hilly and difficult areas.

❖ **JSY Benefits:**

- Under JSY, benefits in States other than the EAG States and J&K are provided to SC/ST and BPL families only.

❖ **Innovations:**

- Various states are implementing many innovative projects as per the need of the specific tribal area. Few examples of these are:
 - o **Birth Waiting Homes:** In many tribal districts, pregnant women have to come for institutional deliveries from distant places. States like Odisha and AP have Birth waiting Homes where the women can come before the expected delivery date and stay.
 - o **Boat clinics:** Boat clinics have been provided for such tribal areas of States like Assam which are only accessible by boats.
 - o **Doli/Palki:** To provide last mile connectivity in tribal areas without motorable roads, doli/palki is being provided. E.g Mamta doli in Gujarat.

- o **Bed Grant Scheme:** The Government of Tamil Nadu through TNHSP has initiated a bed grant scheme in collaboration with NGO for treatment of minor ailments and minor surgeries in tribal people in the identified hospitals since 2007 and the scheme is operational in 4 hospitals with NRHM support. NGO hospitals in the tribal areas or nearby Private Nursing Homes for free inpatients treatment services have been identified. It includes all the treatments for minor ailments, Ante Natal cases, Caesarian sections, Major and Minor surgeries etc. The Claims are made based on the no. of days of stay, cost of investigations, Medicine, diet and other medical and surgical procedures cost for each and every patient.

❖ **Specific Disease Driven Interventions:**

- Many States have implemented specific disease driven interventions according to the prevalence of disease in that particular tribal population/area. Examples are:

- o Sickle cell anaemia control programme is being implemented in Tamil Nadu.
- o Adolescent Anaemia Control Programme is being implemented in Odisha to reduce the prevalence and severity of Anaemia among adolescents.
- o Integrated Management of Malnutrition Programs at Facility level through three tier approach is being implemented in Gujarat.
- o Insecticide Treated Nets are provided for residential tribal School children in Odisha to prevent Malaria.
- o Antenatal Feeding to Combat Aneamia and Malnutrition project is being implemented in Narmada District of Gujarat.

(iii) The IMC Act, 1956 already has provision which prohibits a person, other than a medical practitioner enrolled on a State Medical Register, to practice medicine in the State and the Act also empowers the State

Governments to take action against any such person who violates the said provision of the IMC Act. The Central Government on its part has also strengthened the healthcare delivery system at the grassroots level under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to discourage the practice of modern medicine by unqualified medical practitioners.

Following amendments have been made in Medical Council of India (MCI)'s PG Regulations to encourage doctor to serve in the rural areas:

- (a) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas. After acquiring the PG Diploma, such Medical Officers shall serve for two more years in remote and/or difficult areas; and
- (b) Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

(iv) The Central Government has already relaxed the requirement of land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength, other infrastructure, etc. in tribal and notified hilly areas for setting up of medical colleges.

(v) The allocation of fund is made for implementation of healthcare programme across all segments of the society. The State-wise allocation of funds is not made exclusively for tribal. However, a detail of allocation made by the Department under Tribal Sub-plan during the last three years and the current year *i.e.* 2013-14 is enclosed as Annexure.

(vi) As regards the problem of spurious drugs, it may be stated that there have been unsubstantiated allegations, misconceptions and reports about the extent of spurious drugs in the country, especially by the media, which do not provide a balanced perspective of the situation and have, therefore, caused serious apprehensions. The Government, therefore, conducted a survey to assess the extent of spurious drugs in the country in the year 2009. The survey was statistically designed by the Indian Statistical Institute, Hyderabad.

Under the study, 24,136 samples of 62 brands of drugs were drawn from different outlets spread over the country. The survey revealed that the extent of drugs found spurious was 0.046% only. Further, as per the information made available by the State Drugs Controllers in respect of the drugs samples tested during last three years, the percentage of substandard drugs varied from 5.70% in 2008-09 to 4.54% in 2011-12. Notwithstanding, the Government has taken the following measures to check Spurious/Sub-standard Drugs in the country:

- The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 was amended by the Drugs & 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.
- The Drugs & 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. 16 States/UTs have already set up these special Courts.
- Guidelines for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of standard quality in the light of enhanced penalties under the Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 have been forwarded to the State Drugs Controllers for implementation.
- 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.
- On the basis of an Order of the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad in the Criminal (Misc.) Writ Petition No. 16212/2008 - Brahmaji vs. State of UP and Others, the Government had constituted a Task Force to examine the feasibility of networking and tracking the drugs distribution system in the country from the manufacturer to the retailer to secure the entire supply chain and detect spurious drugs available in the market. Different options through the use of Information Technology were considered by the Task Force, including providing bar code on the label of the drugs, for identifying and tracking their movement from the manufacturer to the consumer. On the basis of the recommendations of the Task Force and further consultation with the stakeholders, the Government conducted a study with the help of the National Informatics Centre to examine the feasibility of networking and tracking the drugs distribution system in the country from the manufacturer to the retailer by the use of modern information technological tools to detect spurious drugs available in the market. On the basis of that study and consulting and interacting with the stakeholders, including industry, the Government has asked the NIC to proceed further with developing a suitable IT system to achieve the aim.
- Overseas inspections of drug manufacturing sites to ensure quality of imported bulk drugs were started in 2011.
- 216 additional posts were created for strengthening CDSCO headquarters and ports/zonal offices.
- The Central Drugs Testing Labs have been provided with new and sophisticated testing equipments.
- Under the National Pharmacovigilance Programme, data on Adverse Drugs Reactions (ADRs) of drugs prescribed and used by patients is collected for safe-guarding Public Health. The Adverse Drug Reaction Monitoring Centres have been set up throughout the country for collecting and compiling the Pharmacovigilance or adverse drug reaction data. The approved Plan Outlay for 12th Plan for the National Pharmacovigilance Programme is Rs. 100 crore.
- During the 12th Five Year Plan, substantial provision has been made for further strengthening of the drug regulatory system of the country, both at central and state level. Rs. 1800 crore for

CDSCO and Rs. 1200 crore for a new centrally sponsored scheme of strengthening of states' drug regulatory system has approved for the 12th Plan to take care of, inter alia, upgradation of physical and manpower infrastructure of drug regulatory system at the centre and in the states,

e-governance, overseas offices of CDSCO, overseas inspections, creating more drug testing labs, mobile drug testing labs, mini labs at port offices, pharmacovigilance programmes, training programmes, programmes on public awareness, etc.

Annexure

Budget Allocation for Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. NRHM					
1.	National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme	79.16	43.00	61.24	62.35
2.	National Programme for Control of Blindness	25.00	24.00	31.05	25.07
3.	Revised National TB Control Programme	22.94	33.00	76.03	77.40
4.	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	0.49	3.60	5.46	5.56
5.	Infrastructure Maintenance	250.10	327.00	527.64	537.13
6.	Supply of Drugs & Contraceptive	16.79	20.50	12.17	0.00
7.	Immunization(Routine & Pulse Polio)	126.62	101.90	171.51	174.94
8.	Flexible Pool for State PIPs	576.09	1334.00	1155.21	1211.07
9.	Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme	—	—	6.64	6.87
10.	Strengthening of District Hospitals for providing advanced secondary care	—	—	10.59	0.11
11.	Providing free generic medicines in all public health institutions in the country	—	—	10.59	0.11
12.	IEC	15.09	9.00	—	—
	Sub Total (NRHM)	1116.78	1896.00	2098.91	2100.61
B. Health					
12.	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke	—	16.00	24.60	32.70
13.	National Mental Health Programme	—	10.00	10.70	16.35
14.	Assistance to State for Capacity Building (Trauma Care)	—	—	8.20	7.25
15.	Health Care for Elderly	—	—	12.30	5.45

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	District Hospitals (Up-gradation of State Govts. Medical Colleges)	—	—	28.70	125.53*
17.	Human Resources for Health	—	—	41.00	
18.	National Urban Health Mission	—	10.00	—	0.11
	Sub Total (Health)	—	36.00	125.50	187.39
	Grand Total	1116.78	1932.00	2224.41	2288.00

*It includes Rs. 28.34 crore for District Hospitals (Up-gradation of State Government Medical Colleges)

[*Translation*]

Funds Donated by ONGC

6133. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has donated any funds for local area development especially in Gujarat under the Corporate Social Responsibility Scheme during the year 2013: and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The total amount spent by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) for local area development under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Scheme during the year 2012-2013 is Rs. 2,62,18,03,287.46 (Two arab sixty two crore eighteen lakh three thousand two hundred eighty seven rupees and forty six paise) (unaudited).

An amount of Rs. 17,69,46,529.71 (Seventeen crore sixty nine lakh forty six thousand five hundred twenty nine rupees and seventy one paise) (unaudited) was spent in Gujarat State for the year 2012-2013 for various developmental activities under Corporate Social Responsibility Scheme (CSR). The details of amount spent for various CSR activities by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited in 2012-13 State-wise/UT-wise and Unit-wise is given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

Statement I

Gujarat for the year 2012-13

(Rs.)

Education including Vocational courses	108,645,730.00
Entrepreneurship (self help and livelihood)	280,000.00
Environment, ecological conservation, promotion	5,205,348.00
Grant of Financial aid/assistance	2,301,510.00
Ground water management including recharge	615,000.00
Health Care	11,748,833.00
Infrastructural support near our operational area	39,444,426.71
Initiatives for physically and mentally challenged	2,066,802.00

Promoting sports/sports persons; support	15,000.00
Promotion of artisans, craftsmen, musicians.	70,000.00
Society of Petroleum Geophysists	996,075.00
Sponsorship of media/cultural/sports	568,245.00
Sponsorship of seminars, conferences, workshop	4,139,560.00
Women's empowerment, girl child development	850,000.00
Gujarat Total	Rs. 176946529.71 (un-audited)

Statement II*CSR Expenditure 2012-13*

State & Focus area-wise	Amount
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	
Education including Vocational courses	36,480,408.00
Environment, ecological conservation, promotion	300,000.00
Grant of Financial aid/assistance	162,500.00
Ground water management including recharge	5,759,375.00
Health Care	5,163,674.00
Infrastructural support near our operational area	10,806,192.00
Initiatives for physically and mentally challenged	550,000.00
Promoting sports/sports persons; support	1,405,000.00
Promotion of artisans, craftsmen, musicians	1,968,500.00
Sponsorship of media/cultural/sports	20,000.00
Sponsorship of seminars, conferences, workshop	950,000.00
Women's empowerment, girl child development	50,000.00
Andhra Pradesh Total	63615649 (un-audited)
Arunachal Pradesh	
Education including Vocational courses	10,842,497.00
Environment, ecological conservation, promotion	200,000.00
Promoting sports/sports persons; support	200,000.00
Sponsorship of seminars, conferences, workshop	1,182,400.00
Arunachal Pradesh Total	12424897(un-audited)

1	2
Assam	
Education including Vocational courses	41,812,431.46
Entrepreneurship (self help and livelihood)	3,215,733.00
Environment, ecological conservation, promotion	2,524,200.00
Grant of Financial aid/assistance	11,801,500.00
Ground water management including recharge	1,242,928.00
Health Care	1,460,439.00
Infrastructural support near our operational area	13,853,685.55
Initiatives for physically and mentally challenged	3,800,000.00
Promoting sports/sports persons; support	6,136,674.00
Promotion of artisans, craftsmen, musicians	24,364,012.00
Sponsorship of media/cultural/sports	740,000.00
Sponsorship of seminars, conferences, workshops	4,106,510.00
Assam Total	115058113.01 (un-audited)
Bihar	
Grant of Financial aid/assistance	200,000.00
Health Care	1,000,000.00
Bihar Total	1200000 (un-audited)
Chhattisgarh	
Ground water management including recharge	155,440.00
Health Care	544,273.00
Sponsorship of media/cultural/sports	500,000.00
Grant of Financial aid/assistance	150,000.00
Chhattisgarh Total	1349713 (un-audited)
Delhi & Pan India	
Education including Vocational courses	22,729,800.00
Entrepreneurship (self help and livelihood)	680,666.00
Environment, ecological conservation, promotion	28,222,450.00
Grant of Financial aid/assistance	5,346,499.00
Ground water management including recharge	320,719.00

1	2
Health Care	75,583,349.00
Infrastructural support near our operational area (including Rs. 167.56 crore towards LPG connection under RGGLVY Scheme)	1,684,140,274.00
Initiatives for physically and mentally challenged	5,841,373.00
Promoting sports/sports persons; support	3,840,000.00
Promotion of artisans, craftsmen, musicians	8,710,280.00
Sponsorship of media/cultural/sports	25,236,321.00
Sponsorship of seminars, conferences, workshop	64,891,705.00
Women's empowerment, girl child development	1,932,000.00
Delhi and Pan India = Total	1927475436 (un-audited)
Goa	
Grant of Financial aid/assistance	767,904.00
Sponsorship of media/cultural/sports	1,600,000.00
Sponsorship of seminars, conferences, workshop	1,500,000.00
Goa Total	3867904 (un-audited)
Gujarat	
Education including Vocational courses	108,645,730.00
Entrepreneurship (self help and livelihood)	280,000.00
Environment, ecological conservation, promotion	5,205,348.00
Grant of Financial aid/assistance	2,301,510.00
Ground water management including recharge	615,000.00
Health Care	11,748,833.00
Infrastructural support near our operational area	39,444,426.71
Initiatives for physically and mentally challenged	2,066,802.00
Promoting sports/sports persons; support	15,000.00
Promotion of artisans, craftsmen, musicians	70,000.00
Society of Petroleum Geophysists	996,075.00
Sponsorship of media/cultural/sports	568,245.00
Sponsorship of seminars, conferences, workshop	4,139,560.00
Women's empowerment, girl child development	850,000.00
Gujarat Total	176946529.71 (un-audited)

1	2
Haryana	
Health Care	500,000.00
Initiatives for physically and mentally challenged	50,000.00
Promotion of artisans, craftsmen, musicians	200,000.00
Sponsorship of media/cultural/sports	500,000.00
Sponsorship of seminars, conferences, workshop	1,000,000.00
Women's empowerment, girl child development	50,000.00
Haryana Total	2300000(un-audited)
Himachal Pradesh	
Sponsorship of media/cultural/sports	900,000.00
Sponsorship of seminars, conferences, workshop	200,000.00
Himachal Pradesh Total	1100000 (un-audited)
Jharkhand	
Health Care	1,761,522.00
Infrastructural support near our operational area	200,000.00
Sponsorship of media/cultural/sports	1,000,000.00
Jharkhand Total	2961522 (un-audited)
Karnataka	
Education including Vocational courses	100,000.00
Grant of Financial aid/assistance	500,000.00
Infrastructural support near our operational area	920,000.00
Promoting sports/sports persons; support	500,000.00
Sponsorship of media/cultural/sports	1,200,000.00
Sponsorship of seminars, conferences, workshop	2,170,000.00
Karnataka Total	5390000 (un-audited)
Kerala	
Education including Vocational courses	1,304,000.00
Grant of Financial aid/assistance	200,000.00
Initiatives for physically and mentally challenged	1,283,695.00
Promoting sports/sports persons; support	2,500,000.00

1	2
Promotion of artisans, craftsmen, musicians	1,100,000.00
Sponsorship of media/cultural/sports	1,449,996.00
Sponsorship of seminars, conferences, workshop	2,200,000.00
Kerala total	10037691 (un-audited)
Madhya Pradesh	
Promoting sports/sports persons; support	675,000.00
Sponsorship of media/cultural/sports	580,000.00
Sponsorship of seminars, conferences, workshop	500,000.00
Madhya Pradesh Total	1755000 (un-audited)
Maharashtra	
Education including Vocational courses	50,291,452.00
Entrepreneurship (self help and livelihood)	1,342,428.00
Environment, ecological conservation, promotion	1,098,880.00
Grant of Financial aid/assistance	3,365,440.00
Health Care	6,944,037.00
Infrastructural support near our operational area	1,578,040.00
Initiatives for physically and mentally challenged	4,521,710.00
Promoting sports/sports persons; support	2,853,183.00
Promotion of artisans, craftsmen, musicians	4,077,780.00
Sponsorship of media/cultural/sports	4,101,630.00
Sponsorship of seminars, conferences, workshop	8,268,204.00
Women's empowerment, girl child development	1,321,000.00
Maharashtra Total	89763784 (un-audited)
Manipur	
Promoting sports/sports persons; support	1,000,000.00
Manipur Total	1000000 (un-audited)
Odisha	
Health Care	80,080.00
Initiatives for physically and mentally challenged	300,000.00
Promotion of artisans, craftsmen, musicians	300,000.00
Odisha Total	680080 (un-audited)

1	2
Puducherry	
Education including Vocational courses	922,000.00
Entrepreneurship (self help and livelihood)	50,000.00
Grant of Financial aid/assistance	-114,568.00
Health Care	2,025,250.00
Infrastructural support near our operational area	3,539,000.00
Initiatives for physically and mentally challenged	1,047,252.00
Promoting sports/sports persons; support	775,000.00
Promotion of artisans, craftsmen, musicians	85,000.00
Sponsorship of media/cultural/sports	200,000.00
Sponsorship of seminars, conferences, workshop	573,000.00
Women's empowerment, girl child development	412,500.00
Puducherry Total	9514434 (un-audited)
Punjab	
Promoting sports/sports persons; support	1,000,000.00
Sponsorship of media/cultural/sports	700,000.00
Sponsorship of seminars, conferences, workshop	500,000.00
Punjab Total	2200000 (un-audited)
Rajasthan	
Education including Vocational courses	28,000.00
Grant of Financial aid/assistance	500,000.00
Sponsorship of media/cultural/sports	575,000.00
Sponsorship of seminars, conferences, workshop	300,000.00
Rajasthan Total	1403000 (un-audited)
Sikkim	
Promoting sports/sports persons; support	275,280.00
Sponsorship of media/cultural/sports	224,720.00
Sikkim Total	500000 (un-audited)
Tamil Nadu	
Education including Vocational courses	11,934,886.00

1	2
Entrepreneurship (self help and livelihood)	387,000.00
Environment, ecological conservation, promotion	1,481,800.00
Grant of Financial aid/assistance	-16,391.00
Ground water management including recharge	335,000.00
Health Care	1,539,500.00
Infrastructural support near our operational area	7,500,178.00
Initiatives for physically and mentally challenged	4,044,704.00
Promoting sports/sports persons; support	3,916,250.00
Promotion of artisans, craftsmen, musicians	725,000.00
Sponsorship of media/cultural/sports	1,950,000.00
Sponsorship of seminars, conferences, workshop	250,000.00
Women's empowerment, girl child development	419,000.00
Tamil Nadu Total	34466927(un-audited)
Tripura	
Education including Vocational courses	26,437,500.00
Entrepreneurship (self help and livelihood)	4,018,745.00
Health Care	759,361.00
Infrastructural support near our operational area	6,089,963.00
Promoting sports/sports persons; support	114,000.00
Promotion of artisans, craftsmen, musicians	300,000.00
Sponsorship of seminars, conferences, workshop	856,750.00
Women's empowerment, girl child development	700,000.00
Tripura Ttoal	39276319 (un-audited)
Uttar Pradesh	
Education including Vocational courses	550,000.00
Entrepreneurship (self help and livelihood)	547,830.00
Environment, ecological conservation, promotion	3,464,032.00
Grant of Financial aid/assistance	1,067,292.00
Ground water management including recharge	2,456,250.00
Health Care	4,677,870.00

1	2
Initiatives for physically and mentally challenged	1,939,875.00
Promoting sports/sports persons; support	500,000.00
Promotion of artisans, craftsmen, musicians	200,000.00
Sponsorship of seminars, conferences, workshop	2,850,000.00
Women's empowerment, girl child development	600,000.00
Uttar Pradesh Total	18853149 (un-audited)
Uttarakhand	
Education including Vocational courses	50,517,246.00
Entrepreneurship (self help and livelihood)	168,000.00
Environment, ecological conservation, promotion	4,170,500.00
Grant of Financial aid/assistance	2,037,290.00
Health Care	4,213,866.75
Infrastructural support near our operational area	1,641,000.00
Initiatives for physically and mentally challenged	1,764,052.00
Promoting sports/sports persons; support	200,000.00
Promotion of artisans, craftsmen, musicians	6,450,000.00
Society of Petroleum Geophysists	250,000.00
Sponsorship of media/cultural/sports	3,828,279.00
Sponsorship of seminars, conferences, workshop	5,990,563.00
Uttarakhand Total	81230796.75 (un-audited)
West Bengal	
Education including Vocational courses	1,062,363.00
Entrepreneurship (self help and livelihood)	100,000.00
Environment, ecological conservation, promotion	704,180.00
Grant of Financial aid/assistance	612,500.00
Health Care	3,584,723.00
Infrastructural support near our operational area	2,045,631.86
Initiatives for physically and mentally challenged	1,023,150.13
Promoting sports/sports persons; support	2,800,000.00
Promotion of artisans, craftsmen, musicians	516,920.00

1	2
Sponsorship of media/cultural/sports	423,600.00
Sponsorship of seminars, conferences, workshop	3,851,968.00
Women's empowerment, girl child development	707,307.00
West Bengal Total	17,432,342.99
Grand Total	2621803287.46 (un-audited)

Safe Abortions

6134. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) whether India has the highest number of unsafe abortions in the world as per various surveys undertaken in this regard;

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

(c) the number of maternal deaths in the country due to unsafe abortions; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by the Government to encourage institutional deliveries especially in rural and backward areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) India specific data on numbers of unsafe abortions is not available through National Level Surveys or through International Estimates.

(b) Does not arise

(c) As per Registrar General of India-Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS) Survey Report (2001-03), 8% of maternal deaths in the country are attributed to "Abortion" which translates into an absolute number of approximately 4,500 deaths in one year.

(d) Under the National Rural Health Mission, a number of steps have been taken to encourage institutional deliveries with a focus on the rural and

backward areas which include:-

1. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a conditional cash transfer scheme to promote Institutional Delivery with a special focus on Below Poverty Line (BPL) and SC/ST pregnant women. The scheme has brought about a significant increase in institutional delivery.
2. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK), which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.
3. Strengthening Sub Centres, PHCs, CHCs and sub-district/district hospitals with the necessary infrastructure, drugs, supplies, equipments and trained service providers to provide facilities to women for institutional delivery.
4. Augmenting the availability of skilled manpower by training ANMs and Nurses in Skilled Birth Attendance and MBBS doctors in Emergency Obstetric Care.
5. More than 8.8 lakhs ASHAs have been appointed in the villages to facilitate accessing of health care services at institutions, by the community, particularly pregnant women.
6. Referral systems have been established including emergency referral transport for pregnant women,

for which the states have been given flexibility to use different models.

7. Strengthening of Govt. health facilities through provision of flexible funds.
8. Name based web enabled tracking of pregnant women to ensure timely and quality antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care has been introduced.
9. Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children during pregnancy and after delivery.
10. Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services and to provide a platform for Information Education Communication (IEC)/Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) activities including promotion of institutional delivery.

[English]

Domestic Solar Equipments

6135. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether any request has been received from the Indian Solar Manufacturers Association (ISMA) for saving the domestic industry from the cheap solar equipment being imported from China;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the ISMA has also represented against dilution of domestic content requirements of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM);

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to protect the interest of domestic industry?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Indian Solar Manufacturers Association (ISMA) has filed a petition for anti-dumping duty on import of cells (wafer or thin film based) whether or not assembled into modules from Malaysia, China PR, Chinese Taipei and USA. The petition has been filed with the Directorate of Anti-Dumping Duty and Allied Duties, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

(c) to (e) ISMA *vide* a report has requested this Ministry to implement 100% domestic content requirement per the original vision of promoting solar energy and growing solar manufacturing in India. Government is keen to promote domestic industry in solar power.

The steps taken by Government include domestic content requirement clause under Batch-I&II of Phase-I of JNNSM and Custom and Excise Duty Exemption on a large number of input raw materials required for manufacturing of solar equipments.

[Translation]

Ethanol Pricing

6136. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether talks regarding production and pricing of ethanol is going on between the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies and the Indian Sugar Mills Association;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the sugar mills of Maharashtra have been awarded contract for supplying ethanol;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the total quantity of ethanol proposed to be supplied by these sugar mills; and

(e) whether the Indian Sugar Mills Association has urged the Government to finalise the tender relating to ethanol at the earliest and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have floated tender on 29 December, 2012 for their requirement of 140.4 crore litres of ethanol in accordance with the Government decision taken on 22.11.2012, in which it was decided that procurement price of ethanol would be henceforth decided between OMCs and suppliers of ethanol. Further processing and issue of Letter of Intent is under way.

(e) Yes Madam. Two representations dated 25.3.2013 and 03.04.2013 have been received from Indian Sugar Mills Association pointing out the delay in finalisation of tender issued by OMCs for supply of ethanol. In this regard, OMCs have explained that the delay has occurred due to a complaint filed by M/s. India Glycol Ltd. (IGL) with Competition Commission of India (CCI). The matter was referred to Independent External Monitors (IEM), who have provided consent to OMCs on 03.04.2013 for proceeding with the tendering process.

[English]

Report on Fuel Pricing

6137. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sought a report from the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on the issue of subsidies and fuel pricing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the OMCs have submitted any report in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

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

Child Protection

6138. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has held any consultations with civil society organisations on child protection through the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR);

(b) if so, the details and the major recommendations/findings thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) was set up in March, 2007 in accordance with the provisions of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 for protection of child rights. The NCPCR holds consultations with civil society organisations as part of its mandate to uphold the child rights. However, no specific consultation has been organized by the NCPCR with civil society organisations on child protection in recent years for the Government or on its behalf.

[Translation]

Trauma Care Centres

6139. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up the Trauma Care Centres on the National Highways for providing immediate medical assistance to those injured in road accidents on highways;

(b) if so, the criteria fixed for setting up of Trauma Care Centres on the National Highways;

(c) the number of such Trauma Care Centres set up in the country and fund allocated/utilised during the 11th Five Year Plan, year, State/UT-wise and location-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of Trauma Care Centres during 12th Five Year Plan;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the funds earmarked for the purpose, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure proper functioning of these Trauma Care Centres?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes. Grant has been released for development of trauma care facilities in the identified district hospitals/medical colleges of the state Governments.

The criteria for selection was the location of the hospitals along the Golden Quadrilateral, North-South

and East-West Corridors of the National Highways as well as their bed strength for setting up different levels of trauma care facilities.

State/UT-wise & location-wise details of funds released is enclosed.

(d) to (f) While Health is a State subject, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments for strengthening trauma care facilities in medical colleges/district hospitals by providing grants under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme-“Assistance for Capacity Building for Trauma Care”. The implementation of the Scheme is to be done by the respective State Governments. In the 12th Plan Rs. 900 crore has been allocated under the scheme.

Statement

Status of Trauma Care Centres

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Corridor	Name of Trauma Centre	Level	Funds Allotted	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6
ANDHRA PRADESH					
1.	N-S	Rajeev Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Adilabad	II	9.6500	3.3000
2.		Distt. Hqr Hospital, Nizamabad	II	9.6500	0.8000
3.		Area Hospital, Kamareddy	III	4.8000	2.2038
4.		District Hospital, Mehboobnagar	III	4.8000	0.6500
5.		Govt. General Hospital & Medical College, Kurnool	II	9.6500	6.6000
6.		Govt. General Hospital & Medical College, Anantapur	II	9.6500	0.8000
7.		Community Hospital, Penukonda	III	4.8000	0.6500
8.	G-Q	Taluk Hospital, Tekkali	III	4.8000	3.0700
9.		District Hospital, Srikakulam	II	9.6500	4.4400
10.		King George Hospital/Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam	II	9.6500	6.6000

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.		Area/Tuni Taluk Hospital, East Godavari District	III	4.8000	2.8233
12.		District Hospital, Rajahmundry, East Godavari	II	9.6500	4.4400
13.		District Hospital, Eluru, West Godavari	III	4.8000	2.2400
14.		Medical College, Guntur	II	9.6500	6.5900
15.		District Hospital, Ongole	III	4.8000	3.0950
16.		Dist. Hospital, Nellore	II	9.6500	6.6000
17.		Taluk Hospital, Nayadupet	III	4.8000	0.6500
ASSAM					
1.	E-W	Medical College & Hospital, Silchar	II	9.6500	4.6575
2.		Civil Hospital, Haflong	III	4.8000	0.6500
3.		Civil Hospital, Diphu	III	4.8000	0.6500
4.		District Hospital, Nagaon	II	9.6500	6.5900
5.		Medical College & Hospital, Guwahati	II	9.6500	5.0800
6.		District Hospital, Nalbari	III	4.8000	2.6000
7.		Civil Hospital, Bongaigaon	III	4.8000	2.2038
BIHAR					
1.	E-W	Civil Hospital, Kishanganj	III	4.8000	0.6500
2.		District Hospital, Purnia	II	9.6500	0.8000
3.		Civil Hospital, Madhepura	III	4.8000	0.6500
4.		Darbhanga Medical College Hospital, Darbhanga	II	9.6500	0.8000
5.		S.K. Medical College Hospital, Muzaffarpur	II	9.6500	0.8000
6.		Civil Hospital, Gopalganj	III	4.8000	0.6500
7.		Civil Hospital, Jhanjarpur	III	4.8000	0.6500
8.	GQ	Sadar Hospital, Sasaram, Rohtas	III	4.8000	0.6500
9.		AN Magadh Medical College Hospital, Gaya	II	9.6500	0.8000
GUJARAT					
1.	E-W	Civil Hospital, Palanpur	II	9.6500	6.6000
2.		Civil Hospital, Radhanpur	III	4.8000	1.5685

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.		S.A. Hospital, Bachau, Kutch	III	4.8000	0.6500
4.		General Hospital, Morbi	II	9.6500	4.0461
5.		Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Hospital, Rajkot	II	9.6500	6.6000
6.		CHC, Jetpur	III	4.8000	1.5685
7.		General Hospital, Porbandar	II	9.6500	4.0461
8.	G-Q	General Hospital, Valsad	II	9.6500	6.6000
9.		Govt. Medical College, Surat	II	9.6500	6.6000
10.		District Hospital, Bharuch	III	4.8000	2.2038
11.		SSG Hospital & Medical, Badodara College, Vadodara	II	9.6500	3.2936
12.		District Hospital, Himmat Nagar	III	4.8000	2.2038
HARYANA					
1.	N-S	Dist Hospital, Ambala	II	9.6500	5.5735
2.		B.S.S. General Hospital, Panipat	III	4.8000	0.6500
3.	G-Q	District Hospital, Rewari	III	4.8000	3.2750
JAMMU & KASHMIR					
1.	N-S	MMAM District Hospital, Anantnag	III	4.8000	2.4450
2.		Trauma Hospital, Ramban, Doda	III	4.8000	2.9654
3.		Govt. District Hospital, Udhampur	II	9.6500	4.6358
JHARKHAND					
1.	GQ	Patliputra Medical College, Dhanbad	II	9.6500	0.8000
KARNATAKA					
1.	G-Q	Tumkur Dist Hospital, Tumkur	III	4.8000	1.9474
2.		Taluk Hospital, Sira	III	4.8000	1.8114
3.		Civil Hospital, Chitradurga	II	9.6500	5.3637
4.		Civil Hospital, Devangere	III	4.8000	1.9474
5.	G-Q	Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli, Dharwad	II	9.6500	4.1117
6.		District Hospital, Haveri	III	4.8000	2.3036
7.		District Hospital, Belgaum	III	4.8000	1.2415
8.	N-S	District Hospital, Chickballapur	III	4.8000	0.6500

1	2	3	4	5	6
MADHYA PRADESH					
1.	E-W	Civil Hospital, Shivpuri	II	9.6500	4.4400
2.	N-S	G R Medical College Hospital, Gwalior	II	9.6500	6.6300
3.		District Hospital, Sagar	II	9.6500	0.8000
4.		District Hospital, Narasimhapur	III	4.8000	0.6500
5.		Indira Gandhi District Hospital, Seoni	III	4.8000	0.6500
MAHARASHTRA					
1.	GQ	Govt. Medical College Hospital, Kolhapur	II	9.6500	6.0200
2.		District Hospital, Satara	III	4.8000	2.6450
3.		BJ Medical College, Pune	II	9.6500	5.9540
4.		Municipal Hospital, Vashi	III	4.8000	3.6950
5.		Sub-District Hospital Danau, Thane	III	4.8000	0.6500
6.	N-S	Sub-District Hospital, Hinganghat, Wardha	III	4.8000	0.6500
ODISHA					
1.	G-Q	District Hospital, Balasore	II	9.6500	0.8000
2.		District Hospital, Bhadrak	III	4.8000	0.6500
3.		SCB Medical College, Cuttack	I	16.0000	12.5400
4.		District Hospital, Khurda	III	4.8000	2.2038
5.		MKCG Medical College, Behrampur	II	9.6500	4.6100
PUNJAB					
1.	N-S	Sub-District Hospital, Pathankot, Gurdaspur	III	4.8000	3.3689
2.		Distt. Hospital, Jalandhar	II	9.6500	6.6000
3.		Distt. Hospital, Khanna	III	4.8000	2.7725
RAJASTHAN					
1.	E-W	Govt. Hospital, Baran	III	4.8000	0.6500
2.		New Medical College Hospital, Kota	II	9.6500	6.5900
3.		SS Hospital, Chittorgarh	III	4.8000	2.2038
4.	G-Q	Civil Hospital, Dungarpur, Sabarkantha	III	4.8000	0.6500
5.		RNT Medical College, Udaipur	II	9.6500	6.5900
6.		District Hospital, Bhilwara	III	4.8000	2.2038

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.		JLN Medical College, Ajmer	II	9.6500	6.5900
8.		SMS Medical College, Jaipur	II	9.6500	6.5900
9.		Taluk Hospital, Kotputli, Alwar	III	4.8000	2.2038
10.		Govt. Hospital, Sirohi	III	4.8000	2.2038
TAMIL NADU					
1.	GQ	Kilpauk Medical College, Chennai	II	9.6500	0.8000
2.		Government Medical College and Civil Hospital, Vellore	II	9.6500	6.5900
3.		Taluk Hospital, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri	III	4.8000	2.6500
4.	N-S	Govt. District Hqr. Hospital, Karur	III	4.8000	0.6500
5.		Dist Hospital, Dindigul	II	9.6500	5.8000
6.		Govt. Rajaji Hospital & Medical College, Madurai	II	9.6500	5.2200
7.		District Hqr. Hospital, Kovilpatti	III	4.8000	2.6500
8.		Govt. Medical College Hospital, Tirunelveli	II	9.6500	5.8000
9.	N-S	Govt. Medical College Hospital, Kanniyakumari	II	9.6500	0.8000
UTTAR PRADESH					
1.	E-W	BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur	II	9.6500	6.5900
2.		Distt. Hospital, Faizabad	III	4.8000	0.6500
3.		KGM College, Lucknow	II	9.6500	6.6200
4.		LLR Hospital & GSVM Medical College, Kanpur	II	9.6500	6.5900
5.		District Hospital, Jaluan, Orai	III	4.8000	0.6500
6.		MLB Medical College, Jhansi	II	9.6500	7.1600
7.		District Hospital, Basti	III	4.8000	0.6500
8.	G-Q	SN Medical College, Agra	II	9.6500	6.5900
9.		Shri B.A. District Hospital, Etawah	III	4.8000	0.6500
10.		District Hospital, Fatehpur	III	4.8000	0.6500
11.		MLN Medical College, Allahabad	II	9.6500	6.5900
12.	N-S	LLRM Medical College, Meerut	II	9.6500	0.8000
13.		District Hospital, Lalitpur	II	9.6500	0.8000

1	2	3	4	5	6
		WEST BENGAL			
1.	E-W	North Bengal Medical College & Hospital, Siliguri	II	9.6500	0.8000
2.		Islampur SD Hospital, Uttar Dinajpur	III	4.8000	0.6500
3.	GQ	Sub Divisional Hospital, Asansol	II	9.6500	0.8000
4.		Burdwan Medical College & Hospital, Burdwan	II	9.6500	4.6358
5.		Sub-District Hospital, Kharagpur	III	4.8000	2.6163

[English]

Exchange of Torn Currency

6140. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether facility of distribution of currency notes and coins through the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) counters against soiled/torn currency has been extended to the public;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said facility has since been withdrawn and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the alternative measures being taken by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to help the citizens in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that presently the facility of distribution of currency notes and coins through its counters against soiled/torn currency is being extended to the public. Bank notes and coins are distributed in exchange through counters of 19 Regional Offices of RBI and currency chest /bank branches. Public can also tender their torn/soiled currency in Triple Lock Receptacle (TLR) covers to the issue offices of RBI at 19 locations, the value of which is remitted to their bank account/address at a later date. All bank branches have been instructed to extend this facility to the members of public *vide* instructions dated January 28, 2013.

In the Annual Monetary Policy Statement (AMPS), 2012-13 announced on April 17, 2012, it was indicated to channelize the distribution of bank notes and coins only through currency chests/bank branches. RBI's reach with its presence restricted to just 19 centres is quite limited and commercial banks with their wide network of branches are better positioned to meet the requirements of common person relating to currency and coins. The rationale behind the proposed move is to better serve the interest of the common person. However, RBI will continue to manage the distribution of bank notes and coins through the currency chests and bank branches.

Wage Revision

6141. SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Finance has received any representation regarding implementation of 1997 and 2007 wage revision and increase of retirement age from 58 years to 60 years in Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT) Limited, Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Finance has received representations regarding implementation of 1997 and 2007 wage revision and increase of retirement age from 58 years to 60 years in Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT) Limited, Hyderabad.

(c) These representation have been forwarded to Department of Heavy Industries, the concerned administrative department, for appropriate action.

Amendment in DICGC Act

6142. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has any proposal to amend Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (DICGC) Act to provide deposit insurance benefits to depositors of cooperative credit societies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether various State Governments have requested RBI to enhance deposit insurance ceiling limits, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) the time by which the existing deposit insurance ceiling limit is likely to be enhanced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (DICGC) has reported that there is no proposal to amend DICGC Act to provide deposit insurance benefits to depositors of cooperative credit societies.

(c) and (d) DICGC has reported that it has received requests regarding increase in deposit insurance coverage limit from Hon'ble Members of Parliament from certain States. Government has advised DICGC to increase deposit insurance cover which will be implemented after differential premium is made applicable for the insured banks. A proposal in this regard is being finalised by DICGC/RBI. DICGC is working out a proposal on differential premium which would need to be implemented before increase in deposit insurance cover is effected.

Open Acreage Licensing Policy Regime

6143. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to move to an Open Acreage Licensing Policy regime; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Government has planned to formulate Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) in future for award of exploration blocks. Under OALP, the exploration acreages are likely to remain open for offer round the year and prospective bidders will be able to choose areas of their interest. However, details in this regard are yet to be worked out. Actions have been initiated to establish the National Data Repository (NDR), which is a pre-requisite for launching of OALP.

Subsidy Estimate

6144. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of subsidy outgo estimated for each sector of the economy for the current financial year; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to realise the estimate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of major subsidies estimated for the current year is:-

	(Rs. in crore)
Subsidies	BE 2013-14
Fertiliser subsidy	65,971.50
Food subsidy	90,000.00
Petroleum subsidy	65,000.00
Interest subsidy	8,061.34
Other subsidy	2,050.68
Total	231,083.52

(b) The estimated subsidies would be provided for through suitable policy intervention, including raising the

tax-GDP ratio and improved targeting of subsidies. The direct transfer of subsidy using the Aadhaar platform is being implemented to ensure better targeting and leakage proof delivery. Government has further decided to gradually deregulate diesel prices in small increments. Food Corporation of India (FCI) has also been requested to reduce the administrative overheads for optimum utilisation of outlays meant for food subsidy.

Eye Donation Facilities in Government Hospitals

6145. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of blind people living in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of eyes donated and the number of people waiting for eye donor during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Central Government hospitals and its associated hospitals including All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) lacks adequate facilities for eye donation;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the facilities of eye donation including timely retrieval and transplantation of eyes in these hospitals and also to promote eye donation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) As per the National Survey (2001-02) conducted under the National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, a Statement-I showing estimated number of blind people in the country, State/UT-wise is enclosed.

(b) As reported by States/UTs, a statement showing the number of donated eyes collected during the last three years (2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13) is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The information for the current financial year is not available.

As per the available estimates, there is a need of around 20,000 corneas for new blind patients per year and around 1,00,000 corneas to clear the backlog.

(c) and (d) Eye Banks located in Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) are adequately equipped/developed for collecting eyes from willing donors. NPCB fully supports this activity by providing financial and logistic support as per the programme norms.

(e) The steps taken under NPCB to improve the facilities of eye donation including timely retrieval and transplantation in hospitals and to promote eye donation in the country are as under:

- (i) Strengthening of Eye Banks and Eye Donation Centres in the country by providing required ophthalmic equipments and manpower;
- (ii) Collection of eyes by Eye Banks from registered donors after their death and also from those patients who die in hospitals through "Hospital Corneal Retrieval Programme" for timely transplantation of cornea;
- (iii) Appointment of Eye Donation Councillors in the identified Eye Banks to promote eye donation and timely utilization of donated eyes;
- (iv) Information Education Communication (IEC) is an on-going activity under NPCB. Continued intensified efforts are being made under NPCB to promote eye donation by the following modes:
 - Radio programme - Ankhein Heain Anmol
 - Television Programmes - Swasth Bharat and Kalyani
 - Eye Donation Fortnight from 25th August to 8th September
 - World Sight Day on 2nd Thursday of October
 - Glaucoma Week during 10-16th March
 - Printing and distribution of NPCB newsletter to all eye surgeons in the country.

Statement I*Estimated Blind Persons in India-2001-02*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Prevalence of Blindness (Survey 2001-02)	Estimated Blind Persons (Visual Acuity <6/60)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.10	3919
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1.42	1075331
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.28	24877
4.	Assam	3.05	812471
5.	Bihar	0.78	646455
6.	Chandigarh	1.01	9099
7.	Chhattisgarh	1.61	334815
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.07	2359
9.	Daman & Diu	1.07	1691
10.	Delhi	1.13	155748
11.	Goa	1.52	20429
12.	Gujarat	1.07	541388
13.	Haryana	1.89	398468
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.70	42541

1	2	3	4
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.61	162126
16.	Jharkhand	1.41	379423
17.	Karnataka	1.78	938664
18.	Kerala	0.56	178296
19.	Lakshadweep	1.10	667
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1.16	700467
21.	Maharashtra	0.95	919146
22.	Manipur	1.38	32963
23.	Meghalaya	0.74	17065
24.	Mizoram	0.78	6950
25.	Nagaland	1.05	20881
26.	Odisha	1.40	513897
27.	Puducherry	0.78	7596
28.	Punjab	1.01	245322
29.	Rajasthan	1.55	875333
30.	Sikkim	0.65	3513
31.	Tamil Nadu	0.78	484465
32.	Tripura	0.77	24572
33.	Uttar Pradesh	0.94	1560897
34.	Uttarakhand	0.56	47486
35.	West Bengal	1.19	954632
Total		1.10	12143952

Statement II

NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR CONTROL OF BLINDNESS
No. of Donated Eyes collected—State/UT-wise

Sl.No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (based on information collected upto 30.04.2013)
		No. of donated eyes collected	No. of donated eyes collected	No. of donated eyes collected
1	2	3	4	5
MAJOR STATES				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4521	6865	6694
2.	Bihar	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Chhattisgarh	173	107	128
4.	Goa	0	0	2
5.	Gujarat	7782	8213	6508
6.	Haryana	1014	3144	1842
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	16	20
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	38	22	6
10.	Karnataka	2609	3251	3770
11.	Kerala	1450	1576	1633
12.	Madhya Pradesh	690	676	828
13.	Maharashtra	6066	6914	5587
14.	Odisha	437	573	402
15.	Punjab	1003	523	916
16.	Rajasthan	1252	1201	1304
17.	Tamil Nadu	11820	8796	8318
18.	Uttar Pradesh	591	656	791
19.	Uttarakhand	4	10	76
20.	West Bengal	2152	2920	2127
	TOTAL	41602	45463	40952
NORTH EASTERN STATES				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
2.	Assam	255	329	281
3.	Manipur	0	0	0
4.	Meghalaya	0	2	0
5.	Mizoram	14	28	44
6.	Nagaland	0	0	0
7.	Sikkim	0	0	0
8.	Tripura	0	6	6
	Total	269	365	331

1	2	3	4	5
UTs				
1.	A&N Islands	20	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	488	524	191
3.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0
4.	Daman & Diu	6	0	0
5.	Delhi	2086	2400	0
6.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
7.	Puducherry	455	658	400
	TOTAL	3055	3582	591
GRAND TOTAL		44926	49410	41874

[*Translation*]

Review/Evaluation Study of Ashram Schools

6146. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any review/evaluation study about functioning of Ashram Schools in the country;

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

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

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

(b) An evaluation study of 'Ashram Schools' in Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand was conducted by the 'Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA)' during the year 2006-07. It was inter alia recommended that the number of Ashram school needs to be increased based on demand focusing on areas where children continue to be unenrolled, and quality of Ashram School must be ensured with required infrastructures. Other suggestions include ensuring access to institutions of higher learning including higher school

and higher secondary level, proper sanitation facilities and provision of requisite support staff in the form of teacher/warden staying in school campus.

(c) The State Governments have been advised repeatedly to take necessary steps to address the issues raised in the evaluation study. The Scheme of 'Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas' was revised w.e.f. 1.4.2008 which addresses some of the concerns.

[*English*]

Fee Structure for New AIIMS

6147. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is finalising the fee structure for admission of students in the six upcoming new AIIMS in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof *vis-a-vis* the fee structure of AIIMS, New Delhi;

(c) whether the Government has studied the impact of higher fee structure of the six new AIIMS on the students;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to keep the fee structure in new AIIMS at par with the AIIMS, New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The fee structure of AIIMS, New Delhi for admission of students has been adopted for six new AIIMS.

(c) and (d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Spot Price of LNG

6148. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the spot price of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is connected with the price of crude oil or is fixed under 'Henry Hub Pricing Mechanism' at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the criterion of fixing its price;

(c) whether the purchase of LNG by the developed countries at spot price has gone down in view of the discovery of shale gas in huge quantity in North America and the European Union;

(d) if so, whether the Public Sector Oil Companies of the country are likely to be encouraged to buy LNG at spot price; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The price of spot cargo of LNG is not linked to any price mechanism and is fixed based upon the inter-play of market forces.

(c) Development of Shale Gas resources in the United States has reduced its dependence on imported LNG thereby increasing the availability in the international market. However, there has also been an increase in

demand for LNG in other markets, especially in Latin American and Far East markets.

(d) and (e) Imports of LNG are within the commercial realm of companies and decisions are taken based on commercial considerations.

[English]

State of the Girl Child in India

6149. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a report titled "The State of the Girl Child in India" has painted a very dismal picture about the state of girls in our country;

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

(c) the appropriate steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for the overall development of girl child in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Plan India has brought out a report titled "State of The Girl Child In India, 2011," which reveals inequalities that still exist between boys and girls.

(c) The Government has taken a number of initiatives to benefit girl child in the country. Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (PCMA) was brought into force from 1st November, 2007.

SABLA, a Scheme for empowering adolescent girls, has been launched in 200 districts of the country with an objective of empowering girls (11-18 years) by improving their nutritional and health status. The Scheme upgrades various skills like home skills, life skills and vocational skills etc. and generates awareness on various issues among these girls. The girls are also sensitized towards the importance marriage at the right age.

The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) provides care and protection to children in difficult circumstances and children who are in conflict with law.

The Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) is a flagship programme of Government of India. It provides a package of services comprising of supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition & health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services. The Scheme, *inter alia*, aims to improve the nutritional and health status of pregnant and lactating mothers and children below 6 years of age.

'Dhanalakshmi', a scheme for incentivizing birth and survival of the Girl Child is being implemented in 11 Blocks across seven States on pilot basis.

The Government has declared January 24 as 'National Girl Child Day'. This promotes value of girl child and generates awareness for their safety.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Scheme aims at education for all which includes girl child also.

Funds under Centrally Sponsored Schemes

6150. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) the details of the various Centrally Sponsored health schemes/programmes presently in operation in the country along with the funds allocated/released/ utilized thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, Scheme-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether certain cases have come to the notice of the Government regarding misuse of funds in these schemes;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and also their implementation of with changed names; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure proper utilization of funds and to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Oil Refineries

6151. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total capacity of oil refineries in the country along with the quantum of crude oil refined in refineries of various oil companies during each of the last three years and the current year, refinery/company-wise;

(b) whether the utilization of the refineries have matched their capacity;

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

(d) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure optimum utilization of the capacity of the said oil refineries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The total refining capacity of oil refineries in the country as on date is 215.066 Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum (MMTPA). The quantum of crude oil refined in refineries along with their capacity utilization during each of the last three years and the current year, refinery/company-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The utilization of the refineries are in line with the design capacity. It is 102.6% of the installed capacity for the total industry and 100.2% for the Public Sector Undertaking refineries. The details of capacity utilization refinery-wise are given in the Statement referred in (a) above.

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

Statement*Crude Oil Refined in Refineries and Capacity Utilisation*

Year Refinery	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
	Installed Capacity TMT	Crude Processed TMT	% Capacity Utilisation	Installed Capacity TMT	Crude Processed TMT	% Capacity Utilisation	Installed Capacity TMT	Crude Processed TMT	% Capacity Utilisation	Installed Capacity TMT	Crude Processed TMT	% Capacity Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Public Sector Undertaking Refineries												
IOCL GUWAHATI	1000.0	1077.6	107.8	1000.0	1117.6	111.8	1000.0	1058.0	105.8	1000.0	957.0	95.7
IOCL BARUNI	6000.0	6184.2	103.1	6000.0	6207.4	103.5	6000.0	5730.0	95.5	6000.0	6345.0	105.8
IOCL GUJARAT	13700.0	13205.5	96.4	13700.0	13561.0	99.0	13700.0	14253.0	104.0	13700.0	13155.0	96.0
IOCL HALDIA	6000.0	5685.7	94.8	7500.0	6877.9	91.7	7500.0	8072.0	107.6	7500.0	7490.0	99.9
IOCL MATHURA	8000.0	8107.3	101.3	8000.0	8880.0	111.0	8000.0	8202.0	102.5	8000.0	8561.0	107.0
IOCL DIGBOI	650.0	600.5	92.4	650.0	651.1	100.2	650.0	622.0	95.7	650.0	660.0	101.5
IOCL PANIPAT	12000.0	13614.6	113.5	15000.0	13660.5	91.1	15000.0	15497.0	103.3	15000.0	15126.0	100.8
IOCL BONGAGAON	2350.0	2220.3	94.5	2350.0	2008.2	85.5	2350.0	2188.0	93.1	2350.0	2356.0	100.3
Total IOCL Refineries	49700.0	50695.6	102.0	54200.0	52963.7	97.7	54200.0	55622.0	102.6	54200.0	54650.0	100.8
CPCL MANALI	9500.0	9580.0	100.8	10500.0	10107.4	96.3	10500.0	9953.3	94.8	10500.0	9102.0	86.7
CPCL NAGAPATTINAM	1000.0	602.0	60.2	1000.0	792.0	79.2	1000.0	702.0	70.2	1000.0	640.0	64.0
Total CPCL Refineries	10500.0	10182.0	97.0	11500.0	10899.3	94.8	11500.0	10655.3	92.7	11500.0	9742.0	84.7
HPCL MUMBAI	6500.0	6965.1	107.2	6500.0	6554.3	100.8	6500.0	7508.9	115.5	6500.0	7747.0	119.2
HPCL VISAKH	7500.0	8796.5	117.3	8300.0	8199.6	98.8	8300.0	8682.2	104.6	8300.0	8029.0	96.7
Total HPCL Refineries	14000.0	15761.6	112.6	14800.0	14753.9	99.7	14800.0	16191.1	109.4	14800.0	15776.0	106.6
BPCL MUMBAI	12000.0	12501.0	104.2	12000.0	12688.1	105.7	12000.0	12983.8	108.2	12000.0	13101.0	109.2
BPCL KOCHI	7500.0	7874.0	105.0	9500.0	8698.3	91.6	9500.0	9472.0	99.7	9500.0	10104.0	106.4
Total BPCL Refineries	19500.0	20375.0	104.5	21500.0	21386.4	99.5	21500.0	22455.8	104.4	21500.0	23205.0	107.9
NRL	3000.0	2619.0	87.3	3000.0	2250.2	75.0	3000.0	2825.0	94.2	3000.0	2478.0	82.6
MRPL	11820.0	12498.0	105.7	11820.0	12662.4	107.1	11820.0	12789.0	108.2	15000.0	14403.0	96.0
ONGC-Tatpaka	78.0	55.0	70.5	78.0	68.0	87.2	66.0	70.0	106.1	66.0	57.0	86.4
Total PSU Refineries	108598.0	112186.2	103.3	116898.0	114983.9	98.4	116886.0	120608.2	103.2	120066.0	120311.0	100.2
Joint Venture Refineries												
BCRL, Bina							6000.0	2020.0	33.7	6000.0	5732.0	95.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
HMEL, Bathinda										9000.0	4904.0	54.5
Total Joint Venture Refineries							6000.0	2020.0	33.7	15000.0	10636.0	70.9
Private Refineries												
Essar Oil Limited	10500.0	13502.0	128.6	10500.0	14756.0	140.5	10500.0	13496.0	128.5	20000.0	19769.0	98.8
Reliance Industry Limited-DTA	33000.0	31390.0	95.1	33000.0	30943.0	93.8	33000.0	32469.0	98.4	33000.0	32613.0	98.8
Reliance Industry Limited-SEZ	29000.0	29555.0	101.9	27000.0	35513.0	131.5	27000.0	35130.0	130.1	27000.0	37334.0	138.3
Total Private Refineries	72500.0	74447.0	102.7	70500.0	81212.0	115.2	70500.0	81095.0	115.0	80000.0	89716.0	112.1
TOTAL INDUSTRY	181098.0	186633.2	103.1	187398.0	196195.9	104.7	193 386.0	203723.2	105.3	215066.0	220663.0	102.6

IOCL: Indian Oil Corporation Limited; CPCL: Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited; HPCL: Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited; BPCL: Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited; NRL: Numaligarh Refinery Limited; MRPL: Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited; ONGC: Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited; BORL: Bharat Oman Refineries Limited; HMEL: HPCL-Mittal Energy Limited

[English]

Availability and Export of Iron Ore

6152. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 87 per cent of production of Iron ore is being exported from the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a huge export in spite of heavy demand from domestic industries;

(c) whether a large number of iron ore based industries have been affected due to shortage of iron ore in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure availability of iron ore to all sectors in the country and to regulate its export?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) and (b) No Madam. Details of iron ore production and export during the last two years and current year are given below:

	Production (in '000 tonnes)	Export (in '000 tonnes)
2010-11	207157	97660
2011-12 (Provisional)	167289	61740
2012-13 (Provisional) (April-September, 2012)	71789	14440

(Source: Indian Bureau of Mines, Ministry of Mines and Department of Commerce)

(c) No Madam.

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

(e) To conserve natural resources and to meet the domestic demand, duty on export of iron ore has been increased from 20% to 30% ad valorem basis on all grades of iron ore (except pellets) with effect from 30.12.2011.

Insider Trading

6153. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of companies found involved in insider trading and the action taken against such companies during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has constituted a panel for reviewing insider trading norms recently;

(c) if so, the time by which the panel is likely to submit its report to the Government; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to curb the practice of insider trading and to dispose of the case of insider trading in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of the companies found to be involved in insider trading and the action taken against such companies during each of the last three years and the current year is given below:

Year	No. of Companies	Names of Companies	Action Taken by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
2010-11			NIL
2011-12	2	BRG Energy Limited Sahasra Investments Private Limited	Legal proceedings initiated by SEBI on 25.05.2011
2012-13	1	Mehul Internal Ltd.	Adjudication proceedings initiated by SEBI on 07.06.2012
2013-14 (till 30.04.2013)			NIL

(b) Yes, Madam. To further strengthen the regulatory framework dealing with insider trading in India, SEBI has constituted a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Justice Mr. N. K. Sodhi (retired Chief Justice of Karnataka High Court and former presiding officer of the Securities Appellate Tribunal) for reviewing the SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992.

(c) No time frame was prescribed by SEBI while constituting the High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Justice Mr. N. K. Sodhi for the submission of the report.

(d) Section 12A of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (SEBI Act), inter alia, provides a prohibition on insider trading. In this regard, SEBI, the securities market regulator, has been entrusted to take measures to provide for prohibiting insider trading in securities under section 11(2) (g) of the SEBI Act. SEBI has already framed the SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992 to control insider trading. Additionally, the penalty for insider trading, *i.e.* Rs. 25 crore or three times the amount of profits made out of

insider trading, whichever is higher, is provided in Section 15G of the SEBI Act itself.

Insider trading cases are treated as serious in nature and SEBI gives utmost importance to these cases to ensure that these are completed in a time bound manner.

Overseas Subsidiary of IOC

6154. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) proposes to set up an overseas subsidiary to acquire oil and gas assets abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has approved the said proposal of the IOC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) No Madam, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) presently does not have any proposal to set up an overseas subsidiary to acquire oil and gas assets abroad.

MoU with IGNOU in Hospitality Education

6155. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT) has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) for degree programme in hospitality education;

(b) if so, the details along with terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the students and the council are likely to be benefited by its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (c) An MoU between National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT) and Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) has been signed on 11.12.2012 renewing award of 3-year B.Sc. in Hospitality and Hotel Administration and 2 year M.Sc. in Hospitality Administration in joint collaboration for another period of 5 years for students studying in NCHMCT affiliated Institutes of Hotel Management (IHMs).

As per the terms and conditions of the said MoU for award of Degrees in joint Collaboration, there will be a Joint Co-ordination Committee (JCC) constituted of representatives from IGNOU and NCHMCT. The terms of reference of this committee would be to plan, monitor and oversee the entire activities of the programme in accordance with statutory framework of IGNOU and NCHMCT.

The student community has been benefited by getting degree in Hospitality Administration by pursuing 3-year programme after 10+2. By virtue of degree they can pursue for Post Graduate Degree Programme. NCHMCT

has been upgraded by implementation of this MOU, as Council is now able to provide Degree & M.Sc. in Hospitality Administration instead of Diploma programme.

Insurance for Education Loan

6156. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) have introduced/proposes to introduce insurance for Educational Loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the likely benefits of the said move;

(c) whether the banks have consulted the Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Education loans are extended as per Model Educational Loan Scheme of Indian Banks' Association (IBA), as adopted by the Banks.

As per the Model Scheme, scheduled banks may, with the consent of the student, arrange for life insurance policy of the student availing Education Loan. In case of death of the student, loan amount outstanding is paid by the Insurance Company. The Model scheme is modified from time to time in consultation with various stakeholders including Government of India. The last such revision was made in September, 2012.

Revenue Collection

6157. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of revenue collected by the Union Government from different States during the 11th Plan period and the contribution of the State of Gujarat therein;

(b) the amount of Central assistance given to Gujarat during the same period, year-wise; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to enhance the Central assistance to major contributing States like Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The information about State-wise collection of revenue is not maintained. However, the details of revenue collected through central taxes during the Eleventh Plan Period, Year-wise are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Total collection of Direct Taxes	Total collection of Indirect Taxes
2007-08	312213	279031
2008-09	333818	269433
2009-10	378063	245367
2010-11	446935	345127
2011-12	493946	392444

(b) and (c) Since Central assistance is provided by various Ministries through various schemes, apart from the normal Central assistance, it is not possible to provide this information by this Ministry. However, details of the releases of States' Share of Union Taxes and Duties made to the State of Gujarat during the 11th Five Year Plan period, year-wise is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
5426.09	5725.86	5890.92	6679.35	7781.55

Year-wise release of Central Assistance for State Plan & Non-Plan Schemes under Demand No. 35 made to State of Gujarat during the 11th Five Year Plan Period is also given below:

Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Plan#	1984.50	1673.38	1204.45	1146.84	1046.27
Non-Plan^	738.97	1028.29	799.74	887.74	1628.14
Total	2723.47	2701.67	2004.19	2034.58	2692.41

#Excluding amount of loan provided for Externally Aided Projects.

^Finance Commission Grant only.

Allocation for Schemes under Demand No. 36 (known as Demand No. 35 till 2012-13) is made by the Planning Commission at the time of finalization of Annual Plans of States, within the overall availability of resources & plan priorities. Planning Commission takes into account the aspect of inter-state equity in allocation of resources while finalizing the State Plan Allocation.

Drugs for AIDS Patients

6158. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) had banned certain drugs being used by the National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) under ART treatment for AIDS patients in 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the banned drugs which are causing other serious ailments in AIDS patients are still being used for their treatment in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines on Anti-retroviral Treatment (ART) for adult and adolescent (2010) had recommended that all countries develop a plan to phase out an antiretroviral drug - Stavudine, from their ART programmes in view of its long term toxicities like neuropathy, pancreatitis, lipoatrophy and lactic acidosis. In view of this, the Technical Resource Group (TRG) on ART at NACO discussed this issue in its meeting dated 27th December 2011. The TRG recommended a phased withdrawal of this drug.

Accordingly it was decided that no new adult patient will be initiated on Stavudine based regimen with effect from 1st July 2012. This has already been implemented in all ART centres in the country.

(c) to (e) No. No other banned ART drugs are being used for treatment of AIDS patients in our country.

[*Translation*]

Computerization of State Treasuries

6159. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of State treasuries which have been computerized so far, State-wise;

(b) the action proposed to be taken against the States which have not yet computerized their State treasuries; and

(c) the steps being taken to persuade the States to computerize their treasuries at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Government of India has approved in June 2010 the Scheme for implementation of Mission Mode Project "Computerisation of State Treasuries" under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP).

The States and UTs are required to complete their projects in about three years beginning 2010-11. The Scheme supports States and UTs to fill the existing gap in their treasury computerisation, upgradation, expansion, and interface requirements, apart from supporting basic computerization. The Scheme covers installation of suitable hardware and application software systems in networked environment on a wide area basis and building interfaces for data sharing among various stakeholders.

Proposals of nineteen States and three UTs, covering all treasuries therein, have been sanctioned so far. Remaining States/UTs have been requested to expedite their proposals. Based on the State specific requirements, Treasuries in the States are in varying stages of computerization. The ACA amounting to Rs. 145.57 crore has been released to these nineteen States and three UTs. The State-wise details are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount released so far
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.88
3.	Bihar	11.40
4.	Goa	0.52
5.	Gujarat	7.50
6.	Haryana	6.30
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4.32
8.	Rajasthan	17.32
9.	Madhya Pradesh	15.00
10.	Maharashtra	9.90
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	7.92
12.	Karnataka	9.00
13.	Kerala	3.53
14.	Manipur	1.50
15.	Nagaland	1.89
16.	Odisha	9.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	9.60
18.	Uttar Pradesh	13.37
19.	West Bengal	5.70
20.	UT of Puducherry	1.20
21.	UT of Chandigarh	0.22
22.	UT of Daman & Diu	0.60
Total		145.57

[*English*]

NTAGI Recommendations on Vaccines

6160. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Technical Advisory Group of Immunization (NTAGI) had recommended to introduce Pneumococcal conjugate and some other vaccines in Universal Immunization Programme (UIP);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the follow up action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) National Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (NTAGI) is an apex body to recommend Government of India on various aspects of Immunization programme including introduction of new vaccines. NTAGI has discussed various vaccines including Pneumococcal vaccine, Pentavalent vaccine containing Hib, Rubella vaccine and recommended introduction of Pentavalent vaccine containing Hib. For Pneumococcal vaccine, NTAGI has recommended to review it again when a vaccine covering 70% serotypes will be available.

(c) Based on the recommendations of NTAGI, necessary actions are taken including introduction of new vaccine as in case of Pentavalent vaccine containing Hib.

Imported Medicines

6161. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is allowing import of finished medicines manufactured abroad at high prices, when the same are being manufactured indigenously and available at lower prices;

(b) if so, the details of permissions along with quantity, value and price of medicines that has been allowed to be imported by the Drug Controller General of India during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the reasons for the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Permissions for import of drugs by the Drugs Controller General (India) are given keeping in view only the issues relating to safety, efficacy and quality; and not prices. Prices of scheduled drug formulations in finished form are fixed by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) based on Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1995. No person is authorized to

sell any scheduled formulation to a consumer at a price exceeding the price notified/approved by the NPPA/ Government.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathic Medicines

6162. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

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

(a) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to promote Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathic medicines along with the extent to which the success has been achieved in this regard;

(b) the funds allocated to the States/UTs for purchase of the above medicines and the status of their utilisation during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the measures taken/proposed by the Government to ensure and improve quality, safety and efficacy of these medicines against various diseases;

(d) whether the Government has proposed to set up a Central Drug Controller's Office for Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy to be headed by Additional Drug Controller General of India (AYUSH); and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the manpower created/likely to be created to support the office of the Central Drug Controller for AYUSH including the funds earmarked/allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. The Department has taken several steps to make people aware about efficacy, efficiency and strengths of AYUSH systems of medicines, so as to encourage them to use these medicines as per details below:

1. The Department organizes Arogya fairs at National & State level. Recently, State level fairs have been organized at Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim and National level Arogya at Hyderabad. During the fairs folders, booklets and leaflets and other publicity materials published by the Department are distributed to the public for enhancing their awareness.

2. To reach to every nook and corner of the country and to the maximum number of people, the Department carries out publicity by telecasting/ broadcasting, films/ video spots / audio spots and gives advertisements in the print media for highlighting the strengths of AYUSH systems of medicines. Multimedia Campaigns like Publicity over Delhi Metro, bus shelters, hoardings, Kolkata Metro, DTC buses, Mumbai buses, front lit panels, entry tickets during India International Trade Fair have been undertaken with the objective of propagation of AYUSH systems of medicines.
3. The Department organizes/ participates in Seminars and Conferences broadly concerning with the promotion of AYUSH systems of medicine.

As a result of the aforementioned measures undertaken by this Department, there are reports that interest of the general public towards Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathic medicines has increased. A sharp increase has also been witnessed in the footfall at Arogya fairs, Health conferences, Seminars & Workshops organized/participated by this Department and queries/ consultations received at AYUSH Hospitals and attendance at Out-Patient Departments (OPDs) and In-patient Departments (IPDs) of our National Institutes. Statement-I showing the number of patients in the OPDs and IPDs in the hospitals of our National Institutes from 2005-06 to 2012-13 is enclosed.

(b) Details of funds allocated to States/UTs for purchase of AYUSH Medicines and status of their utilization during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The Government has taken various measures to ensure quality, safety and efficacy of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic medicines, which are regulated under the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Rules made thereunder. Under the provisions of the said Act & Rules, the State Governments appoint Licensing Authorities, who grant license for manufacturing of these medicines and enforce the legal provisions for their sale, marketing and quality standards. The Central Government is empowered to make or amend the law & rules. Besides, the Government has taken a number of regulatory measures for quality control of these medicines including enforcement of compliance to quality standards of drugs, compliance to Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), notification of a schedule of poisonous substances, regulatory guidelines for licensing of Ayurvedic and Unani (A&U) medicines, use of excipients, preservatives etc., notifications regarding permissible limits of heavy metals, aflatoxins, pesticide residue and microbial load and shelf life of medicines. Also, Quality Standards of 600 single Ayurvedic drugs, 152 compound Ayurvedic formulations, 298 single Unani drugs, 100 compound Unani formulations, 139 Siddha single Drugs and 1045 Homoeopathic drugs have been developed and published in Pharmacopoeias.

(d) and (e) Yes. There is a proposal to set up a Central Drug Controller office for AYUSH to be headed by Drug Controller General of India (AYUSH). Creation of 25 regular posts and 15 contractual consultants in the Central AYUSH Drug Controller's office has been projected. Allocation of Rs. 102 crore in 12th Plan and Rs. 7.60 crore in the annual plan 2013-14 has been budgeted for the creation of infrastructure and manpower.

Statement I

Number of patients in Out-patient Departments (OPDs) and In-patient Departments (IPDs) of National Institutes

MASTER STATEMENT

Name of Institute	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		Total	
	OPD	IPD	OPD	IPD	OPD	IPD	OPD	IPD	OPD	IPD	OPD	IPD	OPD	IPD	OPD	IPD	OPD	IPD
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Institute for Post Graduate Teaching & Research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar	128628	840	128129	778	126250	838	131814	961	135659	1158	139391	1157	179668	3978	211336	4152	1180875	13862

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune	43577	NA	41442	NA	48862	NA	54056	NA	51571	NA	54116	NA	53974	NA	60807	NA	408405	NA
National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur	135784	37166	129493	45829	117399	46116	136253	51468	160154	51969	145744	49320	186219	59044	183543	60162	1194589	401074
National Institute of Siddha, Chennai	179499	3745	361898	17820	344603	25953	395479	41122	389495	39559	351586	34576	421435	54471	481134	56417	2925129	273663
National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata	85488	443	109858	739	126973	688	159105	841	190250	1040	217337	894	268388	799	287482	802	1444881	6246
National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bengaluru	20591	5066	36545	9319	42979	11014	49150	15545	55548	15361	61628	17726	69363	22215	70935	31309	406739	127555
Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi	NA	NA	4110	NA	3500	NA	4200	NA	6000	NA	4600	NA	6579	NA	6939	NA	35928	NA
Total	593567	47260	811475	74485	810566	84609	930057	109937	988677	109087	974402	103673	1185626	140507	1302176	152842	7596546	822400

Statement II*Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals & Dispensaries*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Grant-in-aid Released including Purchase of AYUSH Medicines					Grant-in-aid Utilized against Released				
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,191.04	75.72	379.88	—	1,646.64	796.20	47.28	—	—	843.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	117.34	254.87	—	—	372.21	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	4.68	303.63	—	—	308.31	2.10	—	—	—	2.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4.	Bihar	1,734.26	421.35	—	—	2,155.61	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	8.50	26.56	—	—	35.06	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	1,220.93	—	—	—	1,220.93	773.35	—	—	—	773.35
7.	Haryana	2.33	184.03	—	—	186.36	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2,154.13	874.98	119.30	—	3,148.41	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	37.40	863.98	240.30	—	1,141.68	37.40	—	—	—	37.40
10.	Jharkhand	—	18.27	—	—	18.27	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Karnataka	3,559.92	149.98	553.80	—	4,263.70	521.26	—	—	—	521.26
12.	Kerala	4,014.19	278.30	—	—	4,292.49	954.63	—	—	—	954.63
13.	Madhya Pradesh	798.13	358.65	782.81	—	1,939.59	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Meghalaya	—	215.90	—	—	215.90	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Manipur	6.90	765.00	—	—	771.90	6.90	—	—	—	6.90
16.	Mizoram	6.90	787.47	67.05	—	861.42	6.90	—	—	—	6.90
17.	Maharashtra	6.38	880.03	1,192.50	—	2,078.91	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Nagaland	187.92	222.60	—	—	410.52	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Odisha	1,383.12	70.67	—	—	1,453.79	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Punjab	6.00	100.65	409.88	—	516.53	6.00	—	—	—	6.00
21.	Rajasthan	5,800.64	636.99	—	—	6,437.62	578.17	—	—	—	578.17
22.	Tripura	289.54	650.25	—	—	939.79	4.89	—	—	—	4.89
23.	Tamil Nadu	—	122.40	—	—	122.40	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Uttarakhand	805.85	581.12	—	—	1,386.97	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	2,177.63	—	2,177.63	—	—	—	—	—
26.	West Bengal	11.73	178.22	1,088.25	—	1,278.20	11.73	—	—	—	11.73
27.	Sikkim	—	217.47	23.40	—	240.87	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Delhi	—	13.18	115.88	—	129.06	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	7.07	—	7.07	—	—	—	—	—
31.	D&N Haveli	—	1.84	—	—	1.84	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Daman & Diu	3.83	3.83	—	—	7.65	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
33.	Lakshadweep	50.76	75.99	27.75	—	154.50	—	—	—	—	—
34.	Puducherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		23,402.41	9,333.93	7,185.50	—	39,921.84	3,699.52	47.28	—	—	3,646.79

Assistance to State Run Hospitals

(e) if so, the details thereof?

6163. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Government has any scheme for providing financial and other assistance for improvement of infrastructure and health facilities to State run hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated during the 11th Five Year Plan for this purpose, year-wise, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether there is any proposal to provide certain medical devices including pacemakers for the poor patients at free/affordable cost in Government hospitals; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) to (c) Public Health is a State subject. Under National Rural Health Mission, financial support is provided to States for setting up/upgradation of rural health infrastructure based on the requirements posed by the State/UT Governments in their Programme Implementation Plans.

The statement showing the funds allocated during the 11th Five Year Plan for this purpose, year-wise, State/UT-wise is enclosed.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal with the Central Government. Public health is a State subject. However, poor patients can avail the benefit of certain medical devices including pacemaker through Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi in certain Central Government institutions/hospitals.

Statement

SPIP Approval under Hospital Strengthening and New Constructions, Renovations & Setting up for 11th Plan Period (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. High Focus States						
1.	Bihar	7.89	149.40	172.53	65.67	17.99
2.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	5.30	21.00	69.25	85.63
3.	Himachal Pradesh	7.98	18.01	27.00	7.00	10.31
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.10	38.50	40.00	35.00	38.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Jharkhand	1.99	25.00	15.95	20.49	53.31
6.	Madhya Pradesh	17.16	50.57	48.95	74.74	29.04
7.	Odisha	32.50	66.90	62.33	63.02	55.03
8.	Rajasthan	0.00	99.90	145.41	149.39	135.90
9.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	114.50	798.71	337.07	176.71
10.	Uttarakhand	1.56	6.43	5.06	3.99	1.73
	Sub-Total	70.18	574.51	1336.93	825.62	603.81
B. NE States						
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.86	3.07	5.51	8.54	4.78
12.	Assam	62.43	91.75	135.61	252.03	148.67
13.	Manipur	3.34	10.89	23.06	9.97	17.15
14.	Meghalaya	2.01	13.48	11.63	18.24	0.24
15.	Mizoram	1.14	14.50	10.73	5.92	1.23
16.	Nagaland	2.04	4.27	14.33	14.49	4.88
17.	Sikkim	2.10	0.15	6.81	3.19	3.25
18.	Tripura	4.29	16.68	74.48	14.14	23.73
	Sub-Total	79.20	154.79	282.15	326.53	203.94
C. Non-High Focus States						
19.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	74.95	73.25	140.86	48.25
20.	Goa	0.39	0.50	0.00	1.60	0.59
21.	Gujarat	10.57	13.11	28.11	61.34	24.80
22.	Haryana	0.00	66.00	66.00	22.38	15.33
23.	Karnataka	11.34	56.40	45.00	65.82	80.12
24.	Kerala	34.50	60.03	52.04	61.54	47.12
25.	Maharashtra	23.24	142.68	217.88	190.32	246.61
26.	Punjab	13.33	82.39	22.85	70.62	11.38
27.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	148.99	54.38	125.72	62.91
28.	West Bengal	5.00	51.15	188.10	138.38	216.24
	Sub-Total	98.37	696.20	747.60	878.58	753.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
D. Small States/UTs						
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.04	2.30	1.36	0.06	3.77
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.32	0.50	1.60	0.60
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.50	0.43
32.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.70	0.00
33.	Delhi	4.40	7.15	18.70	17.07	37.47
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	0.04	0.84	0.91	0.66	0.67
	Sub-Total	5.68	10.61	21.52	21.60	42.94
	Grand Total	253.43	1436.10	2388.21	2052.32	1604.04

Introduction of Plastic Currency

6164. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has studied the usage of plastic currency in some countries and its impact on environment and if so, the details thereof, country-wise;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has introduced plastic currency in the country on a pilot project basis; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) was commissioned by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to conduct a study on the environmental impacts and carbon footprints of plastic currency *vis-a-vis* paper currency. As of 2009, seven countries had converted fully to polymer banknotes. Australia was the first country to issue polymer based banknotes in 1988. According to Note Printing Australia (NPA), Polymer banknotes in circulation last around four times longer than paper notes. The study conducted by

TERI suggests that presuming a longer life span of polymer notes, they are distinctly more environment friendly than paper based currency,

(b) and (c) The Reserve Bank of India, in consultation with the Government of India, has decided to introduce one billion pieces of Rs. 10 banknotes on polymer substrate on a field trial basis in five cities namely Shimla, Jaipur, Bhubaneswar, Mysore and Kochi. The process has been initiated by the RBI and the field trial is likely to commence during 2014.

Strengthening the ST Financial Corporation

6165. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to strengthen the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has issued any advisories/instructions to the States/UTs to strengthen such corporation in their respective State/UT; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with response of the States/UTs thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs continues to strengthen National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) through equity support to meet funds for generating credits from financial institutions/ banks to enable the STs to undertake income generating activities. During the financial year 2012-13, Rs 54.10 crore were released to NSTFDC as equity share.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs provide direct equity support to State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations under the State Governments. While sanctioning support to the Corporations they are advised to utilize the funds only for the Scheduled Tribes and in accordance with the objectives set out in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the respective Corporations. In so far as Ministry of Tribal Affairs is concerned, an amount of Rs 14.00 crore was released to State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations during the year 2012-13.

Refinery-cum-Petrochemical Projects

6166. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any refinery-cum-petrochemical projects in the last three years in various parts of the country;

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

(c) the extent to which setting up of refinery-cum-petrochemical projects complex helped in creation of employment opportunities and the participation of State Governments in those projects; and

(d) the future action plan envisaged by the Government for setting up of refinery-cum-petrochemical projects in the country in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The following greenfield Refinery/Refinery-cum-Petrochemical complex has been set up during the last three years:

Location of the Refinery	Set up by	Capacity (MMTPA*)	Date of commissioning
Bina, Madhya Pradesh	Joint Venture of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Oman Oil Company	6.0	20.5.2011
Bathinda, Punjab	Joint Venture of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and Mittal Energy Investments Pte Ltd.	9.0	28.4.2012

*Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum

With commissioning of the aforesaid greenfield refineries and expansion of the existing refineries, refining capacity in the country has been increased from 187.398 to 215.066 MMTPA during the last 3 years. These refineries have generated significant direct and indirect employment opportunities in the regions.

(d) The oil public sector companies have envisaged the following refinery-cum-petrochemical project in the near future:

(i) Setting up of a 9 Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum (MMTPA) Refinery-cum-Petrochemical Complex by HPCL in collaboration with Government of Rajasthan at Barmer in the State of Rajasthan.

(ii) Setting up of a mega Refinery-cum-Petrochemical Project by HPCL in the Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Region (PCPIR) Zone-Visakhapatnam.

(iii) Setting up of a Petrochemical Complex by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) as a part of Integrated Refinery Expansion Project of its Kochi Refinery.

(iv) Setting up of a Petrochemical Project by Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL) as a part of its refinery upgradation-cum-expansion project at Mangalore.

Besides, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) is also establishing a refinery of 15 MTPA capacity at Paradip, Odisha.

Revamp of Aging Platforms by ONGC

6167. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) proposes to take up projects for revamping aging platforms in various gas fields in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated cost of the project;

(c) whether there is any proposal to take up more such projects in the coming years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. With the development of the various fields of Western Offshore over the years, vast infrastructural facilities were developed comprising of Process Complexes, Well Platforms, and a large network of pipelines for transporting the well fluids, injection water and lift gas along with oil and gas export pipelines. Most of the platforms in Western Offshore fields are over 25 years old.

Further, with implementation of various redevelopment projects, the fields in Western Offshore are expected to be on production beyond 2030, and therefore, the existing infrastructure facilities will be required to be in service beyond 2030. Hence revamp/upgrade of unmanned platforms/process platforms in a phased manner are technically essential to maintain the production of oil and gas from Mumbai High and other offshore fields as well as to ensure mandatory safety compliance with Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) guidelines on fitness of offshore platforms.

ONGC Board has recently approved a Turnaround/ Reconstruction project in Bassein fields in its meeting held on 20.03.2013, at an estimated cost of USD 207 Million (Equivalent to Rs. 1138.50 Cr @ 1 USD = Rs 55) with scheduled completion by April 2015.

(c) to (e) Revamp of platforms in oil and gas fields in a phased manner is a technical requirement, which is essential for sustenance of production of oil and gas from Western Offshore fields as well as to ensure mandatory safety compliance with regard to fitness of offshore platforms.

ONGC has planned the following platform revamp projects in oil & gas fields, which are under various stages of implementation. Details are as under:-

- 1. Revamp of Unmanned Platforms Phase-II in MH and N&H assets:** 48 unmanned platforms have been identified for revamp. The sanctioned cost of this project is Rs. 2913.10 crore with scheduled completion of May, 2016.
- 2. NQRC Phase-II project:** This project involves Construction & installation of New Living Quarters on new Jacket (for 200 persons) & Revamp works at NQ Process complex. The sanctioned cost of this project is USD 339.90 Million + Rs. 7.90 Cr. (Equivalent to Rs. 1852.87 Cr. @ 1 USD = Rs. 54.28) with scheduled completion by May, 2016.
- 3. WIS Revamp project:** This project involves replacement/revamp of topside facilities on WIS Platform and is under planning stage.

[Translation]

Collection from Foreign Companies

6168. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government maintains financial details/record of foreign companies functioning in the country;

(b) if so, the year-wise details of the revenue and profit earned by foreign companies during each of the

last three years and the current year along with taxes paid by such companies during the said period;

(c) whether several companies out of these have not fully paid their tax;

(d) if so, the names of such companies and the year-wise details of the loss of revenue incurred thereupon; and

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

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

(b) No data is maintained on these lines. However, the details of total taxes paid by foreign companies are as under:-

F.Y. 2009-10	Rs. 9122.09 Cr.
F.Y. 2010-11	Rs. 12635.18 Cr.
F.Y. 2011-12	Rs. 12234.61 Cr.
F.Y. 2012-13	Rs. 24247.00 Cr.

(c) to (e) All cases of tax evasion by foreign companies in India are dealt with as per the extant provisions and suitable action is taken in accordance with Law. Further, steps to contain revenue loss are being taken through various measures, that include monitoring the activities of Liaison Offices; monitoring the Foreign Investment Promotion Board proposals; verification of the tax deducted at source in respect of remittances made abroad; investigating the cases of mergers & acquisitions, direct & indirect transfer of capital assets having revenue potential; emphasizing the importance of payment of taxes through interactive seminars; and taking coercive action as prescribed in Law.

National Investment Fund

6169. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details and salient features of the National Investment Fund (NIF);

(b) the present corpus of the fund;

(c) the purpose and manner in which the income from the NIF is utilised by the Government; and

(d) the funds withdrawn and utilised from the said fund 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) Government has constituted the National Investment Fund (NIF) in November, 2005 into which the proceeds from disinvestment of Central Public Sector Enterprises were to be channelized. The corpus of the fund was to be of a permanent nature and the same was to be professionally managed in order to provide sustainable returns to the Government, without depleting the corpus.

(b) The present corpus in the Fund is to the tune of Rs. 1814.45 crore.

(c) As per the Scheme, 75% of the annual income of the NIF was to be used for financing selected social sector schemes which promote education, health and employment. The residual 25% of the annual income of NIF was to be used to meet the capital investment requirements of profitable and revivable PSUs. However, in view of the difficult economic situation caused by the global slowdown of 2008-09 and a severe drought in 2009-10, Government granted a one-time exemption on 5th November, 2009 to utilize the disinvestment proceeds directly for selected Social Sector Schemes allocated by Department of Expenditure/Planning Commission which was further extended by another year up to March 2013. Government has further decided that the disinvestment proceeds, with effect from the fiscal year 2013-14, will be channelized into NIF and would be maintained as a 'Public Account'. NIF funds would be utilized for subscribing to shares being issued by Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSE) including Public Sector Banks and Public Sector Insurance Companies on rights basis and for recapitalization of CPSEs, Public Sector Banks and Insurance Companies etc.

(d) The details of funds withdrawn and utilized from the NIF during each of the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	NIF Fund Used (Rs. in crore)			
		Actuals 2010-11	Actuals 2011-12	Revised 2012-13	Budget 2013-14
1.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	1031.42	1533.72	2344.80	
2.	Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)	1700.00	2442.76	3547.20	
3.	Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)	2000.00	2086.04	697.94	
4.	Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme	52.00	0	0	
5.	Indira Awas Yojana	7000.00	0	0	
6.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)	10360.79	7831.53	17366.88	
7.	Recapitalisation of Public Sector Banks				14000.00
8.	Capital expenditure of Indian Railways				26000.00
	Total	22,144.21	13,894.05	23,956.82	40,000.00

[English]

Wellness Centres

6170. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations/requests have been received for the upgradation/expansion of medical

(b)

facilities in certain Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) Wellness Centres in Delhi;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

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

Name of Wellness Centre	Representation for provision/ upgradation/expansion of
Rohini, Sarita Vihar, Shalimar Bagh, Faridabad	AYUSH facilities
Kasturba Nagar	Diagnostics, Homoeopathy
R.K. Puram	Siddha facilities
Kali Bari	Emergency services
Nauroji Nagar	Medical Specialist
Rajouri Garden, Netaji Nagar, Janakpuri-I	Eye Specialist

(c) The above requests could not be acceded to on account of shortage of human resources, especially the medical and paramedical professionals besides the logistic constraints.

Pilferage of Crude Oil

6171. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the pilferage of crude oil from the main pipeline of Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) between Salayan in Gujarat and the Mathura Refinery;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

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

(e) the other steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent pilferage of crude oil from pipelines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The year-wise number of cases of crude oil pilferage on Salaya-Mathura Pipeline as reported by Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) during the last three years and current year is as under:

Sl.No.	Year	No. of Pilferage cases
1.	2010-11	16
2.	2011-12	6
3.	2012-13	12
4.	2013-14 (Till 26th April)	1

FIRs have been lodged by IOCL in all the cases.

(e) Following steps have been taken by the oil companies to prevent oil pilferage:

- Round the clock monitoring of Pipeline flow and pressure through Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) for all the pipelines;
- Daily foot patrolling by Line Patrolmen (LPM) and DGR guards;
- Continuous interaction & sensitizing of villagers along pipeline Right of Way (ROW);
- Continuous monitoring of RCP's (Repeater cum Cathodic Protection System) through CCTV based surveillance system;
- Issue of pilferages taken up at the highest level of the police officials in all the States. Also regular interaction maintained with civil administration;
- Electronic Surveillance; and
- Patrolling by local police.

Besides, Government has amended the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 to make it more stringent with provisions of deterrent punishment for offenders engaged in pilferage and sabotage of petroleum and gas pipelines.

Awareness Campaign by Banks for Farmers

6172. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefits of various bank loans/schemes available in the country have not satisfactorily percolated to the farmers in rural areas of the country;

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

(c) whether the banks have launched/proposes to launch any awareness campaign in rural areas to educate the farmers in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the success achieved therefrom during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) No, Madam. With the objective of making credit available to farmers, Government has been fixing targets for flow of credit to agriculture by the banking sector every year. The targets and achievements under credit flow to agriculture sector by banks during 2009-10 to 2012-13 is as follows:-

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Year	Target	Achievement	%age achievement over target
2009-10	3,25,000	3,84,514	118.3%
2010-11	3,75,000	4,46,778	124.9%
2011-12(*)	4,75,000	5,11,029	108.0%
2012-13(**)	5,75,000	4,39,228	76.3%

(*) Provisional (**) upto January, 2013

The number of crop loan accounts have also increased from 482.30 lakhs in 2009-10 to 646.57 lakh in 2011-12, registering an increase of 34%.

To ease the burden of interest on farmers, the Government is also providing interest subvention 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% per annum.

Further since 2009-10, farmers who repay their short-term crop loans in time are given an additional subvention. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10, 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12 and 2012-13. Thus, the farmers who repay their short-term crop loans on time are now able to get credit at 4% per annum.

Banks also undertake various activities, on a continuous basis, to give publicity and create awareness in rural areas, either on their own or jointly with State Government Departments on various loan products, schemes etc. These, *inter alia*, include formation of Farmers' Clubs, SHG-Bank linkage programme, Joint Liability Groups, setting up Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs) and utilizing Business Correspondents/Facilitators for spreading financial awareness.

The consistent growth in agricultural credit, over the years, from Rs. 384,514 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 511,029 crore in 2011-12 demonstrates that the efforts of the Government in making credit available to farmers in rural areas has been largely successful.

Transfer of Land by ICMR

6173. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

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

(a) whether the Government had initiated an enquiry into the allegation of transfer of land by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) to a Co-operative Group Housing Society, non-commencement of construction works and wasteful expenditure as a result of delayed decisions by the ICMR;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the outcome of the enquiry in this regard; and

(d) the follow up action taken/proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) to (d) The matter has been investigated by CBI and is presently pending before Special Judge, Ghaziabad (UP). The matter is sub-judice.

Sub-standard Solar Power Products

6174. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that sub-standard solar power products have flooded the market in the country and customers are duped with low quality products;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any action against the persons who are producing or selling sub-standard solar power products to the people;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure availability of high quality solar power products in the market at reasonable rates?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) No formal complaint has been received regarding flooding of market with sub-standard solar products. However, through informal channels it has come to notice of the Ministry that some sub-standard products are being sold in the open market other than the supply under GOI schemes.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has fixed quality standards for all products supplied under its programmes. These products need to have appropriate test certificates to be accepted. In any case of sub-standard products or poor quality, the implementing agencies are obliged to take corrective action including replacement.

(e) A list of channel partners has been put up on the website of the Ministry. The list is frequently up dated. All State Nodal Agencies are also regularly informed about the quality requirement and standards.

Bank Credit to Renewable Energy Sector

6175. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks provide loans to renewable energy projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the growth rate of bank credit provided to renewable energy sector during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether any target has been fixed in this regard and if so, the details thereof, bank-wise;

(d) whether the banks were able to achieve the targets fixed in this regard; and

(e) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve the targets of providing credit to the renewable energy sector?

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

(b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that they maintain data on the power sector as a whole which includes renewable energy projects. Banks' outstanding credit exposure to power sector as at the end of March 2012 was Rs. 3289 billion. Banks' outstanding credit exposure to power sector as on March 2009, 2010 and 2011 were Rs. 1244 billion, Rs. 1878 billion and Rs. 2692 billion respectively. However, separate data for credit to renewable energy sector is not available with them.

(c) and (d) Public Sector Banks have informed that no such targets have been fixed by them.

(e) To promote clean energy, Banks have been advised by the Government to play a pro-active role in financing renewable energy projects and not to reject any proposal for financing otherwise viable renewable energy project on the ground that power sector as a whole is under stress.

[*Translation*]

Dialysis Facilities in Hospitals

6176. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the kidney patients requiring frequent dialysis are facing problems due to non-availability/inadequate maintenance of dialysis machines in the Central Government hospitals and its associated hospitals including All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS);

(b) if so, whether all Central Government hospitals and its associated hospitals including AIIMS have their own dialysis facility;

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

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to install adequate number of dialysis machines in all the Central Government hospitals and its associated hospitals including AIIMS and also monitoring mechanism put in place to ensure proper maintenance of these machines?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Among the three Central Government Hospitals namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College & Hospital, dialysis facilities is available in Safdarjung Hospital and are extended to all patients. Nephrology Department of the Hospital has 13 haemodialysis machines. All dialysis machines are in working condition and almost 25-26 dialysis procedures are done every day in two shifts. Dr. RML Hospital has small dialysis unit of five station which functions from 8.00 AM to 10 PM daily. At present they are only doing haemodialysis for the patients admitted in the hospital for any acute emergency. The dialysis facilities are not available in Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital.

In AIIMS, the dialysis facilities are available and there is regular maintenance of dialysis machines. There is no problem faced by patients in AIIMS.

There is a well designated Equipment Maintenance Committee headed by Consultant level officer and the Committee is holding regular meetings for maintenance of equipment and reporting to Head of Institution and monitoring is done by Director General Health Services on monthly basis. Monitoring mechanism for machines is already in place in AIIMS.

As far as installation of adequate number of dialysis machines in Central Government Hospitals are concerned, expansion of existing facilities and creation of new facilities in the Hospitals is a continuous process and taken up in accordance with the requirement and availability of funds.

[English]

Tax Exemption to LIC Policies

6177. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to link tax exemption of Life Insurance policies to the term of the cover rather than the sum assured;

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

(c) the extent to which this move is likely to benefit the subscribers;

(d) whether the Government/Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority IRDA proposes to reduce the rate of insurance premium for customers in the higher age groups;

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

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to boost the insurance sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) No Madam. Under Section 10(10D) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, exemption is allowed for policies with premium not exceeding 10% of the Sum Assured.

(d) to (e) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that the premium rate for life insurers is based on the mortality factors and certain actuarial assumptions. As the probability of death increases along with the advancement of age, the premium that is levied for advanced ages will be on higher levels vis-à-vis the lower age groups. Therefore, the insurance premium rates are determined by the free market dynamics and are not controlled.

(f) A number of steps are initiated to increase the penetration of insurance in the country:

- (i) PSU Insurance companies will open branches in all towns up to Tier IV during 2013-14.
- (ii) KYC of banks will be sufficient to acquire insurance policies. This will make procuring insurance policy easy.
- (iii) Banking correspondents have been allowed to sell micro-insurance products.
- (iv) Newer distribution methods such as Bancassurance and e-policies are used to increase coverage.
- (v) General Insurance Council has taken up insurance awareness campaign on pan India basis.

Research in AYUSH System of Medicines

6178. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of research institutes/centres under the Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) system of medicines, State/UT-wise;

(b) the quantum of grants sanctioned and released to the AYUSH research institutes/centres during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of major research projects undertaken by the AYUSH research institutes/centres including their outcome during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to upgrade the AYUSH research institutes/ centres including those functioning in hospitals/medical colleges and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to encourage and promote research in AYUSH system of medicines?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) 91 research institutes/centres are functioning under the 5 Central Research Councils of the Department of AYUSH, namely Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy (CCRYN), Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) and Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH). The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of grants under Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimates (RE) and Actual amount released

to the AYUSH Research Councils during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Research Councils have undertaken large number of Projects on various diseases. Major projects are mostly multicentric covering more than one State. The major ones along with formulations are Psoriasis (777 Oil); Anti-malarial (AYUSH 64); Anti-epileptic (AYUSH-56); Paediatric care (AYUSH Bala Rakshak Leham); Iron deficiency Anaemia (Annabedhi Chenduram); Vitiligo (Bars); Eczema(Nar-e-farsi/Daus Sadaf/Psoriasis); Infective Hepatitis (Iltehab-e-ksabid); Osteoarthritis (Waja-ul-Mafasil) and Bronchial Asthma (UNIM352). Studies in respect of above projects have been completed. The results have also shown that Homoeopathy has a positive role to decrease viral load in HIV +ve patients, increase CD4 Count and improve the quality of life. A preliminary study conducted by CCRUM in collaboration with Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi on Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Diq-e-Revi) have shown significant effects of Unani drugs as immunomodulator leading to better and early resolution of lesions. Further details are available on the website of the Department i.e. www.indianmedicine.nic.in

(d) and (e) Steps have been taken to upgrade the laboratories of the Research Institutes/Centres. Further, research undertaken by agencies outside the Department is also supported by the Department through Extra Mural Research Scheme. The Government encourages and promotes research in AYUSH systems of medicines in organized and scientific manner by supporting educational & Training programme Workshops and Conferences by conducting lectures by eminent experts, state of the art research, State Drug Testing Laboratories, developing pharmacopoeial standards etc.

Statement I

State/UT-wise number of Institutes/Centres of Central Research Councils under the Department of AYUSH

Name of State	Ayurveda	Yoga & Naturopathy	Unani	Siddha	Homoeopathy	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	2	-	2	-	4	8
Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-	1	2
Assam	1	-	1	-	1	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bihar	1	-	1	-	1	3
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	1	-	-	-	-	1
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-	1	2
Jammu and Kashmir	2	-	1	-	-	3
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	1	1
Karnataka	2	-	1	-	-	3
Kerala	2	-	1	1	1	5
Madhya Pradesh	1	-	2	-	-	3
Maharashtra	3	-	1	-	1	5
Manipur	-	-	1	-	1	2
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	1	1
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tripura	-	-	-	-	1	1
Nagaland	1	-	-	-	1	2
Odisha	1	-	1	-	2	4
Punjab	1	-	-	-	-	1
Rajasthan	1	-	-	-	1	2
Sikkim	1	-	-	-	1	2
Tamil Nadu	2	-	1	3	2	8
Uttar Pradesh	2	-	6	-	3	11
Uttarakhand	1	-	-	-	-	1
West Bengal	1	-	1	-	2	4
Name of the UT						
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	-	-	-	2	3
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Capital Territory of Delhi	1	-	3	-	3	7
Puducherry	-	-	-	1	1	2
Total	30	-	23	5	33	91

Statement II

Details of Grants under Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimates (RE) and Actual amount released during the last three years and the current year

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Head	Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences			Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine			Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy			Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy			Central Council for Research in Siddha		
			BE	FE	AE	BE	FE	AE	BE	FE	AE	BE	FE	AE	BE	FE	AE
1.	2010-11	Plan	59.00	59.00	59.00	33.39	39.39	39.64	30.87	33.17	33.92	12.50	17.50	32.75	**	**	**
		Non-Plan	74.00	70.00	65.00	31.07	36.26	35.76	12.00	14.80	14.80	1.50	1.75	1.50	**	**	**
2.	2011-12	Plan	56.00	56.00	56.00	33.00	48.27	53.27	32.00	32.20	32.20	20.00	13.80	12.70	6.00	6.00	6.00
		Non-Plan	65.00	54.65	55.01	35.00	36.22	35.63	16.70	16.70	16.70	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.38	10.38	10.38
3.	2012-13	Plan	60.00	60.00	60.00	54.68	54.68	54.10	36.58	49.86	49.86	15.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
		Non-Plan	58.38	57.34	55.66	35.45	36.36	36.36	17.80	19.90	19.08	2.25	2.25	1.69	13.31	13.31	9.96
4.	2013-14	Plan	72.50	-	-	65.00	-	-	62.00	-	-	13.80	-	-	15.00	-	-
		Non-Plan	59.25	-	-	36.50	-	-	17.69	-	-	2.24	-	-	13.31	-	-

**Note : CCRS was established by bifurcating from CCRAS on 27th July, 2010. Separate allocation of the Budget of the Siddha Council made effective from the Financial Year 2011-12 only.

Pipeline Network of CNG

6179. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to expand the pipeline network of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) to all the States/UTs including Haryana;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has envisaged a phased roll out plan of CGD network development in several Geographical Areas (GAs) covering more than 300 cities/towns in the country including 14 GAs in the State of Haryana on the basis of Expressions of Interest submitted to the Board as well as on suo-moto basis. State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement. Depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/gas availability, PNGRB includes these GAs in a phased manner in the bidding rounds for grant of authorization to develop CGD networks.

<i>Statement</i>				1	2	3
Sl.No.	City	Enroute	State			
1	2		3			
1.	Chittoor		Andhra Pradesh	29.	Shivsagar	Assam
2.	Kakinada		Andhra Pradesh	30.	Moran	Assam
3.	Yanam		Andhra Pradesh	31.	Jorhat	Assam
4.	Rajahmundry		Andhra Pradesh	32.	Silchar	Assam
5.	Khammam		Andhra Pradesh	33.	Nawada	Bihar
6.	Tirupati		Andhra Pradesh	34.	Deoghar	Bihar
7.	Eluru		Andhra Pradesh	35.	Gaya	Bihar
8.	Suriapet		Andhra Pradesh	36.	Sasaram	Bihar
9.	Guntur		Andhra Pradesh	37.	Patna	Bihar
10.	Nalgonda		Andhra Pradesh	38.	Chappra	Bihar
11.	Vijaywada		Andhra Pradesh	39.	Buxar	Bihar
12.	Visakhapatnam		Andhra Pradesh	40.	Jehanabad	Bihar
13.	Vizianagarm		Andhra Pradesh	41.	Arrah	Bihar
14.	Bhimupatnam		Andhra Pradesh	42.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
15.	Srikakulam		Andhra Pradesh	43.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
16.	Hyderabad		Andhra Pradesh	44.	Durg	Chhattisgarh
17.	Secunderabad*		Andhra Pradesh	45.	Bhillai	Chhattisgarh
18.	Sangareddy		Andhra Pradesh	46.	Daman*	Daman & Silvassa
19.	Zahirabad		Andhra Pradesh	47.	Silvassa*	Daman & Silvassa
20.	Shaund		Andhra Pradesh	48.	Delhi	Delhi
21.	Mallavaram		Andhra Pradesh	49.	Goa	Goa
22.	Warangal		Andhra Pradesh	50.	Hazira	Gujarat
23.	Karimnagar		Andhra Pradesh	51.	Surat	Gujarat
24.	Nizamabad		Andhra Pradesh	52.	Ankleshwar*	Gujarat
25.	Adilabad		Andhra Pradesh	53.	Bharuch*	Gujarat
26.	Kottaguddem		Andhra Pradesh	54.	Vadodara	Gujarat
27.	Duliajan		Assam	55.	Dahod	Gujarat
28.	Dibrugarh		Assam	56.	Valsad	Gujarat
				57.	Navasari	Gujarat
				58.	Billimora*	Gujarat

1	2	3	1	2	3
59.	Gandevi*	Gujarat	88.	Kurukshetra	Haryana
60.	Khambat	Gujarat	89.	Ambala	Haryana
61.	Ballabh Vidhyanagar	Gujarat	90.	Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir
62.	Halol-kalol	Gujarat	91.	Katra	Jammu & Kashmir
63.	Kheda	Gujarat	92.	Udhampur	Jammu & Kashmir
64.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	93.	Chota Nagpur*	Jharkhand
65.	Ghandhinagar	Gujarat	94.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand
66.	Mehsana	Gujarat	95.	Girudih	Jharkhand
67.	Sabharkanta	Gujarat	96.	Kodarma	Jharkhand
68.	Surendranagar	Gujarat	97.	Hazaribag	Jharkhand
69.	Rajkot	Gujarat	98.	Bokaro	Jharkhand
70.	Jamnagar	Gujarat	99.	Chamranjnagar	Karnataka
71.	Bhuj	Gujarat	100.	Kollegal	Karnataka
72.	Kandala	Gujarat	101.	Mysore	Karnataka
73.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	102.	Ramanagaram	Karnataka
74.	Banaskantha	Gujarat	103.	Bengaluru	Karnataka
75.	Umbergaon*	Gujarat	104.	Kolar	Karnataka
76.	Yamunanagar	Haryana	105.	Kolar Gold Fields*	Karnataka
77.	Jagadari*	Haryana	106.	Mulbagal	Karnataka
78.	Dabwali	Haryana	107.	Bangarapet	Karnataka
79.	Faridabad	Haryana	108.	Kanakpura	Karnataka
80.	Gurgaon	Haryana	109.	Ramanagaram	Karnataka
81.	Rewari	Haryana	110.	Kunigal	Karnataka
82.	Rohtak	Haryana	111.	Sri Rangapatnam	Karnataka
83.	Hissar	Haryana	112.	Mandya	Karnataka
84.	Jind	Haryana	113.	Hassan	Karnataka
85.	Sonepat	Haryana	114.	Saklshpur	Karnataka
86.	Panipat	Haryana	115.	Chikmangalur	Karnataka
87.	Karnal*	Haryana	116.	Madikeri	Karnataka

1	2	3	1	2	3
117.	Mangalore	Karnataka	147.	Periyar	Kerala
118.	Suratkal	Karnataka	148.	Kollam	Kerala
119.	Udupi	Karnataka	149.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala
120.	Kasarakod	Karnataka	150.	Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh
121.	Tumkur	Karnataka	151.	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh
122.	Koppal	Karnataka	152.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh
123.	Hampi	Karnataka	153.	Shahjapur	Madhya Pradesh
124.	Chitraduge	Karnataka	154.	Ujjain*	Madhya Pradesh
125.	Davangere	Karnataka	155.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh
126.	Gadag	Karnataka	156.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh
127.	Bellary	Karnataka	157.	Vijaipur	Madhya Pradesh
128.	Shimoga	Karnataka	158.	Guna*	Madhya Pradesh
129.	Hubli-dharwad	Karnataka	159.	Raghogarh*	Madhya Pradesh
130.	Charwadmarga	Karnataka	160.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh
131.	Homnabad	Karnataka	161.	Datia	Madhya Pradesh
132.	Bidar	Karnataka	162.	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh
133.	Karakal	Kerala	163.	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh
134.	Kasaragod	Kerala	164.	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh
135.	Madikeri	Kerala	165.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
136.	Kannur	Kerala	166.	Sehore	Madhya Pradesh
137.	Mahe	Kerala	167.	Raisen	Madhya Pradesh
138.	Kalpetta	Kerala	168.	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh
139.	Khozikhode	Kerala	169.	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh
140.	Mallapuram	Kerala	170.	Betul	Madhya Pradesh
141.	Palakad (Palghat)	Kerala	171.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh
142.	Thrissur	Kerala	172.	Nagpur	Maharashtra
143.	Ernalyulam	Kerala	173.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra
144.	Kochi	Kerala	174.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
145.	Kottayam	Kerala	175.	Satara	Maharashtra
146.	Alapuzha	Kerala	176.	Alibag	Maharashtra

1	2	3	1	2	3
177.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	207.	Bhadrak	Odisha
178.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra	208.	Ananapur	Odisha
179.	Gadchiroli	Maharashtra	209.	Kamakhyanager	Odisha
180.	Yavatmal	Maharashtra	210.	Baleshwar	Odisha
181.	Wardha	Maharashtra	211.	Baripada	Odisha
182.	Solapur	Maharashtra	212.	Puducherry	Puducherry
183.	Osmanabad	Maharashtra	213.	Rajpura	Punjab
184.	Karmala	Maharashtra	214.	Nangal	Punjab
185.	Latur	Maharashtra	215.	Patiala	Punjab
186.	Ahmadnagar	Maharashtra	216.	Mandi Govindgarh	Punjab
187.	Shirdi	Maharashtra	217.	Sangrur	Punjab
188.	Nashik	Maharashtra	218.	Ludhiana	Punjab
189.	Pune	Maharashtra	219.	Jalandhar	Punjab
190.	Lonavala	Maharashtra	220.	Amritsar	Punjab
191.	Khopoli*	Maharashtra	221.	Bhatinda	Punjab
192.	Matheran	Maharashtra	222.	Pathankot	Punjab
193.	Wadgaon	Maharashtra	223.	Hoshiarpur	Punjab
194.	Panvel	Maharashtra	224.	Kota	Rajasthan
195.	Kalyan	Maharashtra	225.	Banswari	Rajasthan
196.	Thane	Maharashtra	226.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan
197.	Shahpur	Maharashtra	227.	Udaipur	Rajasthan
198.	Murbad	Maharashtra	228.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan
199.	Tarapur	Maharashtra	229.	Bhilwara	Rajasthan
200.	Amravati	Maharashtra	230.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
201.	Paralakhemundi	Odisha	231.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
202.	Rourkela	Odisha	232.	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan
203.	Chattrapur	Odisha	233.	Bikaner	Rajasthan
204.	Khordha	Odisha	234.	Sriganganagar	Rajasthan
205.	Bhubaneshwar	Odisha	235.	Ajmer	Rajasthan
206.	Jajapur	Odisha	236.	Badmer	Rajasthan

1	2	3	1	2	3
237.	Jaisalmar	Rajasthan	267.	Agartala	Tripura
238.	Bhiwadi	Rajasthan	268.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh
239.	Hosur	Tamil Nadu	269.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
240.	Krishnagiri	Tamil Nadu	270.	Auraiya	Uttar Pradesh
241.	Khichpuram	Tamil Nadu	271.	Dibiyapur*	Uttar Pradesh
242.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	272.	Phaphund*	Uttar Pradesh
243.	Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu	273.	Babarpur*	Uttar Pradesh
244.	Tiruvannamalai	Tamil Nadu	274.	Mainpuri	Uttar Pradesh
245.	Kallakurichichi	Tamil Nadu	275.	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh
246.	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu	276.	Jagdishpur	Uttar Pradesh
247.	Cudalore	Tamil Nadu	277.	Badayun	Uttar Pradesh
248.	Salem	Tamil Nadu	278.	Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh
249.	Perambalur	Tamil Nadu	279.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
250.	Lalgudi	Tamil Nadu	280.	Unnao*	Uttar Pradesh
251.	Namakkal	Tamil Nadu	281.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
252.	Karur	Tamil Nadu	282.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh
253.	Erode	Tamil Nadu	283.	Hathras	Uttar Pradesh
254.	Tiruchchirapalli	Tamil Nadu	284.	Firozabad	Uttar Pradesh
255.	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	285.	Khurja	Uttar Pradesh
256.	Dindigul	Tamil Nadu	286.	Bulandshahr*	Uttar Pradesh
257.	Padukkottai	Tamil Nadu	287.	Dadri	Uttar Pradesh
258.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	288.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
259.	Virudunagar	Tamil Nadu	289.	Modinagar	Uttar Pradesh
260.	Aruppukkotai	Tamil Nadu	290.	Muzzafarnagar	Uttar Pradesh
261.	Kovilpatti	Tamil Nadu	291.	Saharnpur	Uttar Pradesh
262.	Tirublveli	Tamil Nadu	292.	Noida	Uttar Pradesh
263.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	293.	Greater Noida*	Uttar Pradesh
264.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	294.	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh
265.	Udhagamandalam	Tamil Nadu	295.	Hapur	Uttar Pradesh
266.	Tiruttani	Tamil Nadu	296.	Garhmukteshwar	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3
297.	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh
298.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh
299.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
300.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh
301.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
302.	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
303.	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh
304.	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh
305.	Bhadohi	Uttar Pradesh
306.	Mau	Uttar Pradesh
307.	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh
308.	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh
309.	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh
310.	Akbarpur	Uttar Pradesh
311.	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh
312.	Kashipur	Uttarakhand
313.	Ramnagar*	Uttarakhand
314.	Roorkee	Uttarakhand
315.	Haridwar	Uttarakhand
316.	Rudrapur	Uttarakhand
317.	Haldwani	Uttarakhand
318.	Kathgodam*	Uttarakhand
319.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand
320.	Rishikesh	Uttarakhand
321.	Kharagpur	West Bengal
322.	Medinpur	West Bengal
323.	Tamlk	West Bengal
324.	Kaora	West Bengal
325.	Alipur	West Bengal
326.	Kolkata	West Bengal
327.	Haldia	West Bengal
328.	Bankura	West Bengal
329.	Asansol	West Bengal
330.	Durgapur	West Bengal

[*Translation*]**Adoption of Children**

6180. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether instead of child welfare committees the child care homes prefer to hand over the destitute children to agencies involved in adoption of children who give preference to foreign couples over the Indian couples, if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether the Government has set up any monitoring mechanism on the working of these homes and also to prevent the trafficking of children and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints of violation of the laid down norms by agencies involved in adoption of children, if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the action taken or proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As per the information received from Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), they have not come across with such information.

(b) Section 34 (3) of the JJ Act provides for mandatory registration of all Child Care Institutions (CCIs) housing children in need of care and protection with the intent of enforcing minimum standards of care, under the Act and Rules thereunder, for the services provided for children in these Homes. The JJ Act and Central Model Rules there-under provide for mechanisms for stringent monitoring of quality of services in all child care Homes through Inspection Committees set up by the State Government at State, district and city levels and Child Welfare Committees (CWCs).

Once the child is produced before the Child Welfare Committee (CWC), the responsibility of conducting an inquiry and thereafter declaring the said child to be legally free for adoption so as to prevent any case of trafficking, is that of the concerned CWC.

(c) and (d) As per the information received from CARA, they have not come across any complaint of child trafficking in the guise of adoption during the last three years and the current year.

[English]

Review of Tribal Related Issues

6181. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the tribal-related issues particularly those related to acquisition of their land for mining and other purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to constitute a commission to look into this matter;

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

(e) the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) The Government of India is committed to the welfare and development of the Scheduled Tribes of the country. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for policy, planning and coordination of programmes for the development of the Scheduled Tribes and supplements the efforts of other Central Ministries and State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to fill the critical gaps taking into account the situation of the Scheduled Tribes. Modifications and review of schemes are done from time to time. As per information received from the Ministry of Rural Development, in order to take care of all issues related to Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement, the "Integrated Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Bill, 2011" has been approved by the Cabinet.

(c) to (e) At present, there is no proposal to constitute a Commission to look into the matter.

Medical Anthropology

6182. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASHKHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has given due recognition to Anthropology while preparing health policies in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to develop medical Anthropology as a discipline in order to understand the diseases within the overall domain of ecology and health in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The National Health Policy (NHP) was formulated in 2002 to provide prophylactic and curative health care services towards building a healthy nation. The NHP-2002 aims to achieve an acceptable standard of good health amongst the general population of the country. This is sought to be done by increasing access to the decentralized public health system by establishing new infrastructure in deficient areas, and by upgrading the infrastructure in the existing areas and institutions. The Policy sought to give an overriding importance to ensure a more equitable access to health services across the social and geographical expanse of the country. Thus, keeping in line with this broad objective, several health programmes/schemes have been launched from time to time.

(c) and (d) Medical Council of India, the statutory body responsible for maintaining high standards in medical education, has informed that the Council has not developed Medical Anthropology as a discipline at undergraduate/postgraduate level. However study of a disease includes the study of its etiology, which inter-alia covers the anthropological aspects.

Complaints against Banks

6183. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints regarding irregularities in restructuring of loans in public sector banks in the country has come to the notice of the Government in recent times;

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

(c) the details of action taken by the Government on such complaints during the aforesaid period; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that it had received a few complaints against alleged misuse of Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR) mechanism by certain borrower companies. The complaints were forwarded to CDR Cell for taking appropriate action in the matter.

Details of complaints received by the CDR Cell during last three years is as under:

2010-11	Nil
2011-12	2
2012-13	Nil

Of the above two complaints, one complaint was withdrawn by the complainant while the second case itself was withdrawn from CDR Cell.

[Translation]

Insurance Coverage to Citizens

6184. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is committed towards providing insurance coverage to each and every citizen of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority has put in place regulatory initiatives, as part of its development role, for penetration of insurance amongst all sections of

the society, including, rural, and social sectors. Towards this purpose, the Authority has notified IRDA (Obligations of Insurers to Rural and Social Sectors) Regulations, 2002, in accordance to which all insurers registered with IRDA shall cover every year a specific number of lives, at minimum, from social sector sections of the society. In the rural sector, all the life insurers shall cover every year a specific percentage of total policies and all non-life insurers shall bring a specified percentage of premium on the total gross premium written.

In addition to this, the Authority has also notified IRDA (Micro Insurance) Regulations, 2005 with the objective of facilitating the penetration of insurance amongst economically vulnerable sections of society. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority also initiates consultations with the industry on an ongoing basis, to further the penetration of insurance in the country.

The public sector insurance companies have been assigned the task of reaching to the masses by opening offices in all towns upto tier-IV towns. The only way to increase penetration is to increase awareness about the benefits of taking insurance, especially among the rural masses. Opening of offices by public sector insurance companies would definitely help in this direction by making available the products to the people in the rural areas.

The Government has also launched Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide smart card based cashless health insurance, including maternity benefit, cover of Rs. 30,000/- per annum on family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. The Scheme became operational with effect from 01.04.2008.

It is the endeavour of the Government to extend RSBY to all unorganized workers in a phased manner. As on 31.03.2013, more than 3.44 crore smart cards have been issued in 28 States/Union Territories.

[English]

Merger of Banks

6185. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated loss incurred by the Pen co-operative bank as a result of reported financial irregularities and the amount due for Mineral Scrap Trading Corporation (MSTC);

(b) whether the Government has received any request for merger of Pen Co-operative Urban Bank Limited with any of the nationalised bank;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) the effective measures taken/being taken by the Government to protect the interest of small investors/depositor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that, as per inspection findings, the assessed loss incurred by Pen Cooperative Bank stood at (-) Rs. 86821.17 lakh as on 31.3.2011. Amount due to Mineral Scrap Trading Corporation(MSTC) is Rs. 162 crore *i.e.* Rs. 100 crore towards term deposits and Rs. 62 crore towards invoked Bank Guarantee.

(b) and (c) No request for merger of Pen Cooperative Urban Bank Ltd. with any of the nationalized bank has been received by the Urban Banks Department of RBI.

(d) Consequent upon the cancellation of licence of the Bank on 9.2.2012 under Section 22 of the Banking Regulations Act, 1949 (as applicable to cooperative societies), the Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCS), Maharashtra has been requested on 9.2.2012 to appoint a Liquidator for winding up of the Bank to facilitate settlement of claims of the depositors of the Bank as per law.

Unregistered Medical Practitioners

6186. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a number of quacks and unregistered medical practitioners operating particularly in the rural and remote areas across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the estimated number of quacks and unregistered medical practitioners operating in the country;

(c) the number of complaints against the practice of such quacks and unregistered medical practitioners received and the action taken/proposed against them during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to strengthen the legislation and mechanism to monitor the activities of quacks and unregistered medical practitioners in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the existence of unqualified medical practitioners in the country. However, the details relating to unqualified medical practitioners are not centrally maintained.

(c) Insofar as practice of modern system of medicine is concerned, the Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1956 empowers the State Governments to monitor and take action against unqualified medical practitioners. Therefore, no such data is maintained at the Central level.

(d) and (e) The IMC Act, 1956 already has provision which prohibits a person, other than a medical practitioner enrolled on a State Medical Register, to practice medicine in the State and the Act also empowers the State Governments to take action against any such person who violates the said provision of the IMC Act. The Central Government on its part has also strengthened the healthcare delivery system at the grassroots level under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to discourage the practice of modern medicine by unqualified medical practitioners.

[Translation]

LPG Distributorships

6187. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

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

(a) whether due to the absence of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) distributorships of various Oil Marketing Companies in rural areas, the number of LPG consumers in these areas is much lower than that in the Urban areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total number of LPG distributorships appointed in rural areas of the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for providing LPG connections to rural consumers and strengthening the LPG distribution network in rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) In order to spread LPG distribution network in rural areas and uncovered areas, a new scheme namely, "Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana" (RGGLVY) for establishing small-size LPG distribution agencies, was launched on 16.10.2009. Moreover, regular LPG distributorships are also operating in rural areas. As on 01.03.2013 the number of LPG distributors commissioned in rural areas under RGGLVY and regular distributorships are 1845 & 460 respectively and customers thereof are 457.20 Lakh.

The State/UT-wise details of LPG distributorships in rural areas for the period from April, 2009 to Feb., 2013 is enclosed as Statement.

The setting up of LPG distributors in the rural/under-served areas is a continuous process.

Statement

Details of LPG distributorships in rural areas for the period from April, 2009 to Feb., 2013 is as under:-

State	Regular	RGGLVY
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	104	170
Arunachal Pradesh	1	4
Assam	19	7

	2	3
Bihar	35	213
Chhattisgarh	6	41
Delhi	0	0
Goa	0	0
Gujarat	17	30
Haryana	2	37
Himachal Pradesh	6	4
Jharkhand	6	67
Jammu & Kashmir	3	0
Karnataka	9	75
Kerala	17	22
Madhya Pradesh	5	113
Maharashtra	40	211
Manipur	1	8
Meghalaya	2	5
Mizoram	2	6
Nagaland	1	0
Odisha	9	97
Punjab	20	38
Rajasthan	30	185
Sikkim	0	0
Tamil Nadu	33	92
Tripura	3	3
Uttar Pradesh	48	301
Uttarakhand	6	8
West Bengal	34	108
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0

1	2	3
Daman & Diu	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0
Puducherry	1	0
Total	460	1845

[English]

Cell to Help Women in Distress

6188. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cells including legal and Non Resident Indian (NRI) cells set up in the country to help the women in distress and the extent to which these cells are helpful in providing safeguards to such women along with the nature of assistance provided by these cells; and

(b) the number of cases that have been processed by Non-Resident Indian cell during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) National Commission for Women (NCW) has a Complaints and Investigation Cell to deal with the complaints received from all over the country wherein there is any deprivation of women's rights or any issue involving injustice to women. The Complaints & Investigation Cell processes complaints with the objective of providing adequate and expeditious relief ensuring suitable redressal of grievances of these women. A Non-Resident Indian (NRI) cell has been functioning in NCW since September, 2009 to deal with complains received from India and abroad resulting from cross country marriages. NRI Cell largely adopts a convergence approach among different Ministries and efforts are made to coordinate jointly on taking up matters for the victims with respective authorities and take action depending upon the nature of the complaint received such as summons to complainant, take up matter with concerned police station, Indian Embassies, Passport authorities etc.

(b) The number of complaints received in the NRI cell of NCW from India & abroad during the last 3 years and the current year are as under:-

Year	Number of Complaints
2010-11	343
2011-12	327
2012-13	382
2013-14	26

(till 29th April, 2013)

[Translation]

NPA

6189. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Non Performing Assets (NPAs) have been written off by the Government;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken note of some companies having sought loans despite having NPA dues or whose loans had been written off during the aforesaid period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) are not written off by the Government. However, Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have written off/compromised an amount of Rs. 11,185 crore, Rs. 17,794 crore and Rs. 15,551 crore during the financial years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. The bank-wise details of NPAs written-off by PSBs, during the last three years, as provided by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), are given in the enclosed Statement.

Banks resort to write off of loan only after exhausting all other possible avenues for recovery or when the asset coverage is not enough. The banks are required to adhere to the Guidelines issued by RBI on write off of

loans. As per RBI guidelines, the banks are required to either make full provision or write-off such advances and claim tax benefits as applicable.

(c) and (d) No such information has come to the notice of the Government that some companies have

sought loans despite having NPA dues or whose loans had been written off during the aforesaid period.

The credit history of a borrower is obtained from the credit information companies and considered by the bank before a loan is sanctioned.

Statement

Data on NPAs written-off/compromised by banks during financial years

(Amount Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Bank Name	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad Bank	643	720	1001
2.	Andhra Bank	192	150	169
3.	Bank of Baroda	515	501	1215
4.	Bank of India	744	880	2415
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	236	350	395
6.	Canara Bank	1290	1050	1460
7.	Central Bank of India	294	554	629
8.	Corporation Bank	267	543	565
9.	Dena Bank	185	196	194
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	477	884	319
11.	Indian Bank	388	590	506
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	389	971	1166
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	389	696	933
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	81	66	39
15.	Punjab National Bank	853	1592	126
16.	Syndicate Bank	419	351	891
17.	UCO Bank	371	586	391
18.	Union Bank of India	513	1126	938
19.	United Bank of India	174	415	233
20.	Vijaya Bank	479	327	214
	Nationalised Banks	8895	12546	13799

1	2	3	4	5
21.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	23	166	275
22.	State Bank of Hyderabad	71	202	265
23.	State Bank of India	1990	4007	744
24.	State Bank of Mysore	20	311	165
25.	State Bank of Patiala	5	410	120
26.	State Bank of Travancore	124	152	182
	SBI GROUP	2290	5248	1752
PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS		11185	17794	15551

Source: Osmos/RBI Off-site Balance Sheet Analysis Returns (annual), global operations.

[English]

Vaidyanathan Committee

6190. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been delays in releasing funds to States as per recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Committee by the Union Government;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any requests from the State Governments for early release of the said fund; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the time by which the funds are likely to be released to the State Governments, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) A revival package for the Short-Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) was approved by the Government of India in 2006. Assistance under the package was to be released on completion of agreed bench mark activities, as per the MOU signed between the State Government and NABARD.

The Government of India share amounting Rs. 9002.98 crore towards recapitalisation assistance has

already been released, including Rs. 985.09 crore to the State of Madhya Pradesh. State-wise details of assistance released to States under the Package is given in the enclosed Statement.

The period of implementation of the Revival Package has ended in June, 2011. As many State Governments, did not complete the mandatory benchmark activities, as agreed upon in the MoU signed with NABARD for the implementation of the Package, within the implementation period of the Scheme funds, as requested, could not have been released.

Statement

Detail of assistance released as Gol share under STCCS Package

(Rs. in crore)		
Sl.No	Name of the State	Gol share
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1589.67
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00
3.	Assam	43.63
4.	Bihar	265.06
5.	Chhattisgarh	162.69

1	2	3
6.	Gujarat	567.78
7.	Haryana	470.50
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	0.00
10.	Karnataka	555.67
11.	Madhya Pradesh	985.09
12.	Maharashtra	1414.64
13.	Manipur	0.00
14.	Meghalaya	10.69
15.	Mizoram	0.00
16.	Nagaland	0.00
17.	Odisha	710.64
18.	Punjab	0.00
19.	Rajasthan	318.02
20.	Sikkim	1.64
21.	Tamil Nadu	1078.84
22.	Tripura	69.17
23.	Uttar Pradesh	623.41
24.	Uttarakhand	0.00
25.	West Bengal	134.97
Total		9002.11

[*Translation*]

Attracting FDI

6191. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN
SINGH:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the facilities for attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) provided along with the dates from which these facilities are being provided by the

Government during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the amount of FDI inflow and Foreign Exchange Reserves obtained during the same period; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) 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 on FDI, under which FDI, up to 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. The policy on FDI has been further liberalized and rationalized over the year to make it more investor friendly.

Government plays an active role in investment promotion, through dissemination of information on the investment climate and opportunities in India and by advising prospective investors about investment policies and procedures and opportunities. International Cooperation for industrial partnerships is solicited both through bilateral and multilateral arrangements. It also 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 their activities relating to promotion of industrial cooperation, both through bilateral and multilateral initiatives intended to stimulate inflow of foreign direct investment into India.

The Government has also set up 'Invest India', a joint venture company between the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion and FICCI, as a not-for-profit, single window facilitator, for prospective overseas investors and to act as a structured mechanism to attract investment.

(b) The amount of FDI inflow in each of the last three financial year and Foreign Exchange Reserves at the end of respective financial year are as below:

(i) FDI inflows

(ii) Foreign Exchange Reserves

Financial Year	Amount US \$ million	As on the last Friday of the Financial Year	US \$ Million
	Total FDI equity		**Foreign Exchange Reserves
2010-11	21,383.05	25.3.2011	3,03,482.0
2011-12	35,120.80	30.3.2012	2,94,397.5
2012-13	20,898.58*	29.3.2013	2,92,646.5

*Upto February, 2013

**Source: RBI Web-site

(c) Same as (a) above.

Norms for Private and Government Hospitals

6192. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the infrastructure related norms for setting up of private and Government hospitals in the country;

(b) whether the condition of the infrastructure in most of the hospitals of the country is poor;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) 'Health' is a State subject. As such, no information regarding condition of the infrastructure in hospitals is maintained centrally.

Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the Government has issued Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS), revised in June 2012, for Sub-districts and District Hospitals to provide quality health care. These are standards of physical infrastructure, equipments, human resources as well as service range and quality. States have been requested to adopt these standards.

Further, Government has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration & Regulation) Act, 2010, which makes provision for minimum standards of facilities, services and minimum requirement of personnel for registration and regulation of the Clinical establishments. The Act has come into force in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim and the Union Territories with effect from 1st March, 2012. The States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand have adopted this Act. Other States have also been requested to adopt the Act.

*[English]***ASHA and ANM**

6193. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

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

(a) the total number of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) and Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANMs) appointed under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the country along with the details of the incentives/wages provided to them, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has launched any scheme/programme for orientation of ASHAs and ANMs;

(c) if so, the details of the various orientation training modules and the diseases covered and types of training imparted thereunder, module-wise;

(d) the number of ASHAs and ANMs trained along with the total expenditure incurred on their orientation during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to revise/increase the incentives/wages and ensure its regular and timely payment to ASHAs and ANMs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) Under the National Rural Health Mission, Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) have been envisaged to be honorary volunteers to act as a link between the community and health facilities receiving performance based compensations for promoting universal immunization, referral and escort services for RCH and other healthcare delivery programmes etc. The State/UT-wise details of number of ASHAs is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of incentives approved at the national level for ASHAs are given in the enclosed Statement-II. ANMs are appointed by the State Governments and the remuneration to ANMs range from Rs. 6500 to Rs. 18145 per month across States/UTs. The State/UT-wise details of the number of ANMs supported under NRHM on contractual basis is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(b) and (c) ASHAs are currently trained through seven modules namely:

- (i) Module-I: Basic understanding of health, human body, public health system.
- (ii) Module-II: MCH
- (iii) Module-III: Family Planning, HIV/AIDS
- (iv) Module-IV: National Health Programmes, AYUSH, Management of minor ailments.
- (v) Module-V: Leadership, communication; Rapport building, leadership
- (vi) Module-VI and VII on Maternal and newborn health, child health and nutrition; women's health issues, TB and leprosy-20 days in four rounds of five days each.

For ANMs, the orientation/training is done for the thematic areas of Child Health, Maternal Health, Family

Planning & Adolescent Health. The orientation training modules are on the following:

- (i) Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) for management of Neonatal & Childhood Illnesses.
- (ii) Navjat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK) to educate on care of newborn babies.
- (iii) Skilled Birth Attendance (SBA) to upgrade birth attendance skills.
- (iv) Training on IUCD insertion.
- (v) Adolescent & Reproductive Sexual Health (ARSH) to educate Adolescents on Contraceptive measures & STIs.

(d) The State/UT-wise number of ASHAs trained is detailed as enclosed Statement-IV. A total of 15,577 ANMs have been trained in IMNCI, 71823 in NSSK, 78429 in ARSH. Training achievement for Staff Nurses and ANMs under SBA Training and IUCD insertion training are 71743 and 99769, respectively.

The State/UT-wise expenditure incurred on ASHA training during 2010-11 to 2012-13 (Unto December, 2013) is placed as Statement-V. No separate expenditure data is maintained for training of ANMs.

(e) The incentives provided to ASHAs at the national level are reviewed periodically. States are regularly requested to ensure timely payment to ASHAs and to set up grievance redressal mechanism to monitor the same.

As regards remuneration to ANMs, the same lies within the purview of the State/UT Governments.

Statement I

State-wise number of ASHAs selected

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Number of ASHAs Selected
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	84138
2.	Chhattisgarh	66023

1	2	3	1	2	3
3.	Himachal Pradesh#	16888	20.	Goa	0
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	10683	21.	Gujarat	30970
5.	Jharkhand	40964	22.	Haryana	13843
6.	Madhya Pradesh	56019	23.	Karnataka	33750
7.	Odisha	43373	24.	Kerala	31868
8.	Rajasthan	51500	25.	Maharashtra	58831
9.	Uttar Pradesh	136094	26.	Punjab	16800
10.	Uttarakhand	11086	27.	Tamil Nadu	3905
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	3757	28.	West Bengal	46992
12.	Assam	29172	29.	A&N Islands	407
13.	Manipur	3878	30.	Chandigarh#	423
14.	Meghalaya	6258	31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	208
15.	Mizoram	987	32.	Daman and Diu	0
16.	Nagaland	1700	33.	Delhi	4692
17.	Sikkim	666	34.	Lakshadweep	83
18.	Tripura	7367	35.	Puducherry	0
19.	Andhra Pradesh	70700		Total	884025

Source: Number of ASHAs is upto 31.12.2012-MIS Data.

Statement II

List of ASHA Incentives at National Level

I. Maternal Health

JSY Financial Package

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| a. | Promoting institutional delivery in any Government facility for both urban and rural families and ensured ANC care for the woman | Rs. 600 per delivery for rural Areas. (Rs. 300 for Antenatal component and Rs. 300 for facilitating institutional delivery) Rs. 400 per delivery for Urban areas |
| b. | Making transport arrangements and for escorting pregnant women/family members to | (Rs. 200 for Antenatal component and Rs. 200 for facilitating institutional delivery) |
| c. | As Transactional cost if ASHA escorts the pregnant women and stays with her in the hospital for two days | |

II. Child Health

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------------|
| a. | Undertaking six (in case of institutional deliveries) and seven (for home deliveries) home-visits for the care of the newborn and post-partum mothers | Rs. 250 |
| b. | Social mobilization of children for immunization during VHND | Rs. 150/session |
| c. | Complete immunization for a child under one year | Rs. 100.00 |
| d. | Full immunization per child up to two years age (all vaccination received between 1st and second years of age after completing full) | Rs. 50 |
| e. | Mobilizing children of OPV immunization under Pulse polio Programme | Rs. 75 |

III. Family Planning

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| a. | Ensuring spacing of 2 years after marriage | Rs. 500 |
| b. | Ensuring spacing of 3 years after birth of 1st child | Rs. 500 |
| c. | Ensuring a couple to opt for premanent limiting method after 2 children | Rs. 1000 |
| d. | Counselling, motivating and follow up of the cases for Tubectomy | Rs. 150 |
| e. | Counselling, motivating and folow up of the cases for Vasectomy/NSV | Rs. 200 |
| f. | Social marketing of contraceptives-as home delivery through ASHAs | Re. 1 for a pack of three condoms.
Re. 1 for a cycle of OCP. Rs. 2 for |

IV. Adolescent Health

- | | | |
|----|--|----------------------------------|
| a. | Distributing sanitary napkins to adolescent girls | Re. 1/pack of 6 sanitary napkins |
| b. | Organizing monthly meeting with adolescent girls pertaining to Menstrual Hygiene | Rs. 50/meeting |

V. Nirmal Gram Panchayat Programme

- | | | |
|----|---|---------------------------|
| a. | Motivating households to construct and use a toilet | Rs. 75/Toilet constructed |
|----|---|---------------------------|

VI. Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------------|
| a. | Facilitating monthly meetings of VHSNC followed by meeting with women and adolescent girls | Rs. 150/meeting |
|----|--|-----------------|

VII. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|-------------|
| a. | Malaria | |
| a.1 | Preparing Blood Slides | Rs. 5/slide |

a.2	Providing complete treatment for RDT positive Plasmodium falciparum cases	Rs. 20
a.3	Providing complete redical treatment to positive Plasmodium falciparum cases	Rs. 50
b.	Kala Azar	
b.1	For referring a case and ensuring compelte treatment to ASHAs/Volunteers	Rs. 200/- per case
c.	Lymphatic Filariasis	
c.1	Lymphatic Filariasis (For Annual Mass Drug Administration)	Rs. 100/- Per day for maximum of 3 days to cover 50 houses or 250
	Lymphatic Filariasis-for One time Line listing of Lymphoedema and Hydrocele cases	

VIII. Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme

a.	Being DOTS Provider (only after completion of treatment or cure)	Rs. 250
----	--	---------

IX. National Leproxy Eradication Programme

a.	Referral and ensuring compliance for complete treatment in pauci-bacillary cases of	Rs. 300 (inclusive of 100 for new case detection)
b.	Referral and ensuring compliance for complete treatment in multi-bacillary cases of	Rs. 500 (inclusive of 100 for new case detection)

X. Others

a.	Review Meetings at Block PHC/CHC or refresher trainings	Rs. 150/meeting
b.	TA/DA for training	Rs. 100/day

Statement III

Statement III			1	2	3
Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Number of ANMs added under NRHM as on September 30, 2012			
1	2	3			
			5.	Odisha	1106
			6.	Rajasthan	4471
			7.	Uttar Pradesh	1528
			8.	Uttarakhand	243
			9.	Assam	4921
			10.	Arunachal Pradesh	158
			11.	Manipur	463
			12.	Meghalaya	266
1.	Bihar	8119			
2.	Chhattisgarh	281			
3.	Jharkhand	4461			
4.	Madhya Pradesh	4102			

1	2	3	1	2	3
13.	Mizoram	419	26.	Maharashtra	6487
14.	Nagaland	291	27.	Punjab	1602
15.	Sikkim	88	28.	Tamil Nadu	83
16.	Tripura	125	29.	West Bengal	8138
17.	Andhra Pradesh	10650	30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	81
18.	Delhi	791	31.	Chandigarh	98
19.	Goa	42	32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30
20.	Gujarat	764	33.	Daman and Diu	19
21.	Haryana	2547	34.	Lakshadweep	34
22.	Himachal Pradesh	0	35.	Puducherry	80
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	1969			
24.	Karnataka	900		Total	66407
25.	Kerala	1050			

Source: MIS Data

Statement IV*State-wise number of ASHAs trained*

Sl. No.	State/UT	1st module	2nd module	3rd module	4th module	5th module	6th & 7th module			
							Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Bihar	69402	52859	52859	52859	35699	35699	1826	0	0
2.	Chhattisgarh	60092	60092	60092	60092	60092	60092	60092	60092	
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	9500	9500	9500	9000	8300	0	0	0	0
5.	Jharkhand	40115	39482	39214	35675	40964	28990	585	0	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	48159	47022	47022	45777	42405	23909	0	0	0
7.	Odisha	43372	43372	43372	43372	41560	22824	0	0	0
8.	Rajasthan	40310	34776	34776	45110	34921	5905	0	0	0
9.	Uttar Pradesh	135130	129150	129150	129150	121580	0	0	0	0
10.	Uttarakhand	11086	11086	11086	11086	8978	10313	10064	10209	0
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	3862	3683	3559	3606	3635	3627	1708	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Assam	28544	28544	28544	28497	28422	13895	0	0	0
13.	Manipur	3878	3878	3878	3878	3878	3878	3878	3878	0
14.	Meghalaya	6250	6250	6250	6250	6250	5732	5732	0	0
15.	Mizoram	987	987	987	987	987	987	987	0	0
16.	Nagaland	1700	1700	1700	1700	1700	1576	1571	0	0
17.	Sikkim	666	666	666	666	666	666	666	0	0
18.	Tripura	7367	7367	7367	7367	7367	7257	7009	0	0
19.	Andhra Pradesh	70700	70700	70700	70700	70700	41444	0	0	0
20.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Gujarat	28809	28052	26803	26596	25671	26371	21323	13957	11628
22.	Haryana	13730	13730	13730	13289	11112	12038	11331	0	0
23.	Karnataka	33750	33750	33750	33750	33750	9500	9500	0	0
24.	Kerala	30719	29223	28205	25673	22992	0	0	0	0
25.	Maharashtra	56943	56943	56943	55124	40578	8845	7421	1190	0
26.	Punjab	16214	16214	16214	16214	16403	16483	16483	0	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	2650	2650	1639	1639	1639	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	42211	42211	42211	39163	37577	10528	3380	0	0
29.	A&N Islands	407	407	407	407	407	53	53	53	53
30.	Chandigarh	30	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D&N Haveli	85	85	85	85	85	45	68	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	2962	2962	2962	2551	2326	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	83	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		809713	777454	773701	770294	710644	350657	163677	89379	11681

*Status as on 31.12.2012.

Statement V*State-wise Expenditure under Selection and Training of ASHAs*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto 31.12.2012)
1	2	3	4	5
A. High Focus States				
1.	Bihar	32.10	1268.18	728.43
2.	Chhattisgarh	1594.97	2129.00	1453.81
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	64.34	87.51	12.47
5.	Jharkhand	433.93	675.65	514.07
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1119.68	500.59	858.98
7.	Odisha	2086.65	1849.31	931.22
8.	Rajasthan	2091.12	1110.84	325.05
9.	Uttar Pradesh	676.08	108.73	0.65
10.	Uttarakhand	888.29	400.42	248.54
	Sub-Total	8987.16	8130.22	5073.23
B. NE States				
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	230.58	220.74	73.47
12.	Assam	5.20	7.97	202.89
13.	Manipur	80.47	113.24	8.30
14.	Meghalaya	241.11	170.47	143.73
15.	Mizoram	56.07	43.41	0.00
16.	Nagaland	69.22	62.60	22.39
17.	Sikkim	32.80	44.95	45.81
18.	Tripura	129.32	206.36	82.42
	Sub-Total	844.77	869.74	579.01
C. Non-High Focus States				
19.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	553.89	772.75
20.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Gujarat	197.42	537.51	208.25
22.	Haryana	178.76	60.69	160.13
23.	Karnataka	5.98	1125.71	696.34
24.	Kerala	728.29	398.51	206.22
25.	Maharashtra	1359.84	1396.66	903.24
26.	Punjab	544.72	100.31	397.25
27.	Tamil Nadu	45.55	5.74	39.00
28.	West Bengal	3388.21	1515.17	430.73
	Sub-Total	6448.77	5694.18	3813.90
D. Small States/UTs				
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.33	6.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	1.46	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.18	1.12	3.27
32.	Daman and Diu	4.06	12.86	1.26
33.	Delhi	92.22	97.53	60.92
34.	Lakshadweep	2.70	0.00	0.73
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total	106.95	117.51	66.18
	Grand Total	15387.66	14811.64	9532.33

Note: Above mentioned expenditure figures are as per FMR.

State-wise Expenditure under Training

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto 31.12.2012)
1	2	3	4	5
A. High Focus States				
1.	Bihar	1286.16	1562.31	394.99
2.	Chhattisgarh	143.47	257.95	169.64

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Himachal Pradesh	135.17	195.10	147.24
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	152.66	79.25	44.08
5.	Jharkhand	838.44	998.70	296.01
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1175.72	450.54	246.04
7.	Odisha	848.08	1132.50	397.10
8.	Rajasthan	887.66	767.50	148.17
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1639.07	1403.44	184.63
10.	Uttarakhand	110.86	52.80	292.01
	Sub-Total	7217.29	6900.09	2319.91
B. NE States				
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	148.80	324.27	73.88
12.	Assam	1272.39	951.08	338.28
13.	Manipur	142.57	71.74	15.83
14.	Meghalaya	125.57	232.30	159.16
15.	Mizoram	120.44	43.81	32.50
16.	Nagaland	63.09	90.04	83.00
17.	Sikkim	39.26	37.34	20.89
18.	Tripura	80.26	41.33	14.52
	Sub-Total	1992.38	1791.91	738.06
C. Non-High Focus States				
19.	Andhra Pradesh	81.55	449.04	1713.36
20.	Goa	11.30	8.20	6.28
21.	Gujarat	611.18	414.33	299.87
22.	Haryana	396.52	593.11	548.10
23.	Karnataka	1554.36	1731.11	871.44
24.	Kerala	370.16	61.21	206.58
25.	Maharashtra	1311.67	2068.72	915.16
26.	Punjab	473.08	496.84	359.83

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Tamil Nadu	701.53	1396.20	904.44
28.	West Bengal	351.36	1443.86	426.63
	Sub-Total	5862.71	8662.62	6251.69
D. Small States/UTs				
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.91	4.86	3.81
30.	Chandigarh	3.51	2.10	13.39
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.69	9.14	5.14
32.	Daman and Diu	0.57	4.78	1.68
33.	Delhi	30.78	79.87	30.34
34.	Lakshadweep	4.03	1.92	0.00
35.	Puducherry	16.28	11.24	2.98
	Sub-Total	70.77	113.90	57.34
Grand Total		15143.14	17468.52	9367.01

Note: Above mentioned expenditure figures are as per FMR.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 1200 noon.

11.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Twelve of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

12.01 hrs.

At this stage S/Shri Ganesh Singh, Brijbhushan Sharan Singh, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

12.01½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Madam, on behalf of my colleague, Mr. P. Chidambaram, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Explanatory Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) as to action note relating to expansion of scope of justice grant recommended by Thirteenth Finance Commission.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8972/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): Madam, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Homoeopathy Central Council (Minimum Standards Requirement of Homoeopathic Colleges and attached Hospitals) Regulation, 2013

(Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 12-10/2000-CCH (Pt. III) in Gazette of India dated 8th March, 2013 under sub-section (2) of Section 33 of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8973/15/13]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8974/15/13]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 36 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970:-

(i) The Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standard Requirements of Unani Colleges and attached Hospitals) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. 11-134/2012-Unani (MSR) in Gazette of India dated 20th February, 2013.

(ii) The Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standard Requirements of Siddha Colleges and attached Hospitals) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. 18-1/2010-S (M.S.R.) in Gazette of India dated 20th February, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8975/15/13]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940:-

(i) The Drugs and Cosmetics (First Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R.

53(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th January, 2013.

(ii) The Drugs and Cosmetics (Second Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 63(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2013.

(iii) The Drugs and Cosmetics (Third Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 72(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th February, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8976/15/13]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune, for the year 2011-2012.

(7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8977/15/13]

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the AIDS Prevention and Control Project Voluntary Health Services, Chennai, for the year 2011-2012.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the AIDS Prevention and Control Project Voluntary Health Services, Chennai, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the AIDS Prevention and Control Project Voluntary Health Services, Chennai, for the year 2011-2012.

(9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8978/15/13]

(10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

(11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8979/15/13]

(12) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the following institutions within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year, mentioned therein:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Institutions	Accounting Year
(i)	Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi	2011-12
(ii)	CNCI, Kolkata	2011-12
(iii)	Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi	2011-12
(iv)	Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi	2011-12
(v)	Central Council for Research in Siddha, Chennai	2011-12
(vi)	Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi	2011-12

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8980/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited and the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8981/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Mines for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8982/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Science Museums, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council of Science Museums, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8983/15/13]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Museum, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8984/15/13]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Allahabad, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of

- the North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Allahabad, for the year 2011-2012.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT 8985/15/13]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the South Central Zone Cultural Centre, Nagpur, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the South Central Zone Cultural Centre, Nagpur, for the year 2011-2012.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT 8986/15/13]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Culture Fund, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Culture Fund, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT 8987/15/13]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, for the year 2011-2012.
- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT 8988/15/13]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal, for the year 2011-2012.
- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT 8989/15/13]
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT 8990/15/13]
- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Allahabad Museum, Allahabad, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Allahabad Museum, Allahabad, for the year 2011-2012.
- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT 8991/15/13]

- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8992/15/13]

- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala, for the year 2011-2012.

- (22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8993/15/13]

- (23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Ladakh, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Ladakh, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Ladakh, for the year 2011-2012.

- (24) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8994/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8995/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing Action Taken by the Government on the assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during various sessions of Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Lok Sabhas:-

THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA

1. Statement No. 48 Second Session, 1999

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8996/15/13]

FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA

2. Statement No. 27 Seventh Session, 2006

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8997/15/13]

3. Statement No. 22 Ninth Session, 2006

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8998/15/13]

4. Statement No. 22 Tenth Session, 2007

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8999/15/13]

5. Statement No. 19 Thirteenth Session, 2008
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9000/15/13]
6. Statement No. 17 Fourteenth Session, 2008
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9001/15/13]
- FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA
7. Statement No. 15 Second Session, 2009
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9002/15/13]
8. Statement No. 13 Third Session, 2009
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9003/15/13]
9. Statement No. 13 Fourth Session, 2010
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9004/15/13]
10. Statement No. 10 Fifth Session, 2010
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9005/15/13]
11. Statement No. 9 Sixth Session, 2010
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9006/15/13]
12. Statement No. 7 Seventh Session, 2011
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9007/15/13]
13. Statement No. 7 Eighth Session, 2011
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9008/15/13]
14. Statement No. 6 Ninth Session, 2011
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9009/15/13]
15. Statement No. 5 Tenth Session, 2012
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9010/15/13]
16. Statement No. 3 Eleventh Session, 2012
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9011/15/13]
17. Statement No. 2 Twelfth Session, 2012
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9012/15/13]
18. Statement No. 1 Thirteenth Session, 2013
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9013/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9014/15/13]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Biecco Lawrie Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9015/15/13]

(2) 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 Biecco Lawrie Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Biecco Lawrie Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9016/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Service Tax (Amendment) Rules, 2013 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 121(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd February, 2013 under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9017/15/13]

(2) 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.374(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th February, 2013, regarding amalgamation of Himachal Gramin Bank and Parvatiya Gramin Bank as Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank.

(ii) S.O.457(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th February, 2013, regarding amalgamation of MGB Gramin Bank and Jaipur Thar Gramin Bank as Marudhara Gramin Bank.

(iii) S.O.491(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th February, 2013, regarding amalgamation of Vidharbha Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Wainganga Krishna Gramin Bank as Vidharbha Konkan Gramin Bank.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9018/15/13]

(3) A copy of the Central Bank of India (Employees' Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 67 in Gazette of India dated 21st March, 2012 under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9019/15/13]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 31 of the Securities Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:-

(i) The Securities Exchange Board of India (Stock Brokers and Sub-brokers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2013-14/01/8129 in Gazette of India dated 5th April, 2013.

(ii) The Securities Exchange Board of India (Self Regulatory Organisations) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2012-13/27/5469 in Gazette of India dated 7th January, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9020/15/13]

(6) A copy of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Regulation of Controlled Substances) Order, 2013 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 191(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th March, 2013 under Section 77 of the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9021/15/13]

(7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

(i) G.S.R.190(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th March, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 39/96-Cus., dated 23rd July, 1996.

(ii) G.S.R.198(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd April, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 96/2008-Cus., dated 13th August, 2008.

(iii) S.O.851(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th March, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus. (N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.

(iv) S.O. 925(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th April, 2013, 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.

(v) S.O.936(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th April, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of Japanese Yen into Indian currency or vice-versa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9022/15/13]

- (8) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R.189(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 25th March, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 64/95-C.E., dated 16th March, 1995 under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9023/15/13]

- (9) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R.187(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd March, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to levy anti-dumping duty as specified rates on imports of Meta Phernylene Diamine, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China, for a period of six months under sub-section (7) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9024/15/13]

- (10) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999:-

(i) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Registration of India Insurance Companies)-(Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. F. No. IRDA/Reg./3/61/2013 in Gazette of India dated 13th February, 2013.

(ii) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Appointed Actuary) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. F. No. IRDA/Reg./4/62/2013 in Gazette of India dated 13th February, 2013.

(iii) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (General Insurance-Reinsurance) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. F. No. IRDA/Reg./5/63/2013 in Gazette of India dated 13th February, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9025/15/13]

- (11) A copy of the Notification No. F. No. IRDA/Notification/7/65/2013 (Hindi and English versions) published

in Gazette of India dated 13th February, 2013 cancelling the Licence No. 2555 issued to Mr. Sukumal Kumar Choudhury, Surveyor and Loss Assessor, issued under various sections of Insurance Act, 1938 read with Section 14 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999 and Regulations of Licensing, Professional requirements and Code of Conduct of Insurance Surveyors and Loss Assessors Regulations, 2000.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9026/15/13]

 ...(Interruptions)

12.04 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report the following three messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) (No. 3) Bill, 2013, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th April, 2013 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2013, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th April, 2013 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Finance Bill, 2013, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th April, 2013 and transmitted to the Rajya

Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.”

12.04¹/₄ hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS
FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE**

9th Report

[Translation]

DR. BALIRAM (Lalganj): Madam, I beg to present the 9th Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Absence of the Members from the Sittings of the House.

12.04¹/₂ hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

256th Report

[English]

SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the Two Hundred Fifty-sixth Report (English and Hindi versions) of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on Demands for Grants 2013-14 of the Department of Higher Education.

12.04³/₄ hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT,
TOURISM AND CULTURE**

191st to 195th Reports

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:-

- (1) One Hundred Ninety-first Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of Ministry of Civil Aviation;

- (2) One Hundred Ninety-second Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of Ministry of Culture;

- (3) One Hundred Ninety-third Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of Ministry of Road Transport & Highways;

- (4) One Hundred Ninety-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of Ministry of Shipping; and

- (5) One Hundred Ninety-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of Ministry of Tourism.

...(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL,
PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE**

60th Report

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay the 60th Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice regarding Demands for Grants (2013-2014) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

...(Interruptions)

12.06 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 27th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): Madam, I beg to lay the

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT 9027/15/13

statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 27th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy in pursuance of the direction 73 A of the hon. Speaker Lok Sabha vide Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part-II dated 1 September 2004.

2. The 27th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy was presented to the Lok Sabha on 3rd May, 2012. The Report relates to the Examination of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for 2012-13.

3. Action Taken Statement on the recommendations/ observations contained in the 27th Report of the Committee had been sent to the Standing Committee on Energy on 28th September 2012.

4. There are 14 recommendations made by the Committee in the said Report where action is called for on the part of the Government. These recommendations pertain mainly to issues like augmenting budgetary resources, implementation related issues of various renewable energy programmes, especially solar power, wind power, biomass power and remote village electrification.

5. The present status of implementation of various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the Annexure to my statement, which is laid on the Table of House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out the contents of this Annexure. I would request that these may please be considered as read.

—————
...(Interruptions)

12.07 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): Madam, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 6th of May, 2013, will consist of:-

1. Consideration of any items of Government Business carried over from today's order paper.

2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:-
 - (a) The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill, 2012;
 - (b) The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010;
 - (c) The Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Officials of Public, International Organizations Bill, 2011; and
 - (d) The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2012.
3. Further consideration and passing of the National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, submissions by hon. Members shall be treated as laid on the Table of the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I request that following items may please be included in the next week's agenda:

1. Discussion on the subject to open folk music schools for the folk artists like Maganiyar and Langa and introduce scholarship for the students studying in these schools.
2. Discussion on the subject to release Indian prisoners and fishermen imprisoned in Pakistani jails through efforts to liberate them from atrocities, harassment and bad condition.

[English]

*SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP (Kollam): The following items may please be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. An AIIMS status Hospital should be set up at Kollam, Kerala.

*Laid on the Table.

2. A new train from Kollam to Guruvayur should be run from Punalur to Guruvayur as proposed in the Railway Budget.

[Translation]

*SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): The following items may please be included in the next week's agenda:

1. Regarding imposing complete ban on child labour and making appropriate arrangement for rehabilitation of child labourers.
2. Regarding opening of Central Agriculture University in Tikamgarh Parliamentary Constituency.

*SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): The following items may please be included in the next week's agenda:

1. In the absence of sanction, the work of raising the height (138.68 meter) of bridge and gates under Sardar Sarovar Project Phase-I being constructed on Narmada river akin to Sanjeevani of Gujarat is lying pending. Therefore, Central Government is requested to grant sanction for the above work.
2. Facility of examination centre for UPSC examination should be provided to handicapped and blind students in their own States itself.

*SHRI HANSRAJ AHIR (Chandrapur): The following items may please be included in the next week's agenda:

1. There is a need to take remedial measures in view of danger to the existence of Irai, Jharpat, Vardha, Painganga, etc. rivers of Chandrapur Parliamentary Constituency of Maharashtra State due to environmental pollution.
2. After exposure of the case of illegal collection from vehicle drivers on National Highway No. 7, there is a need to take immediate action by the Government to check it.

*SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih) The following items may please be included in the next week's agenda:

1. There is a severe scarcity of drinking water in Government of India undertakings like Coal India Limited, CCL and BCCL. I demand that the Government should issue necessary instructions in public interest for ensuring water supply scheme from Tenughat dam to Bokaro Kargali, Kathara and Dori area in Giridih district of my Parliamentary Constituency.
2. The road from BCCL to Hirak road, which is used by CCL and BCCL units of Coal India as a main road for transportation, is in a dilapidated condition. Consequently, these companies have to face huge difficulties. Therefore, in the public interest, I demand that necessary instructions should be issued to the concerned department (Coal India) immediately for reconstruction and strengthening of above said road.

*SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): The following items may please be included in the next week's agenda:

1. The backlog of 10 lakh posts and shortfall vacancies in all departments of the country relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be filled immediately within a fixed time schedule through special recruitment drive.
2. The Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Atrocities Prevention Act should be adhered to with autonomy and strictness to check the incidents of inhumane acts of injustice, atrocities, murder and rape, particularly with women and girls belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

*SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): The following items may please be included in the next week's agenda:

The young generation of the country is getting ruined, victimized and poor are becoming poorer and weak due to alcohol. Therefore, action should be taken to enforce prohibitions in the country as a whole.

Corruption has broken all limits in the country. Corruptions is on the rise due to nexus between officers/office bearers and touts. In such a situation, action should

be taken to stop corruption through investigation of property and income of all the officers/office bearers and industrialists and their relatives.

[*English*]

*PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Madam, I want to raise the following matter with respect to Government Business for the coming week:-

1. Death of Sarabjit Singh in Pakistani jail
2. External Affairs Minister's trip to China.

[*Translation*]

*DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has presented agenda in the House for the next week. I may please be allowed to include following proposals therein:

1. The Central Government should declare Nawada district of Bihar as perennial drought-prone area and announce special package for relief and development.
2. The construction process of Rajauli atomic energy station in Nawada district of Bihar should be started without delay.

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, the 6th May, 2013 at 11 a.m.

12.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 6, 2013/Vaisakha 16, 1935 (Saka).

ANNEXURE I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1.	Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji	537
2.	Shri Adhi Sankar	526
3.	Shri Argal, Ashok	539
4.	Shri Babar, Gajanan D.	537
5.	Shri Bhujbal, Sameer	538
6.	Smt. Botcha, Jhansi Lakshmi	523
7.	Shri Ganeshamurthi, A.	536
8.	Shri L. Rajagopal	522
9.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	532
10.	Shri Kowase, Marotrao Sainuji	540
11.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	524
12.	Shri Nagar, Surendra Singh	535
13.	Shri Naranbhai, Kachhadia	532
14.	Shri Paranjpe, Anand Prakash	536
15.	Smt. Bhavana Patil, Gawali	533
16.	Smt. Patle, Kamla Devi	531
17.	Shri Rahaman, Abdul	535
18.	Shri Rajendran, C.	521
19.	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	530
20.	Shri S. Alagiri	524
21.	Shri S.R. Jeyadurai	534
22.	Smt. Saroj, Sushila	528
23.	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	539
24.	Shri Singh, Ijyaraj	525
25.	Shri Singh, Pashupati Nath	529
26.	Shri Singh, Radha Mohan	534
27.	Dr. Singh, Sanjay	525
28.	Shri Sugavanam, E.G.	526
29.	Smt. Verma, Usha	528
30.	Prof. Yadav, Dr. Ranjan Prasad	527

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri A.K.S. Vijayan	6014, 6099, 6193
2.	Shri Adhalrao, Patil Shivaji	6059, 6100, 6105, 6150
3.	Shri Adsul, Anandrao	6059, 6068, 6105, 6132, 6150
4.	Shri Agarwal, Jai Prakash	6056
5.	Shri Agrawal, Rajendra	5998, 6162
6.	Shri Ahir, Hansraj G.	6058
7.	Shri Ajmal, Badruddin	6013, 6047
8.	Shri Amlabe, Narayan Singh	6027, 6150
9.	Shri Anant Kumar, Hegde	6191
10.	Shri Argal, Ashok	6106
11.	Shri Babar, Gajanan D.	6059, 6068, 6105, 6132
12.	Smt. Badal, Harsimrat Kaur	6193
13.	Shri Baitha, Kameshwar	5997
14.	Smt. Bauri, Susmita	6073
15.	Dr. Beg, Mehboob	6037
16.	Shri Bhagora, Tarachand	5978, 6085
17.	Shri Bhoi, Sanjay	6083, 6153
18.	Shri Biju, P.K.	5999, 6024, 6173
19.	Shri Bishnoi, Kuldeep	5994, 6177
20.	Shri Bundela, Jitendra Singh	6047, 6058, 6190
21.	Shri C., Sivasami	6046
22.	Shri Chaudhary, Harish	6045, 6066
23.	Shri Chaudhary, Arvind Kumar	6073
24.	Shri Chavan, Harish Chandra	5984, 6125
25.	Shri Chaudhary, Bhudeo	6031, 6115, 6129
26.	Shri Choudhary, Nikhil Kumar	6073
27.	Smt. Choudhry, Shruti	6012, 6179

1	2	3
28.	Shri Das, Bhakta Charan	6119
29.	Shri Das, Ram Sundar	5991, 6042
30.	Smt. Davidson, J. Helen	6024
31.	Shri Deo, Kalikesh Narayan Singh	6072
32.	Smt. Devi, Ashwamedh	6064, 6115, 6129
33.	Smt. Devi, Rama	6038
34.	Shri Dhotre, Sanjay	6051
35.	Shri Dhruvanarayana	6001
36.	Smt. Dhurve, Jyoti	6021
37.	Shri Dudhgaonkar, Ganeshrao Nagorao	6050
38.	Shri Gaikwad, Eknath Mahadeo	6108, 6153
39.	Shri Gajender Singh Rajukhedi	6069
40.	Smt. Gandhi, Maneka	6005
41.	Shri Gandhi, Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	6024
42.	Shri Ganeshmurthi, A.	6108
43.	Shri L. Rajagopal	6122
44.	Shri Gouda, Shivarama	6017
45.	Shri Gowda, Chandre D.B.	6024, 6079, 6135, 6162, 6164
46.	Shri Hussain, Syed Shahnawaz	5992, 6088, 6148, 6168, 6176
47.	Shri Jadhav, Baliram	6078
48.	Dr. Jagannath, Manda	6041, 6050
49.	Shri Jakhar, Badri Ram	6015, 6076, 6088, 6180
50.	Smt. Jardosh, Darshana	6000, 6142
51.	Shri Jawale, Haribhau	6003, 6093, 6129, 6144, 6172
52.	Smt. Jayaprada	6048
53.	Shri Jindal, Naveen	5993, 6134
54.	Dr. Joshi, Mahesh	6044
55.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	5986, 6178

1	2	3
56.	Shri Judev, Dilip Singh	6023, 6036
57.	Shri K. Shivakumar <i>Alias</i> J.K. Ritheesh	6081
58.	Shri Kalmadi, Suresh	6070
59.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	6113
60.	Shri Karwaria, Kapil Muni	5991, 6042
61.	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	6112
62.	Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena	6040
63.	Shri Koli Patel, Somabhai Gandlal	6107
64.	Shri Kowase, Marotrao Sainuji	6118
65.	Shri Kumar, P.	6062
66.	Shri Kumar, Shailendra	6115
67.	Smt. Kumari, Putul	6073
68.	Shri Kurup, Peethambara	6037, 6186
69.	Shri Laguri Yashbant	6016, 6120, 6152, 6170
70.	Shri Sukhdev Singh	6024
71.	Shri M. Krishnasswamy	6006, 6094
72.	Shri Madam Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	6046
73.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	6046
74.	Shri Mahtab, Bhartruhari	6051
75.	Shri Majhi, Pradeep	6030, 6032, 6126, 6131, 6155
76.	Shri Mani, Jose K.	6127
77.	Shri Meghwal Arjun Ram	6022, 6102
78.	Shri Mishra, Mahabal	6060
79.	Shri Mitra, Somen	5987
80.	Shri Nagar, Surendra Singh	6046, 6111, 6117
81.	Dr. Naik, Sanjeev Ganesh	6116
82.	Shri Nama, Nageswara Rao	6025, 6071, 6107, 6161

1	2	3
83.	Shri Naranbhai, Kachhadia	6109
84.	Shri Narayanrao, Sonawane Pratap	5988
85.	Smt. Noor, Mausam	5993
86.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	6018
87.	Shri P.R. Natarajan	6019, 6025, 6110
88.	Shri Pala Vincent H.	6065
89.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	6075, 6138, 6163, 6173
90.	Km. Pandey, Saroj	6044, 6187
91.	Shri Paranjpe, Anand Prakash	6108, 6153
92.	Shri Patel, Devji M.	6011
93.	Smt. Patel, Jayshreeben	6039, 6049, 6133
94.	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V.	6030, 6032, 6126, 6131, 6155
95.	Shri Patil, Sanjay Dina	6044, 6116
96.	Shri Patil, A.T. Nana	6047
97.	Shri Patil, C.R.	6061
98.	Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil Khatgaonkar	6108, 6153
99.	Smt. Patle, Kamla Devi	6086, 6146, 6152
100.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnarn	5983, 6097, 6165
101.	Shri Pradhan, Amarnath	6109, 6142, 6171
102.	Shri Pradhan, Nityananda	6010, 6103, 6119, 6149, 6188
103.	Shri Premchand (Guddu)	6043
104.	Shri Punia, P.L.	6028
105.	Shri Raghavan, M.K.	6076, 6140
106.	Shri Rahaman, Abdul	5996, 6024, 6135, 6162
107.	Shri Rajendra, C.	6111
108.	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	6024
109.	Shri Ram, Purnmasi	6134

1	2	3
110.	Shri Rana Jagdish Singh	5981, 6092, 6151, 6169
111.	Dr. Rane, Nilesh Narayan	5976
112.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	5985, 6181
113.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	6067
114.	Shri Ray, Arjun	6124
115.	Shri Ray, Rudramadhab	6109, 6171
116.	Shri Reddy, Gutha Sukhender	6077, 6141
117.	Shri Reddy, M. Sreenivasulu	5982
118.	Shri Reddy, A. Venkatarami	6020
119.	Shri Reddy, M. Venugopala	6082, 6108
120.	Shri Roy Nripendra Nath	6046
121.	Prof. Roy, Saugata	6055
122.	Shri S. Alagiri	6112
123.	Shri S. Semmalai	6074
124.	Shri S. Pakkirappa	5977, 6090, 6150, 6183
125.	Shri S.R. Jeyadurai	6085, 6098, 6164, 6174
126.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	6008, 6095, 6145, 6166, 6175
127.	Shri Sampath, A.	5999, 6024, 6173
128.	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	6130, 6158, 6171
129.	Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar	5999, 6032, 6116
130.	Shri Anto Antony	6034, 6127, 6156
131.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	6085
132.	Shri Singh, Bhoopendra	6009, 6096, 6187, 6192
133.	Shri Singh, Jagdanand	6046
134.	Shri Singh, Mahabali	6052, 6121, 6192
135.	Smt. Singh, Meena	6024, 6115
136.	Shri Singh, Pashupati Nath	6087, 6114
137.	Shri Singh, Pradeep Kumar	6004

1	2	3
138.	Shri Singh, Radha Mohan	6031, 6115
139.	Dr. Singh, Raghuvansh Prasad	6033, 6139, 6184
140.	Shri Singh, Rakesh	6044, 6055, 6130
141.	Shri Singh, Ratan	6038, 6152
142.	Shri Singh, Ravneet	6036
143.	Shri Singh, Sushil Kumar	6080
144.	Shri Singh, Yashvir	6035, 6130, 6158, 6171
145.	Shri Singh, Brijbhushan Sharan	6049
146.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan <i>Alias</i> Lalan Singh	6124, 6191
147.	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	6028, 6066
148.	Shri Siricilla, Rajaiah	6002, 6091, 6143
149.	Dr. Solanki Kirit Premjibhai	6057, 6128, 6157
150.	Shri Sugavanam, E.G.	6049, 6101, 6147, 6167
151.	Shri Sugumar, K.	6053, 6123, 6154
152.	Smt. Sule, Supriya	6116
153.	Shri Swamy, N. Cheluvaram	5979, 6055, 6163
154.	Smt. Tandon, Annu	6084
155.	Shri Tandon, Lalji	6054

1	2	3
156.	Shri Tanwar, Ashok	5989, 6109, 6160
157.	Shri Thomas, P.T.	6193
158.	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	6046
159.	Shri Tiwari, Bhisma Shankar <i>Alias</i> Kushal	5995, 6089, 6159
160.	Shri Tudu, Laxman	6120
161.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	6028
162.	Dr. Venugopal P.	6026, 6136, 6137
163.	Shri Vishwanath, Adagooru H.	6046
164.	Shri Viswanathan, P.	6007, 6104, 6185
165.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausahab Rajaram	6029, 6136, 6187
166.	Shri Yadav, Anjankumar M.	6028
167.	Shri Yadav, Dharmendra	6059, 6105, 6150, 6182
168.	Shri Yadav, Dinesh Chandra	6191
169.	Shri Yadav, Om Prakash	5980
170.	Prof. Yadav, Ranjan Prasad	6113, 6186
171.	Shri Yadav, Hukmadeo Narayan	6063, 6186
172.	Shri Yaskhi, Madhu Goud	6030, 6068, 6131, 6132, 6182

ANNEXURE II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions

<i>Finance</i>	:	524, 526
<i>Health and Family Welfare</i>	:	527, 528, 532, 534, 535, 536, 538
<i>Mines</i>	:	531
<i>New and Renewable Energy</i>	:	525, 537
<i>Panchayati Raj</i>	:	
<i>Petroleum and Natural Gas</i>	:	521, 533, 539
<i>Tourism</i>	:	523
<i>Tribal Affairs</i>	:	529, 530, 540
<i>Women and Child Development</i>	:	522.

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

<i>Finance</i>	:	5979, 5988, 5990, 5995, 5999, 6001, 6002, 6003, 6004, 6005, 6006, 6007, 6012, 6013, 6017, 6018, 6033, 6035, 6042, 6044, 6047, 6048, 6051, 6053, 6056, 6059, 6061, 6062, 6065, 6067, 6068, 6069, 6071, 6073, 6080, 6082, 6085, 6087, 6088, 6093, 6108, 6110, 6112, 6114, 6122, 6123, 6124, 6127, 6130, 6140, 6141, 6142, 6144, 6153, 6156, 6157, 6159, 6164, 6168, 6169, 6172, 6175, 6177, 6183, 6184, 6185, 6189, 6190, 6191
<i>Health and Family Welfare</i>	:	5983, 5991, 5998, 6009, 6010, 6011, 6015, 6022, 6037, 6038, 6045, 6049, 6050, 6055, 6057, 6058, 6063, 6070, 6076, 6083, 6084, 6089, 6090, 6091, 6092, 6098, 6107, 6109, 6111, 6113, 6115, 6117, 6119, 6125, 6129, 6131, 6132, 6134, 6139, 6145, 6147, 6150, 6158, 6160, 6161, 6162, 6163, 6170, 6173, 6176, 6178, 6182, 6186, 6192, 6193
<i>Mines</i>	:	5994, 5996, 6014, 6016, 6081, 6118, 6152
<i>New and Renewable Energy</i>	:	5992, 6019, 6046, 6064, 6096, 6099, 6101, 6128, 6135, 6174
<i>Panchayati Raj</i>	:	5982, 6066, 6086
<i>Petroleum and Natural Gas</i>	:	5976, 5978, 6023, 6025, 6026, 6030, 6039, 6060, 6072, 6078, 6079, 6095, 6097, 6100, 6104, 6121, 6133, 6136, 6137, 6143, 6148, 6151, 6154, 6166, 6167, 6171, 6179, 6187
<i>Tourism</i>	:	5989, 6020, 6032, 6043, 6074, 6077, 6155
<i>Tribal Affairs</i>	:	5984, 5987, 5997, 6029, 6040, 6052, 6102, 6106, 6126, 6146, 6165, 6181
<i>Women and Child Development</i>	:	5977, 5980, 5981, 5985, 5986, 5993, 6000, 6008, 6021, 6024, 6027, 6028, 6031, 6034, 6036, 6041, 6054, 6075, 6094, 6103, 6105, 6116, 6120, 6138, 6149, 6180, 6188.
